



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences
Communication Science Bachelor Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date												
Reportage	7020103073		T=3 P=0 ECTS=4.77	6	July 5, 2023												
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator													
		Putri Aisyiyah Rachma Dewi, S.Sos.	Putri Aisyiyah Rachma Dewi, S.Sos.	Dr. Anam Miftakhul Huda, S.Kom., M.I.Kom.													
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)																
	PLO-PO Matrix																
		P.O	PLO-6														
	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	Discussing the substance of the techniques for presenting broadcast media news programs in the form of reportage, discussing reporting techniques according to the characteristics and types of reporting, including reporting on crime, terrorism, war, disasters, the environment, festivals, and gender-just reporting to respect human rights. Lectures last for one semester using lecture, discussion and field practice methods. Assessment is carried out based on portfolio.																
References	Main :																
	1. Masduki. (2004). Jurnalistik, Menata Profesionalisme Reporter dan Penyiar . Yogyakarta: LKIS 2. Morissan. (2008). Manajemen Media Penyiaran, Strategi Mengelola Radio dan Televi si. Jakarta: Kencana 3. Santi Indra Astuti. (2008). Jurnalisme Teori dan Praktik . Bandung : Penerbit Simbiosis Rekatama Media. 4. Robert S Boynton. (2009). Introduction to Literary Reportage . Bill Kovach & Tom Rosenstiel. (2014). The Elements of Journalism																
	Supporters:																
Supporting lecturer	Herma Retno Prabayanti, S.E., M.Med.Kom. Putri Aisyiyah Rachma Dewi, S.Sos., M.Med.Kom.																
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 are able to understand the concept of reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students' accuracy in explaining the definition of reporting 2.Students' accuracy in explaining the history of the development of reporting 3.Students' accuracy in analyzing the differences between radio reportage and television reportage 	Criteria: Non test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Lectures, lectures - Questions and answers. - Discussion 3 X 50		Material: Basic concepts of reportage Reader: Morissan. (2008). <i>Broadcast Media Management, Strategy for Managing Radio and Television.</i> Jakarta: Kencana	2%
2	Students understand the structure and form of reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students' accuracy in explaining the reportage structure 2.Students' accuracy in identifying forms of reporting 	Criteria: non-test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - Discussion - 3 X 50 live report video playback		Material: Structure and form of reportage Reader: Morissan. (2008). <i>Broadcast Media Management, Strategy for Managing Radio and Television.</i> Jakarta: Kencana	2%
3	Students recognize and identify reporting equipment/devices	Students' accuracy in identifying equipment needs for reportage and field coverage	Criteria: non-test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	- Demo of tools in the studio/slide - Q&A. - Simulation of using 3 X 50 tools		Material: Reportage equipment and tools Reader: Robert S Boynton. (2009). <i>Introduction to Literary Reportage.</i> Bill Kovach & Tom Rosenstiel. (2014). <i>The Elements of Journalism</i>	3%
4	Students understand the types of reporting and information mining	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students' accuracy in explaining types of reporting (genre, desk) 2.Students' accuracy in identifying news issues according to the type/reportage desk 3.Students' accuracy in analyzing news investigation techniques 	Criteria: Assignment Form of Assessment : Practice/Performance, Test	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - Discussion - Playing a live video report according to the reporting desk - 3 X 50 practice		Material: Types of reportage and information mining Reader: Morissan. (2008). <i>Broadcast Media Management, Strategy for Managing Radio and Television.</i> Jakarta: Kencana	2%
5	Students understand the types of interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Student accuracy in analyzing types of interviews 2.Student accuracy in analyzing interview models 	Criteria: Non test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3 X 50 interview video playback		Material: Types of interviews Reader: Morissan. (2008). <i>Broadcast Media Management, Strategy for Managing Radio and Television.</i> Jakarta: Kencana	3%

6	Students understand interview techniques and ethics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student accuracy in explaining interview techniques 2. Student accuracy in identifying the suitability/capability of the resource person 3. Students' accuracy in designing list questions 4. Students' accuracy in analyzing interview ethics 5. Students' accuracy in carrying out the Ordering by Question technique (the reporter's spontaneous questions based on the resource person's answers) 	Criteria: non-test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3 X 50 interview video playback		Material: Interview techniques and ethics Reference: Morissan. (2008). <i>Broadcast Media Management, Strategy for Managing Radio and Television.</i> Jakarta: Kencana	3%
7	Students are able to analyze video interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students' accuracy in mastering the selection of reporting angles 2. Students' accuracy in understanding storytelling images in television reportage 3. Students' accuracy in understanding the voice of storytelling in radio reporting 	Criteria: 5 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3 X 50 case analysis		Material: Interview video model Reader: Masduki. (2004). <i>Journalism, Managing the Professionalism of Reporters and Broadcasters.</i> Yogyakarta: LKiS	2%
8	Midterm exam	Student accuracy in taking tests	Form of Assessment : Test	Test			30%
9	Students are able to analyze the profiles of reporters and commentators	Students' accuracy in analyzing the figures of reporters and media commentators in Indonesia	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - 3x50 questions and answers		Material: Analyzing the profiles of reporters and commentators Reader: Santi Indra Astuti. (2008). <i>Journalism Theory and Practice.</i> Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media Publisher.	2%
10	Students are able to analyze investigative reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students' accuracy in designing investigative reports 2. Student accuracy in evaluating investigative reporting 	Criteria: Non test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3x50 case analysis		Material: Investigation report Reader: Masduki. (2004). <i>Journalism, Managing the Professionalism of Reporters and Broadcasters.</i> Yogyakarta: LKiS	3%
11	Students are able to analyze investigative reports	Student accuracy in conducting investigative reporting	Criteria: non-test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3x50 case analysis		Material: Investigation report Reader: Masduki. (2004). <i>Journalism, Managing the Professionalism of Reporters and Broadcasters.</i> Yogyakarta: LKiS	3%

12	Students are able to analyze investigative reports	Student accuracy in conducting investigative reporting	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3x50 case analysis		Material: Investigation report Reader: Masduki. (2004). <i>Journalism, Managing the Professionalism of Reporters and Broadcasters.</i> Yogyakarta: LKiS	3%
13		Students' accuracy in analyzing preparatory speaking styles before going on air	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3x50 case analysis		Material: Investigation report Reader: Masduki. (2004). <i>Journalism, Managing the Professionalism of Reporters and Broadcasters.</i> Yogyakarta: LKiS	2%
14	Students are able to analyze reporting ethics	Students' accuracy in analyzing the speaking style of reportage ethics	Criteria: non-test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	- Pulpit lecture - Question and answer. - 3x50 case analysis		Material: Ethics in Reporting Library: Santi Indra Astuti. (2008). <i>Journalism Theory and Practice.</i> Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media Publisher.	3%
15	Students are able to analyze reporting activity problems	1. Students' accuracy in analyzing reporting activity problems 2. Students' accuracy in analyzing undesirable events during reporting	Criteria: Non test Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests			Material: Reporting activity problems Reader: Santi Indra Astuti. (2008). <i>Journalism Theory and Practice.</i> Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media Publisher.	2%
16		The accuracy of students taking tests	Criteria: Test Form of Assessment : Test	3x50 exam			35%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	29.5%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	1%
3.	Practice / Performance	1%
4.	Test	68.5%
		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.