

## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Doctoral Study Program in Mathematics Education

Document Code

## SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Family		Credit Weight		SEMESTER	Compilation Date		
Philosophy of Mathematics Education (Philosophy of Mathematics Education)		8400202038			T=2	P=0	ECTS=5.04	1	July 17, 2024	
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			oordinator	Study Program Coordinator		
								Prof. Dr. Tatag Yuli Eko Siswono, S.Pd., M.Pd.		
Learning model	Case Studies									
Program	PLO study program that is charged to the course									
Outcomes	Program Objectives (PO)									
(PLO)	PLO-PO Matrix									
	P.O									
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)									
		P.O Week								
		1 2 3 4	56	7 8 9 10 11 12			11 12	13 14 15 16		
Short Course Description	Study of various aspects related to ontology, epistemology, axiology and aesthetics of Mathematics and Mathematics Education which includes the concept of your philosophy, the position of the philosophy of mathematics, education and mathematics education, thinking on the philosophy of mathematics according to the view of realism (platonism, architecture), logicism, formalism, intuitionism, constructivism, finitism, structuralism, embodied theories, and fictionalism, philosophical thinking of education according to the views of realism, scholasticism, pragmatism, analysis, existentialism, critical theory, perennialism, essentialism, social reconstructionism, democratism, and progressivism, philosophical thinking of mathematics education in terms of status of mathematics education and other fields of science, teaching mathematics, learning mathematics, various educational goals according to authoritarian views, industrial pragmatism, humanism, progressive educators and general educators, learning theories according to the views of behaviorism, cognitivism, constructivism and enactivism, as well as mathematical aesthetics. Lectures begin with an explanation of concepts and principles, assignments (30%), participation (20%), mid-semester assessment (20%) and final semester assessment (30%).									
References	Main :									
	<ol> <li>Brown, James 2008. Philosophy of Mathematics. New York: RoutledgE</li> <li>Ernest, P. (Ed.) Philosophy of mathematics education journal . ISSN 1465-2978 (Online).</li> <li>Ernest, P. 1991. The philosophy of mathematics education . London: Falmer Press.</li> <li>Fitzsimmons, J. A. 2014. Philosophy of teaching and learning mathematics .http://plato.wilmington.edu/faculty/jfitzs/tchg_phi.htm</li> <li>Gutek,Gerald Lee. 2009. New perspectives on philosophy and education . Columbus, Ohio : Pearson</li> </ol>									
	Supporters:									
Supporting lecturer	Prof. Dr. Mega Teguh Budiarto, M. Pd. Dr. Yusuf Fuad, M.App.Sc.									

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Eval	uation	He Lear Studer [Es	Ip Learning, ning methods, nt Assignments, stimated time]	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline( offline)	Online ( <i>online</i> )	References ]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sub-CPMK-1.1 Be able to explain the etymological meaning of the word "philosophy".	Able to describe the general meaning of philosophy and the philosophy of mathematics education		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
2	Sub-CPMK-1.2 Able to explain the main aspects of philosophical review (ontology, epistemology, axiology).	Able to outline a review of ontology, epistemology and axiology of mathematics education		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 3 X 50			0%
3	Sub-CPMK-1.2 Able to explain the main aspects of philosophical review (ontology, epistemology, axiology).	Able to outline a review of ontology, epistemology and axiology of mathematics education		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 3 X 50			0%
4	Sub-CPMK-2.1 Able to describe epistemological schools related to mathematics education.	Able to analyze the differences in the epistemology of Mathematics Education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
5	Sub-CPMK-2.2 Able to describe ontology streams related to mathematics education.	Able to analyze the differences in ontology streams of Mathematics Education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
6	Sub-CPMK-2.3 Able to describe epistemological schools related to mathematics education.	Able to analyze the differences in the axiological schools of Mathematics Education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
7	Sub-CPMK-3.1 Able to synthesize the influence of classical philosophy related to mathematics education.	Able to synthesize the influence of classical philosophy related to mathematics education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
8	Midterm exam			2 X 50			0%
9	Sub-CPMK-3.2 Able to synthesize the influence of modern philosophy related to mathematics education.	Able to synthesize the influence of modern philosophy related to mathematics education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%
10	Sub-CPMK-3.3 Able to synthesize the influence of contemporary philosophy related to mathematics education.	Able to synthesize the influence of contemporary philosophy related to mathematics education.		Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50			0%

11	Sub-CPMK-3.4 Able to evaluate the development of mathematics education philosophy.	Able to evaluate the development of Mathematics Education in terms of the Philosophy of Science.	Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50		0%
12	Sub-CPMK-3.4 Able to evaluate the development of mathematics education philosophy.	Able to evaluate the development of Mathematics Education in terms of the Philosophy of Science.	Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50		0%
13	Sub-CPMK-3.4 Able to evaluate the development of mathematics education philosophy.	Able to analyze the paradoxes and philosophies of the concept of independent learning in Mathematics Education.	Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50		0%
14	Sub-CPMK-3.4 Able to evaluate the development of mathematics education philosophy.	Able to analyze the paradoxes and philosophies of online learning concepts in school mathematics learning.	Classroom Activities: Collaborative Reciprocity; class discussion 2 X 50		0%
15					0%
16					0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No Evaluation Percentage

## 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.
- 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.