



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Languages and Arts
German Literature Undergraduate Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Tourismus Management	7920602192		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 18, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	Dr. Wisma Kurniawati, M.Pd.

Learning model	Case Studies
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Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course	
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PLO-PO Matrix	
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px; height: 30px;">P.O</td> </tr> </table>	P.O
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																		
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 30px; height: 30px;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td> </tr> </table>	P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																		

Short Course Description	Study and application of tourism management concepts & theories starting from designing to implementing a tour package which includes: basic tourism concepts, uniqueness of the tourism industry, tourists, tourism service businesses, tourist attraction businesses, travel planning, tourism industry and tourism facilities/infrastructure, how to determine a tour package, components of calculating a tour package, tour and travel business potential and marketing strategies for tourism products. Lecture activities include lectures, discussions, individual and group work practices.
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References	Main :	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anggrianto, Ronny.2012. Bisnis Tours & Trave l. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia. 2. Ismiyanti. 2010. Pengantar Pariwisata . Jakarta: Gramedia. 3. Leevy-Hillerich, Dorothea. 2005. Kommunikation im Tourismus. Berlin: Cornelsen. 4. Purwati M. 2008. Selayang Pandang Jawa Timur . Klaten: Intan Pariwara. 5. Spillane, James J. 2012. Manajemen Profesional Biro Perjalanan Wisata . Malang: Dioma.
	Supporters:	

Supporting lecturer	Dra. Raden Roro Dyah Woroharsi Parnaningroem, M.Pd. Lutfi Saksono, S.Pd., M.Pd.
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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 history of Indonesian and world tourism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the concept and definition of tourism. 2.Students can explain the purpose of the tourist visit. 3.Students can explain the movement of tourists. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture Method Discussion Method Inquiry Method 2 X 50			0%
2	Students are able to understand the uniqueness of the tourism industry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the characteristics and nature of tourism. 2.Students can explain tourism businesses. 3.Students can explain the role of government and society in the tourism industry. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
3	Students are able to understand the concept of tourists.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the types of tourists. 2.Students can differentiate the characteristics of tourists. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
4	Students are able to understand the tourism service business.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the travel service business. 2.Students can differentiate between organizer and tour guide services. 3.Students can explain tourism consulting business services. 4.Students can explain tourism information services. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%

5	Students are able to understand the tourist attraction business.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the meaning of a tourist attraction business. 2.Students can explain the business of natural tourist attractions. 3.Students can explain cultural business tourism attractions. 4.Students can explain special interest tourist attraction businesses. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
6	Students are able to understand the tourism industry, tourism facilities and infrastructure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the tourism industry, tourism facilities and infrastructure. 2.Students can explain the functions and activities of travel companies. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
7	Students are able to understand tourism management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the definition of management. 2.Students can explain the meaning of tourism management. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
8	UTS	UTS	Criteria: UTS	UTS 2 X 50			0%
9	Students are able to understand travel planning.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain tour packages as a product. 2.Students can explain tour packages as a system. 3.Students can explain the types of tours based on tourist movements. 4.Students can explain the elements of a tour package. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%
10	Students are able to understand the determination of prices for tour packages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can explain the determination of tour rates 2.Students can explain work costs and benefits. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50			0%

11	Students are able to understand the components of calculating tour packages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can explain the components of tourism products. 2. Students can explain the components of calculating a tour package. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50		0%
12	Students are able to understand the potential of the tour and travel business.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can explain the potential of the tour and travel business. 2. Students can explain travel agent products. 3. Students can explain opening a tour and travel business, 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50		0%
13	Students are able to understand the functions and duties of a tour guide.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can explain their duties as a tour guide. 2. Students can explain the rights and obligations of tour guides. 3. Students can explain the travel process implemented by the tour guide. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50		0%
14	Students are able to understand speaking techniques and guide tourists.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can explain the principles of effective speaking. 2. Students can practice speaking techniques. 3. Students can practice techniques for guiding tourists. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50		0%
15	Students are able to understand Stadtrundfahrt in Surabaya.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can name tourist attractions in Surabaya orally correctly. 2. Students can explain tourist attractions in Surabaya. 	Criteria: Each question is worth 10.	Lecture method Discussion method Inquiry method Question and answer method 2 X 50		0%
16	UAS	UAS	Criteria: UAS	UAS 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.
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** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability 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.