

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Economics and Business achelor of Commerce Education Study Program

Document Code

9	JNESA		bachelor of	Commerce	Euuca	311011 511	iuy i	Prog	ram		
			SEM	IESTER LE	EARN	ING PL	.AN				
Cours	ses		CODE		Course	Family	Cred	it Weig	nt	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Scien	nce phylos	ophy	872110208	36			T=2	P=0 E	CTS=3.18	2	July 19, 2024
AUTH	IORIZATIO	DN	SP Develo	pper		Cour	se Clu	ster Co	ordinator	Study Progra Coordinator	am
											rwanto, S.Pd., SM.
Learn	ning el	Case Studies	, l			I				1	
Prog		PLO study prog	gram that is charge	ed to the course							
	omes	Program Objec	tives (PO)								
(PLO))	PLO-PO Matrix									
			P.O]							
		PO Matrix at th	e end of each learr	ning stage (Sub-Po	O)						
			P.O 1 2	2 3 4 5	6 7	Wee 8 9	ek 10	11	12	13 14 1	5 16
	t Course ription	provided includes knowledge, the e	usses the essence. Is ontological charact essence of statistical te in the developmen	eristics of science. research methods. t	epistemolo the esseno	ogical. and a ce of languag	xiologic je. the	al. The	difference of logic.	between scie the essence of	nce and other mathematics.
Refe	rences	Main :									
		2. Thomas 3. Jujun S. 4. James La Filsafat II	ldzam. 2012.Filsafat J. Hickey. 2011. Intro Suriasumantri. 2009.I adyman. 2002. Under mu. Yogyakarta: Libe 2008.Filsafat Ilmu da	duction to phisophy of Ilmu Dalam Perspekt rstanding philosophy erty.	of science. if. Kumpul of science	NewYork: Span Karangan e. London and	oringer. Tentan I New Y	g Hakel ⁄ork: Ro	udledge.Th	ne Liang Gie. 20	
		Supporters:									
Supp lectu	oorting rer		ah, S.Sos., M.Si. wan Prabowo, S.E., N yati Patrikha, S.Pd., N							_	
Week-	Final abil learning (Sub-PO)		E	Evaluation		Lea Stude	rning i ent As	arning, method signmented ted time	ıts,	Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)
	(505 1 0)		Indicator	Criteria &	Form	Offline (offline)	0	nline (d	online)	1	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	(8)
1	Lecture (tion of RPS Contract Group Division of Tasks				2 X 50					0%

				ı		1
2	Understanding the basic concepts of philosophy (Understanding the history of benefits)	Explain the meaning of philosophy. 2. Explain the history of philosophy. 3. Explain the benefits of philosophy	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 35 3.3. Question 3: 35	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
3	Understand the historical meaning of the differences and similarities between knowledge and science	Explain the meaning of knowledge and science 2. Explain the history of knowledge and science 3. Explain the difference between knowledge and science 4. Explain the similarities between knowledge and science	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 25 2.2. Question 2: 25 3.3. Question 3: 25 4.4. Question 4: 25	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
4	Understanding the Correlation between Philosophy and the Development of Science	Explain philosophy and the development of science. 2. Explain the correlation between philosophy and the development of science	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 45 2.2. Question 2: 55	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
5	Understand the relationship between Science, Culture and Civilization	Explain the meaning of Culture 2. Explain the meaning of Civilization 3. Explain the relationship between Cultural Science and Civilization	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 40	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
6	Understand the relationship between Philosophy and Political Science	Explain the meaning of political science 2. Explain the scope of political science 3. Explain the relationship between philosophy and political science	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 40	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
7	Understand the relationship between philosophy, ideology and religion	Explain the meaning of ideology 2. Explain the meaning of religion 3. Explain the relationship between philosophy, ideology and religion	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 40	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
8	Midterm Exam (UTS)		Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 40	2 X 50		0%
9	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Ontology	Explain the definition of ontology 2. Explain the object of ontology study 3. Explain the schools in ontology 4. Explain theology	Criteria: 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50		0%

10	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Epistemology	Explain the meaning of epistemology 2. Explain the requirements for epistemology 3. Explain the schools of epistemology	Criteria: 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50		0%
11	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Epistemology	Explain the meaning of epistemology 2. Explain the requirements for epistemology 3. Explaining the Schools of Epistemology	Criteria: 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50		0%
12	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Axiological	Explain the meaning of axiology. 2. Explain the object of axiology	Criteria: 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50		0%
13	Understanding Logic	Explain the meaning of Logic 2. Explain the history of the development of Logic 3. Explain Proposition and Reasoning 4. Explain the meaning of syllogism 5. Explain the meaning of theory 6. Explain the meaning of definition 7. Explain the meaning of analogy	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 25 4.4. Question 4: 15	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
14	Understanding Scientific Methods/Thoughts/Critical Thinking	Explain scientific methods/thoughts/critical thinking	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 30 2.2. Question 2: 30 3.3. Question 3: 40	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
15	Understanding Scientific Moral Responsibility	Explain the moral responsibility of science	Criteria: 1.1. Question 1: 50 2.2. Question 2: 50	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		0%
16	Final Semester Examination (UAS)		Criteria: 1.1. Weight 30 2.2. Weight 10 3.3. Weight 15 4.4. Weight 20 5.5. Weight 25	2 X 50		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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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.