

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

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

| Courses | | | CODE | | Cou | rse Famil | У | Cred | lit We | ight | SEMEST | FER | Compilation Date |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Microeconon | nic Theory | | 8722003066 | 6 | | pulsory S ram Subje | | T=3 | P=0 | ECTS=4.77 | 2 | 2 | January 26, 2024 |
| AUTHORIZA | ΓΙΟΝ | | SP Develop | per | | | Cours | se Clu | ster C | coordinator | Study P | rogram | Coordinator |
| | | | Nurul Hanifa, S.E., M.Si. dan Dr. Mohammad Wasil, S.Pd.M.E. | | | Dr. Lucky Rachmawati, S.E., M.Si. | | | Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S.E., M.E. | | Aji, S.E., M.E. | | |
| Learning model | Case Studies | 6 | | | | | | | | | I | | |
| Program | PLO study p | orogra | am that is ch | arged to the | cours | e | | | | | | | |
| Learning Outcomes | PLO-5 | Able | to analyze ov | erall economic | theore | tical conc | epts | | | | | | |
| (PLO) | Program Ob | piectiv | res (PO) | | | | • | | | | | | |
| | PO - 1 | - | . , | o analyze econ | omic a | activities re | elated t | 0 SME | s (wo | king in team | skills) | | |
| | PO - 2 | | | to analyze and f | | | | | ` | 5 | , | na in te: | am skills) |
| | PLO-PO Ma | | | | Simal | | | | 5.0100 | | | | |
| | PO Matrix a | PC | PO-1 PO-2 end of each I P.O D-1 D-2 | learning stage | e (Sub | 5 6 | 7 | 8 | Veek 9 | | 12 13 | 14 | 15 16 |
| Short Course Description | | and m | | | | | | | | | | | cture of perfect y analysis and |
| References | Main : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Case, K. E., Fair, R. C., Oster, S. M. (2016). Principles of Microeconomics. United Kingdom: Pearson Higher Educ Frank, R. H. (2020). Microeconomics and Behavior : 10th Edition. United Kingdom: McGraw-Hill Education. Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2009. PengantarEkonomiMikro.Edisi3. Jakarta: SalembaEmpat. Nicholson, Walter. 2004. Mikroekonomi Intermediate dan Aplikasinya. Jakarta: Erlangga. Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2014. Mikroekonomi:Edisi ke delapan. Jakarta: PT Indeks kelompok Ricard G. Lipseydan Peter O. Steiner.Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi 1 dan2.Jakarta: Bina Aksara | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supporters: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | hammad Wasil Hanifa, S.E., M. | | | | | | | | | |
| Supporting lecturer | | ad Was S.E., N | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Week- | Final abilities of each learning stage | Eva | luation | Lea Stude | elp Learning, rning methods, ent Assignments, estimated time] | Learning materials | Assessment Weight (%) |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| | (Sub-PŎ) | Indicator | Criteria & Form | Offline(offline) | Online (<i>online</i>) | [References] | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Analyzing household choices in output markets | Describe the meaning of economic actors' preferences Describe the basic properties of preferences Explain the meaning of utility or use value Distinguish between subjective use value and objective use value Classifying approaches in utility analysis | Criteria: 1.Classifying approaches in utility analysis 2.According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: households in the output market References: Case, K. E., Fair, R. C., Oster, S. M. (2016). Principles of Microeconomics. United Kingdom: Pearson Higher Education. | 0% |
| 2 | Analyzing the Cardinal Approach | Describe the concept of utility in the cardinal approach Explain the assumptions used in the cardinal approach Calculating the difference between total utility and marginal utility for the consumption of 1 good Draw total utility and marginal utility curves for consumption of 1 good Determining maximum satisfaction from consuming 1 and 2 goods Determine the combination of 2 types of goods consumed to achieve maximum satisfaction Calculate the total utility and marginal utility curves for consumption of 1 good | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: utility concept in the cardinal approach References: <i>Frank, R. H.</i> (2020). <i>Microeconomics</i> <i>and Behavior :</i> 10th Edition. United Kingdom: <i>McGraw-Hill</i> Education. | 2% |

| 3 | Analyzing the Cardinal Approach | Describe the concept of utility in the cardinal approach Explain the assumptions used in the cardinal approach Calculating the difference between total utility and marginal utility for the consumption of 1 good Draw total utility and marginal utility curves for consumption of 1 good Determining maximum satisfaction from consuming 1 and 2 goods Determine the combination of 2 types of goods consumed to achieve maximum satisfaction Calculate the total utility and marginal utility curves for consumption of 1 good | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: the concept of utility in the cardinal approach References: Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2009. Introduction to Microeconomics. 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. | 2% |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|----|
| 4 | Analyzing the ordinal approach | Describe the concept of utility in an ordinal approach Explain the assumptions used in the ordinal approach Describe and draw indifference curves Describe and draw a budget constraint curve Determine the combination of 2 goods consumed to achieve maximum satisfaction Draw the consumer's balance point for consumption of 2 types of goods | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: utility concept in the ordinal approach References: <i>Nicholson,</i> <i>Walter. 2004.</i> <i>Intermediate</i> <i>Microeconomics</i> <i>and Its</i> <i>Applications.</i> <i>Jakarta:</i> <i>Erlangga.</i> | 2% |

