

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Economics and Business, Master of Economics Education Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses Intermediate Microeconomic Theory		CODE	CODE 8710302042		C	Cours	se Far	nily		Cre	dit We	ight	SEMES	STER	Com Date	pilatio
		ic 87103020								T=2	2 P=0	ECTS=4.48		1	Мау	18, 202
AUTHORIZA	SP Develo	per						Cou	rse Cl	uster (Coordinator	Study	Program	Coord	inator	
		Prof. Dr. J	un Surj	anti, S.I	E., N	1.Si			Dr. L M.Si	ucky f	Rachm	awati, S.E.,	Dwi	′uli Rakh M.Si.,	mawati Ph.D.	, S.Si.,
_earning nodel	Case Studies	s														
Program	m PLO study program that is charged to the course															
.earning Dutcomes	PLO-12 Faithful to God Almighty and able to uphold human values in carrying out duties based on religion, morals and ethics															
PLO)	Program Ob	Program Objectives (PO)														
	PO - 1	Able to apply inter intermediate mic welfare) both the	rmedia oecono pretical	te micro omics (ly and a	cons cons	nomi sumer to ada	cs exp r and apt to	pertise produ the si	e and i icer be tuatior	utilize ehavio n at ha	scienc r, marl .nd	e and techno ket conditions	logy in so s, public (lving pro goods, ga	blems i ame th	elated eory a
	PO - 2	Master the theore public goods, ga problems proced	etical co me the urally.	oncepts ory and	of ir I we	nterm Ifare)	ediate in de	e micr epth a	oecon nd be	omics able	(consu to form	imer and produition	ducer beh ns to inte	navior, ma rmediate	arket co microe	onditior econon
	PO - 3	Able to analyze intermediate microeconomic decision making appropriately based on information and data analysis and able to provide guidance in selecting various alternative solutions independently and in groups.														
	PO - 4	This course expla	ins cor	nsumer	and	prod	ucer b	ehavi	or, ma	rket c	onditio	ns, public goo	ods, game	e theory a	and wel	fare
	PO - 5	Have social sensitivity and high concern for society and the environment as creations of God Almighty in solving micro- intermediate economic problems														
	PO - 6	Have the character of faith, intelligent, independent, honest, caring and tough (Idaman Jelita) in solving micro- intermediate economic problems														
	PLO-PO Ma	trix														
		P.O		PLO-:	12											
		PO-1														
		PO-2														
		PO-3														
		PO-3 PO-4				_										
		PO-3 PO-4 PO-5														
		PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6														
		PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6														
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6	learni	ng sta	ge (S	Sub-	PO)									
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each	learni	ng sta	ge (S	Sub-	PO)				Week					
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each	learni	ng sta	ge (\$	Sub-	PO)	6	7	8	Week 9	10 11	12 13	14	15	16
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each P.0 PO-1	learni	ng sta	ge (\$	Sub-	PO)	6	7	8	Week 9	10 11 1	12 13	14	15	16
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each P.0 PO-1 PO-2	learni	ng sta	ge (\$		PO)	6	7	8	Week 9 :		12 13	14	15	16
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each P.0 PO-1 PO-2 PO-3	learni	2	ge (:		PO)	6	7	8	9 :		12 13	14	15	16
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each P.O PO-1 PO-2 PO-3 PO-4	learni	2	ge (t		PO)	6	7	8	Neek 9 :		12 13		15	16
	PO Matrix a	PO-3 PO-4 PO-5 PO-6 t the end of each PO-1 PO-1 PO-2 PO-3 PO-4 PO-5	learni	2	ge (:		5	6	7	8	Week 9				15	16

