


Module/ Course Title : Philosophy of Science					
Module /Course code SBF60002	Student Workload 119 hours	Credits (sks/ ECTS) 2	Semester 2	Frequency Every Year (January)	Duration 1 semester (s)
1	Types of courses Compulsory Coursework	contact hours 35 hours	independent study 42 hours	class size 30	
2	Prerequisites for participation/ Prasyarat untuk partisipasi -				
3	<p>Course Description: The Philosophy of Science Course is a Philosophy Course with the field of study being Science. For non-philosophy (Cultural) students, this course is intended to provide some basic insights in understanding their respective scientific positions in the midst of a broad scientific treasure. Therefore, lecture materials are avoided from pure philosophy lecture materials and are more directed at an open mind orientation about several important things related to science. The basic things are Knowledge, Philosophy, Religion, and some enlightening critical debates, as well as several discourses on changing the paradigm of the sciences ranging from very strictly scientific to the random search for truth in non-scientific spaces. In the last four meetings, students were invited to be more aware of the relevance of the philosophy of science and the ethics of its application in the humanities. In short, this course is intended so that students of the humanities sciences do not have a narrow view of science, but are open to the diversity of sciences that are currently developing very rapidly and specifically. The specification of the science they are pursuing is only one small field that must be reconciled and related to the other sciences.</p> <p>Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ILOs 1: Graduates are expected to internalize academic values, norms, and ethics in executing work professionally in the fields of education, Indonesian language and literature. ILOs 3: Graduates are expected to know the principles of pedagogy and technology. ILOs 5: Graduates are expected to apply critical, evaluative, and innovative thinking in the context of the development or implementation of science and technology in the fields of education, Indonesian language, and literature. ILOs 9: Graduates are expected to be able to analyze and apply theories, concepts, approaches in learning the Indonesian language and literature. <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding various philosophical concepts and theories, their position, focus, scope, objectives, and functions so that they can be used as a rationale for planning and developing science. Able to understand the philosophy of science as a means of self-development as a scientist who has a basic vision and orientation of philosophy based on values, morals, and academic ethics. Able to apply the philosophy of science as the basis for a logical, critical, systematic framework of thinking. Able to understand the implications of the development of science by applying humanities values. 				

<p>4</p>	<p>Subject aims/ Content</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Week 1: Explanation of RPS and learning contract 2. Week 2: Understanding human adventures in search of truth 3. Week 3: Understanding the truth categories of Science, Philosophy, Religion 4. Week 4: Understanding the Truth through the Phenomenology of Religion 5. Week 5: Understanding the tree of knowledge and the integration of sciences 6. Week 6: Recognizing the basic schools of philosophy in obtaining the truth of empiricism and rationalism. 7. Week 7: Recognizing the basic schools of philosophy in obtaining the truth of structuralism and poststructuralism. 8. Week 8: Midterm Exams 9. Week 9: Understanding the Paradigm of the Sciences: Positivism and Inductivism and their problems 10. Week 10: Understanding the dynamics of the Lakatos Safety Belt to answer the Popper falsification and Thomas Kuhn's Paradigm Shift 11. Week 11: Understanding the views of Feyerabend's Epistemological Anarchism and Umberto Eco's Abduction theory. 12. Week 12: Drawing philosophical ideas into the realm of Linguistics 13. Week 13: Drawing philosophical ideas into the realm of Educational Sciences 14. Week 14: Drawing philosophical ideas into the realm of the Arts 15. Week 15: Drawing on philosophical ideas pragmatically in Applied Ethics 16. Week 16: Final Exams
<p>4</p>	<p>Teaching methods</p> <p>The learning method refers to an active learning strategy that is carried out with active student involvement and collaboration with each other based on inquiry activities. Students actively seek various relevant reference sources, lecturers as facilitators provide stimulus and act as facilitators during the lecture process. The lecture activities are carried out by providing several study themes such as the following: 1) Lectures and discussions 2) Group presentations and 3) Assignments in the form of making scientific essays from references given from discussions in class.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Assessment methods</p> <p>The test/evaluation method is carried out through structured assignments, giving quizzes, mid-term exams, and final semester exams (UAS and class participation). The final score in this lecture is obtained through the formula or calculation below.</p> <p>NA = 0,15 P + 0,15 TS + 0,35 UTS + 0,35 UAS</p>

