Module Name	Fundamental Geomorphology
Code, if applicable	GEL 1103
Semester(s) in which the module	Second (2nd) Semester
Person responsible for the module	Muhammad Anggri Setiawan, Dr., M.Si.
Lecturer	Muhammad Anggri Setiawan, Dr., M.Si. Muh Aris Marfai, Prof. Dr. M.Sc Eko Haryono, Dr. M.Si Djati Mardiatno, Dr. M.Si Sunarto, Prof. Dr. Suratman, Prof. Dr Langgeng Wahyu Santosa, Dr. M.Si Danang Srihadmoko, Dr., M.Sc
Language	Bahasa Indonesia
Relation to curriculum	Compulsive
Type of teaching,	STAR *(Student Teacher Aesthetic Role-Sharing)* is an optimal combination between SCL *(Student Centered Learning)* and TCL *(Teacher Centered Learning)*. Lecturer : 1400 minutes
Workload	Lecturer : 1400 minutes including homework and discussion = 14 meetings x 100 minutes each Mid Semester Examination: 100 minutes Final Semester Examination: 120 minutes Total workload = 1620 minutes
Credit points	1
Requirements according to the examination regulations	Must attend practicum for more than 70%
Module objectives/intended learning aoutcomes	1. Students are able to explain : - **Scope about geomorphology** - **Geomorphological Object** - **Principal of Geomorphology** - **Geomorphological Processes** - **Applied Geomorphology**
Content	1. Introduction (Proncipal) 2. Geomoprhological Aspect 3. Landforn Concept 4. Geomorpholigical Process (Endogen and Exogen) 5. Landform of Strcutural and Volcanic Process 6. Landform of Aeolian, Fluvial, and Marine Process 7. Landfrom of Fluvial and Its Process 8. Landform of Denudational and Its Process 9. Landform of Aeolian and Its Process 10. Growth of Coral Reefs and Landform of Organic 11. Glasiation Process and Landform of Glacial 12. Applied Geomorphology
Study and examination requirements and forms of examination	Quiz (15%), Individual Assessment (25%), and Mid and Final Examination (60%)
Media employed	- ELISA website - Internet - Computers

	- Interactive video - LCD projector
Reading list	Anderson, S.R., and S.P. Anderson (2010) Geomorphology, The Mechnics and Chemistry of Landscapes. Cambridge University Prees: p. 1-637 Cox, B., Calder, M., & Fien, J. (2005). Module 18: Experiential learning cycle. UNESCO - ACEID. Fooley, Understanding Adults Education and Training, 2nd Edition (pp. 225 - 239). Sydney: Allen & Unwin Publisher. Gabler, R.E., J.F. Petersen, and L.M. Trapasso, (2007). Essentials of Physical Geography. Eight Edition. International Student Edition, Thomson Brooks/Cole, Australia: p. 1-658. McGeary, G., Plummer, C.C., and Carlson (2004) Physical Geology, Earth Revealed, Fifth Editon,. McGraw Hill, New York: p. 1-574, Strahler, A.N., (1968); Physical Geography , 3th Edition. John Weiley and Sons, Inc,New York..p. 1- 733. Strahler, A.N., and A.H. Strahler, (1978), Modern Physical Geography. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1-501. Summerfield, M.A., (1991). Global Geomorphology, An Introduction to the Study of Landforms. Longman Science & Technical:p. 1-509. Thornbury, W.D. (1954) Principles of Geomorphology. Scond Edition. John Willy & Sons, Inc. New York: 1-594 Verstappen, H.,Th. (1983) Applied Geomorphology, Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. Elsevier, Amsterdam: p.1-437 Verstappen, H.Th. and R.A. Van Zuidam, (1975), ITC System of Geomorphological Survey, ITC Texbook of Photo Interpretation, Vol. II. Enchede, the Netherlands: p. 1-52. Zuidam, R.A. Van. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping, international Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC). The Hague:1-441