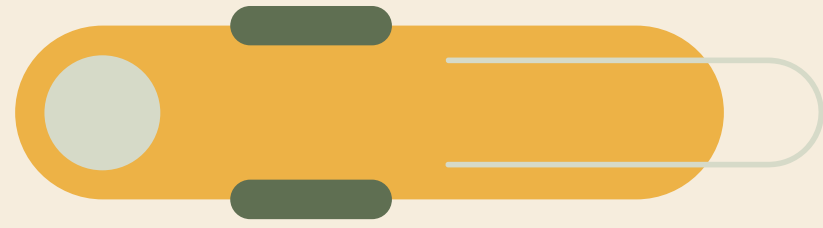# MENELITI DARI NOL: MENEMUKAN FENOMENA DAN MERANCANG PROPOSAL PENELITIAN

Arie Purwanto & Windawaty Pangaribuan - Study Buddy

24 April 2025

AGENDA

STRUKTUR PROPOSAL

1 **Judul**
Deskriptif dan mewakili penelitian

2 **Abstrak**
Opsional, tapi lebih baik ada

3 **Pendahuluan**
Latar belakang dan konteks penelitian

4 **Penelitian Sebelumnya**
Apa yang akan dikembangkan

5 **Metodologi**
Desain penelitian

6 **Hasil dan Kontribusi**
Kontribusi terhadap teori dan praktik
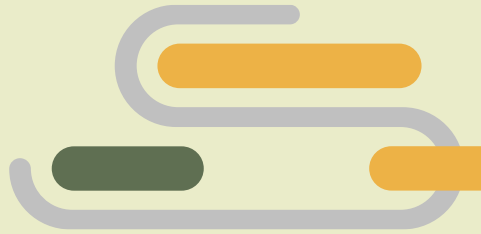
7 **Rencana Penelitian**
Linimasa pelaksanaan penelitian

8 **Referensi**
Daftar sitasi konsisten (APA, MLA)

KRITERIA PROPOSAL

Masalah Penelitian (Research Phenomenon & Problem)

