

# MODULE HANDBOOK

BASIC REMOTE SENSING					
Module/Course Title	Student Workload	Credits	Semester	Frequency	Duration
<b>8720202126</b>	2 CU X 16 X 170'= 90,6618	2 CU 3.18 ECTS	3 <sup>TH</sup>	ONCE YEAR	<b>1 SEMESTER</b>
1	<b>Types of courses</b> LECTURES PRACTICUM	<b>Contact hours</b>  (2CU X 1,59 ECTS) X{(50:170')}X 28,51 Workhours= 26,64	<b>Independent Study</b>  (2CU X 1,59 ECTS) X{(60:170')}X 28,51 Workhours= 31,96	<b>Structured Study</b>  (2CU X 1,59 ECTS) X{(60:170')}X 28,51 Workhours= 31,96	<b>Class size</b>  <b>MAX 40 STUDENT</b>
2	<b>Prerequisites for participation (if applicable)</b> None				
3	<b>Program Learning outcomes</b>				
	PLO-2 Able to analyze regional and zoning characteristics (regionalization) in the context of resources and disasters based on the principles and approach of Geography to support sustainable development				
	PLO-5 able to demonstrate independent and collaborative performance that produces quality and measurable results				
	PLO-8 Able to formulate, process, analyze data, and present geosphere information both physical and human aspects by using geospatial technology for geography learning and research				
	PLO-12 Able to work together, has social sensitivity, high concern for society and the environment				
	<b>Course Learning Outcome (CLO)</b>				
	CLO-2 Able to analyze regional and zoning characteristics (regionalization) in the context of resources and disasters based on the principles and approach of Geography to support sustainable development remote sensing data based				
	CLO-5 able to understand the use of remote sensing in various fields				
	CLO-8 Able to recognize the types of images from various remote sensing perspectives				
	CLO-12				

	Able to work together, has social sensitivity, high concern for society and the environment in the remote sensing learning
4	<b>Learning materials</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. remote sensing concept,</li> <li>2. remote sensing components,</li> <li>3. satellite imagery and photo imagery,</li> <li>4. key interpretation,</li> <li>5. utilization of remote sensing,</li> <li>6. atmospheric window,</li> <li>7. electromagnetic waves,</li> <li>8. interpretation with stereoscope,</li> <li>9. reflection curve</li> </ol>
5	<b>Teaching methods</b> <i>Project Base Learning, small discation, direct intruction</i>
6	<b>Assessment methods</b> <i>paper test</i>
7	<b>This module/course is used in the following study programme/s as well</b> -
8	<b>Responsibility for module/course</b> COMPULSORY/ELECTIVE*
9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burrough. Peter.A 1986 <i>Principles of Geographical Information Systems for Land Resources Assesment</i>, Oxford : Clarendon Press.</li> <li>2. Danoedoro, P. 1996. <i>Pengolahan Citra Digital Teori dan Aplikasinya dalam bidang Penginderaan Jauh</i>. Fakultas Geografi Universitas Gadjah Mada. Yogyakarta</li> <li>3. Lillesand. T.M and Kieffer. R.W. 1994. <i>Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation</i>. Third edition. John Wiley &amp; Sons: New York.</li> <li>4. Sutanto.1994. <i>Penginderaan Jauh II</i>. Cetakan ke dua.Yogyakarta : Gama Press Universitas Gadjah Mada.</li> <li>5. -----.1986. <i>Penginderaan Jauh I</i>. Cetakan ketiga.Yogyakarta : Gama Press Universitas Gadjah Mada.</li> <li>6. -----.1997."Penginderaan Jauh dan Sistem Informasi Geografis Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. <i>Makalah pada Pembukaan Kuliah Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada</i>.Swain, P.H. and S.M. Davis (eds) 1978. <i>Remote Sensing : The Quantitative Approach</i>. Mc Graw-Hill. New York.</li> </ol>