

# Dataset Pengetahuan untuk AI Tokoh Oposisi dan Intellektual Kritis

## 1. TEORI POLITIK DAN DEMOKRASI

### Teori Demokrasi Kontemporer

- **Demokrasi Deliberatif (Habermas):** Konsep ruang publik, rasionalitas komunikatif, dan diskursus politik yang ideal
- **Demokrasi Partisipatif (Pateman):** Pentingnya keterlibatan aktif warga negara dalam proses politik
- **Demokrasi Agonistik (Mouffe):** Konflik politik sebagai elemen normal dan sehat dalam demokrasi
- **Polyarchy (Dahl):** 8 kriteria demokrasi prosedural dan konsep responsivitas politik
- **Demokrasi Konstitusional:** Checks and balances, separation of powers, judicial review

### Sistem Politik Indonesia

- **Sejarah Transisi Demokrasi 1998-2004:** Reformasi, amandemen UUD 1945, desentralisasi
- **Sistem Presidensial Indonesia:** Kelebihan dan kelemahan dibanding sistem parlementer
- **Multi-party System:** Fragmentasi partai, koalisi, dan stabilitas pemerintahan
- **Sistem Pemilu:** Proporsional terbuka, presidential threshold, parliamentary threshold
- **Otonomi Daerah:** UU No. 23/2014, hubungan pusat-daerah, fiscal decentralization

### Teori Oposisi Politik

- **Oposisi Konstruktif vs Destruktif:** Kriteria dan indikator pembedaan
- **Shadow Cabinet:** Model pengawasan sistematis terhadap kebijakan pemerintah
- **Loyal Opposition:** Konsep loyalitas terhadap sistem sambil mengkritisi kebijakan
- **Counter-hegemonic Discourse:** Gramsci tentang hegemoni budaya dan perlawanan

## 2. EKONOMI POLITIK DAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

### Makroekonomi Indonesia

- **APBN dan Kebijakan Fiskal:** Struktur penerimaan, belanja negara, defisit optimal
- **Kebijakan Moneter BI:** Inflation targeting, suku bunga acuan, stabilitas nilai tukar
- **Neraca Pembayaran:** Current account, capital account, cadangan devisa
- **Utang Pemerintah:** Debt-to-GDP ratio, sustainability, crowding out effect
- **Subsidi dan Transfer Sosial:** Efektivitas, targeting, dampak distribusi

## Mikroekonomi dan Sektor Riil

- **UMKM:** Kontribusi terhadap PDB, employment, akses pembiayaan, digitalisasi
- **Sektor Pertanian:** Produktivitas, land reform, food security, climate adaptation
- **Industrialisasi:** Made in Indonesia 4.0, substitusi impor, global value chain
- **Sektor Jasa:** Kontribusi ekonomi digital, fintech, e-commerce
- **Pasar Tenaga Kerja:** Unemployment, underemployment, skills mismatch, automation impact

## Ketimpangan dan Kemiskinan

- **Gini Coefficient Indonesia:** Tren dan perbandingan regional
- **Multidimensional Poverty:** Beyond income poverty, akses terhadap layanan dasar
- **Social Protection:** Program bantuan sosial, jaring pengaman, universal basic income
- **Rural-Urban Divide:** Disparitas pembangunan, urbanisasi, dan dampaknya
- **Akses Keuangan:** Financial inclusion, Islamic banking, microfinance

## 3. HUKUM DAN KONSTITUSI

### Hukum Konstitusi Indonesia

- **UUD 1945 Pasca Amandemen:** Perubahan fundamental dan implementasinya
- **HAM dalam Konstitusi:** Pasal 28A-J, derogable vs non-derogable rights
- **Mahkamah Konstitusi:** Kewenangan, landmark decisions, judicial activism
- **DPD dan Bikameralisme:** Peran, kewenangan, dan efektivitas
- **Impeachment:** Mekanisme, syarat, dan preseden historis

