

ANALYSIS ON SCIENCE METHODOLOGY ABOUT REFORMATIVE GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: Since the cessation of President Soeharto in 1998, rolling issues of national reform in Indonesia in various fields of development, including the issue of governance reform both at central and regional levels. Up to this time, these issues continue dynamically, especially at the local level. This governance reform is a phenomenon and/or research problems of interest to be studied in a thematic and sustainable. The themes of the government studies can be traced both a science methodology and a conceptual-theoretical perspectives; other than that can also be its diverse aspects. This thematic perspective can enrich the study of Government Science wider and deeper, especially when the issues, phenomena, and/or problems of governance reform is enriched from aspects and/or perspectives of philosophy, ideology, politics, public administration, public policy, sociology, psychology, constitutional law, defense, security, economics, and statistics in the country both in the context of Indonesia and in other countries. Enrichment by means of expansion and/or deepening of this study are expected to be able to accelerate the strengthening and/or establishment of Government Science as knowledge of government increasingly scientific. This paper is limited to analyze on science methodology about reformative government in Indonesia.

Keywords: Science Methodology, Government Science, Reformative Government, Governance Reform.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since General Soeharto resigned as President in May 1998, rolling the issues and demands of national reform in Indonesia in various fields of development, including issues of governance reforms both at national and regional levels. It was so reasonable because at that time—and in a few years earlier—was going saturation of leadership at the national level, especially related to political freedom and economic prosperity are being confined in crisis. Up to now, in the era of the Reformation was continued the issues and demands of the dynamics of governance, especially the demand associated with economic growth was stagnant. It was up to this time the impact was still going on the local and the village levels.

The dynamics of governance issues is a phenomenon and/or an issue of governance reform that interesting

to pursue thematic and sustainable both through research and other studies. Because, it could be the dynamics of the phenomena and/or issues of governance reform and will give new contributions to the discovery of new theses were then created—or at least correcting against which there has been a concepts—and/or new theories related to the study of reformative government. In addition, it also may be contributing to the increasing need for new scientific methods (methodology) which then created—or at least correcting against which there has been—new science methodology—associated with the study of the reformative government.

Findings about new perspectives that will be even richer if expanded and/or deepened by the variety of aspects of the assessment. Aspects and/or dimensions of the assessment that has been often contribute to the enrichment of the study of Government Science is from

the perspective of the study of philosophy, the study of ideology, political science, public administration, the study of public policy, sociology, psychology, constitutional law, defense and security studies, economics, and statistics both in the context of Indonesia as well as in countries other. In general, governance reform will leave the values of the old government which will then bring even need the values of the new government.

As it is known, Methodology of Science—which in this paper is asserted as a Science Methodology—derived from the two syllables, namely ‘methodology’ and ‘science’. Methodology “*is defined as referring to the foundations of knowledge, as how we perceive and understand reality, as well as how we study it*” (Rosenau, 2001). While Science “*is an activity that consists in the explanation, prediction, and control of empirical phenomena in a rational manner. By “scientific reasoning” we mean the principles of reasoning relevant to the pursuit of this activity. They include principles governing experimental design, hypothesis testing, and the interpretation of the data*”.¹ Thus, according to the authors, Methodology of Science (or Science Methodology) is the study of scientific methods to assess scientific knowledge towards the establishment of such knowledge to become a science.² Scientific methods is mainly related to the philosophy of science, philosophy of research, paradigms, approaches, methods (*an-sich*), strategies, pillar, models, and so on. Methodology of Science is a branch of the Philosophy of Science—mainly related to the epistemological philosophy—to ensure that the relevant scientific knowledge is true as scientific knowledge.

2. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The study used a qualitative research approach undertaken by descriptive method. Secondary data collection using library and documents studies while primary data collection using participatory observation and content analysis techniques with source validation through triangulation technique.³

The discussion in this paper is restricted to the analysis on the science methodology of reformative government in Indonesia. Thus, according to a science methodology, this paper aims to analyze:

1. Paradigm of reformative government.

2. Approach of reformative government.
3. Method of reformative government.
4. Pillar of reformative government.
5. Model of reformative government.

Referring to the conceptual-theoretical and the goal understanding, then writing about “science methodology on reformative government in Indonesia” is important (certainly there is urgency and its relevance) and deemed necessary to be presented and discussed academically for the “10th International Conference on Business, Economics, and Social Sciences”. Thus, this paper also be significant and contribute to the Study of Government or Government Science.