Jelas dan signifikan

Reviu Literatur

Paham gap dan penelitian terkini

Kontribusi

Kontribusi akademis dan praktis

Metodologi

Realistis

Struktur Proposal

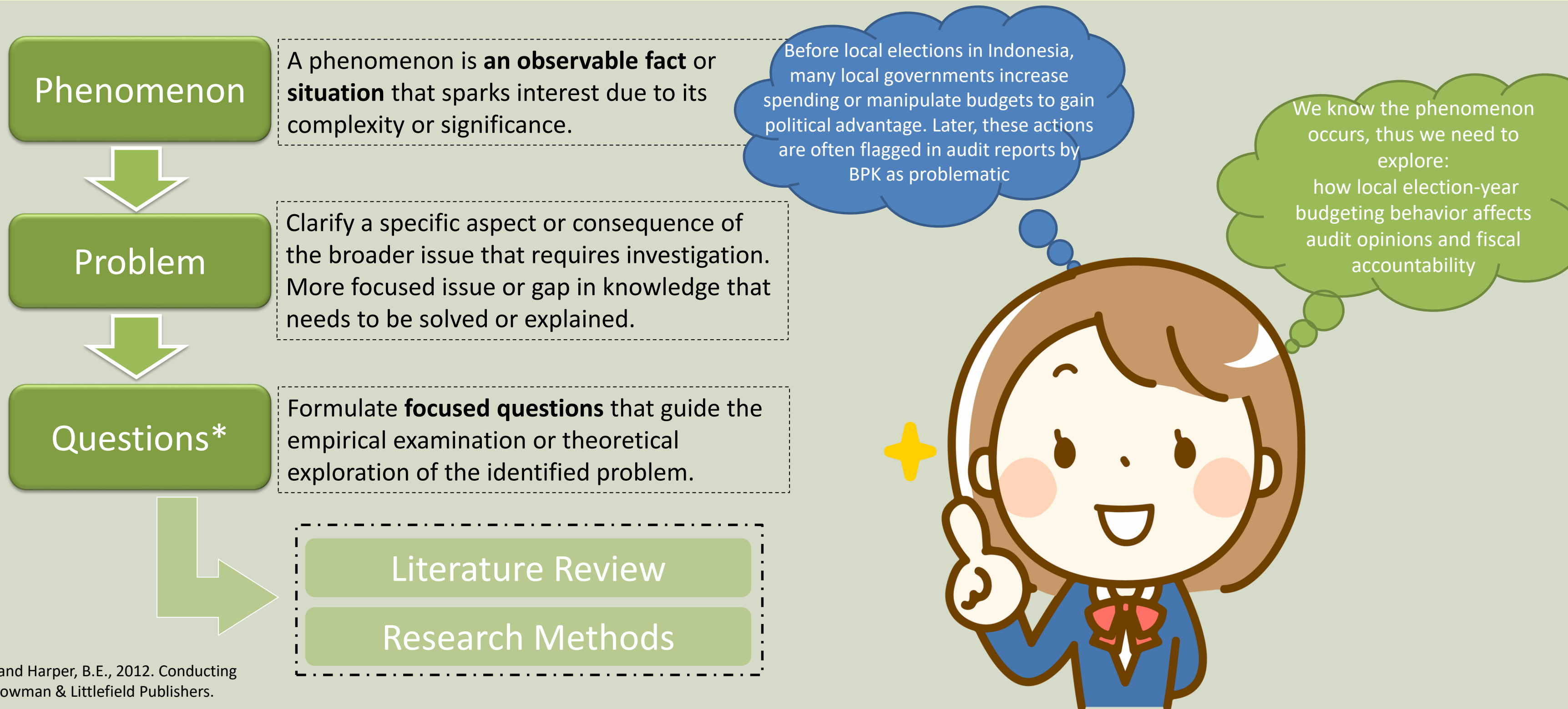Mudah dipahami dan logis mengalir

Rencana Penelitian

Realistis, terstruktur, dan sesuai budget

RESEARCH PHENOMENON & PROBLEM

Phenomenon

A phenomenon is **an observable fact** or **situation** that sparks interest due to its complexity or significance.

Problem

Clarify a specific aspect or consequence of the broader issue that requires investigation. More focused issue or gap in knowledge that needs to be solved or explained.

Questions*

Formulate **focused questions** that guide the empirical examination or theoretical exploration of the identified problem.

Literature Review

Research Methods

Before local elections in Indonesia, many local governments increase spending or manipulate budgets to gain political advantage. Later, these actions are often flagged in audit reports by BPK as problematic

We know the phenomenon occurs, thus we need to explore:
how local election-year budgeting behavior affects audit opinions and fiscal accountability

Source: Tuckman, B.W. and Harper, B.E., 2012. Conducting educational research. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

RESEARCH PHENOMENON & PROBLEM

Fenomena

Pemerintah di berbagai belahan dunia berlomba membuka data pada berbagai bidang dan menyediakannya untuk publik di Internet (*open government data*). Siapa pun yang memiliki akses internet dapat mengunduh dan mengolah data untuk berbagai kepentingan.

Permasalahan

Masyarakat bisa menggunakan data terbuka pemerintah untuk menjawab permasalahan sosial. Namun, apakah masyarakat termotivasi untuk melakukan hal tersebut? Apabila iya, apa yang memotivasi mereka, dan apa yang bisa pemerintah lakukan supaya masyarakat berpartisipasi?

REVIU LITERATUR

Focus Area

Hubungkan dengan RQs

Each RQ should point to a key thematic area that your LR needs to explore

Isu Terkini

Identifikasi peneliti dan artikel yang jadi pusat atensi.

Identifikasi perdebatan utama dalam literatur.

Gap

Identifikasi gap penelitian dalam literatur.

