



## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Engineering, **Cosmetology Education Undergraduate Study Program**

# SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses			CODE		Course Family		Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Makeup Design			8321302028		Compulsory Study Program Subjects		T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18		3	January 3, 2022	
AUTHORIZA	ATION		SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator				Study Program Coordinator		
			Dindy Sinta Megasari, S.Pd.,M.Pd	S.Pd., M	1.Pd. Nia Kusstianti,	Dindy Sinta	a Meg	asari.\$	S.Pd.,M.Pd	Nia Kusstiant	i, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Learning model Project Based Learn		ed Learnir	ng								
Program	PLO study	program	that is charged to th	he cours	se						
Learning	D: 0 F										

Program
Learning
Outcomes
(PLO)

Applying a professional attitude as an educator and practitioner in the field of cosmetology which includes discipline, honesty, responsibility, ethics, ability to collaborate and communicate effectively PLO-5

PLO-7 Able to apply skills in the field of cosmetology that support the field of cosmetology education

PLO-8 Creation of competency skills in the field of make-up including: Skin make-up, hair make-up, bridal make-up, and entrepreneurial

PLO-11 Able to explain basic knowledge in the field of cosmetology

### Program Objectives (PO)

PO - 1 CPMK 11. Students have knowledge of the elements and principles of design

PO - 2 Students have the ability to plan in creating a work of art/design in the field of tat arias.

PO - 3 Students have skills in analyzing designs and creating works of art in the field of cosmetology according to design elements and

PO - 4 Students have a responsible attitude in creating works of art or design in the field of cosmetology.

### **PLO-PO Matrix**

P.O	PLO-5	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-11
PO-1				
PO-2				
PO-3				
PO-4				

## 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
PO-1																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																

## Short Description

Provide an understanding of the basic concepts of design and mastery of skills in applying design elements which include line, direction, shape, size, texture, value and color. color), as well as design principles which include the principles of unity, proportion, balance, center of interest, rhythm, contrast and harmony in various works of art/design related to cosmetology field. How to make body proportions, face shape and draw hair styling. Learning activities are accompanied by preparing papers and practicing creating works of art/design in the field of make-up, both in groups and individually. Learning is carried out online by implementing a direct learning model using internet media platforms through zoom meetings, Google Meet and WhatsApp. The methods used are lectures, demonstrations, exercises, discussions and presentations.

## References

- Darmaprawira Sulasmi. 2002. Warna: Teori dan Creativitas Penggunaannya. Bandung: ITB.
- 2. Sanyoto dan SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Dasar-dasar Tata Rupa dan Desain (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: Arti Bumi Intaran.

1. Sipahelut dan Atisah Petrussumadi. 1991. Dasar Desain. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

Support		, S.Pd., M.Pd. egasari, S.Pd., M.Pd.					
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Evalua	ition	Learning Student A	earning, y methods, ssignments, ated time]	Learning materials [ References	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline ( offline )	Online ( online )	J	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Have the ability to understand the basic concepts of design as well as tools and materials for design Have the skills to express design elements of lines and directions Have the skills to express design elements of shape and size	1. Explain the meaning of design 2. Explain the scope of the design 3. Mention the type of design 4. Explain design requirements 5. e. Explain the tools and materials for making designs and how to use them	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.1. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.2. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  6. Student Final Grade: 7. Participation Score (2) x Assignment Score (3) x UTS Score (3) divided by 10.  Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Tests	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and online assignments. Approach: Scientific 3 X 50		Material: Basic design concepts Reader: Sanyoto and SadijimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	2%
2	Have the ability to understand the basic concepts of design as well as tools and materials for design Have the skills to express design elements of lines and directions Have the skills to express design elements of shape and size	1.a. Explain the meaning of line and direction design elements 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the elements of line and direction 3.c. Create a composition by applying elements of line and direction	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.1. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.2. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  6. Student Final Grade: 7. Participation Score (2) x Assignment Score (3) x UTS Score (3) divided by 10.  Form of Assessment: Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and online assignments. Approach: Scientific 3 X 50		Material: Line and direction design elements . Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	3%

3	Have the ability to understand the basic concepts of design as well as tools and materials for design Have the skills to express design elements of lines and directions Have the skills to express design elements of shape and size	1.a. Explain the meaning of design elements of shape and direction 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the elements of shape and size 3.c. Create a composition by applying shapes and sizes	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.1. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.2. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  6. Student Final Grade: 7. Participation Score (2) x Assignment Score (3) x UTS Score (3) divided by 10.	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and online assignments. Approach: Scientific 3 X 50	Material: Design elements Shapes and Sizes References: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	2%
4	Have the skills to express texture design elements	1.a. Explain the meaning of texture design elements 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of texture elements 3.c. Looking for works of art/design that apply texture elements	Participatory Activities  Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Form of Assessment  : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Model: Direct LearningMethod: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignmentApproach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Texture design elements Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	4%

