

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT

DISASTER GEOGRAPHY



GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LAW
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT
DISASTER GEOGRAPHY
Academic Year 2017/2018

Coordinator:
Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si.

Team:

1. Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si.
2. Dian Ayu Larasati, S.Pd.,M.Sc.

GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LAW
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA

CONTENTS

A. Learning Activities Plan and Course Assessment

B. Calculation of Student Workload

Appendices:

1. Assessment Rubric

2. Course Activities Records

a) Sample of Student Attendance

b) Course Log Book

c) Sample of Student Assignment

d) Sample of Mid-term and End-term Tests

e) Sample of Student's Answer to Assignment, Mid-term, and End-term Test

HANDBOOK MODUL

DISASTER GEOGRAPHY					
Module/Course Title		Student Workload	Credits	Semester	Frequency
	8720202034	2 CU X 14 X 170'	2 CU 3,18 ECTS	4 TH SEMESTER	ONCE YEAR
1	Types of courses LECTURES	Contact hours (2CU x 1,59 ECTS) x 50 : 170') x 28,51 workhours = 26,64	Independent Study (2CU x 1,59 ECTS) x 50 : 170') x 28,51 workhours = 31,96	Structured Study (2CU x 1,59 ECTS) x 50 : 170') x 28,51 workhours = 31,96	Class size MAX 35 STUDENT
2	Prerequisites for participation (if applicable)				
3	Program Learning outcomes PLO 3 Able to process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using geospatial technology for geography learning and research				
	PLO 6 Able to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving problems in the field of geography and geography education, based on the results of analysis of information and data				
	PLO 9 Able to apply regional theory for sustainable regional planning and development				
	PLO 11 Demonstrate a responsible attitude towards work in their field of expertise independently				
	CLO 1. Able to process, analyze, present data and information on disaster risk areas for geography learning and research 2. Able to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving disaster risk problems based on the results of information and data analysis 3. Able to apply disaster risk theory to an area as a basis for sustainable regional planning and development 4. Demonstrate a responsible attitude towards the prepared disaster risk analysis				
4	Subject aims/Content 1. Disaster management based on applicable laws				

	<p>2. Official institutions providing disaster data and information</p> <p>3. Indonesia's geological position</p> <p>4. Indonesia's climatological position</p> <p>5. Potential hazards of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, droughts, fires, putting money</p> <p>6. Aspects of human vulnerability include social, cultural, economic</p> <p>7. Aspects of environmental vulnerability include settlements, sanitation, land use</p> <p>8. Aspects of human capacity include knowledge, social, economic factors</p> <p>9. Disaster risk analysis in the form of maps</p> <p>10. Disaster risk map</p>
5	<p>Teaching methods</p> <p><i>Project Base Learning, Self Direction Learning, Small Group Discussion</i></p>
6	<p>Assessment methods</p> <p><i>Portofolio, paper test</i></p>
7	<p>This module/course is used in the following study programme/s as well</p> <p>-</p>
8	<p>Responsibility for module/course</p> <p>COMPULSORY/elective*/</p>
9	<p>Other information</p> <p>Agung Mulyo (2004).Pengantar Ilmu Kebumian, Bandung : Pustaka Setia</p> <p>Alik Ismail-Zadeh, J. U. (2014). Extreme Natural Hazards, Disaster Risks and Societal Implications. Cambridge:Cambridge.</p> <p>Coburn and Spence (1994), Disaster Mitigation , United Kingdom : Cambridge Arschitectural</p> <p>Edited by Christopher B. Field, V. B. (2012). Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to AdvanceClimate Change Adaptation. Cambridge: Cambridge</p> <p>Edited by Irasema Alcántara-Ayala, A. S. (2014). Geomorphological Hazards and Disaster Prevention. Cambridge: Cambridge 3</p> <p>Edited by Jonathan Rougier, S. S. (2013). Risk and Uncertainty Assessment for Natural Hazards. Cambridge: Cambridge</p> <p>Westen, C V., 2007, Geo-information for Disaster Management, Department Earth Systems Analysis International Institute for GeoInformation Science and Earth Observation (ITC)</p>

A. Lesson Plan and Course Assessment

 UNESA	Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social Sciences and Law Geography Education Department						Document Code			
Lesson Plan										
COURSE	Code	Cluster	Credits		Semester	Compilation Date				
Disaster Geography	8720202034	Geografi Terpadu	T = 0,68	P = 1,41	2	5 Agustus 2020				
AUTHORIZATION		Lesson Plan Developer	Coordinator			Head of Study Program				
		Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si.	Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si.			Dra. Ita Mardiani Zain, M.Kes				
Program Learning Outcome (PLO)	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)									
	PLO-3	Able to process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using geospatial technology for geography learning and research								
	PLO-6	Able to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving problems in the field of geography and geography education, based on the results of analysis of information and data.								
	PLO-9	Able to apply regional theory for sustainable regional planning and development								
	PLO-11	Demonstrate a responsible attitude towards work in their field of expertise independently								
	Course Learning Outcome (CLO)									
	CLO-3	Able to process, analyze, present data and information on disaster risk areas for geography learning and research								
	CLO-6	Able to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving disaster risk problems based on the results of information and data analysis								
	CLO-9	Able to apply disaster risk theory to an area as a basis for sustainable regional planning and development								
	CLO-11	Demonstrate a responsible attitude towards the prepared disaster risk analysis								
Lesson Learning Outcome (LLO)										
LLO-1	Able to process, analyze, present disaster management data (CLO-3, CLO-6, CLO-9)									
LLO-2	Able to process, analyze, present valid sources of disaster information (CLO-3, CLO-6, CLO-11)									
LLO-3	Able to process, analyze, present information on Indonesia's position related to disasters (CLO-3, CLO-6, CLO-9)									
LLO-4	Able to apply disaster hazard theory in an area (CLO-3, CLO-9, CLO-11)									
LLO-5	Able to apply the theory of vulnerability to disasters in an area (CLO-9, CLO-11)									
LLO-6	Able to apply the theory of capacity to deal with disasters in an area (CLO-9, CLO-11)									
LLO-7	Able to apply the theory of disaster risk in an area (CLO-6, CLO-9, CLO-11)									