REVIU LITERATUR

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Political budgeting patterns
2. Impact on Audit Findings
3. Fiscal Accountability implications

LR FOCUS AREA

1. Political budget cycles (PBC), election-year fiscal behavior
2. Audit opinion determinants, audit quality in political settings
3. Public financial management (PFM), transparency, governance frameworks

REVIU LITERATUR

Engagement	Open Government Data
Engag* (engage, engaging, engagement)	Open government data
Participat* (participate, participating, participation)	Public sector information
Involv* (involve, involves, involving, involvement)	Open data
Accept* (accept, accepting, acceptance)	Public data
Adopt* (adopt, adopting, adoption)	Public government data
Use, usage, using	Open public sector data
	Open public data
	Big open data
	Big open public sector data
	Open public sector information
	Open government information

1. In which contexts did previous research investigate citizen engagement with OGD?
2. What are the capabilities and roles of citizens who engage with OGD according to previous research?
3. What types of OGD citizen engagement are investigated by previous research?
4. What are the theories and theoretical models that have been indicated (e.g., developed, used, tested, or applied) in previous research concerning citizen engagement with OGD?
5. What factors drive individual citizens to engage with OGD according to previous research?
6. What factors inhibit individual citizens from engaging with OGD according to previous research?

GAP PENELITIAN

Gap Metodologi
Kurangnya keberagaman metodologi penelitian
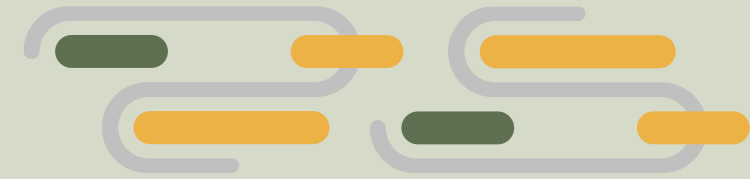
Gap Geografis
Kurangnya penelitian atau data dari wilayah geografis atau populasi tertentu.

Gap Teoritis
Kurangnya kerangka teoritis atau model konseptual untuk menjelaskan fenomena atau masalah tertentu

Gap Temporal
Kurangnya data longitudinal atau historis untuk memahami perubahan atau tren dari waktu ke waktu.

Gap Empiris
Kurangnya bukti empiris untuk mendukung atau membantah hipotesis atau teori tertentu

GAP PENELITIAN
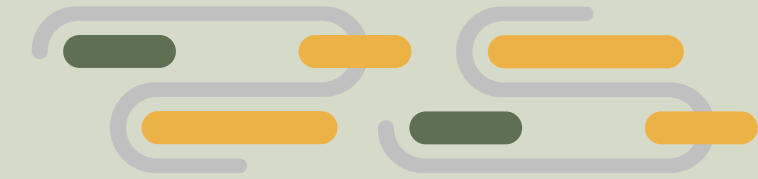
Paper Non Reviu Literatur

- Limitations
- Future Research
- Conclusion

Paper Reviu Literatur

- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Findings
- Research Agenda
- Conclusion
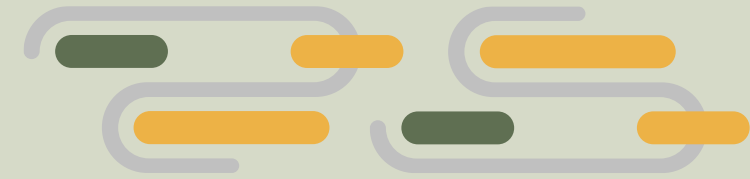
GAP PENELITIAN

Paper Non Reviu Literatur

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Paper Reviu Literatur

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- Synthesis
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- Research Agenda
- Conclusion

GAP PENELITIAN
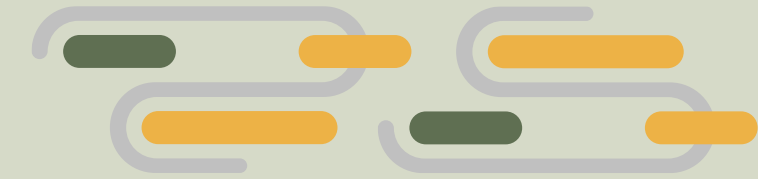
7.3. Limitations and future research

As with any research, there are several limitations to note. First, the results may differ according to the scenario. In the present study, the scenarios were chosen in line with criteria from the literature, but the participants may have had different personal experiences leading to different results. Hence, other examples within the categories should be