	I	F .				
5	Have the skills to express design elements of color and value	1.a. Explain the meaning of design elements, color and value 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the elements of color and value 3.c. Look for works of art/design that apply elements of color and value	Criteria:  1.The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Form of Assessment	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, answer points, and assignments Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Design elements, color and value. Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.  Material: Color Design Elements Library: Darmaprawira Sulasmi. 2002. Color: Theory and Creativity in Its Use. Bandung: ITB.	6%
			Participatory Activities			
6	Have the skills to express unitary design principles	1.a. Explain the meaning of the principle of unitary design 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the principle of unitary design 3.c. Look for works of art/design that apply the principle of unitary design	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Forms of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Principles of unified design References: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	8%

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7	Have the skills to express the design principles of proportion	1.a. Explain the meaning of the design principles of proportion 2.b. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the principles of proportion design 3.c. Looking for works of art/design that apply the design principles of proportion	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50		Material: Principles of proportion design Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	10%
8	Midterm exam		Form of Assessment : Test	2 X 50			5%
9	Have the skills to express the design principle of balance	1. Explain the meaning of the principles of balanced design 2. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the principle of balance design 3. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the principle of balance design 4. c. Look for works of art/design that apply the design principle of balance	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2. 1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. 2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4. 3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5. 4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Form of Assessment:  Participatory Activities	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50		Material: Principles of balance design References: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	5%

	1		T	T	I	
10	Have the skill of expressing center of attention design principles	1. Explain the meaning of center of attention design principles 2. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of center of attention design principles 3. Look for works of art/design that apply center-of-attention design principles	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)	Model: Direct learning Method: Lecture, discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Design principles Center of Attention Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	2%
11	Have the skills to express Cadence design principles	1.Explain the meaning of rhythm design principles 2.Explain the nature and impression/meaning of rhythm design principles 3.Look for works of art/design that apply rhythmic design principles	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Forms of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Tests	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: rhythm design principles Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	9%

12	Have the skill of expressing the design principle of contrast	1.Explain the meaning of contrast design principles 2.Explain the nature and impression/meaning of contrast design principles 3.Look for works of art/design that apply contrast design principles	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Contrast design principles Reader: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	4%
			Form of Assessment			
			: Participatory Activities			
13	Have the skills to express the design principle of harmony	1. Explain the meaning of the principle of harmony design 2. Explain the nature and impression/meaning of the design principle of harmony 3. Look for works of art/design that apply the design principle of harmony	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects: 2.1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2) 3.2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2) 4.3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3) 5.4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3) Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Principles of harmonious design References: Sanyoto and SadjimanEbdi. 2005. Basics of Fine Arts and Design (Nirmana). Yogyakarta: The Meaning of Bumi Intaran.	5%

14	Have skills in drawing body proportions front and back views	Explains how to draw body proportions in front and back views	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2. 1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. 2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4. 3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5. 4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  Forms of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Drawing body proportions Reader: Sipahelut and Atisah Petrussumadi. 1991. Design Basics. Jakarta: Department of Education and Culture.	6%
15	Have skills in drawing heads and facial shapes	a. Explain how to draw heads and facial shapes	Criteria:  1. The assessment criteria are carried out by looking at aspects:  2. 1. Participation: carried out by observing student activities (weight 2)  3. 2. UTS: carried out with an assessment during the middle of the semester (weight 2)  4. 3. UAS: carried out every semester to measure all indicators (weight 3)  5. 4. Task: carried out on each indicator (weight 3)  6. Student Final Grade:  7. Participation Score (2) x Assignment Score (3) x UTS Score (2) x UAS Score (3) divided by 10.  Form of Assessment:  Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Model: Direct Learning Method: Lecture, Discussion, question and answer, and assignment Approach: Scientific 2 X 50	Material: Drawing heads and facial shapes. Reference: Sipahelut and Atisah Petrussumadi. 1991. Design Basics. Department of Education and Culture.	21%
16		10	Criteria: 10	TEST	Material: Drawing various forms of hair styling. Reader: Sipahelut and Atisah Petrussumadi. 1991. Design Basics. Jakarta: Department of Education and Culture.	10%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	45%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	32.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	3.5%
4.	Test	9%
		90%

#### 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.
- 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.
- 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 subtopics.
- 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.