Short Course Descript	tion	This course explains consumer behavior, production functions, market conditions, public goods, game theory and welfare. Learning is carried out using a case study, discussion and project analysis system						
Referen	ces	Main :						
	 Case, Kael E. & FairRay C 2007. Prinsip-prinsipEkonomiMikro: Edisi Ketujuh. Jakarta: PT Indeks kelompok Gramedia Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2004. PengantarEkonomiMikro. Edisi3 Nicholson, Walter. 2002. Mikroekonomi Intermediate danAplikasinya. Jakarta: Erlangga Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2008. Mikroekonomi:Edisi ke enam, Jilid 1 dan 2. Jakarta: PT Indeks kelompok Ricard G. Lipseydan Peter O. Steiner. PengantarIlmuEkonomi1 dan2. Jakarta: Bina Aksara 						amedia elompok	
		Supporters:						
		1. Frank, 2. Suryar Buku /	Robert H. 2008. Mii nti J. dan Subroto V Ajar FEB Unesa Dar	croeconomics and Behavio V.T. Pengembangan Buku Ia PNBP 2021)	r: 7thedition. N Ajar Teori Ek	Vew York: The McGraw-H onomi Mikro dengan Pen	ill Companies, Inc dekatan Studi Kas	us (Penelitian
Support lecturer	ting	Prof. Dr. Jun S Dr. Lucky Rach	urjanti, S.E., M.Si. nmawati, S.E., M.Si.		-		-	-
Week-	Fin eac sta	al abilities of h learning ge	Ev	valuation	H Lea Stude [E	elp Learning, rning methods, ent Assignments, estimated time]	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Su	b-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline(offline)	Online (<i>online</i>)	[References]	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	(1) (2) 1 Students are able to analyze preferences, utility and choice		 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 based on Cardinal and Ordinal theories 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze preferences, utility and choice Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze preferences, utility and choice References: Case, Kael E. & FairRay C 2007. Principles of Microeconomics: Seventh Edition. Jakarta: PT Index Gramedia group	3%
2	St ab bu co	udents are ile to analyze idget instraints	 Describe the budget constraint curve Draw a budget constraint curve Describe the factors that influence shifts in the budget constraint curve Draw a shift in the budget constraint curve 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze budget constraints Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze budget constraints. Reference: Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2004. Introduction to Microeconomics. Edition3	3%

3	Students are able to analyze market demand derived from the utility curve	 Distinguish between movements and shifts in the budget constraint curve Describe the PCC curve Draw a PCC curve Draw the ICC curve Describe the ICC curve Draw the ICC curve Describe the decline in individual demand curves Draw individual demand curves based on the PCC curves presented Describe the derivation of the Engel curve Draw an Engel curve based on the presented ICC curve 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze market demand derived from the utility curve Forms of Assessment Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze market demand derived from the utility curve. Reference: Frank, Robert H. 2008. Microeconomics and Behavior: 7th edition. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc	3%
4	Students are able to analyze Hicks and Slutsky's approach regarding consumer utility	 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: non test: Students are able to analyze Hicks and Slutsky's approach regarding consumer utility Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze Hicks and Slutsky's approach regarding consumer utility. Reference: <i>Pindyck Robert</i> <i>S. & Rubinfield</i> <i>Daniel L. 2008.</i> <i>Microeconomics:</i> <i>Sixth Edition,</i> <i>Volumes 1 and</i> <i>2. Jakarta: PT</i> <i>Index group</i>	3%

5	Students are able to analyze Buying and Selling	 Describe demand and supply Explain the Law of supply and demand Explain the factors that influence demand and supply Create a demand and supply table Create a demand and supply tuble Create a demand and supply curve Calculate demand and supply functions 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze Buying and Selling Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze Buying and Selling References: Frank, Robert H. 2008. Microeconomics and Behavior: 7th edition. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc	3%
6	Students are able to analyze market balance	 Analyze the formation of market prices if conditions are cateris paribus. Describes the process of forming market prices if there is excess demand or excess supply. Describes the formation of market prices if conditions change. Describe with pictures the process of forming market prices if a bidding period is included. 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze market balance Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze market balance. References: <i>Ricard G. Lipsey</i> and <i>Peter O.</i> <i>Steiner.</i> <i>Introduction to</i> <i>Economics1</i> <i>and2. Jakarta:</i> <i>Bina Literacy</i>	3%
7	Students are able to analyze related asset and risk markets	 Students are able to identify and analyze financial risks that will occur Students are able to measure a risk Students understand market risk 	Criteria: non-test: Students are able to analyze market assets and risks Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze asset and risk markets. References: Ricard G. Lipsey and Peter O. Steiner. Introduction to Economics1 and2. Jakarta: Bina Literacy	3%
8	UTS	UTS	Criteria: UTS Form of Assessment : Test	UTS 2 X 50	UTS 2 X 50	Material: - Library:	20%
9	Students are able to analyze production functions	 Analyzing company behavior in maximizing profits Analyzing production theory 1 variable input Analyzing production theory with 2 variable inputs 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze related production functions Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze production functions. References: <i>Nicholson,</i> <i>Walter. 2002.</i> <i>Intermediate</i> <i>Microeconomics</i> <i>and Its</i> <i>Applications.</i> <i>Jakarta:</i> <i>Erlangga</i>	3%

