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

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		**CODE**	**Course Family**	**Credit Weight**			**SEMESTER**	**Compilation Date**
Monetary Economics		6020202018		**T=2**	**P=0**	**ECTS=3.18**	4	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION		**SP Developer**		**Course Cluster Coordinator**			**Study Program Coordinator**	
		....		....			Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI.	

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	This course is a study of the basic concepts of monetary economics which examines central banks and financial services authorities, public banks, non-bank financial institutions, inflation, monetary policy theory, money demand and supply theory, money market balance, fiscal and monetary policy, and the international balance of payments. The learning methods used are lectures, group discussions, and assignments using case studies.

References	**Main :**
	1. Manurung,Mandala dan Rahardja, Prathama. 2004. Uang, Perbankan dan Ekonomi Moneter. Jakarta : Fakultas Ekonomi UI. 2. Sudirman, Iwayan.2011. Kebijakan Fiskaldan Moneter : Teori dan Empirikal. Jakarta : Kencana. 3. Firdaus, Rachmat.2011. Pengantar Teori Moneter: SertaAplikasinya pada Sistem Ekonomi Konvensional & Syariah. Bandung :Alfabeta
	Supporters:

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Tony Seno Aji, S.E., M.E. Rachma Indrarini, S.EI., M.SEI. 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	Analyzing household choices in output markets	1.1 can explain and mention the scope of monetary economics and the function of money in the economy 1.2 can differentiate between M1, M2, and M3 and barter, post-barter and money economic systems and explain the various types of monetary standards	**Criteria:** maximum value 100	Reading assignments, discussions and lectures 6 X 50			0%
2							0%
3	Students can get to know money, money markets and capital	2.1 Can explain the money market and capital market 2.2 Can explain the function of the money and capital market and describe the determination of exchange rates 2.3 Can analyze the development of the money and capital market in Indonesia	**Criteria:** Maximum value 100	Reading assignments, discussions and lectures 6 X 50			0%
4							0%
5	Students can get to know financial institutions	3.1 can explain the differences between bank and non-bank financial institutions and can explain the scheme of financial institutions 3.2 can differentiate between commercial banks and central banks and explain non-depository financial institutions 3.3 can explain the function of microfinance institutions and outline the development of financial institutions	**Criteria:** Maximum value 100	Reading assignments, lectures and discussions 6 X 50			0%
6							0%

7	Students can get to know central banks	4.1 can explain the concept of a central bank and state the function of a central bank 4.2 can differentiate central bank policy and define central bank independence and can describe central banks in Indonesia	**Criteria:** Maximum value 100	Lectures and discussions 3 X 50			0%
8			**Criteria:** UTS value is 20% of the total value	3 X 50			0%
9	Students can understand the theory of money	Can explain Keynes' theory Can explain the demand for money for transactions and the demand for money for speculation	**Criteria:** Maximum value 100	Reading assignments and lectures 6 X 50			0%
10							0%
11	Students can understand the theory of money	Can explain modern quantity theory and can draw the money demand curve for transactions	**Criteria:** Maximum value 100	Lecture and discussion 6 X 50			0%
12							0%
13	Students can understand the theory of money	Can draw the money demand curve for speculation and analyze the effectiveness of monetary policy through the IS-LM curve	**Criteria:** maximum value 100	9 X 50 Discussion			0%
14							0%
15							0%
16				3 X 50			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.