

University of Palangka Raya

HUMAN RESOURCES AND EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Human Resources

The number of academic staff in UNPAR until 2003 is 640, consists of 399 undergraduates, 221 masters and 20 doctors. At this time, 114 staffs at the undergraduate's degree and 24 staff at master degree have been taking master and PhD programmes respectively in Indonesian and foreign universities.

Recently, UNPAR have 20 staff with PhD degree, with field of study:

a.	Resource Economic	1 staff
b.	Economic	3 staffs
c.	Social Science	2 staffs
d.	Anthropology	1 staff
e.	Environmental Education	2 staffs
f.	Chemistry	1 staff
g.	Forestry	1 staffs
h.	Agronomy	3 staffs
i.	Plant Breeding	1 staff
ij.	Fishery/limnology	1 staff
k.	Soil Science	1 staff
l.	Biology	1 staff

Infrastructure

Campus of UNPAR located at an area of 89 hectares and has 278 hectares for expanding area closed to the main campus. Infrastructures at the main campus are central office (rectorate), faculty office, classroom buildings, research centre office, community service office, central library, laboratories, experimental field, sport centre, university hall, guess house etc. Outside of the main campus, UNPAR has 5000 hectares of Educational Forest located 68 km northern of Palangka Raya with facilitates such as building for teaching and fieldwork activity.

The infrastructures are:

Building	Building Area (m²)	Remark
Classroom	13.130	24 buildings
Central Office (2 floors)	2.000	
Faculty Office	3.200	4 faculties
Research Center	400	
Community Service	200	
Central Library (2 floors)	1.200	
Laboratory	3.635	11 buildings
Experimental Field/screen house	300	
Educational Forest	450	
Guess House	170	
Sport Facility	3.000	

Laboratory and Supporting Facilities

Faculty	Laboratory/Unit
Agriculture	Agronomy Lab.
	Computer Centre (6 unit PC Intel P4)
	Plant Protection
	Forest Product Technology
	Fishery/Limnology
	Analytical Chemistry/Soil-Plant Analysis
	Field Lab for Peat (5 ha)
	Screen house
	Fish Pond
	Computer Unit (2 unit PC Intel P4)
Economic	Computer Centre (22 units PC P4)
Engineering	Soil Mechanics
	Concrete
	Architecture Studio
	IT Unit (40 units C Intel P4 with Internet facility)
	Mathematic and Natural Science Lab.
Teacher Training and Education	Physic Lab. (3 unit PC Intel P4)
	Chemistry Lab. (2 unit PC Intel P4)
	Educational Studio
	Basic Laboratory (Biology, Chemistry, Physic)
	Computer Centre (12 units PC Intel P3)
University	Centre for International Co-operation in Management of Tropical Peatlands (CIMTROP)
	Language Centre
	Others
	15 units PC Intel P4
	8 units LCD Projector-distributed in several units
	32 unit Overhead Projector-distributed in several units

EXISTING CURRICULLUM

The existing curriculum that similar to what the Asia Link Programme wants to develop can be accessed both from undergraduate programme at the University of Palangka Raya as well as at the post graduate programme developed in collaboration with other universities. For comparison, the curriculum from much more developed universities in Indonesia, also provided.

Credit System

The credit system that applied in the University of Palangka Raya follow the national credit system called "Semester Credit System-SCS" (Sistem Kredit Semester). One SCS means that the module to be taught for 50 minutes and applied in classroom meeting or provide a practical course (field or laboratory work) for 60 minutes. In addition that classroom meeting or practical work, the student should spend their additional 60 minutes for self

study within the period of one-week. For examples, module A, 2 SCS (2-0) means that it has 100 minutes classroom without practical time, while module B, 3 SCS (2-2), be applied in 100 minutes classroom and 120 minutes of practical work. Within one semester, each module is applied for about 16 times of classroom meeting.

For undergraduate, the range of SCS that can be taken is between 18 and 24 SCS, and the student should spend their time between 33 and 68 hours per weeks or between 528 and 1088 hours per semester.

