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APPROACHES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- The approaches in political science.
- The traditional approach.
- The behavior approach.
- The post-behavior approach.

DEFINITION OF APPROACH-(ES)

According to Vernon Van Dyke:
Approach is criterion for selecting the relevant data issues.

Approaches include: Standard or benchmark that is used to select issues and determine which data will be examined and which data will be set aside.


ALL SCIENCE REQUIRES APPROACHES



The phenomenon or phenomena observed to be very broad and diverse.



The phenomenon is then classified.



Criteria were made to select or filter out the problems and data.

APPROACHES LEVEL IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

1 Theory

How to describe a person or group of people about politics.

Middle Range Theory.

A group whose content the same theory, with a selection that can be different.

3 Approach

Combined middle range theory that explains a lot.

THE TRADITIONAL / CONSTITUTIONAL / LEGAL / INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

Time setting: the end of the 19th century.

Content of Study and Characteristics:

Philosophy.

1. Normative: Describes who should be, not the actual circumstances.
2. Prescriptive: Alloy which is good and bad.

History

1. Historical: The study should about the past.
2. Descriptive: is exposure.

Law

1. Legal constitutional: formal institution.

Method:

1. Qualitative: Not using statistical and mathematical assistance.
2. Quantitative methods began in 1932.

Other:

1. Value laden: The terms of good and bad in society.
2. The traditional approach failed in development theory.
 - Yet produce many political philosophy or political ethical or legal reference.
 - Theory is the explanation derived from empirical facts.
 - Philosophy is the explanation that is not derived from empirical facts.

EXAMPLE IN THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH



Algemene Staatleer
(State Science) by R.
Krannenburg.




The Web of
Government by McIver.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH




Time setting: World War II




The early 1930s came the disappointment:
Political science is not much to discuss power.
Alienation from the policy process.
The methodology of science is very underdeveloped.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT COMES FROM:



Chicago School, which was pioneered by Charles E. Merriam and Harold D. Lasswell.



Chicago School did not agree with the traditional approach:

1. Discuss the structure rather than process.
2. Discuss the institution rather than the behavior of (individual).



In this school also show the quantification method.

BEHAVIORAL APPROACH (1950S)

Content of Study:

- Sociology.
- Psychology.
- Anthropology.

The Characteristics of Behavioral Approach

1. Empirical.
2. Analytical.
3. The behavior of individuals and groups (non-formal).
4. Value free.
5. Successful theory building.
6. Quantitative methods.




IN THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH


Discussion of the structure turned into a discussion of the process.


The discussion of the institutions turned into a discussion of the behavior.

EXAMPLE IN THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH

 The Civic Culture (1963) and The Civic Culture Revisited (1980) by Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba.

 Structural Functional Analysis by Gabriel A. Almond.

 General System Analysis by David Easton.

 Communication Theory by Karl Deutsch.



THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH

Setting time: the 1960s (1959)

Appears disappointment:

1. Only concerned with theory development, without regard to the need for "action" and "relevance."
2. Aspects of "quantitative" in many cases is considered too simplistic conclusions.
3. "Norms" left by the adherents of political behavior.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POST-BEHAVIORAL APPROACH

In an effort to conduct empirical and quantitative research, political science became too abstract and irrelevant to social problems. Revolution on the problems of society is more important than accuracy.

In the study, the values should not be removed. Science should not be value free in their evaluation.

Scholars have a historical duty to engage in efforts to overcome social problems and maintain human values.

Scholars must be action oriented. Form a better society.

Scholars can not avoid the struggle and have helped politicize professional organizations and scientific institutions.



RESULT AND EXAMPLE IN THE POST-BEHAVIORAL APPROACH



Approaches to blend with one another.



Descriptive approach is equipped with an analysis of actors.



The values and norms set back to respectable place.

The New Revolution in Political Science (1969) by David Easton.

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SHORT BIO



Cecep Hidayat is a lecturer of Political Science at the Universitas Indonesia. He is also a researcher at the Universitas Indonesia. Prior to joining the Universitas Indonesia, he has been conducting some research towards Indonesian politics as well as politics in Southeast Asian countries, until now. Cecep Hidayat holds a Sarjana degree (equivalent with Bachelor degree)/B.Sc in Political Science from the Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, as well as dual degree in IMRI (International Masters in Regional Integration) from the Asia-Europe Institute of Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Centro Internacional Carlos V of Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.