								Document Code
	Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences,** **Bachelor of State Administration Study Program**							

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Introduction to Political Science	6320103081		T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	1	July 18, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	M. Farid Ma'ruf., S.Sos ., M.AP.; Badrudin Kurniawan, S.AP, M.AP; Galih W. Pradana , S.AP., M.Si .	M. Farid Ma'ruf., S.Sos ., M.AP.	Eva Hany Fanida, S.AP., M.AP.

Learning model	Case Studies

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-8	Mastering theoretical concepts of administration and public policy.
	PLO-11	Contribute to improving the quality of life in society and the state.
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Contribute to improving the quality of political science in social and state life
	PO - 2	Able to master theoretical concepts of political science
	PO - 3	Able to communicate political science orally and in writing in organizations and society
	PO - 4	Able to organize activities in the application of political science
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-8	PLO-11
PO-1		
PO-2		
PO-3		
PO-4		

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																

Short Course Description	This course provides an overview and explanation of the basic understanding and concepts of politics from a scientific perspective, basic theories, approaches, elements and other important elements in politics. The goal is that students are expected to have an adequate understanding of various political concepts. Apart from that, with the discussion learning strategy, students are able to analyze, conclude and provide explanations of political practices that occur in Indonesia. The topics presented in the Introduction to Political Science course include a basic understanding of politics which includes; understanding, theory, and approaches in political science. Next, students will study and discuss political material and its relationship to government, power, authority and legitimacy. Students will also gain an understanding of politics within the state and political ideology. In the final part, students study and discuss the concepts of political systems, political parties, political culture, structure (supra and infrastructure) and the role of political science.

References	**Main :**	
	1. Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik,Jakarta: Gramedia 2. Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analisis Sistem Politik Indonesia. Bandung: Alfabeta. 3. Haryatmoko. 2014. Etika Politik dan Kekuasaan. Jakarta: Kompas. 4. Imawan. Riswandha. 2011. Quo Vadis Demokrasi Indonesia, Yogyakarta: Polgov UGM 5. Syafie. Inu Kencana. 2010. Ilmu Politik, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta 6. Mueller. Milton. 2010. USA: Network and States: The Global Politic of Internet Governance. MIT Press 7. Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Memahami Ilmu Politik, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia	
	Supporters:	

Supporting lecturer	Muhammad Farid Ma'ruf, S.Sos., M.AP. Badrudin Kurniawan, S.AP., M.AP. Galih Wahyu Pradana, S.A.P., M.Si. M. Noer Falaq Al Amin, SIP., M.KP.						
Week-	**Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)**	**Evaluation**		**Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]**		**Learning materials [References]**	**Assessment Weight (%)**
		Indicator	**Criteria & Form**	**Offline (*offline*)**	**Online (*online*)**		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students understand Politics as a Science	Students are able to understand concepts, theories and paradigms. Are able to explain the history of development and the relationship between politics and science	**Criteria:** 1. basic understanding of political concepts 2. understanding related to the history of the development of political science 3. understanding the relationship between political science and other sciences **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discovery Learning, Contextual Learning through 3 X 50 Group Discussions	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** basic concepts of political science **Reference:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%
2	able to describe and categorize various basic concepts in political science such as power, authority, legitimacy, democracy, and human rights, and so on.	Students can accurately describe basic political concepts related to power, authority, legitimacy, democracy and human rights. Students can differentiate between the concepts of power, authority and legitimacy.	**Criteria:** Holistic Rubric **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	Pulpit lecture Question and answer Discussion 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** basic concepts of power and authority **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia*	0%
3	Students are able to explain the history of the development of political ideology. Students are able to explain the various contemporary political ideologies	1. Students are able to explain the development of political ideology 2. Students are able to analyze various ideologies that influence the development of political science	**Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	review of references and discussion of 3 X 50 case studies	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political ideology **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia*	0%
4	Students are able to understand the concept of political institutions. Students are able to identify various types of political institutions	1. Students can detail several types of political institutions 2. Students can pattern political institutions in Indonesia	**Criteria:** able to mention political institutions in full. able to explain political institutions and infrastructure **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	Discovery Learning, Contextual Learning 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reference:** *Syafie. Inu Kencana. 2010. Political Science, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta* **Material:** political institutions/institutions **Reference:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%

