

DUH1A2

ICT Literacy

Pengantar Literasi ICT

Indra Lukmana

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✓ Pembahasan:

Apa itu Literasi TIK dan Literasi Informasi

Kelebihan & Kekurangan ICT

ICT untuk pembangunan

Sejarah Komputer

Arsitektur Sistem

Internet

✓ Tujuan Pembelajaran:

1. Mampu memahami komponen literasi TIK dan literasi Informasi
2. Mampu memahami dasar unsur teknologi dalam literasi TIK dan literasi Informasi

Communication Skills Map

Communication Skills Map Communication Skills Constellation

Definition and articulation of information need	Location and access of information	Assessment of information	Organization of information	Use of information	Communication and ethical use of information	Other information Skills
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INFORMATION LITERACY

Digital technology Use	Use of Communication Tools	Use of Networks	Sift media messages	Analyze media messages	Other ICT / Media Skills
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ICT SKILLS – MEDIA LITERACY

Reading	Writing	Numeracy	Other Basic Skills
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LITERACY

Speaking	Listening
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ORAL COMMUNICATION

Thinking Skills

REASONING

Catts Ralph, Lau Jesus.2008.

Towards Information Literacy Indicators.UNESCO: Paris.

Tujuan Literasi Informasi

“Bagaimana menyelesaikan masalah
menggunakan Informasi “

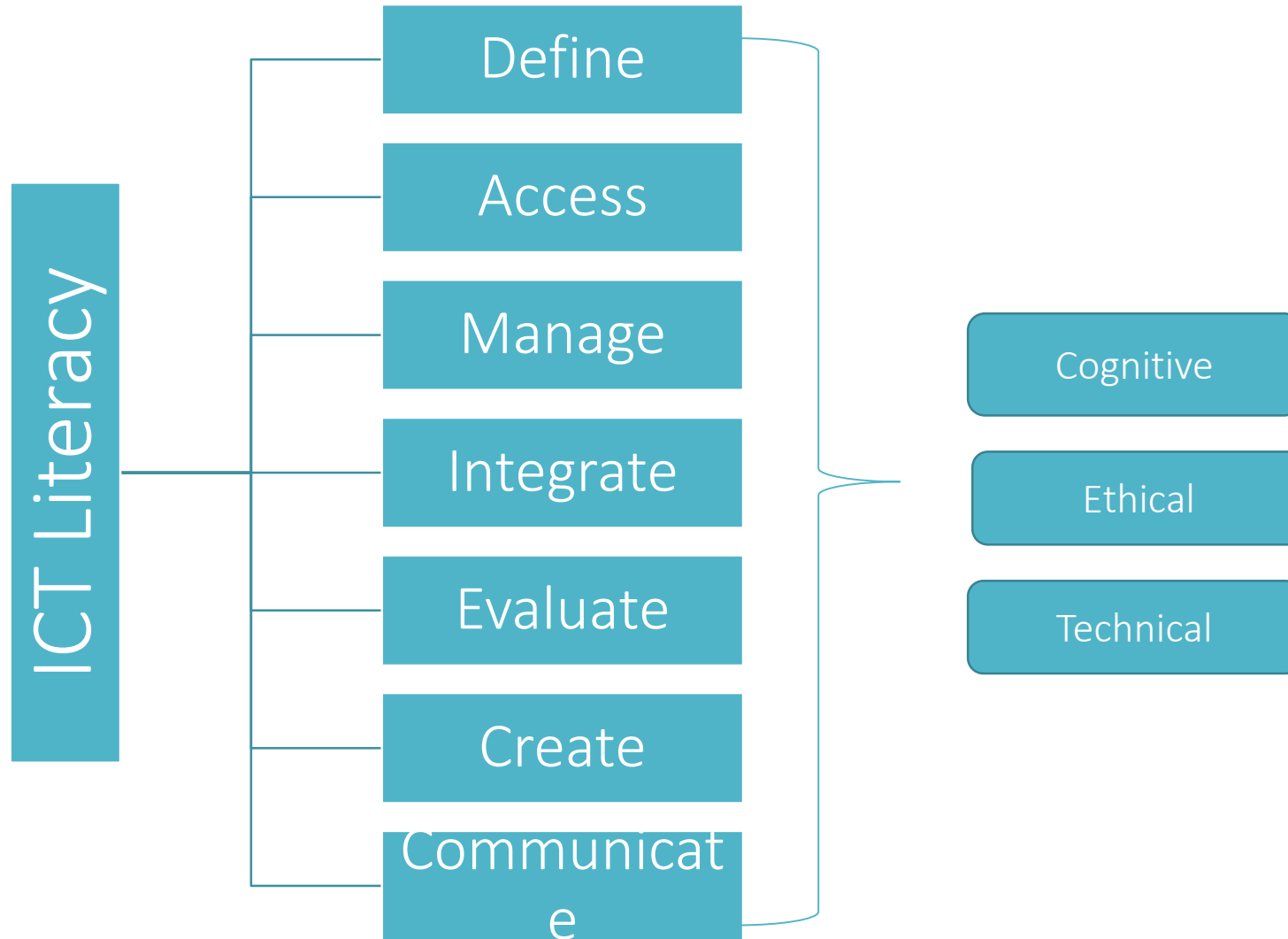
Literasi TIK adalah...