	Correlation between PLO/CLO to LLO							
	LLO-1	LLO-2	LLO-3	LLO-4	LLO-5	LLO-6	LLO-7	
PLO-3/CLO-3	✓	✓	✓	✓				
PLO-6/CLO-6	✓	✓	✓					✓
PLO-9/CLO-9	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PLO-11/CLO-11		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Course Description	Able to identify types of disasters geologically, climatologically and geomorphologically. Able to identify vulnerability to landslides, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and droughts which are examples of natural disasters that will threaten the territory of Indonesia at any time. As well as social disasters, social conflicts, such as underdevelopment, mismanagement of social structures, mismanagement of natural resources. Identify the characteristics of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and risks in the form of data spatial. Develop disaster mitigation directives in spatial form.							
	The study materials cover the entire material that has been taught covering the topics of geomorphology, geology, soil, hydrology, meteorology, climatology, biogeography, demography, human geography, as well as geography technology, especially cartography and remote sensing. The dynamics of physical conditions are a source of potential hazards. For human dynamics, it is an aspect of vulnerability as well as capacity. While the technological aspect is part of the potential for disaster risk reduction.							
Learning Materials	Learning materials <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management based on applicable laws Official institutions providing disaster data and information Indonesia's geological position Indonesia's climatological position Potential hazards of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, droughts, fires, putting money Aspects of human vulnerability include social, cultural, economic Aspects of environmental vulnerability include settlements, sanitation, land use Aspects of human capacity include knowledge, social, economic factors Disaster risk analysis in the form of maps Disaster risk map 							
References	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agung Mulyo (2004).Pengantar Ilmu Kebumian, Bandung : Pustaka Setia Alik Ismail-Zadeh, J. U. (2014). Extreme Natural Hazards, Disaster Risks and Societal Implications. Cambridge:Cambridge. Coburn and Spence (1994), Disaster Mitigation , United Kingdom : Cambridge Arschitectural Edited by Christopher B. Field, V. B. (2012). Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. Cambridge: Cambridge 						

	5. Edited by Irasema Alcántara-Ayala, A. S. (2014). Geomorphological Hazards and Disaster Prevention. Cambridge: Cambridge 6. Edited by Jonathan Rougier, S. S. (2013). Risk and Uncertainty Assessment for Natural Hazards. Cambridge: Cambridge 7. Westen, C V., 2007, Geo-information for Disaster Management, Department Earth Systems Analysis International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)						
Lecturer(s)	- Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si. - Dian Ayu Larasati, S.Pd.,M.Sc.						
Prerequisite	-						
Week	Learning Objectives	Assessment		Learning Activities and Time Allotment		Learning Sources	Scoring
(1)	(2)	Indicators	Criteria/Form/Type	Offline	Online		
1	LLO-1: Able to understand the scope and objectives of eye courses disaster geography course	1.1. Knowing the purpose, scope of discussion, lecture procedures	Criteria: Description rubric	Cooperative Learning Course [M : 1 (2x50')] [M+I : (1+1) x (2X60')]	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Destination - Scope References: - Source 1 - Source 2	5
2	LLO-2: Able to understand the meaning and scope of the concepts directly related to disasters, such as disasters, vulnerabilities, hazards, risk and disaster mitigation	2.1. Understanding the meaning of disaster 2.2. Explain the concept of vulnerability	Criteria: Performance rubric	Project Base Learning Course <i>Small Group Discussion</i> [M : 2 (2x50')] Task 1 - Result of disaster risk analysis [M+I : (2+2) x (2X60')]	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Disaster - vulnerability - Dangers and risks References: - Source 2 - Source 3 - Source 4	5
3	LLO-3: Able to explain the meaning, scope and objectives of disaster mitigation	3.1 Explaining the meaning of disaster mitigation 3.2 Describing the scope of disaster mitigation	Criteria: Performance rubric	Project Base Learning Course <i>Small Group</i>	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Definition of mitigation - Mitigation in the reality of society	15

		3.3 Explaining the purpose and nature of disaster mitigation 3.4 Explaining the reasons for the importance of disaster mitigation in the reality of people's lives		<i>Discussion</i> [M : 2 (2x50')] Task 2 Disaster mitigation report [M+I : (2+2) x (2X60')]		References: - Source 1 - Source 5 - Source 6	
4-5	LLO-4: Able to describe geological position Indonesia, climatological and geomorphological conditions and their implications against potential disasters	4.1. Describe the geological position 4.2 Describing the geological position of the Indonesian archipelago through a map of the meeting between plates 4.3 Describe the most likely disaster impact in Indonesia as a result of geological position 4.4 Describing the reality of the ring of fire for the Indonesian archipelago 4.5 Describe the most likely impact of disasters in Indonesia as a result of climatological and geomorphological conditions	Criteria: Description rubric	Project Base Learning Course [M : 2 (2x50')] Task 3 Regional disaster risk [M+I : (2+2) x (2X60')]	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Geological position - Climatological conditions - Geomorphological conditions References: - Source 2 - Source 3 - Source 4	10
6-7	LLO-5: able to analyze earthquake and tsunami disaster	5.1 Explain the meaning of earthquake 5.2 Identifying factors that cause	Criteria: Description rubric	Project Base Learning Course	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Earthquake - Tsunami - Disaster-oriented	10

