

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Economics and Business Bachelor of Economics Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses			CODE Course Family		ily	ily Credit Weight		SEMESTER	Compilation Date	
Industrial Eco	onomics		8722002139	Study Progra		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	7	July 19, 2023
AUTHORIZAT	ION		SP Developer	Licotive doui		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator	
			Wenny Restikasari, S.E., M	Wenny Restikasari, S.E., M.S.E. Hendry Cahyono, S.E.,M.E Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S				Aji, S.E., M.E.		
Learning model	Project Based L	earnin	g							
Program										
Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO-3	Deve and in	lop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of exp n accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned					d of expertise		
	PLO-4	lop yourself continuously an	pp yourself continuously and collaborate.							

Program Objectives (PO)

PO - 1	Students are able to explain economic theory and company goals
PO - 2	Students are able to analyze the structure of competition and the shape of the industry
PO - 3	Students are able to examine industrial concentrations

Able to communicate effectively orally and in writing in the field of economics

Able to analyze overall economic theoretical concepts

PO - 4 Students are able to analyze oligopoly behavior PO - 5 Students are able to analyze industrialization

PLO-PO Matrix

PLO-5

PLO-7

P.O	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-7
PO-1	•	,	1	1
PO-2	•	•	1	1
PO-3	•	•	•	•
PO-4		1	1	
PO-5	1	1	1	

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

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

Short Course Description Industrial economics studies and analyzes the meaning and scope of industrial economics, market structure and its implications for producer behavior and economic performance in improving efficiency and social welfare

References Main: 1. John Lipczynski and John Wilson, 2001, Industrial Organization, AN Analysis of Competitive Markets, Prentice Hall. 2. Barthwal, R.R. 2000. Industrial Economics: An Introductory Textbook. New Age International 3. Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK 4. Clarke, Roger. 1985. Industrial Economics. Blackwell 5. Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley 6. Martin, Stephen. 1994. Industrial Economics: Economic Analysis and Public Policy. MacMillan 7. Morris, Derek J. & Hay, Donald A. 1991. Industrial Economics and Organization. Oxford University Pres Supporters: Supporting lecturer

Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S.E., M.E. Dr. Lucky Rachmawati, S.E., M.Si. Dr. Prayudi Setiawan Prabowo, S.E., M.E. Aprillia Nilasari, S.Pd., M.S.E. Ruth Eviana Hutabarat, S.E., M.E. Wenny Restikasari, S.E., M.S.E.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Eval	uation	Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students are able to explain the meaning of industry	1. Describe the basic concepts of industrial economics 3. explain the methodology of industrial economics 2. Explain the scope of industrial economic studies 3. Explain the methodology of industrial economic studies 4. Explain the industrial economics 4. Explain the industrial organization approach	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50		Material: Scope of Industrial Economics References: John Lipczynski and John Wilson, 2001, Industrial Organization, AN Analysis of Competitive Markets, Prentice Hall.	4%
2	Students are able to analyze Market Structure	1.Identify perfect and imperfect competitive market structures 2.Identify the company structure	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50		Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK	3%
3	Students are able to analyze Market Structure	1.Identify perfect and imperfect competitive market structures 2.Identify the company structure	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50		Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK	3%

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4	Students are able to analyze Market Structure	1.Identify perfect and imperfect competitive market structures 2.Identify the company structure	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK	3%
5	1.Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration 2.Students are able to calculate the level of market concentration 3.Students are able to analyze the value of market concentration	Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration	Criteria: Students are able to analyze Oligopoly and Game Theory Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Clarke, Roger. 1985. Industrial Economics. Blackwell	3%
6	1.Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration 2.Students are able to calculate the level of market concentration 3.Students are able to analyze the value of market concentration	Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration	Criteria: Students are able to analyze Oligopoly and Game Theory Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Clarke, Roger. 1985. Industrial Economics. Blackwell	3%
7	1.Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration 2.Students are able to calculate the level of market concentration 3.Students are able to analyze the value of market concentration	Students are able to analyze and measure the level of market concentration	Criteria: Students are able to analyze Oligopoly and Game Theory Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Market Structure (Structure) References: Clarke, Roger. 1985. Industrial Economics. Blackwell	3%
8	UTS	Do it well and correctly	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Test	Written Test 2 X 50	Material: Material 1-7 References: John Lipczynski and John Wilson, 2001, Industrial Organization, AN Analysis of Competitive Markets, Prentice Hall.	20%

9	1.Students are able to analyze	Students are able to analyze	Criteria: According to	Discussion, Project	Material: Market	4%
	marketing strategies in the industrial sector 2.Students are able to analyze price discrimination and product differentiation 3.Students are able to analyze competitive strategies 4.Students are able to analyze industrial development 5.Students are able to analyze industrial development 5.Students are able to explain and analyze international trade and cooperation	and measure: the level of market concentration	scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Based Learning 2 X 50	Concentration References: Morris, Derek J. & Hay, Donald A. 1991. Industrial Economics and Organization. Oxford University Pres	
10	1.Students are able to calculate and analyze industrial agglomeration 2.Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 3.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	1. Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 2. Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 3. Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Price discrimination and differentiation References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK Material: competitive strategy Reader: Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley	4%
11	1.Students are able to calculate and analyze industrial agglomeration 2.Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 3.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	1. Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 2. Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 3. Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Price discrimination and differentiation References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK Material: competitive strategy Reader: Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley	4%

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12	1.Students are able to calculate and analyze industrial agglomeration 2.Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 3.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 4.Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	1. Students are able to calculate and analyze the industrial specialization index (LQ) 2. Students are able to calculate and analyze the Jacobs diversity or externality index (DIV) 3. Students are able to calculate and analyze porter competition or externalities	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Price discrimination and differentiation References: Ferguson, Paul R. 1988. Industrial Economics: Issues and Perspectives. MacMillan Education UK Material: competitive strategy Reader: Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley	4%
13	1.Students are able to explain and analyze company structure 2.Students are able to explain and analyze integration, mergers and conglomeration	Students are able to explain and analyze integration, mergers and conglomeration	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Law No.5/1999 KPPU Reference: Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley	4%
14	1.Students are able to explain the prohibition on monopolistic practices and unhealthy business competition 2.Students are able to explain and understand Law No. 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition	Students are able to explain and understand Law No. 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: Research & Development Advertising Bibliography: Martin, Stephen. 1993. Advanced Industrial Economics. Wiley	4%
15	Students are able to explain and analyze international trade and cooperation	1.Students are able to understand empirical cases related to Law no. 5/1999 KPPU and the authority of KPPU 2.	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Discussion, Project Based Learning 2 X 50	Material: international trade and cooperation Reference: Barthwal, RR 2000. Industrial Economics: An Introductory Textbook. New Age International	4%

16	Final exams	Do it well and correctly	Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Test	Written Test 2 X 50		Material: Material 9-14 References: Morris, Derek J. & Hay, Donald A. 1991. Industrial Economics and Organization. Oxford University Pres	30%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	25.5%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	24.5%
3.	Test	50%
		100%

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.
- 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.
- 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.