... Kemampuan untuk menggunakan teknologi digital, alat komunikasi dan atau jaringan dalam

Mendefinisikan(*Define*), Mengakses(*Access*), Mengelola(*Manage*), mengintergrasikan(*integrate*), Mengevaluasi(*evaluate*), Menciptakan (*create*) and Mengkomunikasikan(*communicate*)

Informasi secara baik dan legal dalam rangka membangun masyarakat berpengathuan.

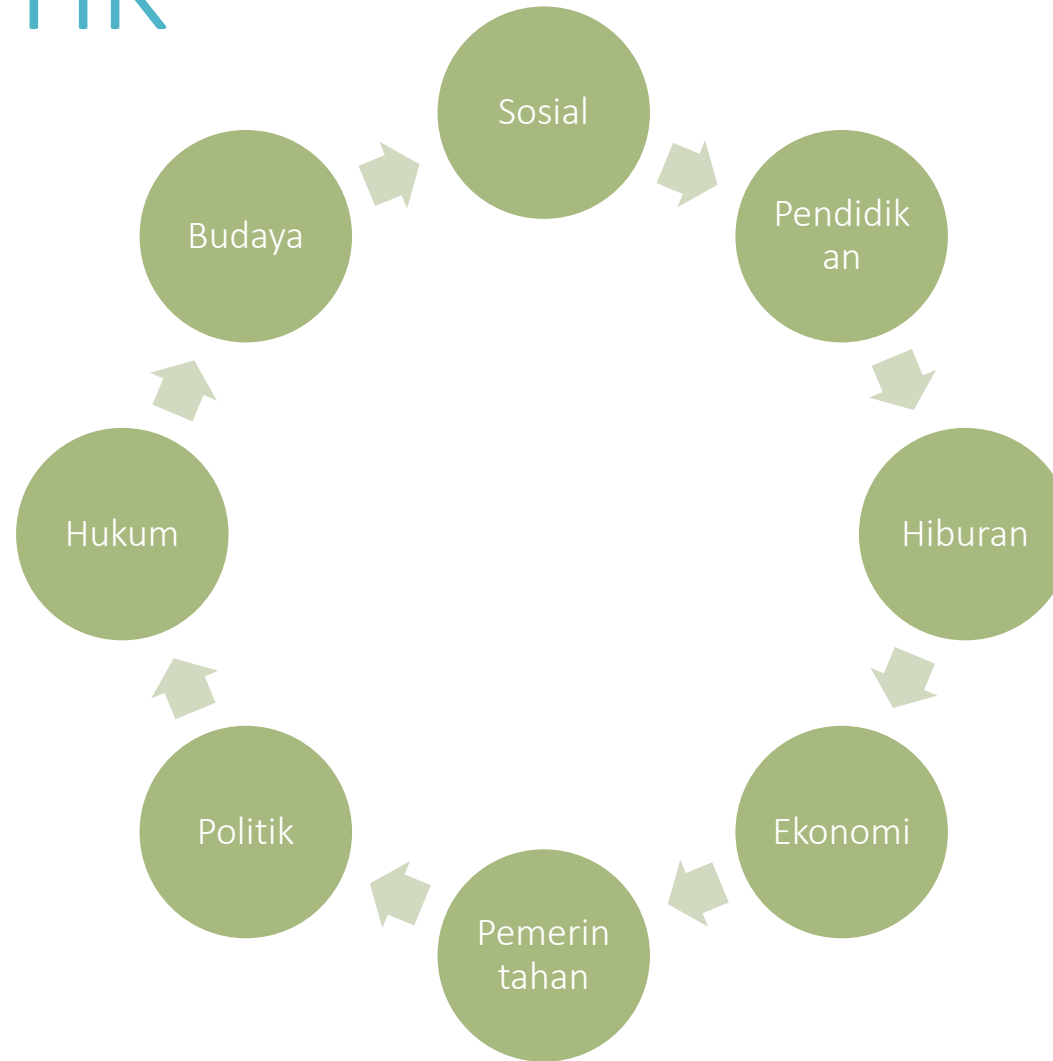
Proficiency Model



Sumber: Educational Testing Service (ETS), Teresa Egan, Project Leader, New Product Development