3. DISCUSSION

Analysis on Paradigm of Reformative Government

Analysis on paradigm of reformative government referred to here is meant an analysis of systems and/or reference framework of ‘government values’ as what’s there and how it’s been and that needs to be examined after the reformation.⁴ This category, according to the authors, is focused on four paradigm of reformative government, namely the mystical paradigm, the paradigm of philosophy, the paradigm of science, and the multiparadigm.

Prior to the governance reform, paradigm of government more dominated and focused on ‘mystery values’ (mysticism) associated with the local-culture of Javanese Government that monistic, monoloyalistic, and integrative philosophical values. This of course is already behind and give ‘red thread’ on the scientific understanding and assessment of the ideology of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, regulation or legislation, and including implementation/practice. Furthermore, what and how happened academically (as the paradigm of science)?

Of course it’s all by its in ‘*empirical evidencies*’ raises the issues, phenomena, and/or problems of governance that the characters and its content is not far from that. The fact is ‘design-research’ studies for the benefit of the work-write as thesis and dissertation and/or interests ‘scientific project’ (as a consequence of the

multiparadigm) is of course as already formulated and/ or packaged in accordance with the facts on the ground.

Then, what and how the paradigm of post-reform government? The answer to that, of course, there needs to be bargain back in order to reform his government mastered by the Government Science. For mystical paradigm, it seems Indonesia need to ‘defend-with-realignment’. That is, the study of paradigmatic government in Indonesia need to ‘re-packaged’ for the dynamics of global governance that are ‘making out klins-competitive’ philosophically between China’s and Neoliberalism (read: the USA’s) in the middle of the Indonesian people in lack of understanding on paradigmatic philosophy of Pancasila Ideology and 1945 Constitution. What the consequences? It is of course being symptomatic on the existence of fox here and there, bullet-turns, and cultivation at the level of government legislation and its implementation regulations both at the national, local, and village. ‘Maintain-by-realignment’ course will encourage the emergence of the issues and phenomena of governance that could be explored further by the Government Science.

An important question arises, then in Indonesia, whether the assessment of Government Science was ‘arranged’ by ‘governance reform’, or vice versa, ‘governance reform’ is ‘governed’ by the Government Science? Study of Government in the future need to ‘enter’ into ‘two-entire region’. Why? Government Science it will be a strong and stable government if the phenomena increasingly varied and evolving (paradigmatically ontological-epistemological philosophy); and vice versa, Governance Reform that will be strong and stable when contributing to the development of his state-government will be more useful (in paradigmatically tautological-axiological philosophy).

Thus, the paradigm of science on Government Science that needs to be sharpened and strengthened are based on the Paradigm of Philosophy. Why? Because, it will contribute to the strengthening of governance reform⁵ increasingly scientific knowledge (strong and steady) while ‘escorted’ by the paradigm of the philosophy that ‘can’ see—through place, time, and space in the assessment in a rational and holistic.

Paradigmatic analysis of the reformative government, of course will be consequential in the ‘adjustments’ science methodology the next stage. The analysis is as follows.

Analysis on Approach of Reformative Government

Analysis on approach of reformative government referred to here is an analysis on aspects and/ or perspective of governance reform and how that had been there and that needs to be examined after the reformation of government. Both of these categories, to borrow the approach in the study of Political Science by David E. Apter⁶, is focused on six studies approach of government, namely the philosophical approach, institutional approach, behavioral approach, pluralistic approach, structural approach, and developmental approach.

As already mentioned in the discussion about the “analysis on paradigm of reformative government” above, which is why the phenomena of reformative government will increasingly varied and evolving? Because, the regulation on governance reform will increasingly involve a lot of good aspects in the consideration as well as in the implementation or application. Thus, as a consequence, and in turn, the Study of Government will require aspects and/ or perspective (as an approach the study) are more complex, which is among them in the form of philosophy, politics, sociology, psychology, constitutional law, defense and security, economy, and so on. If you like this to be expected, then this will in itself could enrich the approach—and at the same time as a brancing—in assessment of Government which is getting stronger in the form Philosophy of Government, Politics of Government, Sociology of Government, Psychology of Government, Law of Governance, Security of Governance, Economic of Governance, etc.

The author’s knowledge, the study of government in the period before the reform in Indonesia—especially for the benefit of thesis, dissertation, and/ or ‘scientific projects’ use more institutional approach, such as the function and/ or roles of government. It is more related to the concepts/variables on performance, quality, effectiveness, and the like. What’s worse is when the topic/ title is monovariate at his instance, it turns out that as a

variable is not a study of Government. Why does this happen? It could be because of our lack understanding about the Philosophy of Government, Scientific Methodology of Government, Capita Selecta of Government, Social Research Methods (both Qualitative and Quantitative), or Statistics, or even because of misconceptions about variants his studies in Government Science itself. That is, the essence of science studies reign 'forgotten' (hopefully not for 'abandoned'), while the variant-approach is considered 'more attractive' which is to take precedence.

