

# Consepts of Science and Technology **Development** (Konsep Pengembangan Sains dan Teknologi, KPST)

Modul 1 INTRODUCTION



# **Brief Description**

- This course is giving the understanding on how science and technology are formed and developed in human civilization
- Giving knowledge on conceptss, methods and approaches that are used for science and technology development.
- The knowledge will help students to undrstand lecture/course during their studies, have critical thinking to solve scientific complex problems creatively



# Objectives Learning

#### Students know

- The learning objectives "Konsep Pengembangan Sains dan Teknologi"
- The organization of teaching "Konsep Pengembangan Sains dan Teknologi"
- The outlines of the development of "Konsep Pengembangan Sains dan Teknologi", terminology, basic terminology
- Teaching methodology, and how the assessment



### Rules:

 Every started college conducted the prayer led by one students who was appointed lecturer relevant:

"Oh God, give us strength and ability to accept and understand science and lecture today"

- To be able to join UTS or UAS, presence of at least 75% or in accordance with institutional regulations.
- For participants who do not follow the UTS and UAS, will get the value E
- See complete info at: BPI (Buku Panduan Institusi)



### 1. Course Details

Lecturer this semester (updated each semester) :

| No | Lecturer      | Teaching schedule |         |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1  | Erwin Susanto | Monday            | 7.30 am |
| 2  |               |                   |         |
| 3  |               |                   |         |
| 4  |               |                   |         |

#### **Recommended Textbooks:**

- T. Bowell and G. Kemp, Critical Thinking; A concise guide, 2ed, Taylor and Francis, New York,
   2005
- L. von Bertalanffy, General System Theory, George Braziller, New York, 1968
- Lars Skyttner, General System Theory: Ideas and Application, World Scientific, Singapore 2001
- B. Gower, Scientific Method An historical and philosophical introduction, Routledge, London 1997



Component assessment

- Mid Test : 30-40%

- Final test (Presentation) : 30-40%

— Quiz / Task / HW : 0-40%

• The presence of a minimum requirement 75 %



# **Brief Syllaby**

#### Main contents of the course

- Perspective on Science and Technology Development
- Critical and creative thinking
- Scientific Methods & Scientific Thinking,
  - Scientific methods, observation, experiments, analysis on observation and experiments, hypotheis, identificate wheter something scientific or not



# Brief Syllaby (1)

- Science development:
  - History of science development, examples of recent sciences and their trends in the future
- Technology Concept:
  - Technology in hardware, rule and system, technology evolution.
- Ethics problem in technology.
- Updating Technology from past to present day



# PERSPECTIVE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS

# Perspective on science and technology progress



Bachelor Program,
Electronics Eng
Telkom University



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#### Electronics Engineering,

## **Bachelor Degree**



Analog & Digital Eletronic





Basic: Elecrical

Control **Systems** 



Circuit and Electronics

Information System, Signal **Processing and Telecommunication** 

Electric inergy and Generating



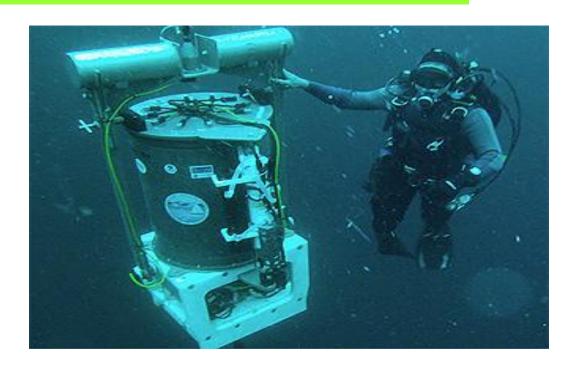


Biomedic





# Introduction to Technology and Engineering







Electrical/Electronic Engineering



Engineering

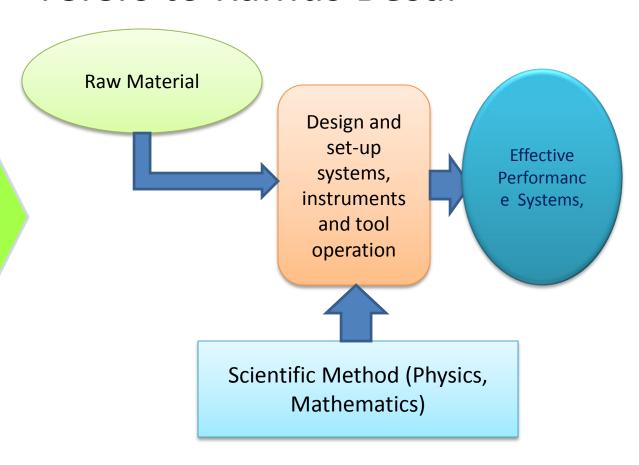
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# Engineering or Rekayasa refers to Kamus Besar

Engineering is:

- Application of science and technology based on scientific method
- For design, construction, operation etc
- To perform a desired system effectivelly



#### Not

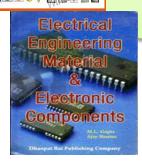
Crime act or conspiracy that makes others suffering

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# Win Source Electronic Technology Win Source Electronic Technology Win Source Electronic Technology Our Product s

## Engineering







Design and set-up systems, instruments and tool operation



Effective Performance Systems,

#### Intrinsic Semiconductors (cont.)

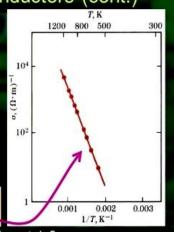
Since  $\sigma$  is proportional to the number of carriers:

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-E_g/2kT}$$

or

$$\ln \sigma = \ln \sigma_0 - \frac{E_g}{2kT}$$

So, how do you measure  $\mathbf{E}_{g}$  from the graph?



Scientific Method (Physics, Mathematics)

Then what is the difference with metals?

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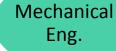




etc



Computer Eng.





Agriculutre

Engineering/ Technology





Oceanolo gy



Eng

Material

Architect ure Eng

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# Telkom University

### Quiz

# (Science and Technology)

- Describe the differences between science and technology
- Give your opinion on arts and religious belief, are they belongs to science and technology?
- Pictures below are figuring past and today means of travel, give comparation and their contrast. How will kind of means of travel for the future? What will fuel /energy source be used in that future?