Kelebihan dan Kekurangan TIK

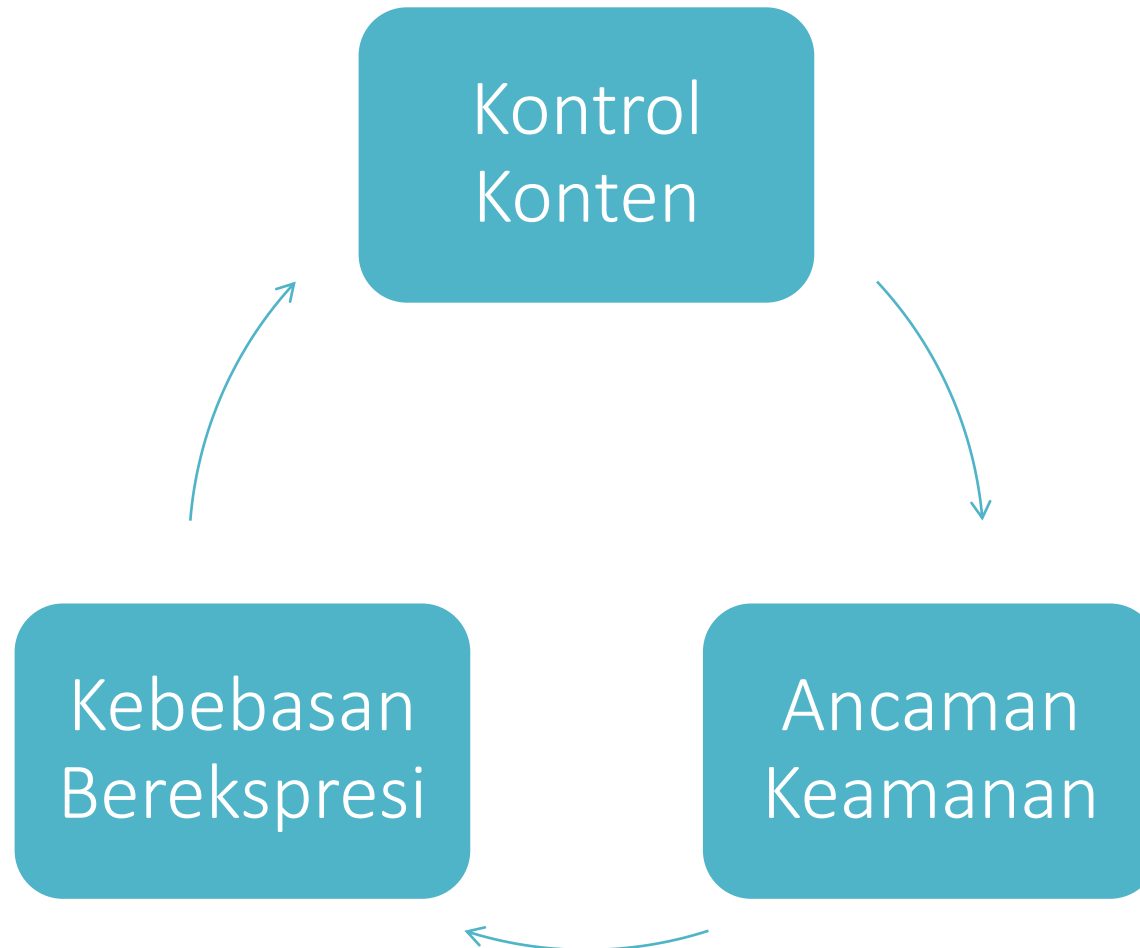
Kelebihan TIK





Evolution of the Desk

Kekurangan TIK



Peran ICT

ICT dalam Pembangunan

Memantapkan komitmen nasional untuk merangkul dan memanfaatkan ICT di bawah naungan Kerangka Nasional Teknologi Informasi (*National Information Technology Framework*)

Strategi ICT akan meningkatkan upaya mengurangi kemiskinan secara nasional

Implementasi strategi yang memanfaatkan pendekatan desentralisasi akan mendorong proses pengalihan peran dan tanggung jawab pemerintah pusat ke tingkat daerah

Sumber: Bappenas

Dengan Catatan:

Jika berdiri sendiri, ICT tidak dapat berperan optimal

ICT paling tepat dimanfaatkan untuk menyempurnakan proses yang sudah berjalan cukup baik

Pengguna ICT biasanya orang-orang yang sudah akrab dengan ICT

Penerapan efektif ICT melibatkan baik infrastruktur teknologi maupun infrastruktur informasi

Di perdesaan negara berkembang (yaitu tempat tinggal mayoritas penduduknya), instalasi dan perawatan infrastruktur teknologi relatif mudah dibandingkan dengan pengadaan infrastruktur informasi

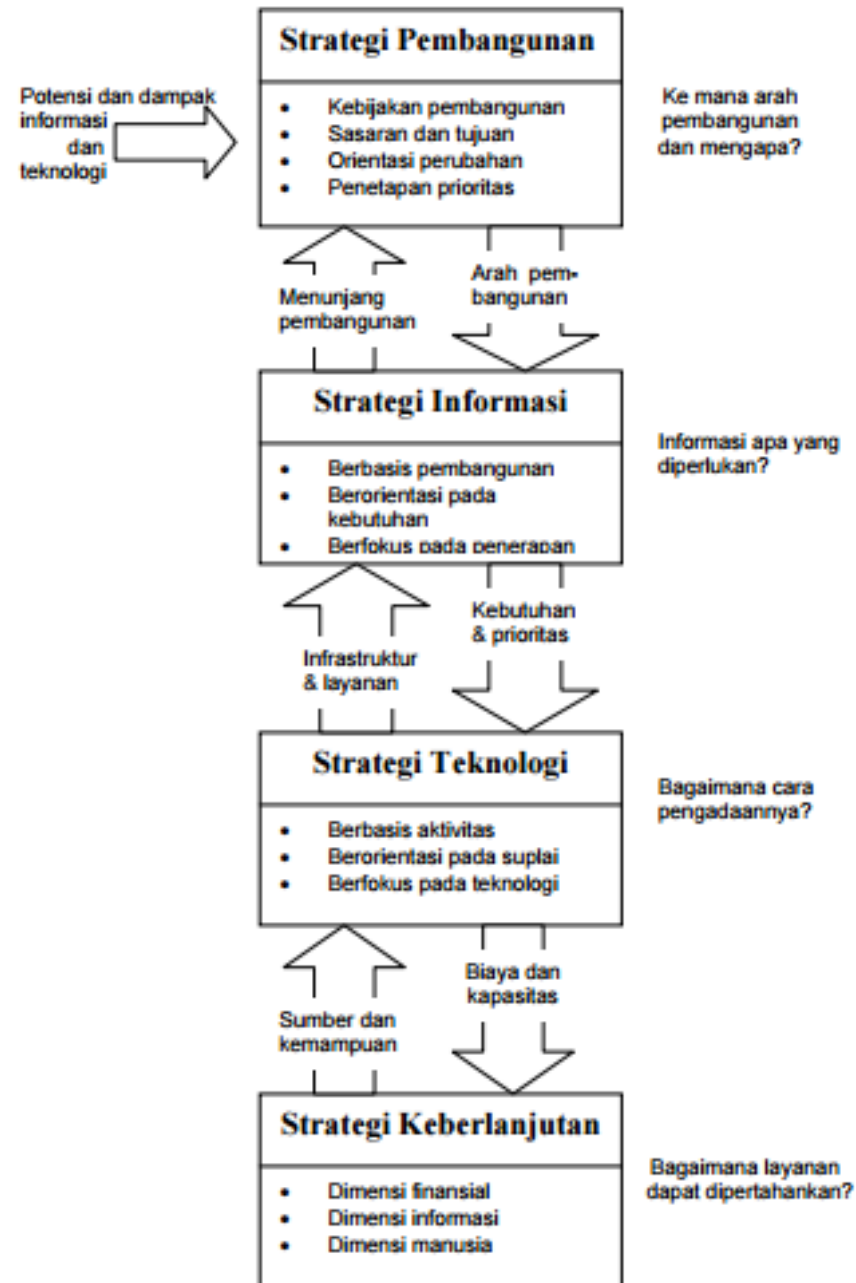
Dengan ICT, kita pantas berharap; bahkan yang tidak terduga pun dapat muncul sebagai hasil