Reflecting on the understanding of analysis on paradigm of reformative government above, the current (in the era of the phenomena of 'governance reform' or 'reformative government') it seems we need to divert the attention of Government on aspects and/or perspective to assess the issues, the phenomena, and/or the problems of governance reform with more to use:

1. Philosophy approach, hoping to find an academic pattern/model of new-construction study on Philosophy of 'New Nusantara Government'.
2. Behavioral approach, hoping to find an academic pattern/model of Indonesian government character.
3. Pluralistic approach, hoping to find an academic pattern/model of human behavior, government agencies, homeland constitutional, and egalitarian.
4. Structuralism approach, hoping to find an academic pattern/model of identity on governance rights and obligations in accordance with the regulations, status, role, and authority of the government structurally in Indonesia.
5. The developmental approach, hoping to find an academic pattern/model of value systems, policies, processes, and the impact of governance reforms to be mapped and projected on the development of reform-minded government in the future.

Analysis on Method of Reformative Government

As far as the author's observation, governance studies have been using more descriptive and explanative

methods. It also seemed to have been patterned on topic or title monovariate by descriptive method and bivariate and/or multivariate by explanative method. The problem was often the case in the thesis, dissertation, and/or 'scientific project' that-again-monovariate but variable research is not about the substance of government.

The challenge for us now is—still referring to the discussion of the paradigm analysis and approach analysis of the above—is what if in the assessment of reformative government in Indonesia and/or in other countries that started using exploratory and predictive methods. Why is that?

It is true methodologically, the use of the research methods in accordance with the needs of the research on the basis that the scientific research that stems from issues and/or research problems. Academic tradition like this keep going and continue. But for the sake of the progress of national development in the areas of governance, it is not wrong if the Government Science studies in the future further enriched by scientific findings associated with the knowledge of government explorative and predictive. Why is that?

Like it or not, during theses about the concepts and/or theories taught government and/or studied at universities in Indonesia are imported from foreign countries (read: developed countries). If this continued indefinitely, then do not be surprised if later will still continue to be heard 'remarks' academic, as a 'first anesthetic' that 'the scientific' if the paper 'smell' language-foreign, if the concept of his theory from strangers, if the concept of the theory it is 'foreign', and even if it refers to the many foreign books/journals, and so on. In addition, as a 'second anesthetic', because all methods (except exploratory method) in the review of Government Science emphasized need stems from the literature (concepts and/or theories) are more than enough; if not enough, then it is categorized as exploratory research. For the writer, this is the opportunity to better use exploratory methods and design research stems from the issues, phenomena, and/or problems of governance in the real world of Indonesia itself.

If it were so, then we live 'pitch' to confirm and even test the hypotheses government 'that made' by eksploratory method through the use of descriptive,

