							Document Code
	Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Social Sciences and Law** **Sociology Undergraduate Study Program**						

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Introduction to Sociology	6920103147	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	**T=3**	**P=0**	**ECTS=4.77**	1	January 6, 2022

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	Dr. Sugeng Harianto, M.Si., Pambudi Handoyo, S.Sos., M.A., dan Refti Handini Liatyani, S.Sos., M.Si.	-	Dr. Agus Machfud Fauzi, M.Si.

Learning model	Case Studies

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program which is charged to the course**
	Program Objectives (PO)
	PLO-PO Matrix

	P.O

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

Short Course Description	This course focuses on two things, namely: First, forming students' schemata about basic sociological concepts. The formation of schemata begins with an overview of the history of the development of sociology, the object of study, founding figures and their thoughts, theoretical perspectives, paradigms, research methods, and basic concepts of sociology such as: individuals and society, social interaction, social values and norms, socialization and formation. personality, social deviance, social control, social structure, social stratification, social differentiation, social mobility, social institutions, social conflict and integration, social change. Second, provide students with learning experiences applying the basic concepts of sociology outlined in papers and presenting them using power point media. This course uses a constructive approach with a case study learning model.

References	**Main :**

1. Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et.Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century . New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.
2. Narwoko, J. Dwi dan Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Sosiologi Teks Pengantar dan Terapan . Jakarta: Prenada Media.
3. Horton, Paul B. dan Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sosiologi. Jilid I . Terjemahan. Jakarta: Erlangga.
4. Horton, Paul B. dan Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sosiologi. Jilid II . Terjemahan. Jakarta: Erlangga.
5. Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar . Jakarta: Rajawali Press.

	Supporters:

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Sugeng Harianto, M.Si. Pambudi Handoyo, S.Sos., M.A. Dr. Refti Handini Listyani, S.Sos., M.Si.

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 | Analyze the historical development of sociology | 1.1. Analyze the social and economic background of the birth of Sociology as a science
2.2. Analyze the birth process of Sociology as a science
3.3. Analyze the development of Sociology in Europe
4.4. Analyze the development of Sociology in America
5.5. Analyze the birth of Sociology in Indonesia | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructivist approach/Case Method
3 X 50 Learning Model | Constructivist approach/Case Method
3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** French Revolution
Bibliography: *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*

Material: Industrial Revolution
Bibliography: *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*

Material: Development of Sociology in Europe
References:

Material: Development of Sociology in America
References:

Material: Development of Sociology in Indonesia
References: | 5% |

| 2 | Analyzing formal objects and material objects in Sociology | 1. Analyzing the formal objects of Sociology 2. Analyzing material objects in Sociology | **Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 X 50 Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** □ Definition of sociology □ Characteristics of sociology □ Formal objects □ Material objects **References:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.* **Material:** □ Definition of sociology □ Characteristics of sociology □ Formal objects □ Material objects **Bibliography:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* **Material:** □ Definition of sociology □ Characteristics of sociology □ Formal objects □ Material objects **References:** *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.* | 5% |

| 3 | Analyzing the thoughts of the founder of Sociology | 1. Analyze the thoughts of Auguste Comte as the founder of Sociology in France
2. Analyzing the thoughts of Emile Durkheim as the founder of Sociology in France
3. Analyzing Max Weber's thoughts as the founder of Sociology in Germany
4. Analyze the thoughts of Talcott Parsons as the founder of Sociology in America | **Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method
3 X 50 Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method
3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** Founding figures of sociology and their thoughts: □ Auguste Comte □ Emile Durkheim □ Max Weber □ Karl Marx □ Herbert Spencer □ Talcott Parsons
Bibliography: *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*

Material: Founding figures of sociology and their thoughts: □ Auguste Comte □ Emile Durkheim □ Max Weber □ Karl Marx □ Herbert Spencer □ Talcott Parsons
Bibliography: *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.*

Material: Founding figures of sociology and their thoughts: □ Auguste Comte □ Emile Durkheim □ Max Weber □ Karl Marx □ Herbert Spencer □ Talcott Parsons
Bibliography: *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* | 5% |