ICT mungkin membuka peluang-peluang bagi pembangunan, tetapi hasil yang diharapkan selalu muncul dari kegiatan manusianya

Sumber: Bappenas

Pembangunan dan ICT

Sumber: Bappenas



Sejarah Komputer

Histo



1942:
Atanasoff Berry Computer
Created by: John Vincent
-Center of a patent dispute
relating to the invention of
the computer

1948:
Selective Sequence Electronic Calculator
Created by: IBM
-Computed scientific data in public display
near the company's Manhattan headquarters

1951:
UNIVAC
Created by: John Presper Eckert
and John W. Mauchly
-First Commercial made in the US

- 1958:
Creation of Semi Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE)
-First large-scale computer communications network system.
-Used for intercepting bombers.

- 1960:
 - Creation of the PDP-1, important for the computer hackers.
 - Direct descendant of TX-0.
 - Used punched paper tape as its storage medium.
 - Inspired the creation of a text writing programs.

1974.
Xerox Alto
Created by: Xerox Palo
Alto Research Center
—First work station with
built in mouse for input
—Offered menus and icon
s and could link to a
local area network.

- Kenbak-1
 - Created by: John V. Blankenbaker
 - First personal computer
 - Advertised for \$750
 - 256-byte memory

1981:
Creation of Apple II
Created by: Apple
and sun micros
-First work stati
-More powers t
for a fraction of
-Compatible w
graphics progr

1975

1939:
Complex Number Calculator
Created by: George Stibitz
-Considered first demonstration
of remote access computing

1945:
ENIAC
Created by: John Mauchly,
J. Presper Eckert
-Improved by 1000 times on the
speed of its contemporaries

1949:
EDSAC
Created by: Cambridge University
-First practical stored-program
computer

1952:
IAS
Created by: John Von Neumann
- Many clones were created due to contract such as the MANIAC, the ILLIAC and the SILLIAC

1956:
Creation of the TX-0 (Transistor Experimental Computer Zero) built by MIT.
- First general-purpose programmable computer using transistors.
- One of the earliest transistorized computers.

1954: IBM's 650 (Magnetic Drum Computer) becomes the first mass produced computer.



Felker and Harris create TRADIC (Transistor Digital Computer) - a computer made of transistors instead of vacuum tubes.

- 1962: IBM created the first removable Disk Storage Drive.
 - This was called the IBM 1311.
 - Smaller than other memory storage.
 - This disc drive storage system marked end of punch card storage system.

- 1968: Apollo Guidance Computer
 - Introduced orbiting earth on Apollo 7
 - Guided Apollo 11 to the Lunar Surface in 1969
 - Communicated by punching two digit codes and the appropriate syntactic category into keyboard unit.