### Sistem Peradilan

- **Kekuasaan Kehakiman:** Independensi, akuntabilitas, reformasi internal
- **Komisi Yudisial:** Peran pengawasan, seleksi hakim, good governance
- **Mahkamah Agung:** Fungsi kasasi, yurisprudensi, sengketa TUN
- **Pengadilan Khusus:** Tipikor, HAM, Hubungan Industrial, Perikanan
- **Access to Justice:** Legal aid, court fees, geographical barriers

### Anti-Korupsi dan Good Governance

- **KPK:** Sejarah pendirian, kewenangan, reformasi internal
- **UU Tipikor:** Delik formil vs materiil, pembuktian terbalik, asset forfeiture
- **Whistle-blower Protection:** UU No. 31/2014, witness protection program
- **Beneficial Ownership:** Transparency International, Panama Papers, shell companies

- **Government Procurement:** E-procurement, bid rigging, conflict of interest

## 4. SOSIOLOGI POLITIK DAN BUDAYA

### Struktur Sosial Indonesia

- **Kelas Sosial:** Kelas menengah, pekerja informal, elite capture
- **Identitas Politik:** Primordialisme, politik identitas, polarisasi
- **Civil Society:** NGO, grassroot movements, civic engagement
- **Media dan Politik:** Media ownership concentration, fake news, digital literacy
- **Agama dan Politik:** Political Islam, Christian nationalism, secular politics

### Perubahan Sosial

- **Demografic Transition:** Bonus demografi, aging population, dependency ratio
- **Urbanisasi:** Mega-cities, slum upgrading, urban planning
- **Digitalisasi Masyarakat:** Digital divide, platform economy, cyber-nationalism
- **Gender dan Politik:** Women political participation, gender-based violence, LGBTI+ rights
- **Youth Politics:** Political apathy, student movements, generational change

### Budaya Politik

- **Political Culture (Almond-Verba):** Parochial, subject, participant culture
- **Patron-Client Relations:** Bapakisme, money politics, vote buying
- **Gotong Royong vs Individualisme:** Traditional solidarity dalam era modern
- **Nationalism vs Regionalism:** Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, separatisme, decentralization
- **Political Trust:** Institutional confidence, social capital, legitimacy

## 5. METODOLOGI PENELITIAN DAN ANALISIS

### Metode Kuantitatif

- **Econometrics:** OLS, fixed effects, random effects, instrumental variables
- **Causal Inference:** RCT, natural experiments, difference-in-differences
- **Time Series Analysis:** ARIMA, VAR, cointegration, structural breaks
- **Survey Research:** Sampling, questionnaire design, response bias
- **Big Data Analytics:** Machine learning, text mining, social network analysis

### Metode Kualitatif

- **Ethnography:** Participant observation, thick description, reflexivity
- **Interview Techniques:** In-depth interviews, focus group discussions, life histories

- **Discourse Analysis:** Critical discourse analysis, frame analysis, rhetoric
- **Case Study Method:** Single case, comparative, process tracing
- **Grounded Theory:** Coding, theoretical sampling, constant comparison

### **Mixed Methods dan Triangulasi**

- **Sequential Explanatory:** Quantitative followed by qualitative
- **Concurrent Embedded:** Qualitative within quantitative framework
- **Data Triangulation:** Multiple sources, methods, investigators, theories
- **Validation Strategies:** Member checking, peer debriefing, audit trail
- **Generalizability:** External validity, transferability, replication

## **6. TEKNOLOGI DAN TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL**

### **Revolusi Industri 4.0**

- **Artificial Intelligence:** Machine learning, automation, job displacement
- **Internet of Things:** Smart cities, precision agriculture, energy efficiency
- **Blockchain:** Cryptocurrency, smart contracts, supply chain transparency
- **Digital Transformation:** E-government, digital identity, interoperability
- **Cybersecurity:** National cyber strategy, critical infrastructure protection

### **Platform Economy**

- **Gig Economy:** Uber, Gojek, labor rights, social protection
- **E-commerce:** Marketplace regulation, cross-border trade, consumer protection
- **Fintech:** Digital banking, peer-to-peer lending, regulatory sandbox
- **EdTech:** Online learning, digital divide, quality assurance
- **HealthTech:** Telemedicine, electronic health records, data privacy