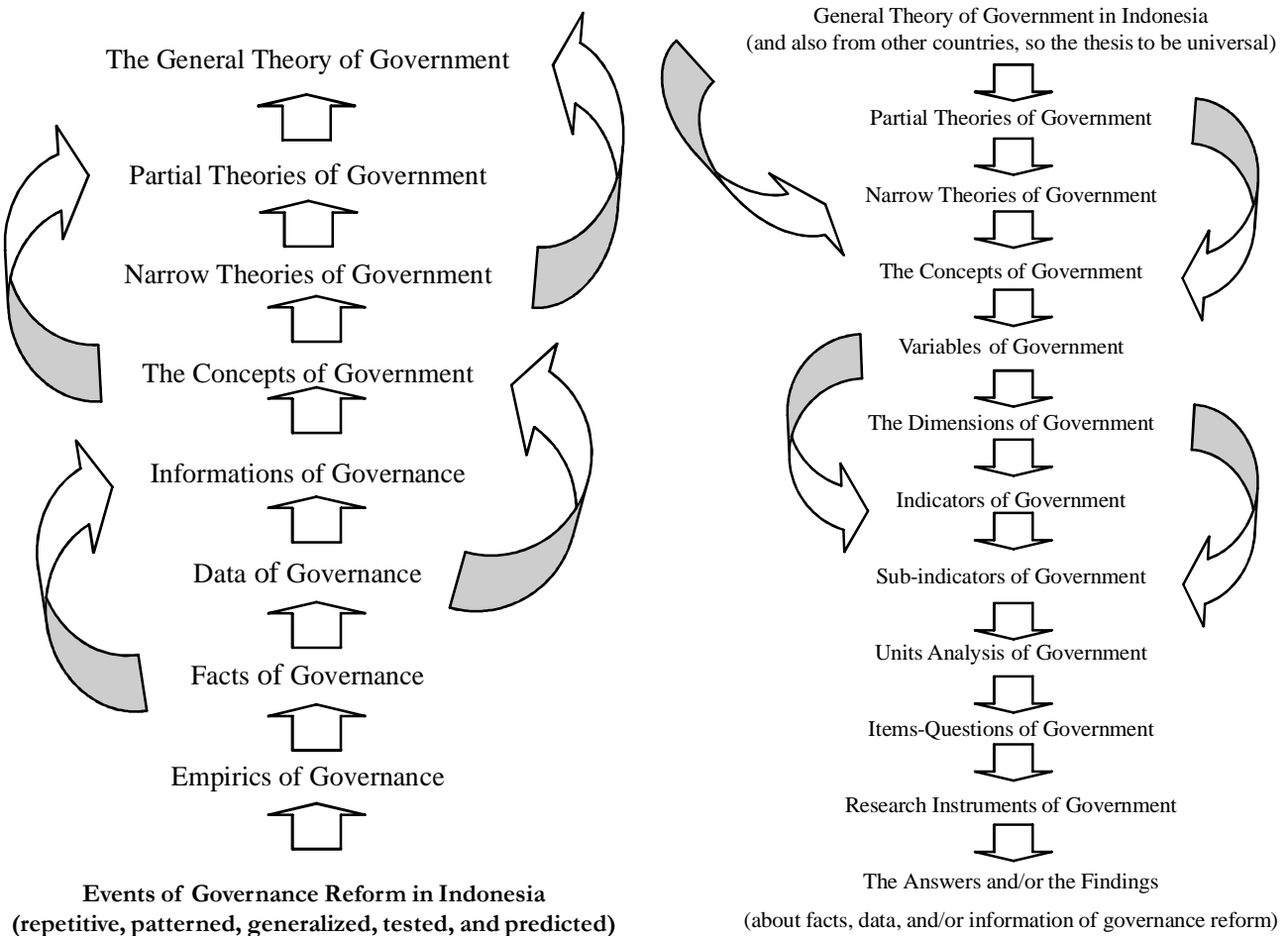
explanative, and analysis methods. Going forward, based on events that occurred reformative government and repetitive, patterned, generalized, tested, and has become a thesis that will be predicted by using predictive method to map and project on the model of governance reforms (as a result of a specific predictions) and also on the conceptual-theoretical and methodological study of Government in the future (as a result of a general prediction).⁷

Analysis on Pillar of Reformative Government

Referring to the understanding of paradigms, approaches, and methods that the authors offer for studying the phenomena of reformative governance in Indonesia at the top, and in that case, the procedures for and the substance of the ‘build theories of government’—as a pillar in the study on Government Science Methodology which is a first—as below.

By using these procedures; then issues, phenomena, and/or problems of reformative governance with reference to the paradigm of science (escorted and/or controlled by the paradigm of philosophy); philosophy, behavioralism, pluralism, structuralism, and developmentalism approaches; as well as the exploratory and predictive methods—as it already offered the author of over—the future will be found a new concept and/or theory—of government sourced from Indonesia. Live then, theses findings is verified by similar findings in other countries so that theses that later became naturally and/or universally applicable.

So as, referring on understanding the paradigms, approaches, and methods that the authors offer for studying the phenomena of reformative government in Indonesia above, the procedures for and the substance in applying ‘the theories of government’—as a pillar in the study on Government Science Methodology which is a second—as below.



By using these procedures; the concepts and theories of reformative government that is substance the paradigm of science (that has been guarded by) the paradigm of philosophy; the philosophical, behavioralism, pluralism, structuralism, and developmentalism approaches; and the exploratory and predictive methods that will be more appropriate to be able to ‘answer’ events and/or issues of governance that will happen at following times, places, and/or spaces on this earth.

When the expectation that happens, then the Government Science considered able ‘to dig’ reformative government and also considered to be useful in the ‘set’ the wheels of reformative governance in Indonesia. Similarly, by itself, he was able to contribute to the environment (*sphere*) around it (in other countries) are universal.

Analysis on Models of Reformative Government

From this moment—and here—we need to be committed and strive together to expand and enrich the study of Government in the context of the ‘escort’ and ‘fill’ sustainability reformative government in Indonesia. According to Government Science Methodology, how? The way is as follows.

