		Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Economics and Business** **Bachelor of Economics Study Program**		**Document Code**

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		**CODE**		**Course Family**		**Credit Weight**			**SEMESTER**	**Compilation Date**
Monetary Economics		8722003071				**T=3**	**P=0**	**ECTS=4.77**	3	July 18, 2024

AUTHORIZATION		**SP Developer**		**Course Cluster Coordinator**		**Study Program Coordinator**
		....		....		Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S.E., M.E.

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
	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

Short Course Description	The course contains the monetary conditions of bank and non-bank financial institutions, both conventionally and sharia, both in international and national areas

References	**Main :**

1. McCallum, Bennet T., 1989. "Monetary Economics : Theory and Policy" . Macmillan Publishing Company. New York. (MC)
2. McCallum, Bennet T., 1996. "International Monetary Economics" . Oxford University Press. New York. (MC)
3. Pierce, David G. And Peter J. Tymsome. 1985. "Monetary Economics : Theory, Evidence and Policy" . 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press . (DAV)
4. Nopirin. 1992. "Ekonomi Moneter ", Buku I dan II. BPFE. Yogyakarta. (NOP)
5. Budiono, 1986. "Ekonomi Moneter". BPFE. Yogyakarta. (BUD)
6. Fane, George. 2000. " Capital Mobility, Exchange Rate and Economic Crises". Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. United Kingdom. (GOR)
7. Emil-Maria Claassen, 1996. "Global Monetary Economics", Oxford University Press, New York. (EMIL

	Supporters:

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S.E., M.E. Ladi Wajuba Perdini Fisabilillah, S.Pd., M.SE.

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	explain the scope of monetary economics	1 Able to explain the scope of monetary economics 2 Able to explain the definition of money 3 Able to explain the role & function of money 4 Able to explain who determines the amount of money 5 Able to explain the value of money		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
2	explain the role, function of money and the demand & supply of money	1.able to explain the function of the demand for money 2.able to explain the function of the money supply		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
3	explains how economic processes occur with the existence of financial institutions, the role of Commercial Banks and Central Banks in influencing money circulation	1.explain the types of financial institutions 2.able to explain the role of financial institutions, commercial banks and central banks 3.able to explain interest rates & securities		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
4	Explains classical monetary theory	1. able to explain the classical theory of interest rates 2. able to explain the quantity theory of money		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
5	1. Put forward the monetary theory put forward by Keyness. 2. Explain the difference between classical theory and Keyness theory	1. Able to explain the balance of national income 2. Able to explain consumption & determination of national income 3. Able to explain changes in national income 4. Able to explain the role of government 5. Able to explain monetary policy		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%

6	1. Put forward the monetary theory put forward by Keynes. 2. Explain the difference between classical theory and keyness theory	1. Able to explain the demand for money for transactions 2. Able to explain policy analysis 3. Able to explain balance in the goods market & money market 4. Able to explain the effectiveness of monetary & fiscal policy 5. Able to explain the difference between keyness and classical views on monetary & fiscal policy		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
7	explains the development of monetary theory & its differences with existing monetary theories	1. Able to explain the demand for money for transactions 2. Able to explain the demand for money for speculation 3. Able to explain Friedman's quantity theory		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
8	UTS			3 X 50			0%
9	1. explain the types of monetary standards that can be used 2. explain international monetary standards	1. Able to explain single standards 2. Able to explain twin standards 3. Able to explain lame standards 4. Able to explain paper standards 5. Able to explain international monetary standards		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
10	1. explain the types of monetary standards that can be used 2. explain international monetary standards	1. Able to explain single standards 2. Able to explain twin standards 3. Able to explain lame standards 4. Able to explain paper standards 5. Able to explain international monetary standards		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
11	explain methods of international payments explain what exchange rates are, theories of purchasing power equality	1. Able to explain international payment methods 2. Able to explain currency exchange rates 3. Able to explain foreign exchange prices 4. Able to explain exchange rates between countries that understand the gold standard 5. Able to explain Purchasing Power Theory		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%

No	Sub-PO	Indicators		Form of Learning			Percentage
12	able to explain inflation deflation	1. Able to explain the causes of inflation 2. Able to explain the effects of inflation and deflation 3. Able to explain inflation as a symptom of war 4. Able to explain ways to overcome inflation		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
13	able to explain investment theory and portfolio theory	1. Able to explain Investment Theory 2. Able to explain Portfolio Theory		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
14	explain suitable policies to be implemented to overcome imbalances	1. Able to explain the monetary approach 2. Able to explain monetary policy 3. Able to explain fiscal policy, international trade policy		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
15	explain suitable policies to be implemented to overcome imbalances	1. Able to explain the monetary approach 2. Able to explain monetary policy 3. Able to explain fiscal policy, international trade policy		Lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers 3 X 50			0%
16							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.