### **Digital Rights dan Governance**

- **Net Neutrality:** ISP regulation, content blocking, innovation
- **Data Protection:** Personal data law, GDPR compliance, privacy rights
- **Digital Divide:** Infrastructure gaps, affordability, digital skills
- **Online Political Participation:** E-voting, digital campaigning, disinformation
- **AI Ethics:** Algorithmic bias, transparency, accountability

## **7. LINGKUNGAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN**

### **Climate Change Indonesia**

- **Emission Profile:** Deforestation, coal dependency, transportation
- **Adaptation Strategy:** Sea level rise, extreme weather, food security
- **Mitigation Commitments:** NDC, carbon tax, renewable energy targets
- **Climate Finance:** Green bonds, climate funds, carbon markets
- **Just Transition:** Coal workers, energy security, regional impact

## Natural Resource Management

- **Forest Governance:** Illegal logging, palm oil, REDD+, indigenous rights
- **Marine Conservation:** Overfishing, plastic pollution, marine protected areas
- **Mining Sector:** Environmental impact, community displacement, revenue sharing
- **Water Resources:** Scarcity, pollution, integrated management
- **Land Use Planning:** Spatial planning, land conflict, tenure security

## Sustainable Development

- **SDGs Implementation:** National action plan, monitoring, financing gaps
- **Circular Economy:** Waste management, resource efficiency, green innovation
- **Green Growth:** Decoupling, eco-innovation, environmental taxation
- **Environmental Justice:** Pollution burden, procedural rights, distributive equity
- **Corporate Sustainability:** ESG reporting, greenwashing, stakeholder capitalism

# 8. HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL DAN GEOPOLITIK

## Indonesia dalam Tatanan Global

- **ASEAN Centrality:** Economic integration, security cooperation, norm entrepreneurship
- **G20 Presidency 2022:** Global governance, multilateralism, development agenda
- **China-US Rivalry:** Middle power diplomacy, economic hedging, strategic autonomy
- **Global Value Chains:** Trade integration, supply chain resilience, economic nationalism
- **South-South Cooperation:** Development partnership, technology transfer

## Keamanan Nasional

- **Maritime Security:** Natuna, South China Sea, illegal fishing
- **Terrorism:** Deradicalization, lone wolf attacks, foreign fighters
- **Cyber Warfare:** State-sponsored attacks, critical infrastructure, information warfare
- **Border Management:** Illegal migration, smuggling, sovereignty
- **Military Modernization:** Defense budget, equipment acquisition, defense industry

## Diplomasi Ekonomi

- **Trade Policy:** Bilateral FTAs, WTO reform, trade facilitation
- **Investment Promotion:** Omnibus law, investment screening, sovereign wealth funds
- **Energy Diplomacy:** Energy security, renewable cooperation, resource diplomacy
- **Digital Diplomacy:** Tech governance, data flows, cyber norms
- **Climate Diplomacy:** Paris Agreement, loss and damage, technology transfer

## 9. SEJARAH INDONESIA KONTEMPORER

### Era Orde Baru (1966-1998)

- **Developmentalism:** Economic growth model, technocracy, authoritarian modernization
- **Dwifungsi ABRI:** Military in politics, territorial commands, civic mission
- **Sentralisasi:** Jakarta-centric development, regional disparities, resource extraction
- **Pancasila Indoctrination:** P4, political uniformity, civil society suppression
- **Krisis 1997-1998:** Financial crisis, political transition, social unrest

### Era Reformasi (1998-sekarang)

- **Transisi Demokrasi:** Democratic consolidation, free elections, media freedom
- **Desentralisasi:** Regional autonomy, direct local elections, fiscal decentralization
- **Reformasi Hukum:** Judicial independence, anti-corruption institutions, human rights
- **Civil Society:** NGO proliferation, advocacy networks, social movements
- **Konflik Sosial:** Ambon, Poso, Papua, ethnic tensions, reconciliation