		<p>earthquakes</p> <p>5.3 Classifying the types of earthquakes</p> <p>5.4 Identify actions that residents need to take when an earthquake occurs</p> <p>5.5 Explain the relationship between earthquakes and the probability of a tsunami</p> <p>5.6 Describing the concept of disaster-oriented development</p>		<p>[M : 2 (2x50')]</p> <p>Task 4 Create a disaster-oriented development concept [M+I : (2+2) x (2X60')]</p>		<p>development</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source 2 - Source 5 - Source 7 	
8 Mid-Term Exam : Analyzing Core Competencies and Basic Competencies							
9-10	LLO-6: able to analyze the occurrence of volcanic eruption disasters	<p>6.1 Explain the process of volcanic eruptions</p> <p>6.2 Analyzing variations in the types of volcanic eruptions</p> <p>6.3 Describe the characteristics of pre-volcanic symptoms</p> <p>6.4 Describe the characteristics of post-volcanic symptoms</p> <p>6.5 Analyzing variations in volcanic material</p> <p>6.6 Explain the actions that residents need to take when a volcanic eruption occurs</p> <p>6.7 Describing the</p>	<p>Criteria: Performance rubric</p>	<p>Project Base Learning course [M : 4 (2x50')]</p> <p>Task 5 - Volcanic eruption analysis report [M+BM : (4+4) x (2X60')]</p>	<p>Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id</p>	<p>Theory: - Volcanic eruption</p> <p>References: - Source 2 - Source 3 - Source 4 - Source 6</p>	20

		zoning of the area affected by the eruption through a map					
11-12	LLO-7: capable analyzing the occurrence of floods, droughts and landslides	7.1 Explain the process of occurrence of disasters caused by climatological conditions 7.2 Describe the characteristics of disasters due to climatological conditions 7.3 Identify characteristics of climatological disasters 7.4 Analyzing climatological disasters 7.5 Explain the actions that residents need to take when floods, droughts and landslides occur 7.6 Describing the zoning of areas affected by climatological disasters through maps	Criteria: Performance rubric	Project Base Learning Course <i>Small Group Discussion</i> [M : 3 (2x50')] Task 6 Climatological disaster analysis [M+I : (2+2) x (2X60')]	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Climatological conditions - Floods - Drought disaster - Landslide disaster - Disaster impact References: - Source 2 - Source 3 - Source 4 - Source 6	20
13	LLO-8: able to identify the dynamics of social disasters	8. 1 Explain the meaning of social disaster 8.2 Identifying the various types of social disasters 8.3 Explain the various	Criteria: Performance rubric	Project Base Learning Kuliah <i>Small Group Discussion</i>	Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id	Theory: - Social Disaster References: - Source 2 - Source 7	5

		<p>factors that cause social disasters</p> <p>8.4 Identify efforts to anticipate social disasters</p> <p>8.5 Identify various strategic efforts in overcoming the occurrence of social disasters</p>		<p>[M : 1 (2x50')]</p> <p>Task 7</p> <p>Report on the results of the analysis of social disaster mitigation strategies</p> <p>[M+I : (1+1) x (2X60')]</p>		<p>- Source 9</p> <p>- Source10</p>	
14	LLO-9: Able to understand Insightful development concept Disaster	<p>9.1 Identifying the meaning and scope of development</p> <p>9.2 Explaining the importance of development efforts to accommodate disaster potential</p> <p>9.3 Identify various disaster-based development efforts</p>	Kriteria: Rubrik deskripsi	<p>Project Base Learning</p> <p>Course <i>Small Group Discussion</i></p> <p>[M : 1 (2x50')]</p> <p>Task 8</p> <p>Report on the results of the analysis of disaster-based development efforts</p> <p>[M+I : (1+1) x (2X60')]</p>	<p>Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id</p>	<p>Theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster-based development <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source 3 - Source 6 - Source 8 - Source 10 	5
15	LLO-10: Able to identify different types of policies the government that associated with countermeasures disaster and develop disaster mitigation directives in spatial form	<p>10.1 Explaining the meaning and purpose of the policy</p> <p>10.2 Identifying the background for integrating disaster in development policies</p> <p>10.3 Provide examples of development policies in Indonesia</p>	Criteria: Description rubric	<p>Project Base Learning</p> <p>Course <i>Small Group Discussion</i></p> <p>[M : 1 (2x50')]</p> <p>Task 9</p> <p>Spatial mitigation analysis report</p> <p>[PT+BM : (1+1) x</p>	<p>Vlearning http://vlearning.unesa.ac.id</p>	<p>Theory:</p> <p>Disaster mitigation in spatial form</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source 5 - Source 6 - Source 8 - Source 10 	5

		<p>that are directly related to disaster</p> <p>10.4 Provide examples of disaster management policies in several developed countries, such as Japan and the USA</p> <p>10.5 Prepare disaster mitigation directives in spatial form</p>		(2X60')]			
16	Final-Term Exams						

B. Calculation of Student Workload

Credit Unit (CU)	ECTS	Meeting Hours	Structured Assignments	Independent Study
2 CU	3,18	1400 minutes	1680 minutes	1680 minutes