1. Prioritizing the use of the paradigm of science—under escort/controlling by the paradigm of philosophy—in reviewing the issues, phenomena, and/or problems of governance for the development of Government Science. Please explore and browse for the governance issues by also using a mystical paradigm and a multiparadigm for the construction of reformative government.
2. Strengthen assessment of government by the use of the approaches of philosophy (*philosophism*), behavior (*behavioralism*), pluralism (*pluralism*), structural (*structuralism*), and development (*developmentalism*) to offset the use of institutionalism approach so that synergy with bids writer about the paradigm of science.
3. Multiply the use explorative methods to create hypotheses and predictive methods to map or to project new theses, concepts, and/or theories in the one and a new methodology in the other of the

results of the use of descriptive, explanative, and/or analysis methods that has been more ‘familiar’ and get used to us.

4. To explore the three bids and calls—that is associated with the paradigm, approaches, and methods—we also need frequent and familiarize self in reviewing the issues, phenomena, and/or concerns with the government ‘engage’ aspects, dimensions, and/or other sciences/studies perspective beyond the study of Government Science especially those are often entangled—like studies of philosophy, political science, sociology, psychology, constitutional law, defense and security, and economics.
5. When packaged in the science methodology, in order to study the Government Science (Ilmu Pemerintahan, IP) increasingly able to reach deals as the author of this paper, the analysis on model of reformative government could be done as follows:
 - a) There is no other choice for the study of monovariat government, the variable of a topic/ title of a study and the preparation of scientific papers form of thesis and dissertation must be about government.
 - b) To study the bivariate government, as according to the science of Statistics, alternative construction of the variables in the subject/title of a study and the preparation of scientific papers form of thesis and dissertation is as follows:
 - 1) Quality first:
 Vb (IP assessment) – Vt (IP assessment)
 - 2) Quality second:
 Vb (not study IP) – Vt (IP assessment)
 - 3) Quality third:
 Vb (IP assessment) – Vt (not study IP)
 - c) To study multivariate government, with reference to the understanding of the bivariate.

4. CONCLUSION

Analysis on Science Methodology of Reformative Government in Indonesia could confirm and recheck-crosscheck whether governance reform so far has been

inspired in evaluating and simultaneously reflect the self-assessment of Government, both at the level of empirical practices, regulatory-normative, and conceptual-theoretical and level science methodology.

Crisscrossed contributory among issues, phenomena, and/or problems of governance reform with theses, concepts, and/or theories of government that renewable will provide reinforcement to the study of Government Science Methodology on one side and gave the maturation of the regulation and the achievement of the government's performance in the future, especially in Indonesia on the other. In essence, the more extensive and rich phenomenon of government, the more powerful and well-established Government Science. The strengthening and establishment of Government Science will rely heavily on their enrichment and deepening of concepts and/or theories and methodology of Government Science.

5. RECOMMENDATION

The future needs to be academically trained in the international seminar—like this International Conference—to discuss issues and/or topics/themes of study that includes the dimensions of (a) the study of the philosophy of science and/or methodology of science of Government Science, (b) the research and/or conceptual-theoretic of Government Science, (c) the regulative-normative of Government Science and/or Governance Reform, and (d) the implementable practices of Government Science and/or Governance Reform so that crisscrossed contributory as described above can be facilitated in a more comprehensive and synergy.

The associations of academic—related professional community in the context of Government Science to better understand the substance of this paper—the need to initiate and carry out joint research—studies about what and how the *governance* are ideal and beneficial for the nation and the state of Indonesia—and so for other countries especially for countries undergoing the same national reforms—advanced and victorious in the future.

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NOTES

1. See the “*Philosophy of Science*” in <http://philosophy.bku.bk/think/sci/causation.php>, 12/10/2016 (13:27).
2. For further understanding and relating to the study of Government Science, see Pipin Hanapiah on “*Metodologi Ilmu Pemerintahan*” in the Journal of *PublicSphere*, Vol. 1 No. 1, Issue January-June 2007, p. 39-48, Bandung: Laboratory of Government Science.
3. For further understanding and relating to the study of Qualitative Research; see Bungin (2010), Creswell (2013), Marczyk (2005), and Taagepera (2000).
4. For further understanding and relating to the study of Examination of Governance Reform in the context of Responsibility in Government, see Spiro (1969).
5. For further understanding and relating to the study of Governance Reform, see Peters (2001).
6. A deeper understanding of the Development of Approach in the Study of Political Science, see Apter (1981).
7. A deeper understanding of the theoretical prediction, see Dahl (1991).

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