



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya**  
**Faculty of Education,**  
**Doctoral Study Program in Basic Education**

**Document Code**

**SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN**

<b>Courses</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Course Family</b>	<b>Credit Weight</b>			<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>Compilation Date</b>																																
<b>Arts and Culture Practical Studies*</b>	8602203013	Study Program Elective Courses	<b>T=3</b>	<b>P=0</b>	<b>ECTS=7.56</b>	1	July 18, 2024																																
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>			<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>																																	
	.....		Prof. Dr. Warih Handayaniingrum, M.Pd			Prof. Dr. Suryanti, M.Pd.																																	
<b>Learning model</b>	<b>Project Based Learning</b>																																						
<b>Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)</b>	<b>PLO study program that is charged to the course</b>																																						
	<b>PLO-3</b>	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned																																					
	<b>PLO-5</b>	Mastering the philosophy and learning methodology of basic education to produce learning innovations.																																					
	<b>PLO-7</b>	Able to develop or discover new scientific theories/conceptions/ideas to contribute to the development and practice of science and technology that are innovative and responsive to basic education needs.																																					
	<b>PLO-11</b>	Able to develop basic education learning models along with supporting devices that are innovative and responsive to students' learning needs, as well as accommodating developments in technology and information.																																					
	<b>Program Objectives (PO)</b>																																						
	<b>PLO-PO Matrix</b>																																						
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">P.O</td> <td style="width: 15%;">PLO-3</td> <td style="width: 15%;">PLO-5</td> <td style="width: 15%;">PLO-7</td> <td style="width: 15%;">PLO-11</td> </tr> </table>						P.O	PLO-3	PLO-5	PLO-7	PLO-11																											
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	<b>PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)</b>																																						
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 10%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 5%;">2</td> <td style="width: 5%;">3</td> <td style="width: 5%;">4</td> <td style="width: 5%;">5</td> <td style="width: 5%;">6</td> <td style="width: 5%;">7</td> <td style="width: 5%;">8</td> <td style="width: 5%;">9</td> <td style="width: 5%;">10</td> <td style="width: 5%;">11</td> <td style="width: 5%;">12</td> <td style="width: 5%;">13</td> <td style="width: 5%;">14</td> <td style="width: 5%;">15</td> <td style="width: 5%;">16</td> </tr> </table>						P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P.O	Week																																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																							
<b>Short Course Description</b>	This arts and culture praxis study course provides comprehensive insight into various perspectives, related to arts and culture and arts and culture education. Through in-depth studies related to philosophy, ideology and anthropology of arts and culture, as well as concepts and theories of arts and culture, it is hoped that you will be able to build the ability to think logically, critically and reflectively about arts and culture education. This course is designed to provide a proper understanding of arts and culture and arts and culture education in the realms of ontology, axiology and epistemology. This course will provide insight and experience in designing, implementing and reporting research on arts and culture education, as an effort to complete understanding of arts and culture education at a practical level through research experience in the field. This understanding will be useful for determining policies for implementing arts and culture education in schools, then it is hoped that arts education will be present as a sub-system of the national education system, in an effort to form complete Indonesian people.																																						
<b>References</b>	<b>Main :</b>																																						
	1. 1. Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications 2. Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Studi Kebudayaan. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar 3. White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. Calivornia: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati. 4. Story, John. 2003. Teori Budaya dan Budaya Pop. Yogyakarta: Qalam 5. Spradley, James. 2006. Metode Etnografi. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana																																						
	<b>Supporters:</b>																																						
	1. 1. Ihromi. 2006. Pokok-pokok Antropologi Budaya. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia. 2. Rohidi, Tjetjep Rohendi. 2011. Metodologi Penelitian Seni. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara. 3. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2010. Metodologi Penelitian: Kajian Budaya dan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial Humaniora pada Umumnya. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.																																						
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Prof. Dr. Drs. Abdul Rachman Syam Tuasikal, M.Pd. Prof. Dr. Hj. Warih Handayaniingrum, M.Pd.																																						

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	Explain the nature of cultural studies	1.Distinguish between cultural studies and cultural studies 2.Analyzing the content of Cultural studies	<b>Criteria:</b> Depth of statement, <b>Form of Assessment</b> : Participatory Activities, Tests	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies <b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i> 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i>	8%

