



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya  
Faculty of Economics and Business  
Bachelor of Accounting 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>																																										
Investment Management	6220103055		T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	4	July 17, 2024																																										
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>			<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>																																											
	.....		.....			Dr. Rohmawati Kusumaningias, S.E., Ak., MSA.																																											
<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																																															
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 5%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 3%;">1</td> <td style="width: 3%;">2</td> <td style="width: 3%;">3</td> <td style="width: 3%;">4</td> <td style="width: 3%;">5</td> <td style="width: 3%;">6</td> <td style="width: 3%;">7</td> <td style="width: 3%;">8</td> <td style="width: 3%;">9</td> <td style="width: 3%;">10</td> <td style="width: 3%;">11</td> <td style="width: 3%;">12</td> <td style="width: 3%;">13</td> <td style="width: 3%;">14</td> <td style="width: 3%;">15</td> <td style="width: 3%;">16</td> </tr> </table>															P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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<b>Short Course Description</b>	This course provides an introduction to how investors decide on investment choices in financial assets from various existing investment alternatives. These various investments have uncertain returns. An understanding of the concept of risk and return will be used to explain this decision. Next, it explains how analysis, assessment and management are carried out on securities and portfolios. This is intended to evaluate investment alternatives, make investment decisions, and understand securities analysis techniques which include fundamental and technical analysis. This course is presented in the form of direct learning, group discussions, and practicum. At the end of the course, students are expected to master investment concepts and have skills in deciding and analyzing investment alternatives.																																																
<b>References</b>	<b>Main :</b>																																																
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hartono, Jogiyanto. 2015. Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi. Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta</li> <li>2. Bodie, Zvi. Kane, Alex. Marcus, Alan J. 2002. Investments. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies.</li> <li>3. Zubir, Zalmi. 2013. Manajemen Portofolio: Penerapannya dalam Investasi Saham. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.</li> </ol>																																																
	<b>Supporters:</b>																																																
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Mariana, S.Pd., M.A. Dr. Ika Permatasari, S.E.,Ak., M.Ak.,CA. Aisyaturrahmi, S.E., M.A.,Ak. Cantika Sari Siregar, S.E., M.Acc., Ak. Insyirah Putikadea , S.E., M.A.																																																
<b>Week-</b>	<b>Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>		<b>Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [ Estimated time]</b>		<b>Learning materials [ References ]</b>	<b>Assessment Weight (%)</b>																																										
		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Criteria &amp; Form</b>	<b>Offline ( offline )</b>	<b>Online ( online )</b>																																												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)																																										

1	Explain why risk and return are important components of all investment decisions and identify money market and capital market securities	1. Explain the return and risk of all investment decisions 2. Explain the investment decision processes 3. Explain money market securities and capital markets	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Max score: 10 2.Answer 5 : 10 3.Answer 4 : 8 4.Answer 3: 6 5.Answer 2: 4 6.Answer 1 : 2 7.Complete with examples: 10 8.Incomplete : 6	Direct learning and survey of perpetrators 6 X 50			0%
2							0%
3	Identify the importance of indirect investments (the use of investment companies) for individual investors, the structure of the markets in which investors buy and sell securities, and discuss the mechanics of securities trading.	1. Identify the importance of indirect investment (through investment companies) for individual investors. 2. Differentiate between types of mutual funds and understand the main characteristics of mutual funds. 3. Distinguish between primary markets and secondary markets. 4. Explain the three types of securities traded. 5. Understand stock exchanges, how they are organized, how they operate, and how they differ from each other. 6. Explain the role of a broker and how a brokerage company works. 7. Analyze the role of regulation in the capital market.	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Complete with examples: 10 2.Incomplete : 6 3.Max score: 10 4.Answer 5 : 10 5.Answer 4 : 8 6.Answer 3: 6 7.Answer 2: 4 8.Answer 1 : 2	Discussion and opening the investment manager website, idx 6 X 50			0%
4							0%

