

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social Sciences and Law Geography Education Undergraduate Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN CODE Courses Course Family **Credit Weight** SEMESTER Compilation Date Introduction to Geography 8720202120 Compulsory Study T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18 July 17, 2024 **AUTHORIZATION** SP Developer **Course Cluster Coordinator Study Program Coordinator** Dr, Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si. Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, Prof. Dr. Ketut Prasetvo. M.S. / Drs. Bambang Hariyanto, M.Pd. S.P., M.Si. Learning **Project Based Learning** model **Program** PLO study program that is charged to the course Learning PLO-8 Able to obtain, process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using geospatial technology in Outcomes integrated geographic studies with in-depth urban studies that support regional sustainability (PLO) **Program Objectives (PO)** PO - 1 Synthesize geographic concepts PO - 2 Synthesizing the future of geographical studies **PLO-PO Matrix** P.O PLO-8 PO-1 PO-2 PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO) P.O Week 2 3 4 5 12 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 PO-1 PO-2 Students are able to conduct research from a geographical perspective. To achieve this, the course material includes 1) The history of the development of geography, 2) The development of the paradigm of geographic science, 3). The paradigm of determinism, possibilism and probabilism, 4) The landscape and region paradigm in geography, 5) The paradigm of positivism and the link between quantitative revolution and in relation to the emergence of the spatial organization paradigm in geographical studies, 6) geography as a synthetic science, 7) The nature of geographical science, 8) The structure of geographical science: ontological, epistemological and axiological dimensions, 9) geographic objects and the geosphere as a system, 10) Approach Geography studies: Spatial, environmental and regional, 11) Expose various models of geographical studies Short Course Description studies References Main: 1. Bintarto dan Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Methode Analisa Geografi. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press. Supporters: Prof. Dr. Ketut Prasetyo, M.S. Supporting lecturer Drs. Bambang Hariyanto, M.Pd. Help Learning, Learning methods Final abilities of **Evaluation** Student Assignments, [Estimated time] Learning each learning materials Assessment stage Week-References Weight (%) (Sub-PO)

		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Understand the definition and history of the development of geography	Accurately explains the definition and history of geography	Criteria: Completed >69 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: thought and history Bibliography:	5%
2	Understand the philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context	accuracy in explaining the philosophy of geography, auxiliary sciences of geography, and spatial context	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context . References:	5%
3	Understand the philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context	accuracy in explaining the philosophy of geography, auxiliary sciences of geography, and spatial context	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context . References:	5%
4	Understand the philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context	accuracy in explaining the philosophy of geography, auxiliary sciences of geography, and spatial context	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: philosophy of geography, auxiliary science of geography, spatial context . References:	5%
5	Understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	The accuracy of understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: material objects and formal geography. Library: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	5%
6	Understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	The accuracy of understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: material objects and formal geography. Library: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%
7	Understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	The accuracy of understanding the material objects of geosphere phenomena and the formal objects of geographic analysis approaches	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and discussions 2 X 50		Material: material objects and formal geography. Library: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%

8	UTS		Criteria: Complete > 69	2 X 50 test		0%
			Form of Assessment : Test			
9	Understand the division of geography in physical geography, human, engineering, and regional planning geography	The accuracy of understanding the division of geography into physical, human, engineering geography and regional planning geography	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 x 50	Material: physical, human, technical geography and regional planning geography. References: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	5%
10	Understand the division of geography in physical geography, human, engineering, and regional planning geography	The accuracy of understanding the division of geography into physical, human, engineering geography and regional planning geography	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 x 50	Material: physical, human, technical geography and regional planning geography. References: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	5%
11	Understand the division of geography in physical geography, human, engineering, and regional planning geography	The accuracy of understanding the division of geography into physical, human, engineering geography and regional planning geography	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 x 50	Material: physical, human, technical geography and regional planning geography. References: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	5%
12	Understanding the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Accurate understanding of the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Criteria: Complete > 69 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	2 x 50 student discussions and presentations	Material: Prediction of the future role of geography Reader: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%

13	Understanding the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Accurate understanding of the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Criteria: Complete > 69 Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	2 x 50 student discussions and presentations	Material: Prediction of the future role of geography Reader: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%
14	Understanding the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Accurate understanding of the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Criteria: Complete > 69 Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	2 x 50 student discussions and presentations	Material: Prediction of the future role of geography Reader: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%
15	Understanding the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Accurate understanding of the future role of geography related to the environment, climate change, geopolitics, population mobility, urbanization, social dynamics, spatial technology, spatial planning and its management, disasters	Criteria: Complete > 69 Forms of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Tests	2 x 50 student discussions and presentations	Material: Prediction of the future role of geography Reader: Bintarto and Surastopo Hadisumarmo. 1998. Geographical Analysis Methods. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Press.	10%
16	UAS		Criteria: Complete > 69	Test 2 x 50		0%
			Form of Assessment : Test			

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

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No	Evaluation	Percentage				
1.	Participatory Activities	49.99%				
2.	Portfolio Assessment	37.49%				
3.	Practice / Performance	6.66%				
4.	Test	5.83%				
		99.97%				

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.
- 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.
- 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.