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| | **Universitas Negeri Surabaya**<br>**Vocational Faculty,**<br>**D4 Transportation Study Program** | **Document Code** |

# SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

| Courses | CODE | Course Family | Credit Weight | | | SEMESTER | Compilation Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City Transportation Planning | 3930102049 | | T=2 | P=0 | ECTS=3.18 | 3 | July 16, 2024 |

| AUTHORIZATION | SP Developer | Course Cluster Coordinator | Study Program Coordinator |
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| | ..... | ..... | Dr. Anita Susanti, S.Pd., M.T. |

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| **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 |
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**PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)**

| P.O | Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

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| **Short Course Description** | Transport planning and national, regional city and community development programs, institutional responsibility for plan implementation, decision making of the central government transport sector and policy setting (in the institutional context), methods of monitoring and assessing transport plans, problems of cooperation between agents and the need for institutional building transport sector, planning survey |
| **References** | **Main :** |


1. ----------. 1999. Prosiding Simposium I, Forum Studi Transportasi antar Perguruan Tinggi . Bandung: ITB. ----------. 2000. Jurnal Transportasi , FSTPT. Volume2 Nomor 1 13 Juni 2000. Bandung: ITB. Morlok, Edward K. 1989. Pengantar Teknik dan Perencanaan Transportasi . Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga. Nasution, M. Nur. 2004. Manajemen Transportasi . Edisi Kedua. Jakarta: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia. Warpani, Suwardjoko. 1990. Merencanakan Sistem Perangkutan . Bandung: ITB Tamin,Ofyar Z. 2000. Perencanaan danPemodelan Transporatsi . Edisi ke 2. Bandung : Penerbit ITB. Rizky, Adhi. 2012. Preferensi Pemilihan Moda Dalam Pergerakan Penglaju Koridor Bogor-Jakarta Terkait dengan Pemilihan Tempat Tinggal . Jakarta : BPPJT


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| | **Supporters:** |
| **Supporting lecturer** | Dr. Ir. H. Dadang Supriyatno, M.T.<br>Purwo Mahardi, S.T., M.Sc.<br>Kusuma Refa Haratama, S.Pd., M.Sc. |

| 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) |

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| **1** | Students are able to explain the meaning and scope of transportation planning | - Explain the meaning of transportation planning - Describe transportation system techniques - Classify transportation organizations | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **2** | Students are able to understand the role of transportation in society | - Identifying the role of transportation in human civilization - Calculating the economic role of transportation - Identifying the social role of transportation - Identifying the environmental role of transportation - Examining the role of transportation in the future | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **3** | Students are able to identify the components of transportation planning | - Explain transportation technology - Describe transportation systems - Identify transportation networks - Study vehicles and containers | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **4** | Students are able to learn the movements of each vehicle | - Formulate the equation of motion - Identify the characteristics of the motion path - Predict vehicle performance - Describe the relationship between vehicle performance - Explain work, energy and fuel consumption - Detail example vehicles | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **5** | Students are able to calculate vehicle flows. | - Diagramming time-space and flow concepts - Analyzing vehicle flow control - Correlating capacity and service levels | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **6** | Students are able to describe continuous current systems | - Identify the general characteristics of continuous flow systems - Explain how transport belts (belt conveyors) perform - Diagram pipe circuits - Conceptualize types of continuous flow systems | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |

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| **7** | Students are able to plan operations in transportation engineering | - Describe the components of an operations plan - Analyze single lines - identify network relationships | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **8** | UTS | UTS | **Criteria:** UTS | UTS 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **9** | Students are able to calculate transportation costs | - Describe cost concepts - Determine cost estimation methods - Calculate current costs - Determine standard cost models | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **10** | Students are able to predict transportation needs | - Know the theory of transportation needs - Give examples of travel demand models - Determine cargo transportation needs - Determine projection techniques | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **11** | Students are able to identify transportation distribution methods | - Explain the theory of transportation needs - Identify the characteristics of transportation distribution - Identify the characteristics of distribution for transportation businesses - Describe distribution relationships for urban transit routes | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **12** | Students are able to determine the flow of the transportation network | - Explaining the theory of transportation network flow - Detecting work network balance - Deciding on traffic assignments | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **13** | Students are able to make decisions in transportation management and planning | - Formulate decisions in transportation - Determine multi-purpose selection and evaluation methods - Determine alternative economic evaluation methods - Describe the role of transport engineers and planners | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |

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| **14** | Students are able to plan long-term transportation | - Describe the forces and moments in each member. - Control profiles based on the results of structural analysis calculations from computer programs. | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **15** | Students are able to design designs and locations | - Identifying types of planning - Identifying the urban transportation planning process - Planning transportation alternatives and procurement | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| **16** | Students are able to design system operations and transportation management | - Planning the management of transportation facilities - Determining road traffic models for the main activity centers - Planning transportation business operations - Carrying out maintenance - Planning operations and integrated design for a transportation system. | **Criteria:** You get full marks if you do the questions and do everything correctly | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and presentations 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.