Document Code



## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Education, Master of Education Education Management Study Program

SEMESTER	IFARNIN	GPIAN

Courses		CODE			Cou	rse F	amily	Credit Weight			SI	EMES	TER	Con	npilat	tion						
Leadership a Behavior	nd Organizational		861	04020	019								T=2	2 P=	0 E	CTS=4.	18	1		July	17, 2	2024
AUTHORIZAT	TION SP Developer Course Cluster Coordinator Study Program Coordinator																					
													D	Dr. Amrozi Khamidi, S.Pd., M.Pd.								
Learning model	Case Studies																					
Program	PLO study progr	ram tl	hat	is ch	argeo	d to th	е со	urse	!													
Learning Outcomes	Program Objecti	ives (	(PO)	)																		
(PLO)	PLO-PO Matrix																					
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	PO Matrix at the	end	of e	ach l	earni	ng sta	ige (	Sub-	PO)													
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				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ę	9	10	11	12	13	14	ļ :	15	16	
Short Course Description	Educational leader approaches, organ institutions and th discussions, giving out through written	nizatio neir in g assig	nal nple gnme	beĥav ment ents,	/ior ar ation preser	nd its c in cha ntations	chara inge s, and	cteris lead d lead	stics; ership dershi	The d and p pra	iscus: learr ctices	sion ning (sir	n is J. L mula	relate earnir ations	ed to ng ac	the fiel tivities	d of e includ	ducati le pro	on a	nd ed ig inf	lucati orma	ional ition,
References	Main :																					
	<ol> <li>Effendi, Or</li> <li>Kartono, K</li> <li>Pidarta, M</li> <li>Siagian, S</li> <li>Sutarto. 18</li> <li>Wahyosun Grafindo.</li> <li>Yukl, Gary Prenhalling</li> <li>Hermino, A Callahan, 10 Sukiyat. 2</li> <li>Triyono, V</li> <li>Bolden, Frameworl</li> <li>Ingvarson Critical Re</li> <li>Northhou</li> <li>M Thoha</li> <li>Stephen</li> </ol>	nong Uartini. ade. 1 ondan 998. D nidjo.  /. 199 do A.H.S. K. 201 2019. U. 201 R., J k. Uni n, Lav eview c ise, Pe (200	1994. Analisis Administrasi Manajemen dan Kepemimpinan Pendidikan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. g Uchjana. 1986. Kepemimpinan dan Komunikasi . Yogayakarta: Kanisius. ni. 1998. Pemimpin dan Kepemimpinan . Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada 1995. Peranan Kepala Sekolah pada Pendidikan Dasar . Jakarta: Grasindo. ang P. 1994. Teori dan Praktek Kepemimpinan . Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta. Dasar-dasar Kepemimpinan Administrasi . Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press. D. 2001. Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah; Tinjauan Teoritik dan Permasalahannya . Jakarta: PT Raja Pes. Kepemimpinan Dalam Organisasi: Leadership in Organization 3rd (edisi bahasa Indonesia). Jakarta: S. 2014. Kepemimpinan Pendidikan di Era Globalisasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. 10 . Sadeghi, L. 6015. Educational Leadership in Action. Melbourne: Routledge 9. Good Leadership: Kepemimpinan Era Globalisasi Pendidikan. Surabaya: Jakad Media Publishing. 019. Kepemimpinan Transformasional Dalam Pendidikan (Formal, Non Formal) J. Gosling, A. Marturano, & P Dennison. (2003). A Review of Leadership Theory and Competence niversity of Exester: Centre for Leadership Studies. awrence, Michelle Anderson, Peter Gronn, & Andrew Jackson (2006). Standards for School Leadership: A vo Literature. Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadersip Ltd. Peter G. (2016). Leadership: Theory & Practice-seventh edition. London: Sage. 003). Perilaku organisasi konsep dasar dan aplikasinya. Jakarta: Grafindo Persada, obbins   Timothy A Judge. (2014). Perilaku Organisasi. Jakarta: Salemba								arta: L. &											
	Supporters:																					
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Erny Roesminir	ngsih,	M.S	Si.																		

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Eva	luation	Learr Studen	lp Learning, ning methods, it Assignments, timated time]	Learning materials [	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline ( offline )	Online ( online )	]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1. Students know their lecture plans for semester 2. Students make a study contract which is agreed with the lecturer. 3. Students know the basics of leadership.	1. Students can understand the study of material and the lecture process that will be carried out. 2. Students know the things that are agreed upon for the lecture to run smoothly. 3. Students understand at a glance about leadership.	Criteria: -	Lectures and questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
2	Know and be able to understand the basic meaning and concepts of leadership	Understanding and basic concepts of leadership: definition of leaders and leadership, goals and functions of leadership, follower factors, theory of the emergence of a leader, formal leaders and non-formal leaders	Criteria:  1.1. Students who are able to present and answer questions about the differences between leaders and leadership, or formal and nonformal leaders will get the maximum score (100)  2.2. Students who are able to present the difference between leaders and leadership, or formal and nonformal leaders will get a score of 80  3.3. Students who ask questions will be given a mark of 80	Lecture method, question and answer and discussion 2 X 50			0%
3	Analyze the terms and principles of leadership	Understanding the terms and principles of leadership: elements that determine leadership behavior, conditions for being a good leader, leadership principles	<b>Criteria:</b> Attached	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers and assignments 2 X 50			0%
4	Able to analyze the relationship between leadership and management	1. Students are able to differentiate between leadership and management, especially in the world of education 2. Students are able to explain the relationship between leadership and management 3. Students are able to embody leadership skills in the world of education	<b>Criteria:</b> Attached	Presentation, question and answer, and case analysis 2 X 50			0%

5	Able to explain the	Leadership	Criteria:	1. Students		0%
	development of leadership approaches and analyze leadership models	approaches and models: 1. trait approach 2. behavioral approach (lowa, ohio michigan leadership studies, managerial grid, four management systems, theory X and theory Y) 3. contingency approach (contingency model, threedimensional model, continuum model, path goals)	attached	present approaches and models of educational leadership 2. Students discuss approaches and models of educational leadership 2 X 50		
6	Able to explain the development of leadership approaches and analyze leadership models	Leadership approaches and models: 1. trait approach 2. behavioral approach (lowa, ohio michigan leadership studies, managerial grid, four management systems, theory Y) 3. contingency approach (contingency model, three-dimensional model, continuum model, path goals)	Criteria: attached	1. Students present approaches and models of educational leadership 2. Students discuss approaches and models of educational leadership 2 X 50		0%
7	Able to explain the development of leadership approaches and analyze leadership models	Leadership approaches and models: 1. trait approach 2. behavioral approach (lowa, ohio michigan leadership studies, managerial grid, four management systems, theory X and theory Y) 3. contingency approach (contingency model, three-dimensional model, continuum model, path goals)	Criteria: attached	1. Students present approaches and models of educational leadership 2. Students discuss approaches and models of educational leadership 2 X 50		0%
8	1. Students are able to understand the basic concepts of leadership 2. Students are able to understand leadership and management 3. Students are able to understand the terms and principles of leadership 4. Students are able to understand leadership approaches and models	1. Students are able to answer questions about basic concepts of leadership 2. Students are able to answer questions about leadership and management 3. Students are able to answer questions about terms and principles of leadership 4. Students are able to answer questions about leadership approaches and models	Criteria: attached	Working on UTS 2 X 50 questions		0%

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16 0%	15	leadership cases in certain educational	the leadership model applied in an educational institution, based on the theory that has	discussions and projects		0%
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## **Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study**

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

## 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.