



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

Document Code

**SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN**

<b>Courses</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Course Family</b>	<b>Credit Weight</b>			<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>Compilation Date</b>
Philosophy of Education	8720202181		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	1	July 18, 2024
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>			<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>	
	.....		.....			Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si.	
<b>Learning model</b>	Case Studies						
<b>Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)</b>	PLO study program that is charged to the course						
	Program Objectives (PO)						
	PLO-PO Matrix						
		P.O					
<b>Short Course Description</b>	This course discusses fundamental and deep-rooted philosophical understanding of the conception of science, classification of science and truth, neutrality, benefits and impact of science on life. Providing provisions regarding understanding the essence of philosophy and science, so that the character of a scientific person is formed, descriptions of objects, methods and systematics of studying science, processes, procedures for gaining knowledge and their relationship to moral rules. Lectures are carried out using a problem solving model						
	<p><b>References</b> <b>Main :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jujun. S. Suriasumantri. 2012. Filsafat Ilmu: Sebuah Pengantar Populair. Jakarta, Pustaka Sinar Harapan.</li> <li>2. Tim Dosen Filsafat Ilmu Unesa. 2010. Filsafat Ilmu . Surabaya: Unesa University Press.</li> <li>3. Materi dari download internet (relevansi yang relatif selalu diperbarui)</li> <li>4. The Liang Gie. 2014. Konsepsi Tentang Ilmu . Yogyakarta: YSI &amp; T.</li> <li>5. Lois, O.K., 2004. Elements of Philosophy . New York: The Ronald Press Company</li> <li>6. Konrad Kebung, 2011 . Filsafat Ilmu Pengetahuan . Jakarta : Prestasi Pustaka Publisher</li> <li>7. The Liang Gie. 2012. Pengantar Ilmu Filsafat . Yogyakarta : Penerbit Liberty</li> <li>8. Richard, L. Kirkhan. 2013. Theoris of Thruth. A Critical Introduction. Maschesuset : MIT Press</li> <li>9. Aholiat Watloly. 2013. Sosio Epistimologi. Membangun Pengetahuan Berwatak Sosial . Yogyakarta : Kanisius</li> </ol> <p><b>Supporters:</b></p>						
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Dr. Rindawati, M.Si. Dr. Bambang Sigit Widodo, M.Pd. Dr. Eko Budiyo, S.Pd., 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	Able to understand the basics of philosophy	Able to understand the basics of philosophy	<b>Criteria:</b> Each question item is worth 15	Discussion reflection presentation assignment - 2 X 50			0%

2	Able to understand scientific concepts	- Explain the meaning of science - Explain the characteristics of science - Explain the divisions of science - Explain the Classification of Science - Explain the Scientific Method	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.- The total number of marks is 100 2.The assessment components consist of: 3.1. Timeliness of submitting assignments is given a weight of 0 13 20% 4.2. The accuracy of the drawing results is given a weight of 0 - 40% 5.3. Cooperation is given a weight of 0 13 30% 6.4. Writing systematics is given a weight of 0 13 10 %	- Discussion - Reflection - Presentation 2 X 50			0%
3	able to understand the differences between science and philosophy, religion and art	1.Explain the scientific approach 2.Explain the difference between science and philosophy, religion and art	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.total score 100 2.The maximum score for question number 1 is 40 3.The maximum score for question number 2 is 60	discussion, reflection, presentation 2 X 50			0%
4	Able to understand the history of the development of science	1.Explaining the Classical Greek Age 2.Explaining the Middle Ages (6-15 AD) 3.Explaining the Renaissance Age (16th century) 4.Explaining the Modern Age (late 16th century-late 19th century) 5.Explaining Contemporary Times	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.essay test with a maximum score weight of 100. 2.structured assignments with assessment components consisting of: 1. Timely submission of assignments is given a weighting of 0-30% 3.2. The accuracy of the drawing results is weighted by a value of 0-60%. 4.3. Writing Systematics is given a weight of 0 13 10 %	DiscussionReflectionPresentationTasks 2 X 50			0%
5	Able to understand the Epistemological Foundations of Scientific Disciplines	- Explain the meaning of the philosophy of knowledge - Explain the meaning of knowledge - Explain the source of human knowledge - Explain the forms or types of knowledge - The origins or methods of obtaining knowledge Explain what is expressed in the method.	<b>Criteria:</b> maximum score 100	reflectionpresentationassignment 2 X 50			0%
6	Able to understand the ontological basis of scientific disciplines	- Explain the main meanings in ontology. - Explain the general characteristics that something has. - Explain the ontology of problem solving	<b>Criteria:</b> maximum score 100	discussionpresentationreflection 2 X 50			0%
7	Able to understand the axiological basis of scientific discipline	- Explain the meaning of axiology - Explain the branches of axiology - Explain the meaning contained in values - Explain values as essence - Explain ethical-value issues - Explain aesthetic-value issues	<b>Criteria:</b> maximum score 100	discussionpresentationreflection 2 X 50			0%
8	UTS			2 X 50			0%
9							0%

10							0%
11							0%
12							0%
13							0%
14							0%
15							0%
16							0%

**Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study**

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

**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.