Appendix Task Guidelines and Rubrics 1

	<p>UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION</p>				
STUDENT TASK GUIDELINE					
COURSE TITLE	Philosophy of Science				
CODE	SBF60002	CREDIT	2	SEMESTER	2
LECTURER OF THE COURSE	Yohanes Padmo Adi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.				
TASK FORM					
Study Group Discussion and Presentation					
COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding various philosophical concepts and theories, their position, focus, scope, objectives, and functions so that they can be used as a rationale for planning and developing science 2. Able to understand the philosophy of science as a means of self-development as a scientist who has a basic vision and orientation of philosophy based on values, morals, and academic ethics. 					
DESCRIPTION					
Discussion about a philosophy topic within the study group, then write the result down on a paper. On the time given, they will present the result in front of the class (plenary discussion).					
METHOD OF COMPLETION					

1. Students congregate in a group discussion of 5-6 persons. There will be 6-7 groups.
2. Each group will get a topic of philosophy.
3. They discuss the topic within their own group.
4. Then write the result down on a paper.
5. On the time given, they will present the result in front of the class (plenary discussion).

OUTCOMES

- a. A short paper (3-5 pages) about the topic they discuss in the study group.
- b. A powerpoint file consists of presentation points.

INDICATORS, CRITERIA, AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADING

ASPECT	DESCRIPTOR	Score			
		1	2	3	4
Understanding	Students understand the topic of philosophy given to them.				
Activity	Students actively discuss in their own study group.				
Communication	Students communicate the idea in their own study group as well as in the class.				
Genuine	The paper they write is not plagiarism.				
Responsibility	Each students actively get involved in the study group, read the sources related to the topic, do the discussions, wrote the papers, and present them in front of the class.				

TIMES

Meeting 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15

OTHERS : -

REFERENCES


Primary References :

- K. Bertens, 2002, Filsafat Barat Kontemporer, Inggris-Jerman, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Keraf, A. (2001). Sony dan Mikhael Dua. Ilmu Pengetahuan. Sebuah Tinjauan Filosofis. Yogyakarta Penerbit Kanisius.
- Madjid, Nurcholish (ed.), 1999, Passing Over: Melintas Batas Agama, Jakarta: Gramedia
- Palmquist, Stephen. Pohon Filsafat. Pustaka Pelajar
- Tim Redaksi Driyarkara (ed.) Hakikat Pengetahuan: Cara Kerja Ilmu-ilmu, Jakarta: Gramedia, 1993
- Tjahjadi, S. P. L. (2004). Petualangan Intelektual. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Wibisono, Koento, 1983, Arti Perkembangan Menurut Filsafat Positivisme Auguste Comte, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press

Supporting References:

- Dewantara, Ki Hajar, 2009, Menuju Manusia Merdeka, Yogyakarta: Leutika
- Dhavamony, Mariasusai, 1995, Fenomenologi Agama, Yogyakarta: Kanisius
- F. Budi Hardiman, 2004, Filsafat Modern, dari Machiavelli sampai Nietzsche, Yogyakarta, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Freire, Paulo, 2000, Pedagogy of Freedom: Ethics, Democracy, and Civic Courage (Critical Perspectives Series: A Book Series Dedicated to Paulo Freire), translated by Patrick Clarke, New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Kaelan, 1998, Filsafat Bahasa: Masalah dan Pengembangannya, Yogyakarta: Paradigma
- Mustansyir, Rizal dan Misnal Munir, Filsafat Ilmu, Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta, 2003
- Sudiarja, A., dkk. (ed.), 2006, Karya Lengkap Driyarkara, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Sugiharto, Bambang. 2013. Untuk Apa Seni?. Bandung: Pustaka Matahari
- Suryajaya, Martin, 2016, Sejarah Estetika, Jakarta Barat: Gang Kabel

Appendix Task Guidelines and Rubrics 2

	<p>UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION</p>			
<p>STUDENT TASK GUIDELINE</p>				
<p>COURSE TITLE</p>	<p>Philosophy of Science</p>			
<p>CODE</p>	<p>SBF60002</p>	<p>CREDIT</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>SEMESTER</p>
<p>LECTURER OF THE COURSE</p>	<p>Yohanes Padmo Adi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.</p>			
<p>TASK FORM</p>				
<p>Mid Term Test</p>				
<p>COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME</p>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding various philosophical concepts and theories, their position, focus, scope, goals, and functions so that they can be used as a rationale for planning and developing science. 2. Able to understand the philosophy of science as a means of self-development as a scientist who has a basic vision and orientation of philosophy based on values, morals, and academic ethics. 				
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>				
<p>Students answer the questions according to the materials and theories given during the first mid semester. There will be 5 questions, students may choose three of them.</p>				
<p>METHOD OF COMPLETION</p>				

1. There are 5 questions according to the materials and theories given during the first mid semester.
2. Students elaborate their answers, write down their understandings, and explain them.
3. The question sheet will be sent to the students by Telegram group.
4. Students answer the questions themselves.
5. The answer sheet will be saved in pdf.
6. The pdf. file will be sent by google form.