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ASSESSMENT RUBRIC

Course Assessment

A. Assessment Rubric

1) Attitudes/Affective Domain

In this domain, the evaluation of student participation in class includes communication skills, discipline and responsibility. The rubrics used are as follows:

Criteria	Score
Communicate effectively, appreciate others' opinions; always attend the class on time; always submit the assignment on time; and always participate in the completion of group assignment	$85 \leq SA \leq 100$
Communicate effectively, appreciate others' opinions; 80% of attendance; submit 90% of the assignment; and often participate in the completion of group assignment.	$70 \leq SA < 85$
Communicate ineffectively, appreciate others' opinions; 75% of attendance; submit the 70% of assignment on time; and participate in the completion of group assignment.	$55 \leq SA < 70$
Communicate ineffectively, do not appreciate others' opinions; rarely attend the class; rarely submit the assignment; and rarely participate in the completion of group assignment	$\leq SA < 55$

2) Knowledge/Cognitive Domain

The students' knowledge is assessed through assignments (individual and group) and tests (mid-term and End-term tests).

a. Assignment Rubric

The criteria of assignment according to Assignment Rubrics:

No	Aspects	Max. Score
1	Able to understand the meaning and scope of concepts directly related to disasters, such as disaster, vulnerability, hazard, risk and disaster mitigation (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	5
2	Able to explain the meaning, scope and objectives of disaster mitigation (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	15
3	Able to describe Indonesia's geological position, climatological and geomorphological conditions and their implications for potential disasters (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	10
4	Able to create mapping area polygons (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	10
5	Able to analyze the occurrence of volcanic eruption disasters (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	20
6	Able to analyze the occurrence of floods, droughts and landslides (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	20

7	Able to identify various types of policies government related to tackling disaster and develop disaster mitigation directives in spatial form (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	5
8	Able to understand the concept of disaster-oriented development (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	5
9	Able to identify various types of policies government related to disaster management and prepare disaster mitigation directives in spatial form (Excellent = 3, Good = 2, Fair = 1)	5

b) Test (mid-term and End-term tests)

The criteria of mid-term and End-term tests in this course are:

1. The ability to give answers correctly according to the key and rubrics;
2. The ability to provide robust argumentation according to theory;
3. The ability to provide systematic explanations; and
4. The ability to apply the essential concepts in a particular situation comprehensively.
- 5.

B. Universitas Negeri Surabaya's Grading System

University students are considered to be competent and pass if at least get 40% of the maximum End-term grade. The End-term grade (NA) is calculated based on the following weight:

Assessment Components	Percentage
Participation (including attitudes/affective)	20%
Assignment	30%
Mid-term test	20%
End-term test	30%

Scoring Conversion

Scoring Interval (out of 100)	Point	Grade
$85 \leq NA \leq 100$	4.00	A
$80 \leq NA < 85$	3.75	A-
$75 \leq NA < 80$	3.50	B+
$70 \leq NA < 75$	3.00	B
$65 \leq NA < 70$	2.75	B-
$60 \leq NA < 65$	2.50	C+
$55 \leq NA < 60$	2.00	C
$40 \leq NA < 55$	1.00	D
$0 \leq NA < 40$	0	E

APPENDIX 2 COURSE ACTIVITIES RECORDS

a. Sample of Student Attendance

SIAKAD : Absen

<https://siakadu.unesa.ac.id/67db80a4-6264-3f75-8091-f6f090b52d95.aspx>



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN,
RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA

Jl. Lidah Wetan, Surabaya - 60213
Telepon : +6231-99424932
Faxline : +6231-99424932
e-mail : bakpk@unesa.ac.id

PRESENSI KULIAH

Periode 2019/2020 Genap

Mata Kuliah : Geografi Kebencanaan
Kelas : 2017A
Prodi : S1 Pendidikan Geografi

Dosen : Dian Ayu Larasati, S.Pd., M.Sc.
Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si.

No	NIM	Nama Mahasiswa	Pertemuan Ke														% %
			1 04 Feb 20	2 11 Feb 20	3 18 Feb 20	4 02 Mar 20	5 03 Mar 20	6 10 Mar 20	7 17 Mar 20	8 24 Mar 20	9 31 Mar 20	10 07 Apr 20	11 14 Apr 20	12 21 Apr 20	13 28 Apr 20	14 05 May 20	
1.	17040274001	BIRU DAMAR CAHYANTI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
2.	17040274002	SHINTA MARINDA OKTAVIANI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
3.	17040274003	ZIDNI ILMA LAILATIN SAFAROH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
4.	17040274004	M KOHIRUL ANAM	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
5.	17040274005	ANABILLAH YULIA RAMADHANI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
6.	17040274006	DINDA PRATIWI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
7.	17040274007	JAUHARATUL KHILMIYAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
8.	17040274008	TIARA VINA ANGGRAINI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
9.	17040274009	HELIA SEPTIANA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
10.	17040274010	LELY BADRIYAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
11.	17040274011	NADIAH SALSABILA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
12.	17040274012	NURULIZZAH FARQHANA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
13.	17040274013	MUHAMMAD ARDIANSYAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
14.	17040274014	DEFRI ABYAN AYU FADHLAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
15.	17040274016	KHARISMA DWI CAHYANING	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
16.	17040274017	BAGUS SETIAWAN	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
17.	17040274018	BADRIYATUN NUR HASANAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
18.	17040274019	ASNIA VERONIKA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
19.	17040274020	ASIYATUL KARIMAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
20.	17040274022	TRESNASHIA NOERMALIASARI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
21.	17040274023	OCTVIA NOERMALIASARI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
22.	17040274024	DAFFA DARY OKTAVIANO	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
23.	17040274025	HENUK DWI FIANA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
24.	17040274026	LAILATUL MUZDALIFAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
25.	17040274027	NUR FITRIYANI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
26.	17040274028	BAHRUL RESKI MUBARROQ HERMAWAN	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
27.	17040274029	WILDAN NUR BASTIAN	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
28.	17040274030	USWATUN CHASANAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
29.	17040274031	INDAH LESTARI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
30.	17040274032	AYU NURHANIA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
31.	17040274033	DEVIL SYAWALI	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
32.	17040274034	ZAYIN AZIS SYAIFULLAH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
33.	17040274035	JIN VINA NOVIANA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
34.	17040274036	FACHREZA DANY ERLANGGA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
35.	17040274038	YUSLINO FARIDAH NUR AINY	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
36.	17040274115	ARGO NUR TOPIK	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	100 %
Tanda Tangan Dosen / Asisten																	

