

Apa yang kita pelajari dalam Perbandingan Politik?

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What is comparative politics?

- **Politics** is often defined as **the struggle** in any group for **power** that will give one or more persons the **ability to make decisions** for the larger group (O'Neil, 2010:2).
- Politics is **the struggle for the authority** to make **decisions** that will **affect the public** as a whole (O'Neil, 2010:3).
- It is therefore hard to separate the idea of politics from the idea of **power**, which is often defined as **the ability to influence or impose one's will on others** (O'Neil, 2010:3).
- Politics is thus about the **competition for public power**.



Pengertian *Comparative Politics*

***Comparative politics** is a subfield within the academic discipline of political science as well as a method or approach to the study of politics includes that compares the struggle for power across countries (Kesselman, Krieger, dan Joseph, 2009; O'Neil, 2010).*

*The **subject matter** of comparative politics is the domestic politics of countries or peoples (Kesselman, Krieger, dan Joseph, 2009).*

*The **comparative approach principally** analyzes similarities and differences among countries by focusing on selected **institutions** and **processes** (Kesselman, Krieger, dan Joseph, 2009).*

Contoh **government institutions** seperti legislatif, executive, yudikatif, partai politik, dsb.

Contoh **proses politik maupun policies**, yaitu, system pengambilan keputusan, kebijakan Pendidikan, dsb.

Apa yang menjadi kajian?



Pentingnya Institusi



Pentingnya sejarah




Landasan sosial dan ekonomi politik



Pentingnya politik

Newton dan Deth, 2016

Institution (Lembaga)



Institutions – organizations or activities that are self-perpetuating and valued for their own sake (O’Neil, 2010:2).

Institutions play an important role in defining and shaping what is possible and probable in political life by laying out the rules, norms, and structures through which we operate (O’Neil, 2010:2).

Institusi – struktur pemerintahan yang membedakan system federasi dan kesatuan, system presidensial dan parlementer, system pluralis dan korporatis, dst (Newton dan Deth, 2016:11).

Bagaimana cara kita membandingkan?

- Why have politics in some countries resulted in power being more dispersed among the people while in other societies power is concentrated in the hands of a few?
- How come South Korea is democratic while North Korea is not?

Metode perbandingan politik

How to compare?

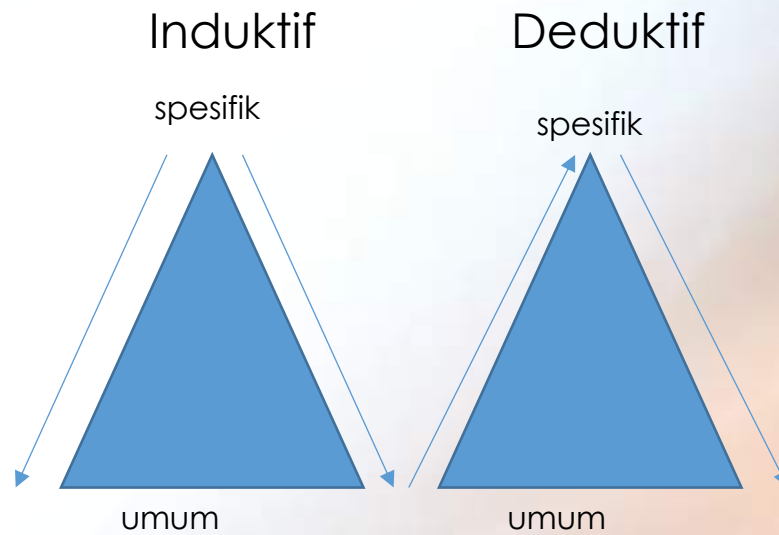
Inductive
reasoning

- we go from studying a case to generating a hypothesis.

Deductive
reasoning

- starting with a puzzle and from there generating some hypothesis about cause and effect which will then be tested against a number of cases.

Penalaran



Contoh inductive reasoning

- We might study North Korea and perhaps conclude that the use of nationalism by those in power has been central to the persistence of authoritarian (nondemocratic) rule.
- In so concluding, we might suggest that future studies look at this relationship between nationalism and authoritarianism in other countries around the world.

Perbedaan antara inductive dan deductive reasoning

- Whereas inductive reasoning starts with the evidence as a way to uncover a hypothesis, deductive reasoning starts with the hypothesis and then seeks out the evidence.
- To contrast, whereas in our example of inductive reasoning we started with a case study of North Korea and ended with some generalization about nationalism to test across other cases, in deductive reasoning we would start with our hypothesis about nationalism and then test that hypothesis by looking at a number of countries. By carrying out such studies, we may find a **correlation**, or apparent association, between certain factors or variables.

Mengapa perlu perbandingan politik? (Newton dan Deth, 2016)

Memahami
negara kita
sendiri

Memahami
negara lain

Menyusun
generalisasi
yang valid

Quantitative Method vs. Qualitative Method

Quantitative

- Gathering of statistical data across a large number of countries in order to look for correlations and test hypotheses about cause and effect.

Qualitative

Mastery of a limited number of cases through the detailed study of their history, language, and culture.

Major Thinkers in Comparative Politics

Aristotle (384–322 B.C.E.)

First separated the study of politics from that of philosophy; used comparative method to study Greek city-states; in *The Politics*, conceived of an empirical study of politics with a practical purpose.

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527)

Often cited as first modern political scientist because of his emphasis on statecraft and empirical knowledge; analyzed different political systems, believing the findings could be applied by statesmen; discussed his theories in *The Prince*.

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

Developed the notion of a “social contract,” whereby people surrender certain liberties in favor of order; advocated a powerful state in *Leviathan*.

John Locke (1632–1704)

Argued that private property is essential to individual freedom and prosperity; advocated a weak state in his *Two Treatises of Government*.

Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)

Studied government systems; advocated the separation of powers within government in *The Spirit of Laws*.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)

Argued that citizens’ rights are inalienable and cannot be taken away by the state; influenced the development of civil rights; discussed these ideas in *The Social Contract*.

Karl Marx (1818–1883)

Elaborated a theory of economic development and inequality in his book *Das Kapital*; predicted the eventual collapse of capitalism and democracy.

Max Weber (1864–1920)

Wrote widely on such topics as bureaucracy, forms of authority, and the impact of culture on economic and political development; developed many of these themes in *Economy and Society*.

Referensi

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- Patrick H. O'Neil, Essentials of Comparative Politics, 3rd edn, Norton & Company, New York, 2010.

TERIMA KASIH 😊