2	Analyzing culture in general and regional culture	<p>1. Why is there a form of culture?</p> <p>2. How views and life values are developed</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1. Clarity of cultural forms</p> <p>2. Clarity of views and community life values</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b></p> <p>Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b></p> <p>Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. Barker, Chris. 2000. <i>Cultural Studies Theory and Practice</i>. London: Sage Publications 2. Jenks, Chris. 1013. <i>Culture Cultural Studies</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library 3. White, Leslie A. -. <i>The Concept of Culture</i>. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati. 4. Story, John. 2003. <i>Cultural Theory and Pop Culture</i>. Yogyakarta: Qalam 5. Spradley, James. 2006. <i>Ethnographic Method</i>. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</p>	6%
3	Explain the concept of culture in terms of social structure, social action and cultural material	<p>1.- Examining Culture and Social Structure</p> <p>2.- Analyzing Culture and Social Action</p> <p>3.- Analyzing Culture and Materials</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>Depth of statement,</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b></p> <p>Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b></p> <p>Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. Barker, Chris. 2000. <i>Cultural Studies Theory and Practice</i>. London: Sage Publications 2. Jenks, Chris. 1013. <i>Culture Cultural Studies</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library 3. White, Leslie A. -. <i>The Concept of Culture</i>. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati. 4. Story, John. 2003. <i>Cultural Theory and Pop Culture</i>. Yogyakarta: Qalam 5. Spradley, James. 2006. <i>Ethnographic Method</i>. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</p>	8%

4	Analyzing cultural performances and performance culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyzing human relations and culture</li> <li>Analyzing cultural views from experts</li> </ol>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depth of statements, human relations and culture</li> <li>interpret cultural performances and performance culture</li> </ol> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. - The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i> 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	6%
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND LOCAL CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS OF EAST JAVA</li> <li>Examining a variety of traditional knowledge and technology</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between traditional knowledge and local cultural expressions</li> <li>Types and varieties of traditional knowledge</li> </ol>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Depth of statement, traditional knowledge with local cultural expressions</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. - The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i> 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	8%

6	<p>1.Examining traditional ceremonies in East Java</p> <p>2.Analyze the meaning of folklore and traditional games</p>	<p>1.The presence of traditional ceremonies with community beliefs</p> <p>2. Representation of societal values in folklore</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> The depth of the statement, the presence of traditional ceremonies with community beliefs</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i>. 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	7%
7	<p>1.Explains architecture, traditional tools. weapon</p> <p>2.Examining food, drinks and traditional medicine</p>	<p>1.Acculturation of traditional architecture, tools and weapons</p> <p>2.Diversity, food, medicine and drink are related to agricultural countries</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> 1.Depth of statement, Acculturation of architecture, traditional tools and weapons</p> <p>2.Depth of statement, diversity, food, medicine with agricultural countries'</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i>. 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	8%

8	Create articles related to the topics that have been discussed	Article systematics, article depth, references	<p><b>Criteria:</b> The depth of the article written</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment</b> : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 2x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i> 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	0%
9	Explain the nature of cultural studies	<p>1.Distinguish between cultural studies and cultural studies</p> <p>2.Analyzing the content of Cultural studies</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Depth of statement,</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment</b> : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. <i>Barker, Chris. 2000. Cultural Studies Theory and Practice. London: Sage Publications</i> 2. <i>Jenks, Chris. 1013. Culture Cultural Studies. Yogyakarta: Student Library</i> 3. <i>White, Leslie A. -. The Concept of Culture. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati</i> 4. <i>Story, John. 2003. Cultural Theory and Pop Culture. Yogyakarta: Qalam</i> 5. <i>Spradley, James. 2006. Ethnographic Method. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</i></p>	8%

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12	Explain the nature of cultural studies	<p>1.Distinguish between cultural studies and cultural studies</p> <p>2.Analyzing the content of Cultural studies</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Depth of statement,</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment</b> : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Offline 1x 50	Online 1x 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Difference between Cultural Studies and Cultural Studies</p> <p><b>Literature:</b> 1. Barker, Chris. 2000. <i>Cultural Studies Theory and Practice</i>. London: Sage Publications 2. Jenks, Chris. 1013. <i>Culture Cultural Studies</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library 3. White, Leslie A. -. <i>The Concept of Culture</i>. California: Bethdillingham University of Cincinnati. 4. Story, John. 2003. <i>Cultural Theory and Pop Culture</i>. Yogyakarta: Qalam 5. Spradley, James. 2006. <i>Ethnographic Method</i>. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana</p>	6%
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#### Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	50%
2.	Test	50%
		100%

#### Notes

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- 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.
- 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.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 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%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.

