

# PENDEKATAN DALAM STUDI PERBANDINGAN POLITIK

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# TRENDS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS (O'NEIL, 2010:11)

- **Traditional approach:** Emphasis on describing political systems and their various institutions.
- **Behavioral revolution:** The shift from a descriptive study of politics to one that emphasizes causality, explanation, and prediction; places greater emphasis on the political behavior of individuals as opposed to larger political structures and on quantitative over qualitative methodology; modernization theory predominant.
- **Post-behavioralism:** Rejection of a grand theory of politics; criticism of modernization theory as biased and inaccurate; diversity of methods and political approaches, emphasizing such issues as gender, culture, environment, and globalization.

# MODERNIZATION THEORY

- As societies developed, they would become capitalist democracies, converging around a shared set of values and characteristics.
- The United States and other Western countries were furthest ahead on this path, and the theory assumed that all countries would eventually catch up unless “diverted” by alternative systems such as communism (as fascism had done in past).

# Normative theory

- ▶ There are two basic types of theory in political science, normative and empirical.
- ▶ Normative theory specifies how things in society *ought to be*, given a desired set of outcomes and philosophical position.
- ▶ From the Greeks and Romans to contemporary scholars such as John Rawls, normative political theorists establish frameworks for realizing the common good and address key problems of society through theoretical argumentation.
- ▶ For example, Rawls (1971) carries on the tradition of liberal contract theory found in Locke, Rousseau and Kant, by deriving principles of justice from an idealized thought experiment that involves the key concept of the 'veil of ignorance', behind which individuals are unaware of their age, class, gender, wealth, ethnic identity, etc.

# Empirical theory

- ▶ Empirical theory seeks to establish relationships between two or more concepts in an effort to explain the occurrence of observed political phenomena.
- ▶ For example, an empirical theory of social revolution may posit a series of socio-economic factors that account for revolutionary behaviour in certain types of people, which would then be tested using evidence

# Level of analysis

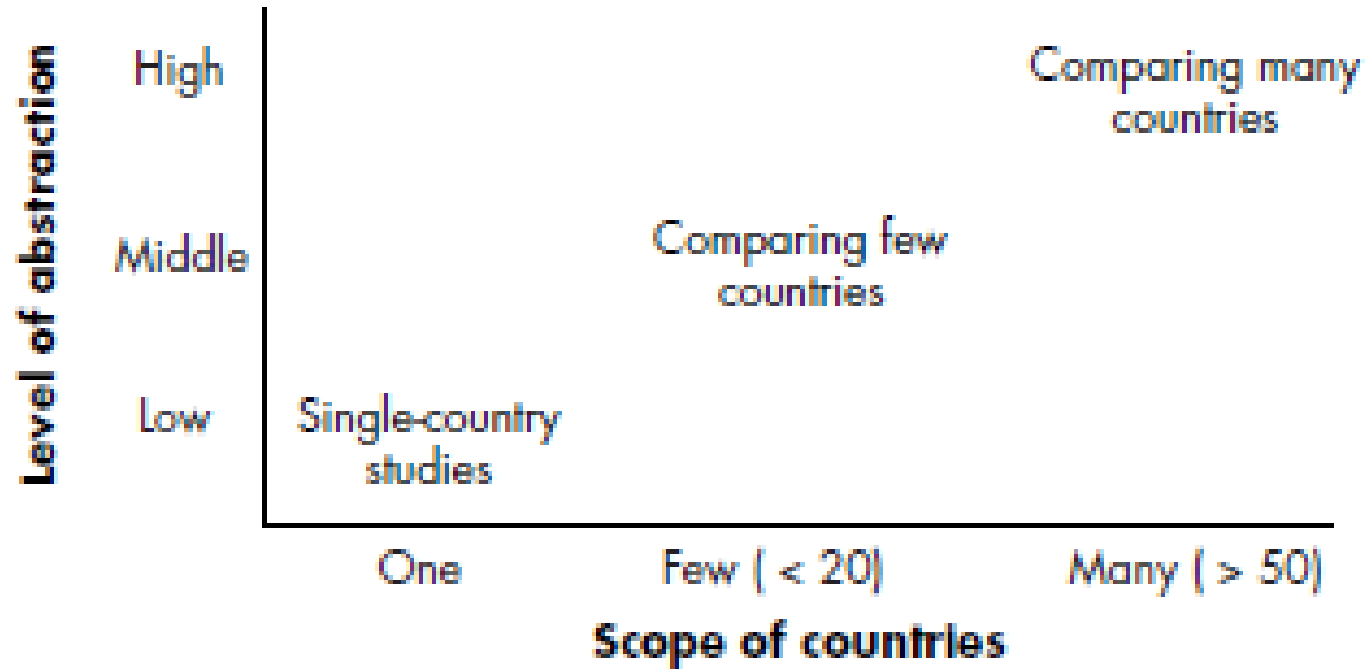
- ▶ Levels of analysis in political science are divided between the micro, or individual level, and the macro, or system level.
- ▶ Micro-political analysis examines the political activity of individuals, such as respondents in a mass survey, elite members of a political party or government, or activists in a protest movement.
- ▶ Macro-political analysis focuses on groups of individuals, structures of power, social classes, economic processes, and the interaction of nation states.
- ▶ As in other divisions in political science, there are those who believe all of politics can be explained by focusing on micro-level processes, and there are those who believe that all of politics can be explained by a focus on macro-level processes. This is sometimes called the ‘structure-agency’ problem of politics (see Hay 1995, 2002).
- ▶ Micro-analysts believe that the world of politics is shaped by the actions of ‘structureless agents’, while macro-analysts believe that that world is shaped by the unstoppable processes of ‘agentless-structures’.