OUTCOMES

1. Students understand the categories of truth between Science, Philosophy, and Religion
2. Students understand the Truth through Phenomenology of Religion
3. Students understand the tree of knowledge and integration of sciences
4. Students understand empiricism and rationalism
5. Students understand structuralism and poststructuralism

INDICATORS, CRITERIA, AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADING

ASPECT	DESCRIPTOR	Score			
		1	2	3	4
Understanding	Students understand the basic concept of science philosophy and the discourses about it.				
Genuine	They do the test themselves and the answers are not plagiarism.				

Responsibility	Students do the test in the time given.					
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TIMES

Meeting 8

OTHERS : -**REFERENCES**

Gaardner, Jostein, 1996, Dunia Sophie, Bandung: Mizan

Hadiwijono, Harun, 1980, Sari Sejarah Filsafat Barat 1, Yogyakarta: Kanisius

Hadiwijono, Harun, 1980, Sari Sejarah Filsafat Barat 2, Yogyakarta: Kanisius

K. Bertens, 2002, Filsafat Barat Kontemporer, Inggris-Jerman, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama

Keraf, A. (2001). Sony dan Mikhael Dua. Ilmu Pengetahuan. Sebuah Tinjauan Filosofis. Yogyakarta Penerbit Kanisius.

Madjid, Nurcholish (ed.), 1999, Passing Over: Melintas Batas Agama, Jakarta: Gramedia


Palmquist, Stephen. Pohon Filsafat. Pustaka Pelajar

Tim Redaksi Driyarkara (ed.) Hakikat Pengetahuan: Cara Kerja Ilmu-ilmu, Jakarta: Gramedia, 1993

Tjahjadi, S. P. L. (2004). Petualangan Intelektual. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Wibisono, Koento, 1983, Arti Perkembangan Menurut Filsafat Positivisme Auguste Comte, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press

Appendix Task Guidelines and Rubrics 2

	<p>UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION</p>				
<p>STUDENT TASK GUIDELINE</p>					
<p>COURSE TITLE</p>	<p>Philosophy of Science</p>				
<p>CODE</p>	<p>SBF60002</p>	<p>CREDIT</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>SEMESTER</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>LECTURER OF THE COURSE</p>	<p>Yohanes Padmo Adi Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.</p>				
<p>TASK FORM</p>					
<p>Final Test/Final Paper</p>					
<p>COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME</p>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able to apply the philosophy of science as the basis for a logical, critical, systematic framework of thinking. 2. Able to understand the implications of the development of science by applying humanities values 					
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>					
<p>Students discuss in their own study groups about one topic of Science Philosophy. They may choose a discourse or a philosopher to discuss.</p>					
<p>METHOD OF COMPLETION</p>					

1. Students discuss in their own study group about the discourse of Science Philosophy or a Philosopher.
2. Students write down on paper, 5-7 pages, TNR12, spacing 1.5.
3. Students submit the paper by google form.

OUTCOMES

6. Students understand one discourse of science philosophy or the thinking of one philosopher.
7. Students are able to articulate the discourse/thinking.

INDICATORS, CRITERIA, AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADING

ASPECT	DESCRIPTOR	Score			
		1	2	3	4
Understanding	Students understand one discourse of science philosophy or the thinking of one philosopher				
Activity	Students actively discuss in their own study group.				
Communication	Students communicate the idea in their own study group as well as in the class.				

Genuine	They do the test themselves and the answers are not plagiarism.				
Responsibility	Students do the test in the time given.				

TIMES

Meeting 16

OTHERS : -

REFERENCES

Dewantara, Ki Hajar, 2009, Menuju Manusia Merdeka, Yogyakarta: Leutika
 Dhavamony, Mariasusai, 1995, Fenomenologi Agama, Yogyakarta: Kanisius
 F. Budi Hardiman, 2004, Filsafat Modern, dari Machiavelli sampai Nietzsche, Yogyakarta, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
 Freire, Paulo, 2000, Pedagogy of Freedom: Ethics, Democracy, and Civic Courage (Critical Perspectives Series: A Book Series Dedicated to Paulo Freire), translated by Patrick Clarke, New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
 Kaelan, 1998, Filsafat Bahasa: Masalah dan Pengembangannya, Yogyakarta: Paradigma
 Mustansyir, Rizal dan Misnal Munir, Filsafat Ilmu, Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta, 2003
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 Sugiharto, Bambang. 2013. Untuk Apa Seni?. Bandung: Pustaka Matahari
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