1976:
Created by: Apple
Steve Wozniak and Jobs designed Apple
I and got started in their business

- 1977: Creation of the first personal computer
- Created by Apple
- Z80 based
- Video display
- 4 kilobyte RAM
- Basic, cassette



Sumber: Pinterest.com

History of Computers

1974:
Xerox Alto
Created by: Xerox Palo Alto Research Center
-First work station with built in mouse for input
-Offered menus and icons
-Could link to a local area network



Kenbak-1
Created by: John V. Blankenbaker
-First personal computer
-Advertised for \$750
-256-byte memory



1981:
Creation of Apollo DN100
Created by: Apollo Computer and sun microsystems
-First work station of Apollo Computers
-More powers than most mini computers for a fraction of the price
-Compatible with computer-intensive graphics programs common in engineering

1983:
Apple creates Lisa
-Their first personal computer with graphical user interface
-Failed due to high price



1986:
Daniel Hillis developed the controversial concept of massive parallelism in the Connection Machine.
-Used up to 65 536 processors to complete billions of operations each second.
-Processors had their memory linked to work faster



1990:
Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau invented the start of the Internet.
-Tim Berners-Lee succeed in setting up the first web server on December 25, 1990 (info.cern.ch)



1992:
-Intel releases the 486DX2 chip that generates higher operating speeds.
-Radio Shack releases the M2500 XL/2 and M4020 SX personal computers.
-Microsoft and Hewlett Packard develops ECP (Extended Capabilities Port)



1994:
-Intel releases 2nd generation of intel Pentium.



2001:
-Apple introduces Mac OS X 10.0 (Cheetah)

2002:
-Apple Mac OS X 10.2 (Jaguar) released.



1995:
-Internet Explorer 1.0 created.



2004:
-Apple Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger)



1984:
Apple launched the Macintosh
-1st successful mouse-driven computer with a graphic user interface.



1982:
Cray XMP doubled the operating speed of computers with a parallel processing system of 420 megaflops.
-Allowed 2 Crays to work together.
-Used for defense and scientific research.

1989:
-Intel introduces the 486DX processor
-1 million transistors & multitasking capabilities.



1977:
Creation of: TRS-80
Created by: Tandy Radio Shack
-Z80 based microprocessor
-Video display
-4 kilobytes of memory
-Basic, cassette storage



1981:
Created by: Adam Osborne
Creation of the Osborne I
-First portable computer
-64 kilobytes memory, a modem and 2 1/4 inch floppy disk drives
-5 inch display

1976:
Created by: Apple
Steve Wozniak and Jobs designed Apple I and got started in their business



1968:
Apollo Guidance Computer
Introduced orbiting earth on Apollo 7
-Guided Apollo 11 to the Lunar Surface in 1969
-Communicated by punching two digit codes and the appropriate syntactic category into keyboard unit

1965:
Creation of: IBM 1401
-First portable computer
-64 kilobytes memory, a modem and 2 1/4 inch floppy disk drives
-5 inch display



Arsitektur Sistem

Hardware dan Software (KBBI)

/pe·rang·kat/ n alat perlengkapan;

- keras 1 barang-barang yang terbuat dari logam (pesawat televisi, proyektor, dan peralatan lain) yang berkaitan dengan suatu sistem; 2 peralatan fisik (komputer dan sebagainya);
- lunak 1 perangkat program, prosedur, dan dokumen yang berkaitan dengan suatu sistem (misalnya sistem komputer); 2 bagian dari alat (komputer dan sebagainya) yang berfungsi sebagai penunjang alat utama;