| 5 | Analyzing PCC Curve, ICC and decreasing demand Curve | Distinguish between movements and shifts in the budget constraint curve Describe and draw the PCC curve Describe and draw the ICC curve Describe and draw the ICC curve Describe and draw the derivation of individual demand curves based on the PCC curves presented Describe and draw the Engel curve based on the ICC curve presented | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: PCC curve, ICC, and decreasing demand curve References: <i>Case, K. E.,</i> <i>Fair, R. C.,</i> <i>Oster, S. M.</i> (2016). <i>Principles of</i> <i>Microeconomics.</i> <i>United Kingdom:</i> <i>Pearson Higher</i> <i>Education.</i> | 2% |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|----|
| 6 | Analyzing consumer balance due to changes in goods prices | Describe the effects of income and substitution on consumer equilibrium due to price changes Analyze income and substitution effects based on the Hicks method Analyze income and substitution effects based on the Slutsky method Distinguish between substitution and income effects in the case of inferior goods and giffen goods | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 6 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: income and substitution effects on consumer balance due to price changes References: Ricard G. Lipsey and Peter O. Steiner. Introduction to Economics 1 and 2. Jakarta: Bina Literacy | 2% |

| 7 | Analyzing consumer balance due to changes in goods prices | Describe the effects of income and substitution on consumer equilibrium due to price changes Analyze income and substitution effects based on the Hicks method Analyze income and substitution effects based on the Slutsky method Distinguish between substitution and income effects in the case of inferior goods and giffen goods | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: income and substitution effects on consumer balance due to price changes References: <i>Ricard G. Lipsey</i> <i>and Peter O.</i> <i>Steiner.</i> <i>Introduction to</i> <i>Economics 1</i> <i>and 2. Jakarta:</i> <i>Bina Literacy</i> | 15% |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|-----|
| 8 | UTS | Can do questions well and correctly | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Test | Written test 3 X 50 | | Materials: 1-7 References: Case, K. E., Fair, R. C., Oster, S. M. (2016). Principles of Microeconomics. United Kingdom: Pearson Higher Education. | 20% |
| 9 | Analyzing company behavior in maximizing profits | Describe the meaning and objectives of the company Analyze the company's economic activities Describe the production function Distinguish short-term and long-term analysis | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: corporate economics Bibliography: Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2014. Microeconomics: Eighth Edition. Jakarta: PT Index group | 0% |

| 10 | Analyzing production theory 1 variable input | Explain the meaning of production theory 1 variable input Analyzing the production function of 1 variable input Distinguish between total product and marginal product Calculate total products Calculate total product Draw total product and marginal product Draw total product and marginal product Draw total product and marginal product Analyzing the product and marginal product Analyzing product and marginal product Draw total product and marginal product Analyzing production capacity Analyzing production elasticity | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: production theory References: Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2009. Introduction to Microeconomics. 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. | 2% |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--|----|
| 11 | Analyzing production theory with 2 variable inputs | Explain the meaning of production theory with 2 variable inputs Analyze the production function of 2 variable inputs Describe and draw lsocost curves Describe and draw isoquan curves Describe and draw the least cost combination curve | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: production theory Bibliography: Nicholson, Walter. 2004. Intermediate Microeconomics and Its Applications. Jakarta: Erlangga. | 2% |

| 12 | Analyze production costs | Explain the meaning of production costs Distinguish short-term and long-term production costs Identify the types of short-term production costs Identify the types of short-term production costs Calculate various types of short-term production costs Draw various short-run production costs Draw various short-run production costs Identify the types of long-term production costs Renaing of production scale Mention the type of production scale | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: production costs References: Ricard G. Lipsey and Peter O. Steiner. Introduction to Economics 1 and 2. Jakarta: Bina Literacy | 2% |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--|----|
| 13 | Analyze the concept of company profit | Explain the meaning of company acceptance Identify the types of company revenue Calculate various types of company revenues Calculating company profits | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: concept of corporate profit References: Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2014. Microeconomics: Eighth Edition. Jakarta: PT Index group | 2% |

| 14 | Analyzing equilibrium in a perfectly competitive market structure | I.Identify the characteristics of a perfectly competitive market structure Analyzing the concept of revenue in a perfectly competitive market Analyze the relationship between AR, MR and demand in a perfectly competitive market Analyze the decline in demand and supply curves in a perfectly competitive market Analyze the decline in demand and supply curves in a perfectly competitive market Competitive market Competitive market Draw the equilibrium curve of a perfectly competitive market structure | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: Perfect competition market Reference: Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2009. Introduction to Microeconomics. 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. | 15% |
|----|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----|
| 15 | Analyzing balance in the market structure of monopoly competition | Identify the characteristics of monopoly competition market structure Analyzing the concept of revenue in monopoly competition market structures Analyzing the decline in demand and supply curves in a monopoly competition market structure Analyzing the balance structure of monopoly competition markets Drawing the equilibrium curve of monopoly competition market structure Identify the degree of monopoly | Criteria: According to scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies 3 X 50 | Interactive lectures, discussions and case studies | Material: Monopoly competition market Reference: Ricard G. Lipsey and Peter O. Steiner. Introduction to Economics 1 and 2. Jakarta: Bina Literacy | 2% |

| 16 | UAS | Can do questions well and correctly | | Written test 3 X 50 | | Material: 9-15 References: Ricard G. Lipsey and Peter O. Steiner. Introduction to Economics 1 and 2. Jakarta: Bina Literacy | 30% |
|----|-----|--|--|------------------------|--|---|-----|
|----|-----|--|--|------------------------|--|---|-----|

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

| No | Evaluation | Percentage |
|----|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Participatory Activities | 20% |
| 2. | Portfolio Assessment | 30% |
| 3. | Test | 50% |
| | | 100% |

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.
- 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.