b. Sample of Course Log Book

SIAKADU: Cetak Jurnal Perkuliahan

<https://siakadu.unesa.ac.id/a7fa8377-57f3-3452-9713-d7c582596f90.aspx>



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN
TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA

Kampus Ketintang

Jalan Ketintang, Surabaya 60231

T: +6231-8293484

F: +6231-8293484

laman: unesa.ac.id

email : bakpk@unesa.ac.id

Aktivitas Perkuliahan

Nama Matakuliah : Geografi Kebencanaan

Dosen :

DIAN AYU LARASATI

(198805282014042001)

Kelas : 2017A

NUGROHO HARI PURNOMO

Jadwal & Ruang : G08.01.01 (13.00 - 14.40) R.

(197409032005011003)

No.	Tanggal	Pertemuan	Topik	Peserta	Status	Dosen
1	04-02-2020	Pertemuan ke 1	Tujuan, ruang lingkup, prosedur perkuliahan, tugas yang harus dilakukan mahasiswa, ujian yang harus diikuti serta sumber-sumber yang mendukung perkuliahan ini.	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
2	11-02-2020	Pertemuan ke 2	Pengertian dan ruang lingkup dari bencana, kerentanan,	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
3	18-02-2020	Pertemuan ke 3	- Pengertian Mitigasi Bencana Ruang lingkup mitigasi bencana - Tujuan dan hakekat mitigasi bencana	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
4	02-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 4	- Posisi Geologis yang dilengkapi peta - Gerak antar lempeng disertai dengan gambar - Potensi bencana yang paling mungkin terjadi sebagai akibat/ dampak posisi geologis	36	Ganti	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
5	03-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 5	- Posisi Geologis yang dilengkapi peta - Gerak antar lempeng disertai dengan gambar - Potensi bencana yang paling mungkin terjadi sebagai akibat/ dampak posisi geologis	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
6	10-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 6	- gempa bumi - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya gempa bumi - Proses terjadinya gempa bumi, disertai dengan gambar dan foto - Dampak terjadinya gempa bumi	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo

			bagi kehidupan, disertai dengan gambar dan foto Keterkaitan antara gempa bumi dengan peluang terjadinya tsunami yang disertai dengan gambar			
7	17-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 7	- gempa bumi - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya gempa bumi - Proses terjadinya gempa bumi, disertai dengan gambar dan foto - Dampak terjadinya gempa bumi bagi kehidupan, disertai dengan gambar dan foto Keterkaitan antara gempa bumi dengan peluang terjadinya tsunami yang disertai dengan gambar	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
8	24-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 8	UTS	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
9	31-03-2020	Pertemuan ke 9	- Pengertian gunungapi Karakteristik gunungapi - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya letusan gunungapi - Tipe letusan gunungapi - Gejala pravulkanik dan pascavulkani - Material vulkanik beserta contohnya - Zonasi dampak bahaya letusan gunungapi - Dampak letusan gunungapi bagi kehidupan Jenis tindakan penyelamatan yang perlu dilakukan ketika terjadi letusan gunungapi	36	Terjadwal	Dian Ayu Larasati
10	07-04-2020	Pertemuan ke 10	- Pengertian gunungapi Karakteristik gunungapi - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya letusan gunungapi - Tipe letusan gunungapi - Gejala pravulkanik dan pascavulkani - Material vulkanik beserta contohnya - Zonasi	36	Terjadwal	Dian Ayu Larasati

			dampak bahaya letusan gunungapi - Dampak letusan gunungapi bagi kehidupan Jenis tindakan penyelamatan yang perlu dilakukan ketika terjadi letusan gunungapi			
11	14-04-2020	Pertemuan ke 11	- Pengertian banjir, kekeringan dan longsor - Karakteristik bencana klimatologis - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya bencana klimatologis - Gejala terjadinya bencana klimatologis - Kondisi iklim wilayah indonesia - Dampak bencana banjir, kekeringan dan longsor bagi kehidupan Jenis tindakan penyelamatan yang perlu dilakukan ketika terjadi bencana	36	Terjadwal	Dian Ayu Larasati
12	21-04-2020	Pertemuan ke 12	- Pengertian banjir, kekeringan dan longsor - Karakteristik bencana klimatologis - Latar belakang penyebab terjadinya bencana klimatologis - Gejala terjadinya bencana klimatologis - Kondisi iklim wilayah indonesia - Dampak bencana banjir, kekeringan dan longsor bagi kehidupan Jenis tindakan penyelamatan yang perlu dilakukan ketika terjadi bencana	36	Terjadwal	Dian Ayu Larasati
13	28-04-2020	Pertemuan ke 13	- Pengertian bencana social - Jenis-jenis bencana social - Faktor penyebab terjadinya bencana social - Antisipasi terjadinya bencana social - Dampak bencana sosial - Upaya strategis mencegah terjadinya bencana social Upaya mengatasi terjadinya dampak sosial	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo

14	05-05-2020	Pertemuan ke 14	Ruang lingkup pembangunan, tujuan dan hakekat pembangunan, pembangunan berbasis kebencanaan	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo
15	12-05-2020	Pertemuan ke 15	- pengertian dan tujuan kebijakan pembangunan nasional - jenis-jenis integrasi kebencanaan dalam rencana pembangunan contoh kebijakan pembangunan berbasis kebencanaan di Indonesia	36	Terjadwal	Nugroho Hari Purnomo

c. Sample of Assignment:

Tugas Mk. GEOGRAFI KEBENCANAAN

Analisis tingkat risiko suatu wilayah dalam 2 lembar ms word

Nama file : **Judul _Geo Unesa Oceano_tahun Angkatan_kelas_4 angka akhir nim_nama**

Topik : Risiko kebencanaan di wilayah yang anda kenal memiliki **potensi bencana tertentu**.

Langkah :

1. Citra lokasi yang anda pilih ditempel pada ms word. (area tidak perlu luas, bisa seukuran desa atau kelompok permukiman)
2. **Definisi unit atau satuan** sesuai dengan pertimbangan anda (administrasi / penggunaan lahan / bentuklahan atau lainnya)
3. Penilaian tingkat bahaya **bencana tertentu** (skor berdasarkan pemahaman anda)
4. Penilaian tingkat kerentanan obyek yang ada (skor rumah / lahan pertanian) (berdasarkan pemahaman anda)
5. Penilaian tingkat risiko menggunakan table berikut :



		Tingkat Bahaya potensi bencana tertentu				
		Sangat tinggi Skor 5	Tinggi Skor 4	Sedang Skor 3	Rendah Skor 2	Sangat Rendah Skor 1
Tingkat Kerentanan obyek yang ada	Sangat tinggi Skor 5	Sangat Tinggi 10	Sangat Tinggi 9	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6
	Tinggi Skor 4	Sangat Tinggi 9	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5
	Sedang Skor 3	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4
	Rendah Skor 2	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4	Sangat Rendah 3
	Sangat Rendah Skor 1	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4	Sangat Rendah 3	Sangat Rendah 2



d. Sample of Mid-term Test



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA
FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN HUKUM
PROGRAM STUDI S1 PENDIDIKAN GEOGRAFI

Kampus Ketintang
Jalan Ketintang, Surabaya 60231
Telepon : +6231-8280009, Fax. 401
Faksimili : +6231-8281466
Laman : geo.fish.unesa.ac.id

UJIAN SUB SUMATIF SEMESTER GENAP TAHUN 2019/2020

Mata Kuliah : Geografi Kebencanaan
Sks : 2
Program Studi : S-1 Pendidikan Geografi angkatan 2017 kelas A, B dan C
Dosen : Dr. Nugroho H.P., M.Si. & Dian Ayu Larasati, M.Sc.
Hari/Tanggal : Jumat, 27 Maret 2020
Jam : 08.00-09.40

Petunjuk:

1. Tulis nama dan nomor induk mahasiswa serta kelas ketika menjawab.
2. Jawaban di ketik dan di kumpul ke PK masing2.

Seal

1. Jelaskan konsep risiko bencana ! (50%)
2. Sebutkan dan jelaskan macam serta faktor penyebab bencana ! (50%)

Selamat Bekerja



e. Sample of End-term Test



UJIAN SUMATIF SEMESTER GENAP TAHUN 2019/2020

Matakuliah	: Geografi Kebencanaan
SKS	: 2 SKS
Program Studi	: S-1 Pendidikan Geografi Angkatan 2017 kelas A,B, C
Dosen	: Dian Ayu Larasati, S.Pd., M.Sc Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si.
Hari/Tanggal	: Senin, 11 Mei 2020
Jam	: 12.00 – 13.40 WIB

Petunjuk:

1. Tulis nama dan nomor induk mahasiswa pada lembar jawaban yang telah disediakan.
2. Bubuhkan tanda tangan pada lembar jawaban Anda.

Pertanyaan:

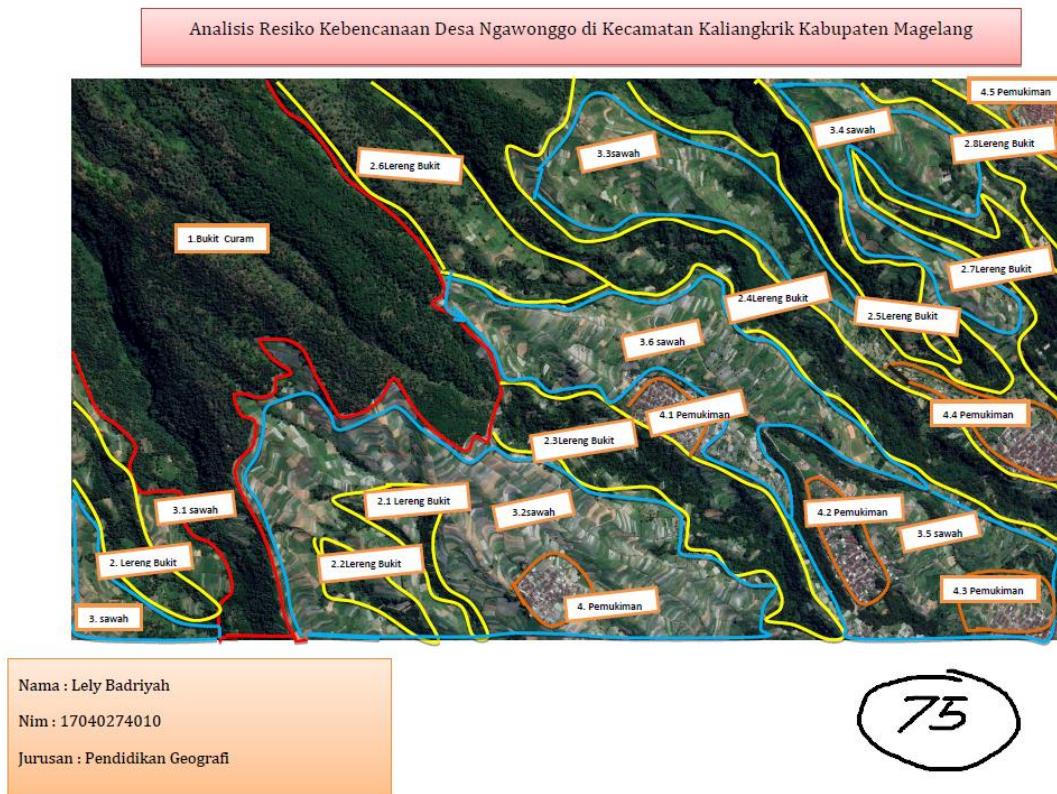
1. Dewasa ini sering terjadi bencana hidrometeorologi, sepanjang tahun 2018, terjadi lebih dari 2564 bencana alam di Indonesia. Dampaknya lebih besar dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Menurut laporan yang diliis Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana-BNPB Senin(31/12), trend bencana 2018 masih didominasi oleh angin puting beliung (799 kasus), banjir (677 kasus), dan longsor (472 kasus). Ketiga bencana tersebut kerap disebut bencana hidrometeorologi dan menyumbang 97 persen dari total bencana alam keseluruhan.
 - a. Bagaimana upaya mitigasi yang bisa dilakukan masyarakat guna mengurangi dampak bencana? (skor 15)
 - b. Jelaskan upaya konkret pemerintah dalam hal penanganan bencana hidrometeorologi.(skor 10)
2. Erupsi Gunung Tambora yang terjadi pada tahun 1815 adalah erupsi gunungapi terbesar dalam sejarah manusia. Gunung Tambora terletak di pulau Sumbawa. Letusan ini memuntahkan sekitar 400 juta ton material vulkanik itu menyebabkan 100 ribu orang meninggal dunia.
 - a. Bagaimana upaya mitigasi bencana gunungapi di Indonesia? (skor 10)
 - b. Sebutkan dan jelaskan minimal tiga tipe letusan gunungapi (skor 15)
3. Identifikasi bencana skunder letusan gunung api dan upaya penanggulangannya (Kasus letusan Gunung Merapi) (skor 10)
4. Gambar diagram siklus manajemen bencana beserta penjelasannya (skor 15)
5. Jelaskan peran dan fungsi Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) di wilayah tempat tinggal saudara, apakah sistem kelembagaannya dalam proses penanggulangan bencana sudah berjalan optimal? (skor 25)

Selamat Mengerjakan



f. Sample of Student's Answer to Assignment, Mid-term, and End-term Test

(1) Sample of Student's Answer to Assignment



Analisis Risiko Sebagian Desa Ngawonggo di Kecamatan Kaliangkrik Kabupaten Magelang

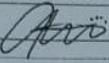
No	Unit	Karakteristik	BAHAYA		KERENTANAN			RISIKO		
			Kemiringan lereng tinggi, longsor	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu, habitat alam	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat Tinggi
1	1	Bukit curam	Kemiringan lereng tinggi, longsor	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu, habitat alam	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat Tinggi
2	2	Lereng Bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Tinggi	4	Pohon kayu	sedang	3	7	Tinggi
3	2.1	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Tinggi	4	Pohon kayu	sedang	3	7	Tinggi
4	2.2	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu dan habitat alam	sedang	3	7	Sangat Tinggi
5	2.3	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu	tinggi	5	5	Rendah
6	2.4	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Tinggi	5	Pohon kayu	Sedang	3	5	Tinggi
7	2.5	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat tinggi
8	2.6	Lereng Bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	4	Pohon kayu	sedang	3	5	tinggi
9	2.7	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	5	Pohon kayu	Tinggi	5	1	Sangat tinggi
10	2.8	Lereng bukit	Kemiringan lereng sedang, longsor lahan tinggi	tinggi	4	Pohon kayu	Sangat tinggi	5	9	Sangat tinggi
11	3	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	tinggi	4	Padi sawah perkebunan secara intensif	Sangat tinggi	5	9	Sangat tinggi
12	3.1	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan sedang	tinggi	4	Padi sawah secara intensif	Sangat tinggi	5	9	Sangat tinggi
13	3.2	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	sedang	3	Padi sawah dan perkebunan secara intensif	Rendah	2	6	Sedang
14	3.3	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	Tinggi	4	Padi sawah dan perkebunan secara intensif	Sedang	3	7	Tinggi