Artificial intelligence in public services: When and why citizens accept its usage

Tanja Sophie Gesk [a,*], Michael Leyer [a,b]
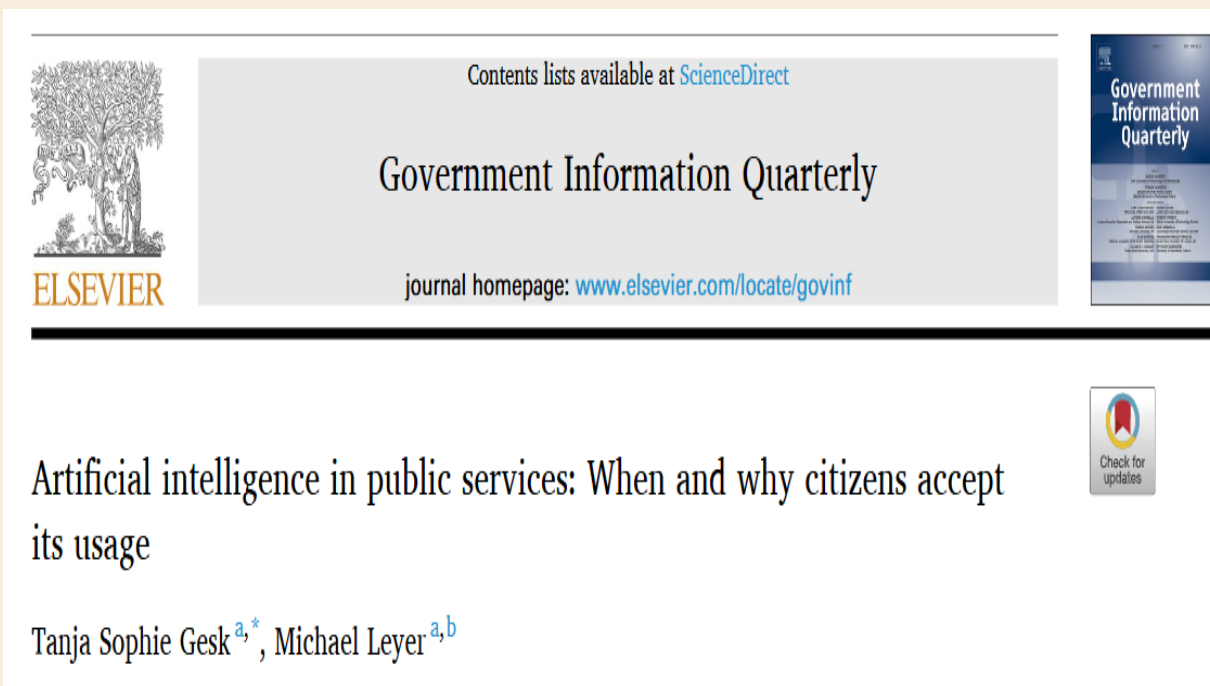
tested to increase generalizability. Second, the results may be influenced by which level of government offers the services. Hence, trust in different governmental institutions should be included in future analyses. Third, despite a careful compilation based on the literature, essential reasons for or against acceptance may be missing from this analysis, and future studies should seek to identify and include these. Fourth, the empirical data were gathered from Australian citizens using an online platform leading to a bias of a lower mean age in the sample compared to the population, but still covering a wide age range. Additionally, the sample may not be representative of citizens of other countries. Hence, the study should be repeated in other countries. Fifth, the sample is relatively young and the self-assessment of experience with AI is relatively high. It could be that this is an unrepresentative, tech-savvy sample. Sixth, the scenarios have the same output regardless of whether the AI or the human is performing the service. It can be assumed that the AI will provide faster and possibly better service than humans could. Therefore, citizens may accept public services not because of AI but despite AI. Seventh, we have not investigated acceptance in the case of human–AI collaboration. This would make it possible to investigate different levels of automation. Eighth, we focused on AI-based software that performs the same activities as humans. However, AI-based software has the potential to deliver a range of public services, including some that do not yet exist, and future research should take account of these possibilities. Ninth, the AI-based software under study was presented in an embedded form. Different results might be obtained in connection with virtual or robotic AI-based software solutions, and future research should analyze these alternatives. In addition, no further explanation was given as to whether the software used was rule-based or data-driven. This can also have a major impact on decisions. Moreover, in order to our findings, the coefficient of determination for AI in specific services is $R^2 = 0.450$ and for AI in general services is $R^2 = 0.167$, suggesting that there are other factors that influence adoption that we

