Module Descriptions

A **module** is a self-contained **learning unit** within a higher education program that includes thematically related courses and is assigned a **fixed number of credits**. It follows specific **learning objectives**, includes an **assessment component**, and contributes to achieving the qualifications of a degree program. In some countries, “modules” are also named “courses”.

Please provide a module description for each module. In addition to the compulsory and elective modules, this also includes credited internships and the final thesis.

Please summarize all module descriptions in one document (Module Handbook) and create a table of contents so that the modules can be found easily.

Module designation	Environmental Conservation
Semester(s) in which the module is taught	Odd
Person responsible for the module	Dr. Ir. Suhartini, M.S
Language	Indonesian language
Relation to curriculum	Elective subject
Teaching methods	lecture, project, case study, seminar, examination
Workload (incl. contact hours, self-study hours)	Total workload is 91 hours per semester which consists of 100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes structured activities, and 120 minutes individual study per week for 16 weeks.
Credit points	2 SKS (3,2 ECTS)
Required and recommended prerequisites for joining the module	Ecology and Environmental Science
Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	- PLO-1 - PLO-3 - PLO-4 - PLO-11
Content	Environmental Conservation studies the notion of environmental conservation, principles of conservation, conservation goals, soil and water conservation, energy conservation, conservation of biological resources (species, population and community level), conservation policies and practices in Indonesia, conservation and sustainable development.
Examination forms	Test, rubrics, and presentation

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<tr>
<td>Study and examination requirements</td>
<td>Requirements for successfully passing the module
The final mark will be weight as follow:

<table>
<tr><th>NO</th><th>Assessment Techniques</th><th>Percentage Weight Assessment (%)</th><th>Information</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Cognitive</td><td>50</td><td>Maximum assessment weight accumulation 50%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"></td><td>Presence</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Task</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mid-semester exams</td><td>15</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Semester Exam</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Participatory</td><td>50</td><td>Maximum assessment weight accumulation 50%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td>Case study</td><td>25</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Team Base Project</td><td>25</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>100</td><td></td></tr>
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<td>Reading list</td>
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A. Arsyad, S. 2010. Konservasi Tanah dan Air. Edisi ke-2. Bogor: Bogor Press (UPT Produksi Media Informasi Lembaga Sumberdaya IPB).
B. Badan Standarisasi Nasional. 2011. Konservasi Energi Sistem Tata Udara Pada Bangunan Gedung (SNI 6197:2011). Jakarta (ID) : Badan Standarisasi Nasional
C. Indrawan, M., Primack, R.B., dan Supriatna, J., 2007, Biologi Konservasi. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
D. Jatna Supriatna, 2008, Melestarikan Alam Indonesia.Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia
E. Riyanto, B dan Samedi, 2004. Dinamika Kebijakan Konservasi Hayati Di Indonesia. Lembaga Pengkajian Hukum Kehutanan dan Lingkungan. Bogor.
F. Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1990 Tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya.

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