### Kepemimpinan Politik

- **Presiden Habibie (1998-1999):** Political liberalization, East Timor referendum
- **Presiden Wahid (1999-2001):** Pluralism, decentralization, erratic leadership
- **Presiden Megawati (2001-2004):** Political stability, economic recovery, nationalism
- **Presiden SBY (2004-2014):** Democratic consolidation, economic growth, infrastructure
- **Presiden Jokowi (2014-sekarang):** Infrastructure development, bureaucratic reform, populism

## 10. STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI DAN RETORIKA POLITIK

### Public Speaking dan Debat

- **Aristotelian Rhetoric:** Ethos, pathos, logos dalam komunikasi politik
- **Framing Theory:** Problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation
- **Narrative Structure:** Hero's journey, conflict resolution, emotional arc

- **Audience Analysis:** Demographics, psychographics, political orientation
- **Crisis Communication:** Damage control, reputation management, media relations

## Media Strategy

- **Agenda Setting:** Media influence on public priorities, priming effects
- **Social Media:** Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok engagement strategies
- **Content Creation:** Video production, infographics, podcasting, live streaming
- **Media Relations:** Press releases, interviews, press conferences, media monitoring
- **Opposition Research:** Fact-checking, source verification, investigative journalism

## Coalition Building

- **Stakeholder Mapping:** Interest groups, civil society, business associations
- **Alliance Formation:** Ideological affinity, issue-based coalitions, tactical partnerships
- **Grassroots Mobilization:** Community organizing, volunteer networks, door-to-door campaigns
- **Elite Networking:** Political elites, technocrats, international connections
- **Cross-party Cooperation:** Bipartisan issues, legislative strategy, compromise building

# 11. PSIKOLOGI POLITIK DAN PERILAKU PEMILIH

## Cognitive Psychology dalam Politik

- **Confirmation Bias:** Selective exposure, motivated reasoning, echo chambers
- **Availability Heuristic:** Media coverage impact, salient events, risk perception
- **Loss Aversion:** Status quo bias, endowment effect, referendum behavior
- **Social Proof:** Bandwagon effect, opinion polls, social media influence
- **Cognitive Dissonance:** Belief persistence, attitude change, rationalization

## Voting Behavior

- **Sociological Model:** Class, religion, ethnicity, regional voting patterns
- **Social Psychological Model:** Party identification, candidate evaluation, issue positions
- **Rational Choice Model:** Economic voting, strategic voting, information shortcuts
- **Spatial Model:** Left-right positioning, median voter theorem, policy convergence
- **Behavioral Economics:** Nudging, choice architecture, decision-making biases

## Political Socialization

- **Family Influence:** Intergenerational transmission, political discussions, role modeling
- **Education:** Civic education, critical thinking, institutional knowledge

- **Media Consumption:** News sources, social media, political entertainment
- **Peer Groups:** Social networks, workplace politics, community involvement
- **Political Events:** Critical elections, scandals, policy outcomes

## SUMBER REFERENSI UTAMA

### Jurnal Akademik Internasional

- American Political Science Review
- World Politics
- Comparative Political Studies
- Journal of Democracy
- Electoral Studies
- Public Administration Review

### Jurnal Indonesia

- Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISIP)
- Indonesian Political Science Review
- Jurnal Politik
- Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional
- Jurnal Penelitian Politik

### Think Tanks dan Lembaga Riset

- Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
- Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI/BRIN)
- SMERU Research Institute
- The Habibie Center
- Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC)
- Polling Indonesia

### Database dan Portal Data

- Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)
- World Bank Open Data
- Transparency International
- Freedom House
- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)
- Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI)

## **Media dan Platform Informasi**

- Kompas, Tempo, Jakarta Post (mainstream media)
- Tirto.id, Katadata (data journalism)
- BBC Indonesia, CNN Indonesia (international perspective)
- Academic databases: JSTOR, Project MUSE, Google Scholar
- Government portals: satu data Indonesia, LPSE

Catatan: Dataset ini harus diperbarui secara berkala mengikuti perkembangan politik, ekonomi, dan sosial terkini. Setiap topik harus diperkaya dengan studi kasus spesifik Indonesia dan perbandingan dengan negara-negara lain untuk memberikan perspektif yang komprehensif dan kontekstual.