have not looked at before. Further research is therefore essential to fill this knowledge gap. Furthermore, we have found that the adoption of AI in specific services can be increased if the co-determination and co-creation of individuals in (exceptional) requests is given. For this reason, deep research should take place on how these aspects can be implemented. Future research should consider the transparency of AI and individual requirements of society for AI in general services. Finally, although we focused here on citizens, other stakeholders in public services should be surveyed regarding their acceptance of AI. Services are conducted in co-creation, and thus it is important that all parties should accept the use of AI-based software.

GAP PENELITIAN
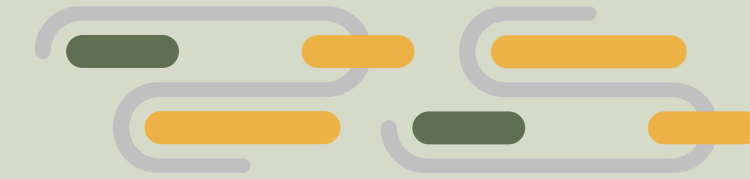
Artificial Intelligence and Business Value: a Literature Review

Ida Merete Enholm[1] · Emmanouil Papagiannidis[1] · Patrick Mikalef[1] · John Krogstie[1]

4 Synthesis of Literature Review

This section presents the findings from the systematic literature review, structured according to the thematic codes that emerged during the analysis of past studies. The findings were obtained through an analysis process following the research methodology. To be able to assess the body of knowledge on AI and business value, we differentiated between three interdependent levels, which are depicted in Fig. 2. In this organizational framework w... factors relating to the ... aspects, and environm... pact on the ability of c...

5 Research Agenda

From the synthesis in Section 4, several research gaps are identified in relation to the study of AI use in organizations. Through challenging assumptions and identifying areas where there is a significant lack of knowledge, this section aims to provide a framework for guiding future research. The goal is not to present an exhaustive list of potential research directions, but rather, to highlight some important gaps in our understanding of how AI is shaping the way organizations are conducting business and competing. We therefore define five research themes, with each presenting a number of research directions (D) that can help expand our knowledge. The research framework is presented in Fig. 3, with the themes being represented in the enumerated circles.

Enablers/inhibitors

Technological
- Data
- Technology infrastructure

Organizational
- Culture
- Top management support
- Organizational readiness
- Employee-AI trust
- AI strategy
- Compatibility

Environmental
- Ethical and moral aspects
- Regulations
- Environmental pressure

AI use
- Automation
- Augmentation

Impacts

First-order effects

Process efficiency
- Improved productivity
- Reduce or eliminate human errors
- Greater precision
- Reduce risk to human operators

Insight generation
- Decision quality
- Organizational agility

Business process transformation
- Process re-engineering
- Organizational structure redesign

Second-order effects

Operational performance
- New products/services
- Enhanced product/services

Financial performance
- Growth
- Profitability

Market-based performance
- Market effectiveness
- Customer satisfaction

Sustainability performance
- Environmental
- Social

Unintended consequences and negative impacts
- Distrust
- Corporate reputation deterioration

Fig. 2 Organizational framework of AI and business value

PERTANYAAN PENELITIAN
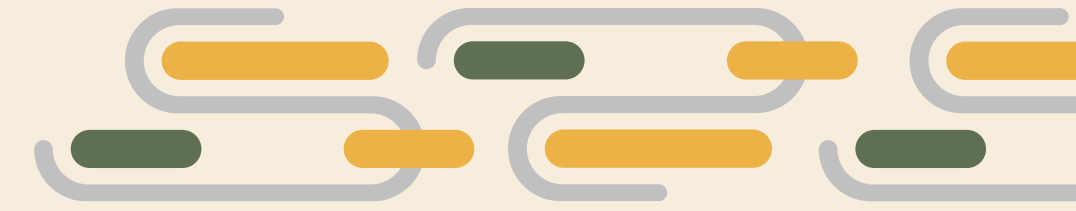
Framework **FINER*** untuk membantu memformulasikan pertanyaan penelitian
* Hulley, S. B. (2007). Designing clinical research (3rd ed). Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Feasible

Masih dalam jangkauan kemampuan peneliti, realistis, dan dapat dikelola dengan baik.