Hardware



Software



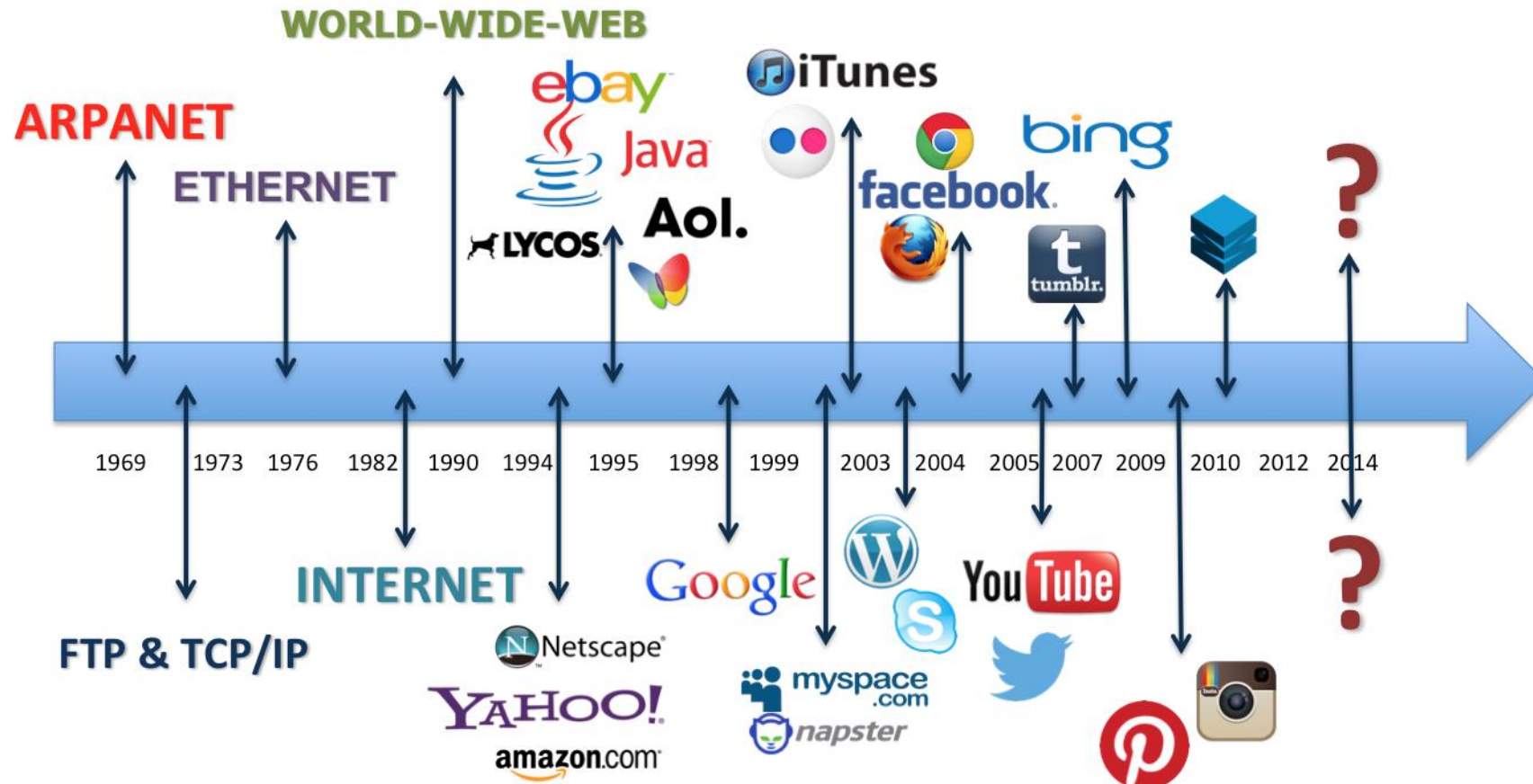
Internet

Apa itu internet ???



Internet VS internet

Sejarah Internet



Latihan

Diskusikan bertiga dengan rekan-rekan masing-masing

1. Apakah literasi informasi harus menggunakan teknologi TIK?
2. Sebutkan minimal 5 jenis ketrampilan dan kompetensi TIK yang dibutuhkan dalam pekerjaan masa kini?
3. Jelaskan bagaimana Microsoft Word (atau aplikasi office sejenis) membantu mengotomasi pekerjaan rutin sehari-hari?

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Daftar Pustaka

ICT Literacy Assessment Information and Communication Technology, Educational Testing Service (ETS). Teresa Egan, Project Leader, New Product Development.
<http://webpace.ship.edu/hliu/etextbook/e-assessment/ict-assess.pdf>. Diakses pada (03/08/2016).

Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi: Strategi Peduli Kemiskinan. Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, United Nations Development Programme.
http://www.bappenas.go.id/files/5013/5027/3392/propoorindoagung__20081122075003__582__0.pdf. Diakses pada (25/07/2016)

Catts Ralph, Lau Jesus.2008. Towards Information Literacy Indicators.UNESCO: Paris.