15	3.4	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan rendah	sedang	3	Padi sawah secara intensif	Sedang	3	5	rendah
16	3.5	sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	Sangat tinggi	5	Padi dan perkebunan secara intensif	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat tinggi
17	3.6	Sawah	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	Sedang	3	Padi sawah secara intensif	rendah	2	6	Sedang
18	4	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi karena tepi dan kaki bukit	Tinggi	4	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat tinggi
19	4.1	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi karena tepi dan kaki bukit	Tinggi	4	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Tinggi	4	1	Sangat tinggi
20	4.2	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi karena tepi dan kaki bukit	Sangat tinggi	5	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Tinggi	4	7	Tinggi
21	4.3	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan sedang	Sedang	3	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Tinggi	4	6	Sedang
22	4.4	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir tinggi longsor lahan tinggi	Tinggi	4	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Sangat tinggi	5	1	Sangat tinggi
23	4.5	Pemukiman	Terkena banjir dan tanah longsor rendah	Sedang	3	Bangunan rumah dan isi harga	Rendah	2	6	Sedang

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa jumlah resiko bencana dari Desa Ngawonggo di Kecamatan Kaliangkrik Kabupaten Magelang yakni $176/23 = 7,65$ dimana diketahui bahwa resiko bencana sudah termasuk tinggi. Karena pemukiman berada di bawah kaki bukit dimana akan resiko tanah longsor sangat rentan. Sawah yang berada di kaki bukit pun terkena longsor dan pastinya petani akan banyak mengalami kerugian yang besar disaat adanya bencana.

		Tingkat Bahaya potensi bencana tertentu				
		Sangat tinggi Skor 5	Tinggi Skor 4	Sedang Skor 3	Rendah Skor 2	Sangat Rendah Skor 1
Tingkat Kerentanan obyek yang ada	Sangat tinggi Skor 5	Sangat Tinggi 10	Sangat Tinggi 9	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6
	Tinggi Skor 4	Sangat Tinggi 9	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5
	Sedang Skor 3	Tinggi 8	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4
	Rendah Skor 2	Tinggi 7	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4	Sangat Rendah 3
	Sangat Rendah Skor 1	Sedang 6	Rendah 5	Rendah 4	Sangat Rendah 3	Sangat Rendah 2

(2) Sample of Student's Answer to Mid-term

 <p>KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN HUKUM Kampus Ketintang, Jalan Ketintang, Surabaya 60231 Laman: https://fish.unesa.ac.id email : fish@unesa.ac.id.</p>	
Jurusan / Prodi	: SI Pendidikan Geografi
Nama / NIM	: Lely Badriyah / 17040274010
Mata Kuliah	: Geografi Bencana
Hari/ Tanggal	: Jumat, 27 maret 2020
Tanda Tangan	
NILAI	70

1.) a. kasus deforestasi dalam 20 tahun terakhir yakni salah satunya adalah Indonesia termasuk kedalam daftar 10 negara dengan angka kehilangan hutan hujan tertinggi. pada tahun 2018 Indonesia kehilangan lahan hutan tropis seluas 339.888 ha yang menjadikan Indonesia menyumbang ke 3 setelah Brasil 1,35 juta ha

b. faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi deforestasi adalah :

- 1) kondisi pertambahan hutan yang membuat keadaan menjadi bahaya yakni alih fungsi hutan menjadi sektor lain seperti pemukiman atau pertambangan
- 2) kerakatan hutan bisa disebabkan oleh faktor cuaca atau lingkungan manusia
- 3) serangan hama yang merupakan hal yang harus diwaspadai karena membuat pohon menjadi mati atau rusak

c. dampak deforestasi terhadap lingkungan dan keanekaragaman hayati adalah :

- 1) rusaknya siklus air
- 2) hilangnya jenis tanaman
- 3) rusaknya siklus rantai makanan
- 4) erosi tanah menyebabkan hilangnya unsur hara
- 5) longsor di area lereng

2) faktor penyebab tanah longsor adalah :

- a) erosi tanah pengikisan tanah oleh air hujan, sungai, atau gelombang laut
- b) Aktivitas gunung berapi menyebabkan pengolahan tanah yang menyebabkan longsor
- c) Penggundulan hutan yang disebabkan manusia
- d) Kurangnya kepadatan tanah yang membuat turangnya kerelatan tanah.
"Growing with character"

(3) Sample of Student's Answer to End-term Test

 <p>KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SURABAYA FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN HUKUM Kampus Ketintang, Jalan Ketintang, Surabaya 60231 Laman: https://fish.unesa.ac.id email : fish@unesa.ac.id</p>	
Jurusan / Prodi	Nilai
Nama / NIM	78
Mata Kuliah	
Hari / Tanggal	
Tanda Tangan	

1) Dari gambar diatas , bencana yang berpotensi terjadi di daerah ini yang dampak pada gambar diatas gempa dimana pusat gempanya berada di lapisan batu SubSoil . bencana lain yang mungkin terjadi setelah bencana primer adalah tanah longsor

2.) Bencana longsor memiliki mitigasi bencana yang dapat dilakukan dengan reboisasi, terasering, mengurangi tingkat defileman, penutupan relahan diatas lereng, memudikam bangunan berpondasi kuat.

3.) Faktor - faktor terjadinya gempa bumi :

- 1. pergeseran lempeng bumi
- 2. letusan gunung berapi
- 3. Kejadian setelah gempa bumi adalah tanah longsor
- 4. percobaan peledak berkekuatan tinggi

"Growing with character"