▶ Landman, 2003:19

- ▶ Single country descriptions of politics in X.
- ▶ Analyses of similar processes and institutions in a limited number of countries, selected (one expects) for analytic reasons.
- ▶ Studies developing typologies or other forms of classification schemes for countries or subnational units, using the typologies both to compare groups of countries and to reveal something about the internal politics of each political system.
- ▶ Statistical or descriptive analyses of data from a subset of the world's countries, usually selected on geographical or developmental grounds, testing some hypothesis about the relationship of variables within that 'sample' of countries.
- ▶ Statistical analyses of all countries of the world attempting to develop patterns and/or test relationships across the entire range of political systems.

## TYPES OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES

# Methods of comparison

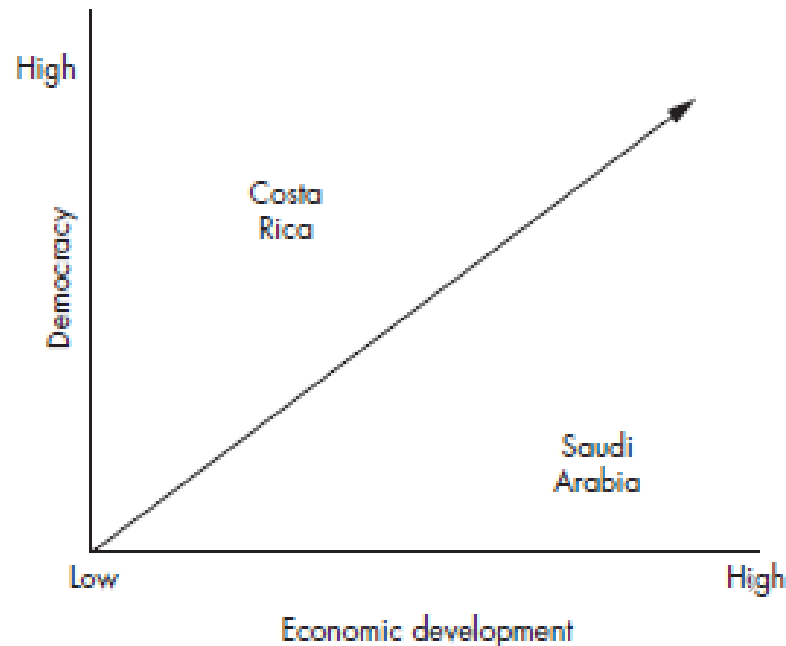


Source: Based on Sartori (1970) and Mair (1996)



# Single-country studies as comparison

- ▶ any study in which a single country forms the basic unit of analysis, but which may also be broken down into smaller units across time and space, by examining sub-national variation across states in federal countries, other administrative units in unitary systems, as well as other appropriate units of analysis, such as individuals (Landman, 2003:86).
- ▶ Example: the relationship between economic development and democracy



# Comparing few countries

- ▶ Comparing few countries involves the intentional selection of a few countries for comparison.
- ▶ This selection may involve anywhere between 2 to more than 20 countries, where the distinction between the comparison of few countries and many countries remains blurred to some degree.
- ▶ Contoh: analysis of East Asian 'tiger' economies

# Comparing many countries

- ▶ Comparing many countries most closely approximates the experimental method found in natural science.
- ▶ The large number of countries makes this method of comparison particularly suited to quantitative analysis of aggregate data collected on different measures that vary across many countries (Lijphart 1971).
- ▶ Since this method compares many countries at once, it generally requires a higher level of abstraction in its specification of concepts.
- ▶ Ada juga yang menggunakan metode kualitatif misalnya *The Clash of Civilizations* (Huntington, 1996) dan *History of Government* (Finner, 1997).

# Tugas kelompok (5 orang)

- ▶ Silahkan berikan contoh kasus untuk single country analysis, few countries and many countries dalam studi perbandingan politik!
- ▶ Dikumpulkan

TERIMA KASIH 😊