



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Social Sciences and Law
Geography Education Undergraduate Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
GENERAL GEOMORPHOLOGY	8720202197	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	1	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator	
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Learning model Project Based Learning

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) PLO study program that is charged to the course

PLO-3	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned
PLO-7	Able to make appropriate decisions to resolve regional problems in a spatial context based on an integrated geographic approach
PLO-8	Able to obtain, process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using geospatial technology in integrated geographic studies with in-depth urban studies that support regional sustainability

Program Objectives (PO)

PO - 1	Synthesize geomorphological concepts
PO - 2	Synthesize landform genetic factors
PO - 3	Synthesizing genetic landforms
PO - 4	Synthesising applied landform studies

PLO-PO Matrix

P.O	PLO-3	PLO-7	PLO-8
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 Course Description Geomorphology is the science that studies the shape of the earth's surface. This science is the basis of space in Geography. As a basis for space in Geography, Geomorphology needs to be mastered well by students. Geomorphological material objects are landforms. Landforms are a function of structure, relief, processes, materials, time. Genetically, landforms on the face of the earth consist of volcanic, structural, fluvial, marine, karst, eolin, organic, glacial and anthropogenic.

References **Main :**

1. Cooke, R.U. and J.C. Dornkamp., 1990. Geomorphology in Environmental Management. A New Introduction, edisi kedua. Claredon Press, Oxford
2. Goudie, A.S. 2004. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1. Routledge, New York
3. Haggett, R. J. 2003. Fundamentals of Geomorphology. Routledge, London
4. Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam
5. Sukandarrumidi, 2011. Pemetaan Geologi. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta
6. Michael E. Meadows, Jiun-Chuan Lin, 2016. Geomorphology and Society. Springer, Berlin

		Supporters:					
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purnomo, N.H; 2018. Geomorfologi Umum. Unipress. Surabaya 2. Carson, M. A. and M. J. Kirby, 1972. Hillslope Form and Process. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. 3. Verstappen, H. Th. 1983. Applied Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam 4. Zuidam, V., and Zuidam Cancelado, 1979. Terrain Analysis Using Aerial Photograph. ITC, International Institute for Aerial Survai and Earth Sciences Enschede 					
Supporting lecturer		Dr. Eko Budiyanto, S.Pd., M.Si. Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si.					
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	Analyzing the development of geomorphological thinking	The accuracy of analyzing the development of geomorphological thinking	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Presentation & discussion 2 X 50		Material: landforms References: Carson, MA and MJ Kirby, 1972. Hillslope Form and Process. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. <hr/> Material: geomorphological concepts Bibliography: Goudie, AS 2004. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1. Routledge, New York <hr/> Material: environment Bibliography: Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam <hr/> Material: geology Reference: Sukandarrumidi, 2011. Geological Mapping. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta	5%

2	Analyzing the development of thinking about landforms as space	The accuracy of analyzing the development of thinking about landforms as space	<p>Criteria: Exactly >65</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Presentation & analysis of assignments 1 2 X 50		<p>Material: landforms References: <i>Carson, MA and MJ Kirby, 1972. Hillslope Form and Process. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: geomorphological concepts Bibliography: <i>Goudie, AS 2004. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1. Routledge, New York</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: environment Bibliography: <i>Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: geology Reference: <i>Sukandarrumidi, 2011. Geological Mapping. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta</i></p>	10%
3	Analyze the importance of geomorphology and its relationship with other sciences	Accuracy in analyzing the importance of geomorphology and its relationship with other sciences	<p>Criteria: Exactly >65</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment</p>	Presentation & discussion of assignments 1 2 X 50		<p>Material: relationship between other earth sciences References: <i>Cooke, RU and JC Dornkamp., 1990. Geomorphology in Environmental Management. A New Introduction, second edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford</i></p>	5%
4	Analyzing geomorphological data	accuracy of explaining geomorphological data	<p>Criteria: Exactly >65</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Presentation & discussion of assignment 2 2 X 50		<p>Material: relationship between other earth sciences References: <i>Cooke, RU and JC Dornkamp., 1990. Geomorphology in Environmental Management. A New Introduction, second edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford</i></p>	10%