Modules and Syllabus

For undergraduate programme in UNPAR, several modules have been taught at Department of Fisheries, Department of Forestry and Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture.

The modules with the syllabus are:

- Introduction to GIS (Forestry-optional), 2 SCS (2-0):
 - Definition and principle of GIS
 - Background and importance of GIS
 - Data source: data collection and compilation, remote sensed data processing, processing and digitising of secondary data
 - Data management: input process, data processing, data manipulation and analysis, output process, Digital Elevation Model-modelling based
 - GIS application in forestry and land use: Model design for Forest land use functions, Forest damaged evaluation and monitoring, Forest inventory
- Peatland Management (Agronomy), 3 SCS (2-2):
 - Definition of Peatland
 - Formation, classification and distribution
 - Chemical and physical characteristics, fertility
 - Utilisation of peat soil: agriculture and non-agriculture
 - Peatland management in Indonesia: coastal and inland peat
 - Peatland management: factor that should be considered
- Hydrology for Agriculture (Agronomy, for Soil science specialist), 3 SCS (2-2):
 - Rainfall: measurement, data analysis
 - Infiltration: definition and importance; measurement; methods to increase infiltration
 - Run off
 - River flow: measurement of discharge and data analysis
 - Groundwater
 - Evaporation and transpiration; factor affecting evapotranspiration, measurement
 - Drainage and irrigation: definition and scope, irrigation and drainage methods, water quality, efficiency of irrigation.
- Forest ecology (Forestry), 3 SCS (2-2):
 - Definition and scope of ecology
 - Forest ecosystem as a trees community
 - Forest vegetation classification
 - Relation between trees communities and environments
 - Forest types in Indonesia
 - Tree species selecting for forest estate

- Aquatic ecology (Fisheries), 3 SCS (2-2):
- Definition and principle of aquatic ecosystem
- Carrying capacity and constraints
- Biogeochemical cycle and energy flow
- Adaptation, acclimatisation, biorhythmic, phenology, territoriality, migration, concept of bio-saline and eutrophication.
- Determinant factor on population changes, community and succession process.
- Species diversity and ecological behaviour of aquatic resources relates to fisheries activity.

- For master programme as part of the collaboration with other Indonesian universities, there is no curriculum available that similar to Asia Link Programme. However several modules and its syllabus below are available in several Indonesian universities, those are:
- Ecology (IPB):
- Definition and scope of ecology, principle and concepts of ecosystem, energy in ecosystem, biogeochemical cycle, limiting factor and organisation in community level and population, system ecology: system approach and mathematical model in ecology, habitat approach: freshwater, marine and terrestrial, Natural resources, Pollution and environmental health, Remote sensing as a tool for ecosystems management, Applied ecology.
- Resources Economics (IPB):
- Natural resources allocation, population growth, dynamics of social and community changes and the scarcity of resources, Decision on utilisation of natural resources, The use and interpretation of economics on resources allocation for community prosperity, Analysis of natural resources allocation on spatial and temporal, Property rights that affect efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Remote sensing and GIS (IPB):
- Basic concept of remote sensing: theory of electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), interaction between EMS and object, type of satellite and sensor, remote sensing for spatial management/allocation, remote sensing for assessment of natural resources, remote sensing for detection of environment, basic concept of GIS, GIS for planning and implementation of development
- Peat Soil (IPB):
- Process of formation; Classification; Distribution, Chemical and Physical characteristics, Productivity. Utilisation of peat soil for agriculture and non-agriculture. Peatland management in Indonesia

a. Water resources and hydrology (UGM):

Water resources, planning for water use, traditional and national law on control of water use and distribution, protection of water pollution.

Design of water resources system (IPB):

Type of water resources, analysis of water sources characteristics, Exploitation and processing technique of water resources based on conservation and economic principle.

Notes:

Especially in the Faculty of Agriculture where the existing module mentioned above is applied, since the staff did not handle the module permanently, the topics in each session as the breakdown of syllabus sometimes is applied differently by the staff.

Due to the constraints of equipment for practical work and/or knowledge of the staff, the practical work topics is really depend on the staff who handle the module.