Interesting

Menarik minat untuk mengeksplorasi dan menjawab penelitian / mencari solusi.

Novel

Mengonfirmasi atau membantah temuan yang ada, mengungkap fakta baru, atau aspek baru.

Ethical

Meminimalkan risiko bagi responden, melindungi privasi, dan memberikan hak untuk menarik diri.

Relevant

Relevan secara akademis dan bagi komunitas peneliti serta muncul dari isu-isu terkini (gap dari reviu literatur).

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

- Qualitative
  - Quantitative
    - Mixed-methods
      - Case Study
        - Ethnographic
          - Discourse Analysis

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Research Question	Type of Question	Recommended Method*
What types of politically driven budget changes are made before elections?	Descriptive	Qualitative (Content Analysis, Case Study)
How do politically driven budgeting decisions affect the nature and frequency of BPK audit findings?	Causal/Explanatory	Quantitative (Panel Data Regression)
Is there a link between election years and qualified/adverse audit opinions?	Relational	Quantitative (Correlation/Regression Analysis)
What are the implications of political budget cycles for fiscal accountability and transparency?	Implication/ Perception	Mixed Methods (Quantitative + Qualitative Interviews)

*Research Methods will be another topic for next Study Buddy Program

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

RQ 1. What types of politically driven budget changes are made before elections?

Objective: to explore and interpret the forms, patterns, and meanings of **politically motivated budget changes** made by Indonesian local governments during election years, with a focus on **how traditional cultural values interact with modern public financial management standards**

Cultural Crossvergence Theory:
➤ Local leaders are caught between global norms of transparency and accountability (driven by BPK audits, Ministry of Finance regulations, and international standards)
➤ And traditional-cultural expectations rooted in collectivism, reciprocity, patronage, and moral leadership obligations.

1. The question is **exploratory and descriptive**, aiming to understand patterns and meanings of budget changes, not to quantify causal effects.

2. Quantitative approaches may detect that changes occur, **but only qualitative inquiry can uncover why they occur** from the perspective of actors embedded in cultural systems. **Crossvergence theory** calls for understanding value systems, motivations, and lived meanings—aligned with an interpretivist paradigm.

3. Indonesian local governments operate within complex layers of local norms, institutional constraints, and political traditions. A qualitative case study allows in-depth exploration of these local dynamics and variations (Yin, 2018)

Justifications
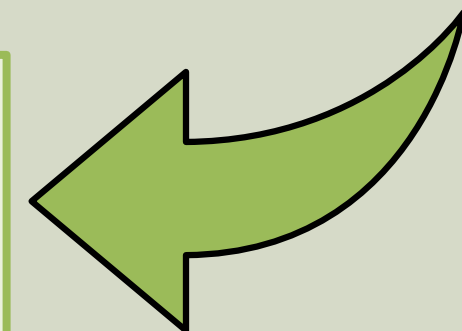
Approach   : Qualitative, interpretive

Design: Multiple Case Studies/Comparative Case Study

Units of Analysis: Local government budgeting practices during the year before local elections

Tools: Semi-structured Interviews, Content & Thematic Analysis

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

PARADIGMA

1.0 ONTOLOGY: What exists in the human world that we can acquire knowledge about?

Realism: one reality exists ←——————————→ Relativism: multiple realities exist

1.1 Naïve realism	1.2 Structural realism	1.3 Critical realism	1.4 Bounded relativism	1.5 Relativism
Reality can be understood using *appropriate* methods	Reality is *described* by scientific theory, but its underlying nature remains uncertain	Reality captured by broad *critical* examination	Mental constructions of reality are equal in space & time within boundaries (e.g., cultural, moral, cognitive)	Realities exist as multiple, intangible mental constructions; no reality beyond subjects

2.0 EPISTEMOLOGY: How do we create knowledge?

2.1 Objectivism	2.2 Constructionism*	2.3 Subjectivism
Meaning exists within an object: an objective reality exists in an object independent of the subject	Meaning created from interplay between the subject & object: subject *constructs* reality of object	Meaning exists within the subject: subject imposes meaning on an object

3.0 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE: What is the philosophical orientation of the researcher that guides their action/research?

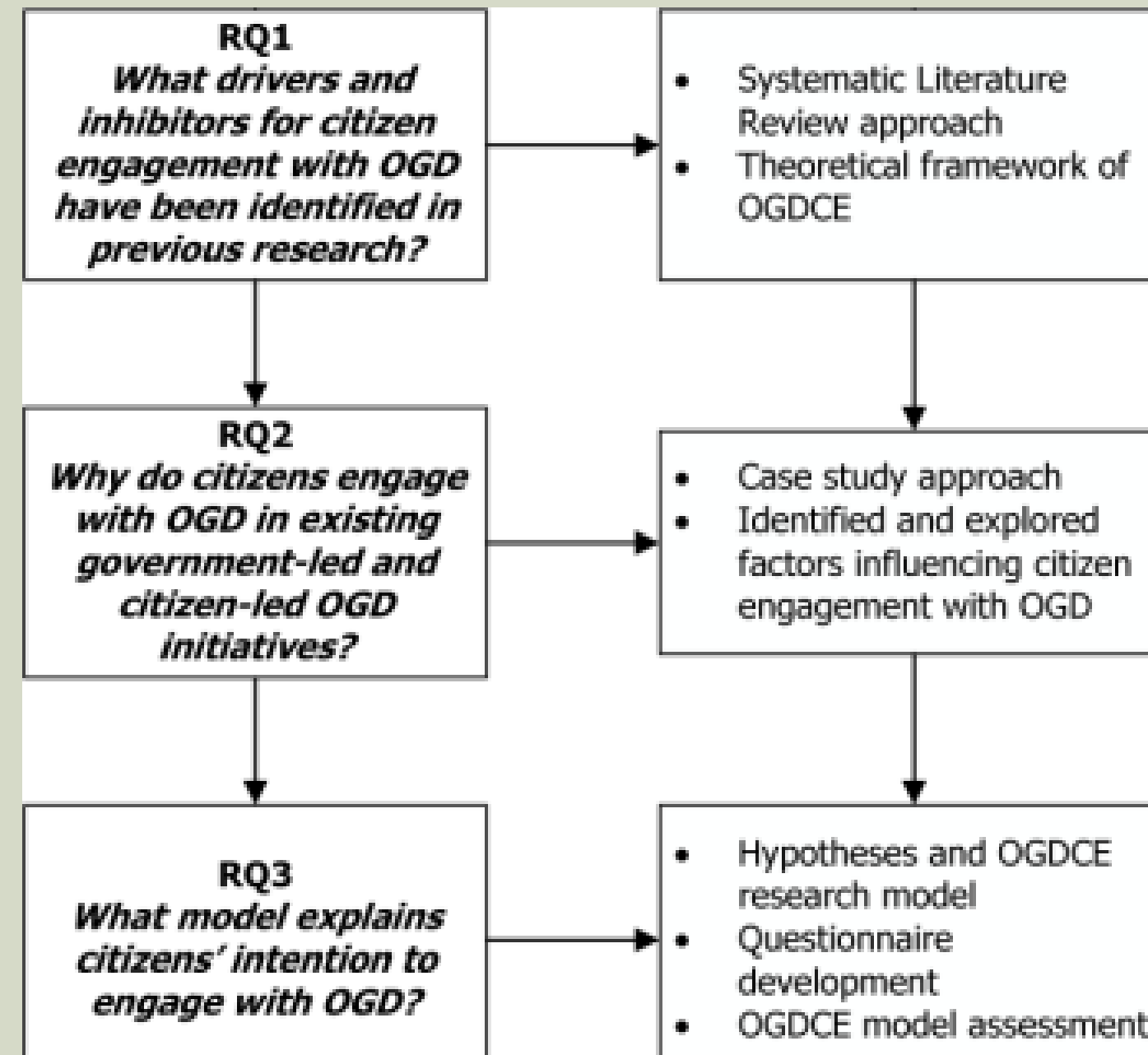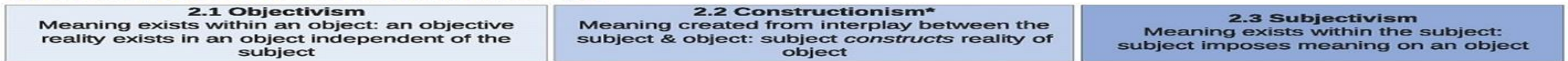Knowledge acquisition is deductive, 'value-free', generalizable ←——————→ Knowledge acquisition is inductive, value-laden, contextually unique
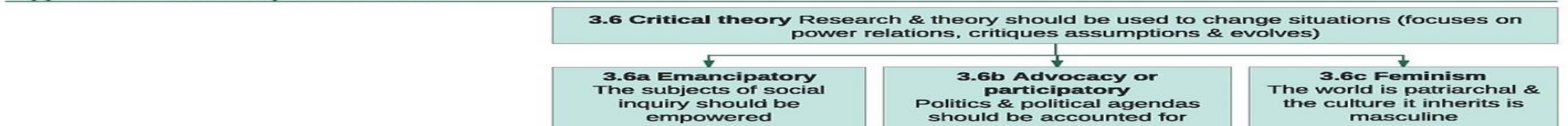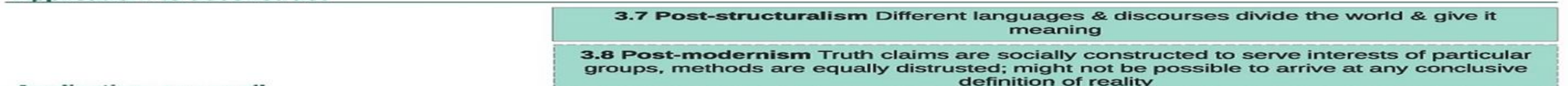
Application: to predict

3.1 Positivism
Natural science methods (posit, observe, derive logical *truths*) can be applied to the social sciences

3.2 Post-positivism
Multiple methods are necessary to identify a *valid* belief because all methods are imperfect

3.3 Structuralism The source of meaning comes from the formal structure found in language & can apply to all aspects of human culture

Application: to understand

3.4 (Social) Constructivism Meaning making of reality is an activity of the individual mind

3.5 Interpretivism Natural science methods cannot apply to social science; interpretations of reality are culturally derived & historically situated

3.5a Hermeneutics	3.5b Phenomenology	3.5c Symbolic interactionism
Hidden meaning (of language) exists in texts, practices, events & situations, beneath apparent ones	The essence of human experience of phenomena is only understood when the researcher separates their own experiences	The researcher must take the position of those researched (interaction) by sharing language & other tools (symbols)

Application: to emancipate or liberate

3.6 Critical theory Research & theory should be used to change situations (focuses on power relations, critiques assumptions & evolves)

3.6a Emancipatory	3.6b Advocacy or participatory	3.6c Feminism
The subjects of social inquiry should be empowered	Politics & political agendas should be accounted for	The world is patriarchal & the culture it inherits is masculine

Application: to deconstruct

3.7 Post-structuralism Different languages & discourses divide the world & give it meaning

3.8 Post-modernism Truth claims are socially constructed to serve interests of particular groups, methods are equally distrusted; might not be possible to arrive at any conclusive definition of reality

Application: any or all

3.9 Pragmatism All necessary approaches should be used to understand research problem

IDEOLOGI

Authoritarian

Authoritarian
Left

Authoritarian
Right

Economic-
Left

Economic-
Right

Libertarian
Left

Libertarian
Right

Libertarian

TERIMA KASIH

24 April 2025