5	Analyzing landform factors	Accuracy of analyzing landform factors	<p>Criteria: Exactly >65</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Presentation & discussion of assignment 2 2 X 50		<p>Material: geomorphological remote sensing</p> <p>References: <i>Zuidam, V., and Zuidam Cancelado, 1979. Terrain Analysis Using Aerial Photography. ITC, International Institute for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences Enschede</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: applied geomorphology</p> <p>References: <i>Verstappen, H. Th. 1983. Applied Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: environment</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: concept</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Goudie, AS 2004. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1. Routledge, New York</i></p>	5%
6	Analyzing landform factors	Accuracy of explaining landform factors	<p>Criteria: Exactly >65</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Presentation & discussion of assignment 2 2 X 50		<p>Material: geomorphological remote sensing</p> <p>References: <i>Zuidam, V., and Zuidam Cancelado, 1979. Terrain Analysis Using Aerial Photography. ITC, International Institute for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences Enschede</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: applied geomorphology</p> <p>References: <i>Verstappen, H. Th. 1983. Applied Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: environment</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: concept</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Goudie, AS 2004. Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1. Routledge, New York</i></p>	10%

7	Analyzing geomorphological mapping surveys	Accuracy of analyzing geomorphological mapping surveys	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 2 2 X 50		Material: geomorphological remote sensing References: Zuidam, V., and Zuidam Cancelado, 1979. <i>Terrain Analysis Using Aerial Photography</i> . ITC, International Institute for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences Enschede <hr/> Material: applied geomorphology References: Verstappen, H. Th. 1983. <i>Applied Geomorphology</i> . Elsevier, Amsterdam <hr/> Material: environment Bibliography: Panizza, M., 1996. <i>Environmental Geomorphology</i> . Elsevier, Amsterdam <hr/> Material: concept Bibliography: Goudie, AS 2004. <i>Encyclopedia of Geomorphology Volume 1</i> . Routledge, New York	10%
8	UTS	Accuracy of geomorphological concept analysis	Criteria: Completed > 65 Form of Assessment : Test		Test via Sidia 2 x 50	Material: Geomorphological concepts References: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	4%
9	Analyzing denudational landforms	Accuracy of explaining denudational landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: danudasional Bibliography: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	5%
10	Analyzing landforms of fluvial origin	Accuracy of explaining fluvial landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Practical Assessment, Practice/Performance	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: fluvial Reference: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	5%
11	Analyzing landforms of marine and organic origin	Accuracy of describing marine and organic landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: marine Reference: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	5%
12	Analyzing landforms of volcanic origin	accuracy in understanding volcanic landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: volcanic Reference: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	5%
13	Analyzing landforms of dissolution/solutional/karst origin	Accuracy of analyzing solutional landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: karst Reference: Haggett, RJ 2003. <i>Fundamentals of Geomorphology</i> . Routledge, London	5%

14	Analyzing landforms of structural origin	Accuracy of explaining structural landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: tectonic processes References: <i>Carson, MA and MJ Kirby, 1972. Hillslope Form and Process. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.</i>	5%
15	Analyzing landforms of wind/eolian origin	Accuracy in explaining eolin landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment	Presentation & discussion of assignment 3 2 X 50		Material: eolin Reference: <i>Haggett, RJ 2003. Fundamentals of Geomorphology. Routledge, London</i>	5%
16	UAS	Accuracy of genetic analysis of landforms	Criteria: Exactly >65 Form of Assessment : Test		Test via Sidia 2 x 50	Material: Landforms References: <i>Panizza, M., 1996. Environmental Geomorphology. Elsevier, Amsterdam</i>	5%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	14.17%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	57.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	10%
4.	Practical Assessment	4.17%
5.	Practice / Performance	4.17%
6.	Test	9%
		99.01%

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- 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 sub-topics.
- 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%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.