4	Understand the perspective of sociological theory	1. Analyzing the functionalist perspective 2. Analyzing conflict perspectives 3. Analyzing the interactionist perspective	**Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 X 50 Learning Model	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	**Material:** Theoretical perspectives in sociology: □ Functionalism □ Conflict □ Interactionism □ Evolutionism □ Postmodernism **Bibliography:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*	5%
						Material: Theoretical perspectives in sociology: □ Functionalism □ Conflict □ Interactionism □ Evolutionism □ Postmodernism **Bibliography:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.*	
						Material: Theoretical perspectives in sociology: □ Functionalism □ Conflict □ Interactionism □ Evolutionism □ Postmodernism **Bibliography:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.*	

| 5 | Understand sociological research paradigms and methods | 1. Analyzing the social facts paradigm 2. Analyzing social definition paradigms 3. Analyzing social behavior paradigms | **Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 X 50 Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** Sociological paradigm: ☐ Definition of paradigm ☐ Social facts, social definitions, social behavior and integrated paradigm ☐ Understanding sociological research methods ☐ Types of sociological research methods **References:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.* **Material:** Sociological paradigm: ☐ Definition of paradigm ☐ Social facts, social definitions, social behavior and integrated paradigm ☐ Understanding sociological research methods ☐ Types of sociological research methods **References:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* **Material:** Sociological paradigm: ☐ Definition of paradigm ☐ Social facts, social definitions, social behavior and integrated paradigm ☐ Understanding sociological research methods ☐ Types of sociological research methods **References:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* | 5% |

| 6 | Understand the basic concepts of sociology | 1. Explain the meaning of social interaction
2. Explain the conditions for social interaction
3. Analyzing associative social interactions
4. analyzing dissociative social interactions
5. Analyzing social interactions from a theoretical perspective | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method
3 X 50 Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method
3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** Formation of society: ☐ Definition of individual ☐ Definition of society ☐ types of society ☐ relationship between individual and society
References: *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.*

Material: Formation of society: ☐ Definition of individual ☐ Definition of society ☐ types of society ☐ relationship between individual and society
Reader: *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.* | 5% |

7	Understand the basic concepts of sociology (Social Interaction)	1.Explain the meaning of social values and norms 2.Analyzing forms of social norms	**Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 X 50 Learning Model	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	**Material:** Social interaction: □ understanding □ conditions □ influencing factors □ forms of social interaction □ theoretical perspectives **References:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.* **Material:** Social interaction: □ understanding □ conditions □ influencing factors □ forms of social interaction □ theoretical perspectives **Bibliography:** *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.* **Material:** Social interaction: □ understanding □ conditions □ influencing factors □ forms of social interaction □ theoretical perspectives **Bibliography:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*	5%
8	Midterm Exam (UTS)	Midterm Exam (UTS)	**Criteria:** Midterm Exam (UTS) **Form of Assessment** : Test	Midterm Exam (UTS) 2 X 50	Midterm Exam 2 x 50		15%
9	Understand the basic concepts of sociology	1.Explain the meaning of social deviation 2.Analyzing forms of social deviation 3.Analyze the causes of social deviation	**Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 X 50 Learning Model	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	**Material:** Social values and norms: □ Definition of social values □ Types of social values □ Definition of social norms □ Types of social norms □ Differences and similarities in social values and norms Socialization and personality formation: □ Definition of socialization □ Nature of socialization □ Types of	5%

						Material / Bibliography
						socialization ☐ Media of socialization ☐ Theory - socialization theory **Bibliography:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*
						Material: Social values and norms: ☐ Definition of social values ☐ Types of social values ☐ Definition of social norms ☐ Types of social norms ☐ Differences and similarities in social values and norms Socialization and personality formation: ☐ Definition of socialization ☐ Nature of socialization ☐ Types of socialization ☐ Media of socialization ☐ Theory - socialization theory **Bibliography:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.*
						Material: Social values and norms: ☐ Definition of social values ☐ Types of social values ☐ Definition of social norms ☐ Types of social norms ☐ Differences and similarities in social values and norms Socialization and personality formation: ☐ Definition of socialization ☐ Nature of socialization ☐ Types of socialization ☐ Media of socialization ☐ Theory - socialization theory **Bibliography:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.*

| 10 | Understand the basic concepts of sociology | 1.Explain the meaning of social stratification
2.Analyzing forms of social stratification
3.Analyzing the determinants of social stratification
4.Analyze the consequences of social stratification | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method
3 X 50
Learning Model | | **Material:**
Social deviance: ☐ Definition of social deviance ☐ Types of social deviance ☐ Causes of social deviance ☐ Theories of social deviance Social control: ☐ Definition of social control ☐ Nature of social control ☐ Types of social control
Reference:
Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.

