MASYARAKAT
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Social Construction of Consumptivism, and the Role of Architecture:
A Perspective of Architectural Sociology
Tommy S. S. Eisenring

Social Conflict and Control Over Forests Land in Lampung
Muryani

Social Impact Assessment: Can and Should It Empower Community?
Sulikah Asmorowati

Perubahan Ekosistem di Lahan Kering
Rustinsyah

Disparitas antar Wilayah di Jawa Timur
Karnaji

Kebijakan Pengampunan Pajak (Tax Amnesty) [Perspektif Kerangka Kerja Implementasi Sunset Policy mendasarkan UU No 28 tahun 2007]
Bintoro Wardiyanto

Indegenisasi dan Reproduksi Pengetahuan Kapitalisme dalam Jaringan Kekuasaan di Dunia Ketiga
S. Aminah

Kerjasama Kontra-Terorisme Indonesia-Australia: Perbandingan Antara Masa Pemerintahan Megawati Soekarnoputri dan Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Silvia Haryani

Tindakan Pemerintah Indonesia dan Pemerintah Arab Saudi dalam Menangani Permasalahan TKI di Arab Saudi
Imanuella Tamara Geerards

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Social Construction of Consumptivism, and the Role of Architecture: A Perspective of Architectural Sociology</td>
<td>283 - 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Social Conflict and Control Over Forest Land in Lampung</td>
<td>291 - 297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment: Can and Should It Empower Community?</td>
<td>298 - 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Perubahan Ekosistem di Lahan Kering</td>
<td>306 - 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disparitas antar Wilayah di Jawa Timur</td>
<td>318 - 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kebijakan Pengampunan Pajak (Tax Amnesty) (Perspektif Kerangka Kerja Implementasi Sunset Policy mendasarkan UU No 28 tahun 2007 )</td>
<td>328 - 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indegenisasi dan Reproduksi Pengetahuan Kapitalisme dalam Jaringan Kekuasaan di Dunia Ketiga</td>
<td>336 - 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerjasama Kontra-Terorisme Indonesia-Australia: Perbandingan Antara Masa Pemerintahan Megawati Soekarnoputri dan Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono</td>
<td>352 - 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tindakan Pemerintah Indonesia dan Pemerintah Arab Saudi dalam Menangani Permasalahan TKI di Arab Saudi</td>
<td>361 - 370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indegenisasi dan Reproduksi Pengetahuan Kapitalisme dalam Jaringan Kekuasaan di Dunia Ketiga

Indegenisation and Reproductive Knowledge in Networks of Power in the Third World

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Abstract

Social sciences in the third world have been occupied by modernization theories since the 20th century. These theories have been claimed universal in nature. Since then, the social scientists have concentrated on producing new products and technologies that have been spread out through text books. The results of various research were assumed to be able to help to free underdeveloped countries, which in the modernization discourse has been called the third world countries. An adequate approach is needed to understand the history of Western social sciences that have been very close to the social sciences tradition since the 19th century, as the antinomy between mothetic-ideographic and universality-particularism concepts. The object of social science analtic, space and time variables have become critical debate, as the dilemma in the non-Western countries, between the universality and particular, and nomothetic versus ideographic. Critical social theory has deconstructed the law of capitalism, patriarchy, racism, and the domination upon nature. This theory views positivism has frozen the social facts so that it dominates the others. Critical theoreticians think that positivism is no longer a knowledge but an ideology. Hegemony through the structure of capitalism has influenced the theoretic-methodologic, so that social system has experience the limited movement due to the domination of positivism as a capitalism theoretical product.

Keyword: capitalism, ideology, knowledge, positivism.

Daftar Pustaka: