SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
International Communication	7020103131	Study Program Elective Courses	T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	7	March 1, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
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Learning model	Case Studies

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-6	Able to develop concepts of rules, research and processes in communication strategies related to the fields of marketing communications and media management.
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Students are able to understand and analyze the influence of the media in Foreign Policy
	PO - 2	Students are able to explain the definition, scope and importance of international communication in a global context.
	PO - 3	Students are able to evaluate the role and influence of mass media in international communication.
	PO - 4	Students are able to explain ethical principles that are relevant in communication between countries.
	PO - 5	Students can analyze global communication policies and their implications for international relations.
	PO - 6	Students can identify and explain the main challenges faced in international communication.
	PO - 7	Students are able to analyze the impact of globalization on the ways and forms of international communication.
	PO - 8	Students can explain the role and function of international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, and others in global communication.
	PO - 9	Students are able to explain the determination of information and communication technology in the context of international communication.
	PO - 10	Students are able to explain how digital technology changes the dynamics of international communication.
	PO - 11	Students can analyze the role of social media in shaping public opinion and relations between countries
	PO - 12	Students are able to explain the concept of network society introduced by Manuel Castells and its implications for international communication.
	PO - 13	Students can analyze how the structure and dynamics of global networks influence the flow of information and communication at the international level.
	PO - 14	Students are able to identify and explain the role of key actors such as technology companies, government and non-governmental organizations in network society
	PO - 15	Students are able to manage the digital reputation of an organization or country in an international context.
	PLO-PO Matrix	

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

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																
PO-5																
PO-6																
PO-7																
PO-8																
PO-9																
PO-10																
PO-11																
PO-12																
PO-13																
PO-14																
PO-15																

Short Course Description	The "International Communication" course is a course that focuses on all communication activities that are multinational in nature and cross the territorial boundaries of a country. In this course, students are expected to have the ability to study and carry out communication practices in a global scope. In general, this lecture will mature students' communication skills in carrying out the process of negotiating thoughts and exchanging meaning which involves individuals and society from the perspective of a global village where there are differences in culture, countries and nations, as well as various ethnicities and races. In this way, students have competence in understanding concepts and theories that are correlated with international communication processes and procedures.

References	**Main :**	
	1. Daya Kishan Thussu. 2004. International Communication. London: Arnold 2. Manuel Castells. 2004. The Network Society. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar 3. Manuel Castells and Gustavo Cardoso. 2005. The Network Society, From Knowledge to Society. Center for Translantic Relation 4. Komunikasi Internasional Jalaluddin Rahmat, PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung, 1993 5. Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere	
	Supporters:	

Supporting lecturer	Wahyu Mahesa Miarta, S.H., M.Sc. Awang Dharmawan, S.Ikom., M.A. Muhammad Danu Winata, S.Sos, M.A., M.Si (Han).

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 the historical context of international communication	Understand the development of various mass media platforms and new media in shaping global society	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students understand the historical context of international communication. **Reader:** *Daya Kishan Thussu. 2004. International Communication. London: Arnold*	2%
2	Students understand approaches to theorizing international communication	Students can explain Free flow of information, modernization theory, dependency theory, and public sphere	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students understand approaches to theorizing international communication **Reader:** *Daya Kishan Thussu. 2004. International Communication. London: Arnold*	2%
3	Students understand approaches to theorizing international communication	Students can explain structural imperialism, hegemony, critical theory, cultural studies on international communication, information society, Discourses of globalization, critical political-economy for the twenty-first century	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students understand approaches to theorizing international communication **Reader:** *Daya Kishan Thussu. 2004. International Communication. London: Arnold*	2%
4	Students understand Creating a global communication infrastructure	Students explain The privatization of telecommunications, Free trade in communication, Liberalization of the telecom sector. etc.	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students understand Creating a global communication infrastructure **Reference:** *Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere*	2%
5	Students understand The global media marketplace	Students explain Convergence, Global trade in media products, Global news and information networks, Setting the global news agenda	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students understand the global media marketplace **Reference:** *International Communication Jalaluddin Rahmat, PT Teen Rosdakarya, Bandung, 1993*	2%
6	Students can understand Communication and cultural globalization	Students can explain Globalization of Western culture, Concerns for cultural diversity, Global English, Regionalization and localization in the media market	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	3 X 50 discussion		**Material:** Students can understand Communication and cultural globalization **Reference:** *International Communication Jalaluddin Rahmat, PT Teen Rosdakarya, Bandung, 1993*	3%

7	Students understand Contraflow in global media	Students can explain Seeing the big world on a small screen, Global cultural discontents, Global counterflow of television, Media exports from the South to the North	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students understand Contraflow in global media **Reader:** *Manuel Castells and Gustavo Cardoso. 2005. The Network Society, From Knowledge to Society. Center for Translantic Relations*	2%
8	Midterm Exam (UTS)	Students can understand meeting material 1-7	**Criteria:** Test **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Tests	3 X 50		**Material:** Ma nuel C as te lls and G us ta vo C a rd os o. 2005. The Network Society, From Knowledge to Society. Center for Translantic Relations **Bibliography:** *Manuel Castells and Gustavo Cardoso. 2005. The Network Society, From Knowledge to Society. Center for Translantic Relations*	20%
9	Students can understand international communication in the Internet age	Students can explain The dawn of the Internet age, The Internet as a political tool, The global digital divide, International communication - continuity and change	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students can understand International communication in the Internet age **Reader:** *Manuel Castells. 2004. The Network Society. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar*	2%
10	Students can understand the network society	Students can explain Informationalism, Networks, and the Network Society: Manuel Castells	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students can understand the network society **Reader:** *Manuel Castells. 2004. The Network Society. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar*	5%
11	Students understand THE CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIVERSITY OF THE NETWORK SOCIETY	Students can understand Institutional Models of the Network Society: Silicon Valley and Finland, The Russian Network Society, The Internet in China: Technologies of Freedom in a Statist Society, Reflexive Internet? The British Experience of New Electronic Technologies	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students understand THE CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIVERSITY OF THE NETWORK SOCIETY **Reader:** *Manuel Castells and Gustavo Cardoso. 2005. The Network Society, From Knowledge to Society. Center for Translantic Relations*	2%
12	Students can understand THE NETWORK ECONOMY	Students can explain Why Information Should Influence Productivity, Labor in the Network Society: Lessons from Silicon Valley, Time, Space, and Technology in Financial Networks	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students can understand THE NETWORK ECONOMY **Reader:** *Manuel Castells. 2004. The Network Society. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar*	4%

No	Sub-CPMK	Indicator	Criteria & Form of Assessment	Form of Learning; Learning Methods		Material	Weight
13	Students can understand SOCIABILITY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN THE AGE OF THE INTERNET	Students can explain Networked Sociability Online, Off-line, Social Structure, Cultural Identity, and Personal Autonomy in the Practice of the Internet: The Network Society in Catalonia, Racial Segregation and the Digital Divide in the Detroit Metropolitan Region	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students can understand SOCIABILITY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN THE AGE OF THE INTERNET **Reference:** *Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere*	2%
14	Students can understand THE INTERNET IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST	Students can explain The Promise and the Myths of e-Learning in Post-secondary Education, e-Health Networks and Social Transformations: Expectations of Centralization, Experiences of Decentralization, Narrowing the Digital Divide: The Potential and Limits of the US Community Technology Movement	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** THE INTERNET IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST **Reference:** *Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere*	5%
15	Students can understand NETWORKED SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND INFORMATIONAL POLITICS	Students can explain Networked Social Movements: Global Movements for Global Justice, From Media Politics to Networked Politics: The Internet and the Political Process	**Criteria:** Task **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion 3 X 50		**Material:** Students can understand NETWORKED SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND INFORMATIONAL POLITICS **Reference:** *Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere*	15%
16	Final Semester Examination (UAS)	Student accuracy in analyzing meeting material 9-15	**Criteria:** Test **Form of Assessment** : Test	Write 3 X 50		**Material:** International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere **Reference:** *Ingrid Volkmer, International Communication Theory in Transition: Parameters of the New Global Public Sphere*	30%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	56%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	4%
3.	Test	40%
		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.