5	Analyze the return and risk of investments as well as the two important components needed to form a portfolio, namely expected return and risk	1. Calculate return and risk for financial assets. 2. Understanding the returns and risks that investors have experienced in the past, which is an important step in estimating future returns and risks. 3. Calculate the expected return and risk for each security. 4. Understand the measures of return and risk as formulated by Markowitz. 5. Using two risk measures, namely standard deviation and beta. 6. Estimate the required rate of return for a security using the Capital Asset Pricing Model.	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.complete: 10 incomplete: 7 2.incomplete: 5 3.Max score: 100 based on the weighting of each question	Group discussion and tutorial 6 X 50			0%
6							0%
7	Selecting a portfolio and analyzing the influence of risk-free assets on the Markowitz efficient frontier	1. Understand the efficient frontier and its level of importance for investment analysis. 2. Choose an optimal portfolio of risky assets.	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.complete: 10 incomplete: 7 2.incomplete: 5	Group discussion 3 X 50			0%
8	MIDTERM EXAM			3 X 50			0%
9	Analyzing two well-known capital market theories, namely the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)	1. Understand capital market theory as an extension of portfolio theory 2. Get to know the capital market line (CMLcapital market line), which is applied to efficient portfolios, and get to know the securities market line (SMLsecurities market line), which is applied to the entire portfolio and each security 3 4. Understand and use CAPM 4. Explain how beta is estimated, and how beta is used 5. Get to know the alternative theory of security prices, namely APT.	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Score 10 2.Score 20 3.Score 30 4.Score 20 5.Score 10 6.Score 10	Group discussion 3 X 50			0%

10	Understand stock valuation (common stocks) and analyze strategies for selecting shares	1. Understand the basics of stock valuation 2. Use the Dividend Discount Model to estimate stock prices 3. Analyze stocks based on the P/E ratio and understand the factors that determine the P/E ratio 4. Critically evaluate the active strategies for stocks used by investors 5. Distinguish between technical and fundamental analysis, and understand the framework used in carrying out fundamental analysis	<b>Criteria:</b> 1. Max score 100 2. Scores adjusted	Study in groups by working on LKM 3 X 50			0%
11	Analyze how quickly and accurately information about securities is disseminated in financial markets	1. Analyze the efficient market hypothesis and find out its influence on all aspects of investment 2. Discuss the efficient market hypothesis in its three forms: weak, semi-strong, and strong Understand how to test the efficient market hypothesis and its evidence	<b>Criteria:</b> 1. Score 10 2. Score 20 3. Score 30 4. Score 20 5. Score 10 6. Score 10	Group discussion 3 X 50			0%
12	Analyzing bond yields and prices, including bond valuation	1. Understand and calculate various bond yield measures, the most important of which is yield to maturity (YTM) 2. Calculate bond prices as a result of understanding how to value financial assets 3. Determine how bond prices change due to changes in interest rates 4. Understand, calculate and use duration concept	<b>Criteria:</b> 1. Max score 100 2. Scores are adjusted to the level of difficulty of the questions	Working on LKM 3 X 50			0%

13	Analyzing options, futures and derivative securities that are important for investors	1. Understand why investors use options in their investment strategies 2. Explain option alternatives for investors and how the options market works 3. Analyze basic options strategies 4. Understand option valuation 5. Understand why financial futures were developed for investors	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Score 10 2.Score 20 3.Score 30 4.Score 20 5.Score 10 6.Score 10	Group discussion and 3 X 50 LKM			0%
14	Explain what is included in evaluating investment performance	1. Understand the things involved in evaluating investment performance. Analyze portfolio performance using the Jensen, Sharpe, and Treynor indices	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Score 10 2.Score 20 3.Score 30 4.Score 20 5.Score 10 6.Score 10	Group discussion and 3 X 50 LKM			0%
15	Understand the concept of personal finance and financial planning	Students can explain the concept of personal financial management 2. Students are able to make a personal financial plan	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Complete, detailed, measurable: 100 2.Complete, not detailed: 80 3.Completed actions: 60	Discussion and LKM 3 X 50			0%
16	FINAL EXAMS			3 X 50			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%.

12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.