Material:
Social deviance: ☐ Definition of social deviance ☐ Types of social deviance ☐ Causes of social deviance ☐ Theories of social deviance Social control: ☐ Definition of social control ☐ Nature of social control ☐ Types of social control
References:
Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt . 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Material:
Social deviance: ☐ Definition of social deviance ☐ Types of social deviance ☐ Causes of social deviance ☐ Theories of social deviance Social control: ☐ Definition of social control ☐ Nature of social control ☐ Types of social control
References:
Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt . 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga. | 5% |
| 11 | Analyzing social mobility | 1.Explain the meaning of social mobility
2.Analyzing forms of social mobility
3.Analyzing social mobility channels | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | **Material:**
Social conflict: ☐ Definition of social conflict ☐ Types of social conflict ☐ Causes of social conflict ☐ Impact of social conflict ☐ Resolution of social conflict Social integration: ☐ | 5% |

						Definition of social integration □ Consolidation and intersection □ Theoretical perspective **Bibliography:** *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.*	
						Material: Social conflict: □ Definition of social conflict □ Types of social conflict □ Causes of social conflict □ Impact of social conflict □ Resolution of social conflict Social integration: □ Definition of social integration □ Consolidation and intersection □ Theoretical perspectives **References:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.*	
						Material: Social conflict: □ Definition of social conflict □ Types of social conflict □ Causes of social conflict □ Impact of social conflict □ Resolution of social conflict Social integration: □ Definition of social integration □ Consolidation and intersection □ Theoretical perspectives **References:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.*	

| 12 | Analyze social institutions | 1. Explain the meaning of social institutions
2. Analyze the types of social institutions
3. Analyzing the manifest and latent functions of social institutions | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | **Material:**
Social structure ☐ Status and roles ☐ Sources of status ☐ Role conflict Social stratification ☐ Definition of social stratification ☐ Nature of social stratification ☐ Determinants of social stratification ☐ Forms of social stratification ☐ Perspective of social stratification theory Social mobility ☐ Definition of social mobility ☐ Types of mobility social ☐ Channels of social mobility ☐ Consequences of social mobility
Bibliography:
Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Material:
Social structure ☐ Status and roles ☐ Sources of status ☐ Role conflict Social stratification ☐ Definition of social stratification ☐ Nature of social stratification ☐ Determinants of social stratification ☐ Forms of social stratification ☐ Perspective of social stratification theory Social mobility ☐ Definition of social mobility ☐ Types of mobility social ☐ Channels of social mobility ☐ Consequences of social mobility
Bibliography:
Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga. | 5% |
| 12 | Analyze social institutions | 1. Explain the meaning of social institutions
2. Analyze the types of social institutions
3. Analyzing the manifest and latent functions of social institutions | **Criteria:**
Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10%

Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method Learning Model | | 5% |

13	Analyzing social change	1. Explain the meaning of social change 2. Analyzing the causes of social change 3. Analyzing patterns of social change 4. Analyzing the impact of social change	**Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	**Material:** Social change: ☐ Definition of social change ☐ Forms of social change ☐ Causes of social change ☐ Impact of social change ☐ Theoretical perspectives **References:** *Curry, Tim, Robert Jiobo, and Kent Schwirian. Et. Al. 2005. Sociology to the Twenty First Century. New Jersey: Upper Saddle River.* **Material:** Social change: ☐ Definition of social change ☐ Forms of social change ☐ Causes of social change ☐ Impact of social change ☐ Theoretical perspectives **Literature:** *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.*	5%
14	Analyzing multiculturalism	1. Explain the meaning of a pluralistic society 2. Describe a pluralistic society 3. Explain multicultural society 4. analyze the causes of multiculturalism 5. Analyzing the impact of multiculturalism	**Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model	**Material:** Social institutions ☐ Definition of social institutions ☐ Objectives and functions of social institutions ☐ Types of social institutions **Literature:** *Soerjono, Soekanto. 2012. Sociology An Introduction. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.* **Material:** Social institutions ☐ Definition of social institutions ☐ Objectives and functions of social institutions ☐ Types of social institutions **References:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.*	5%

| 15 | Analyzing social conflict | 1. Explain the meaning of social conflict 2. analyze the causes of social conflict 3. analyze forms of social conflict 4. analyzing social conflict resolution | **Criteria:** Benchmark Assessment Reference: Knowledge 45%, Skills 45%, and Attitude 10% **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model | Constructive Approach/Case Method 3 x 50 Learning Model | **Material:** Presenting a paper using power point **Readers:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.* **Material:** Presenting a paper using power point **Readers:** *Narwoko, J. Dwi and Bagong Suyanto. Editor. 2004. Introductory and Applied Text Sociology. Jakarta: Prenada Media.* **Material:** Presenting a paper using power point **Readers:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume I. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* **Material:** Presenting a paper using power point **Readers:** *Horton, Paul B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1992. Sociology. Volume II. Translation. Jakarta: Erlangga.* | 5% |
| **16** | | | **Form of Assessment** : Test | IN-CLASS TESTS | IN-CLASS TESTS | | 15% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	60%
2.	Practice / Performance	10%
3.	Test	30%
		100%

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** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities 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.