	Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,** **Bachelor of History Education Study Program**	**Document Code**

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Statistics and Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques	8720102190	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	**T=2**	**P=0**	**ECTS=3.18**	4	July 18, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	Riyadi, M.Pd.,MA.	Riyadi, M.Pd.,MA.	Dr. Wisnu, M.Hum.

Learning model	**Case Studies**

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**
	Program Objectives (PO)
	PLO-PO Matrix

	P.O

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	The course content focuses on descriptive statistics, parametric statistics and non-parametric statistics, domain analysis techniques, content analysis, discourse analysis, framing analysis, hermeneutic analysis and qualitative analysis models. Learning epistemology is developed through expository, explanatory and exploratory approaches

References	**Main :**
	1. Anas Sudijono. 2008, *Statistik Pendidikan.* Jakarta: Rajawali Press. Ansgar Steland. 2015, *Stochastic Model,Statistics and Their Application.* USA: Springer Nur Choiri, 2011. *Statistik Pendidikan dan SPSS. i* nstitut Islam NU Supardi,2017. Statistik Penelitian Pendidikan. Depok:Rajagrafindo Persada.
	Supporters:

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Agus Suprijono, M.Si. Riyadi, S.Pd., M.A.

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	Able to present statistical data	1. Presents single and group data in tabular form 2. Presenting single and group data in graph/diagram form	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Presentation of data according to data type 3. There is a Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Direct learning, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
2	Able to present statistical data	1. Presents single and group data in tabular form 2. Presenting single and group data in graph/diagram form	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Presentation of data according to data type 3. There is a Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Direct learning, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
3	Able to understand statistical data measures	1. Calculating range 2. Able to calculate quarts 3. Calculating percentiles 4. Calculating variance 5. Calculate standard deviation 6. Calculating the Mean 7. Calculating Median 8. Calculating mode	**Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the calculation results are correct. There is a conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
4	Able to understand statistical data measures	1. Calculating range 2. Able to calculate quarts 3. Calculating percentiles 4. Calculating variance 5. Calculate standard deviation 6. Calculating the Mean 7. Calculating Median 8. Calculating mode	**Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the calculation results are correct. There is a conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
5	Able to understand statistical data measures	1. Calculating range 2. Able to calculate quarts 3. Calculating percentiles 4. Calculating variance 5. Calculate standard deviation 6. Calculating the Mean 7. Calculating Median 8. Calculating mode	**Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the calculation results are correct. There is a conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%

6	Able to understand normal distribution	1. Calculating the coefficient of skewness, kurtosis 2. Calculating the Z value	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. The calculation results are precise. There is a conclusion **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
7	Able to understand normal distribution	1. Calculating the coefficient of skewness, kurtosis 2. Calculating the Z value	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. The calculation results are precise. There is a conclusion **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
8	Sub Summative Exam		**Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	2 X 50			15%
9	Able to use various parameteric statistical analysis techniques	1. Using statistical analysis techniques for correlation tests 2. Using statistical analysis techniques for comparative tests 3. Using statistical analysis techniques for path analysis	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Selection of appropriate statistical analysis techniques both from the nature of the research and the type of data. Accurate calculation results. Conclusion **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
10	Able to use various parameteric statistical analysis techniques	1. Using statistical analysis techniques for correlation tests 2. Using statistical analysis techniques for comparative tests 3. Using statistical analysis techniques for path analysis	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Selection of appropriate statistical analysis techniques both from the nature of the research and the type of data. Accurate calculation results. Conclusion **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%

11	Able to use various parameteric statistical analysis techniques	1. Using statistical analysis techniques for correlation tests 2. Using statistical analysis techniques for comparative tests 3. Using statistical analysis techniques for path analysis	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Selection of appropriate statistical analysis techniques both from the nature of the research and the type of data. Accurate calculation results. Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
12	Able to use various parameteric statistical analysis techniques	1. Using statistical analysis techniques for correlation tests 2. Using statistical analysis techniques for comparative tests 3. Using statistical analysis techniques for path analysis	**Criteria:** 1. Get the optimum value if 2. Selection of appropriate statistical analysis techniques both from the nature of the research and the type of data. Accurate calculation results. Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
13	Able to use various non-parametric statistical analysis techniques	1. Testing data normality 2. Testing data homogeneity 3. Testing data linearity 4. Testing hypotheses using various non-parametric inferential statistical analysis techniques	**Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the selection of statistical analysis techniques is correct both in terms of the nature of the research and the type of data. The calculation results are correct. Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%
14	Able to use various non-parametric statistical analysis techniques	1. Testing data normality 2. Testing data homogeneity 3. Testing data linearity 4. Testing hypotheses using various non-parametric inferential statistical analysis techniques	**Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the selection of statistical analysis techniques is correct both in terms of the nature of the research and the type of data. The calculation results are correct. Conclusion **Form of Assessment**: Practice / Performance	Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50			5%

| 15 | Able to use various non-parametric statistical analysis techniques | 1. Testing data normality 2. Testing data homogeneity 3. Testing data linearity 4. Testing hypotheses using various non-parametric inferential statistical analysis techniques | **Criteria:** Get the optimum value if the selection of statistical analysis techniques is correct both in terms of the nature of the research and the type of data. The calculation results are correct. Conclusion **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lecturing, Assignments, Discussions 2 X 50 | | | 5% |
| 16 | UAS | | **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | 2 X 50 | | | 15% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	30%
2.	Practice / Performance	70%
		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** 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.