

Module/Course Description

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (KSH 201)

A. Module Identity		
1.	Name	Conservations of Biological Resources
2.	Code	KSH 201
3.	Credit	2 (2-0)
4.	Semester	4
5.	Coordinator	Prof. Dr. Ir. Sambas Basuni, MS
6.	Lecturers	Prof. Dr. Ir. Sambas Basuni, MS Dr. Ir. Agus Priyono Kartono, M.Si. Dr. Ir. Harnios Arief, M.ScF. Dr. Burhanuddin Masyud, M.Si. Ir. Lin Nuriah Ginuga, M.Si. Dr. Ir. Yeni Mulyani Aryati, M.Sc.
7.	Language	Indonesian
8.	Program(s) in which the course is offered	Internal department: - Other departments: Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Programme
9.	Type of teaching	a. Traditional classroom: 100 % b. Blended system: Traditional classroom....%, Online....% c. e-Learning system:% d. Others:%

B. Workload of course components (total contact hours and credits per semester)								
Credit		Contact Hours				Self-Study	Other	Total
SKS *)	ECTS	Lecture	Exercise	Laboratory	Practice			
2		28				56		84

*) Semester credit unit according to the Indonesian higher educational system

1 credit unit lecture = 2 hours/ week for lecture and 2 hours/ week for self-study within 14 weeks/ semester

1 credit unit class exercise or laboratory or field practice = 3 hours/week within 12-14 weeks/semester

**) 1 hour for lecture= 50 minutes; 1 hour for class exercise or laboratory or field practice = 60 minutes

C. Module Objective (Learning Outcomes)

The student having the ability to explain the definition, purpose and basic concepts of conservation of natural resources; to comprehend conservation issues and scarcity and extinction factors, as well as the basic principles and strategies for conserving biological natural resources and their ecosystems

D. Detailed Course Learning Outcomes (LO) in Relation to Learning Domains, Teaching Strategies, and Assignment Methods

No.	LO in Learning Domains	Teaching Strategies	Assessment Methods
a.	Knowledge		
1.	Students are able to recognize the conservation issues related to human behaviour and threats to biodiversity	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Midterm Exam
2.	Students are able to explain the general definitions and operational, and objectives of biological resources conservation and their ecosystems	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Midterm Exam
3.	Students are able to explain the conservation motives, economic and social-philosophical basis of the need for conservation and the historical background of the conservation movement (Indonesia and the world)	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Midterm Exam
4.	Students are able to explain the category of natural resources and be able to distinguish the meaning of natural resources and biodiversity.	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Midterm Exam

5.	Students are able to explain the principles of biodiversity and the principle of fluctuations as a basis for their management	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Midterm and Final Exam
6.	Students are able to explain the basics of conservation at various levels, namely the level of population and species, community level and landscape level	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Final Exam
7.	Students are able to explain the basic theory of scarcity and extinction, the causes and characteristics of species that are vulnerable to extinction, including the category of species scarcity	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Final Exam
8.	Students are able to outline the conservation strategies at the principal and operational levels in relation to the management of biological natural resources and their ecosystems	Presentation of teaching materials. Debriefing sessions	Final Exam

E. Module Content		
List of Topic	Number of Weeks	Contact Hours
Introduction	1	2
Definitions and Objectives of Biological Resources Conservation	1	2
Conservation Movements	2	4
The Concept of Natural Resources	2	4
The Principles of Conservation Ecology	2	4
The Conceptual Basic for Conservation of Biological Resources	2	4
Scarcity and Extinction	2	4
Conservation Strategies of Biological Resources	2	4

F. Course Assessments			
No.	Assessment Type *)	Schedule (Week Due)	Proportion of the Final Mark
1.	Mid-term examination	8th week	40 %
2.	Final examination	16th week	40 %
	Structured assignments	tentative	20%

*) Example: mid-term examination, final examination, quiz, homework, project, etc.

G. Media Employed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classroom - Laptop - LCD - Microphone (loudspeaker) - Whiteboard

H. Learning Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borrini-Feyerabend G. 1999. <i>Collaborative Management of Protected Areas (in Partnerships for Protection: New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas edited by Stolton, Sue and Nigel Dudley)</i>. London (UK): IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Eartscan Publications Ltd. Pp: 224-234. 2. Brandon KE, Wells M. 1992. <i>Planning for People and Parks: Design Dilemmas</i>. Journal World Development Vol. 20 No. 4. Great Britain (UK): Pergamon Press Ltd. Pp:557-570 3. Conservation. IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Gland-Switzerland. Pp: 215-222 4. Hess Jr K. 2001. <i>Parks Are for People – But Which People? in The Politics and Economics of Park Management, Edited by Terry L. Anderson and Alexander James</i>. Rowman and Littlefield Publisher. Oxford. Pp. 159-181. 5. IUCN. 1992. <i>Protected Areas and Demographic Change: Planning for the Future (A Working Report of Workshop 1.6)</i>. IVth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas held in Caracas, Venezuela 10-21 February 1992, IUCN The World Conservation Union, Gland, Switzerland. 6. Lewis C (Ed.). 1996. <i>Managing Conflicts in Protected Areas</i>. IUCN The World Conservation Union, Gland-Switzerland. 7. MacKinnon J, MacKinnon K, Child G, Thorsell J. 1986. <i>Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics</i>. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Gland-Switzerland. 8. McNeely JA. 1999. <i>Mobilizing Broader Support for Asia's Biodiversity: How Civil Society Can Contribute to Protected Area Management</i>. Asian Development Bank – The World

Conservation Union, Manila, the Philippines.

9. Meganck RA, Saunier RE. (Eds.). 1995. *Conservation of Biodiversity and the New Regional planning*. Department of regional Development and Environment, Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs, General Secretariat of Organization of American States – IUCN The World Conservation Union.
10. Sayer J. 1991. *Buffer Zones in Rainforest: Fact or Fantasy?*. PARKS the international magazine dedicated to the protected areas of the world. Vol. 2 No. 2, July 1991 (System Planning): 20-24.
11. UNDP/FAO National Park Development Project. 1982. *Rencana Konservasi Nasional Jilid I: Pendahuluan, Metoda Evaluasi dan Tinjauan Kekayaan Alam (berdasarkan karya John MacKinnin-FAO)*.
12. Wells M, Brandon KE (with Lee Hannah). 1995. *People and Parks: Linking Protected Area Management with Local Communities (3rd Ed.)*. Washington, D.C (US): The World Bank, WWF, and USAID.
13. Westley F, Seal U, Byers O, Ness GD. *People and Habitat Protection*. PARKS Protected Areas Programme (the International Journal for Protected Area Managers Vol. 8 No 1. February 1998). Cambridge (UK): IUCN – The Conservation Union. (p:15-26).