5	1.Students are able to describe various kinds of political institutions in Indonesia 2.Students can name several types of political institutions	1.Students can detail several types of political institutions 2.Students can explain the infrastructure that patterns political institutions in Indonesia	**Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	pulpit lecture and study of laws/regulations 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analysis of the Indonesian Political System. Bandung: Alphabeta.* **Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia* **Material:** Political institutions **Reference:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%
6	1.Students are able to describe various kinds of political institutions in Indonesia 2.Students can name several types of political institutions	1.Students can detail several types of political institutions 2.Students can explain the infrastructure that patterns political institutions in Indonesia	**Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	pulpit lecture and study of laws/regulations 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analysis of the Indonesian Political System. Bandung: Alphabeta.* **Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia* **Material:** Political institutions **Reference:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%
7	1.Students are able to describe various kinds of political institutions in Indonesia 2.Students can name several types of political institutions	1.Students can detail several types of political institutions 2.Students can explain the infrastructure that patterns political institutions in Indonesia	**Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	pulpit lecture and study of laws/regulations 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analysis of the Indonesian Political System. Bandung: Alphabeta.* **Material:** political institutions in Indonesia **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia* **Material:** Political institutions **Reference:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%

8	Midterm Evaluation / Midterm Exam	1. understand the concepts, theories and history of the development of political science 2. understand the various ideologies that develop in political studies 3. Analyzing the existence and practices of political institutions in Indonesia 4. describes the relationship of the political system to the government system and forms of government	**Criteria:** 1. Question no 1 carries 15 marks 2. The second question has a weight of 20 marks 3. The third question has a weight of 25 marks 4. The fourth question has a weight of 35 marks	2 X 50	2 X 50		0%
9	Students can explain and sequence political processes and forces	Knowledge Competency - Students can explain the flow of the political process Analysis Competency - Students can draw conclusions from the political process Students analyze the political process from news published in the media, both electronic and print media	**Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer - Discussion 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political power **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia*	0%
10	Students can explain political culture in Indonesia	Knowledge Competency - Students can explain the flow of the political process Analysis Competency - Students can draw conclusions from the political process Students analyze the political process from news published in the media, both electronic and print media	**Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer - Discussion 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** political power **Reader:** *Budiardjo. Miriam. 2009. Basics of Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia*	0%
11	Students are able to explain political culture	1. Students can give examples of political culture in Indonesia 2. Students are able to explore the factors that cause weak and strong politics in Indonesia	**Criteria:** Holistic Rubric **Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer - Discussion 3 x 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 x 50	**Material:** Indonesian Political Culture **Reader:** *Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analysis of the Indonesian Political System. Bandung: Alphabeta.*	0%

12	Students are able to explain political culture	1. Students can give examples of political culture in Indonesia 2. Students are able to explore the factors that cause weak and strong politics in Indonesia	**Criteria:** Holistic Rubric **Forms of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer - Discussion 3 x 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 x 50	**Material:** Indonesian Political Culture **Reader:** *Darmawan. Ikhsan. 2012. Analysis of the Indonesian Political System. Bandung: Alphabeta.*	0%
13	Students can experience the policy making process	1. Students can accurately describe political activities related to the policy-making process 2. Students can compare the policy making process in Indonesia with that in other countries 3. Students are able to describe several factors that influence the policy making process	**Criteria:** Holistic Rubric **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer - Discussion 3 X 50	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 X 50	**Material:** Decision making process **References:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%
14	Students can understand the concept of political trias	1. Students are able to differentiate the division of power according to function 2. Students can correctly describe the concept of trias politica	**Criteria:** Holistic Rubric **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discovery Learning, Contextual Learning through 3 x 50 Group Discussions	Online Lectures, Discussion of Synchronous and Asynchronous, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa) 3 x 50	**Material:** political trias **Bibliography:** *Surbakti. Ramlan. 2010. Understanding Political Science, Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia*	0%
15	Students can understand various theories of political balance	1. Students can describe several theories about political balance 2. Students can give examples in the form of cases related to the theory of political balance 3. Students can conclude several theories that influence political balance	**Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	- Face to face lectures - Questions and answers - Discussions	Online Lectures, Synchronous and Asynchronous Discussions, E-Learning: Virtual Learning Unesa (Vinesa)		0%
16	Final Semester Evaluation / Final Semester Examination						0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.