10	Students are able to analyze maximum profits and minimum costs	 Analyze short-term and long- term production costs Explain the meaning of production scale Analyze the concept of company profit 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze maximum profits and minimum costs Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze maximum profits and minimum costs. Reference: Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2008. Microeconomics: Sixth Edition, Volumes 1 and 2. Jakarta: PT Index group	3%
11	Students are able to analyze firm and industrial supply	 Analyze the company's offerings Analyzing Industry offers Drawing Firm and Industry Supply Curves 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze firm and industrial supply Forms of Assessment Portfolio Assessment, Practical Assessment, Practical / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze firm and industrial supply Reader: Nicholson, Walter. 2002. Intermediate Microeconomics and Its Applications. Jakarta: Erlangga	3%
12	Students are able to analyze perfect and imperfect market competition	 Analyze various markets Analyze the different types of markets according to their structure Analyze equilibrium in various market structures 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze perfect and imperfect market competition Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze perfect and imperfect market competition. Reference: Frank, Robert H. 2008. Microeconomics and Behavior: 7th edition. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc	3%
13	Students are able to analyze public goods and externalities	 Can describe the meaning of externalities Can describe externalities and allocation efficiency Can describe traditional ways of dealing with externalities Can describe property rights, allocation and coase theory Can describe the attributes of public goods Can analyze the provision of public goods efficiently Can analyze the determination of prices of public goods (Lindahl) Can describe the delivery of requests for public goods: the stowaway problem (Free Rider) 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze public goods and externalities Forms of Assessment Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze public goods and externalities References: Mankiw, M. Gregory. 2004. Introduction to Microeconomics. Edition3	7%

14	Students are able to analyze game theory	 Can analyze Game Theory (Game Theory) Can describe the concept of balance Can illustrate advertising games Can describe Nash equilibrium Can describe prisone's problem Can analyze two-period advertising games Can describe market entry and exit strategies Can analyze game theory with players 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze game theory Forms of Assessment Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze game theory. Library: Suryanti J. and Subroto WT. Development of a Microeconomic Theory Textbook with a Case Study Approach (2021 FEB Unesa Fund PNBP Textbook Research)	7%
15	Students are able to analyze general welfare	 Can illustrate general balance Can define production efficiency Can describe the shape of the production possibilities frontier Can define efficient output combinations Can explain efficiency in a perfectly competitive market 	Criteria: non test: Students are able to analyze general welfare Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment, Practice / Performance	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Lectures, Cooperative Learning, Analyzing case studies related to 2 X 50 study materials	Material: Students are able to analyze general welfare. Reference: Pindyck Robert S. & Rubinfield Daniel L. 2008. Microeconomics: Sixth Edition, Volumes 1 and 2. Jakarta: PT Index group	3%
16	UAS	UAS	Criteria: UAS	UAS 2 X 50	UAS 2 X 50	Material: - Library:	30%
			Form of Assessment : Test				

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

	Erandadon i oroontago raodapi odoo ora							
No	Evaluation	Percentage						
1.	Participatory Activities	13.41%						
2.	Portfolio Assessment	14.41%						
3.	Practical Assessment	7.25%						
4.	Practice / Performance	14.91%						
5.	Test	50%						
		99.98%						

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. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and 4. 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.