



# Doing Research about Research

An Analysis of Indonesian Social Sciences  
Research System



**INDONESIA**

**CENTRE FOR INNOVATION, POLICY &  
GOVERNANCE**

25 October 2019 | Bonn, Germany  
GDN Conference 2019

# DOING RESEARCH

## ASSESSMENT INDONESIA



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Wirawan **Agahari**

### **Supporting Researcher**

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Innovation Policy and  
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**Afra** Suci

### **Supporting Researcher**

Social research  
consultant for  
numerous CSOs



Rika Rosvianti (**Neqy**)

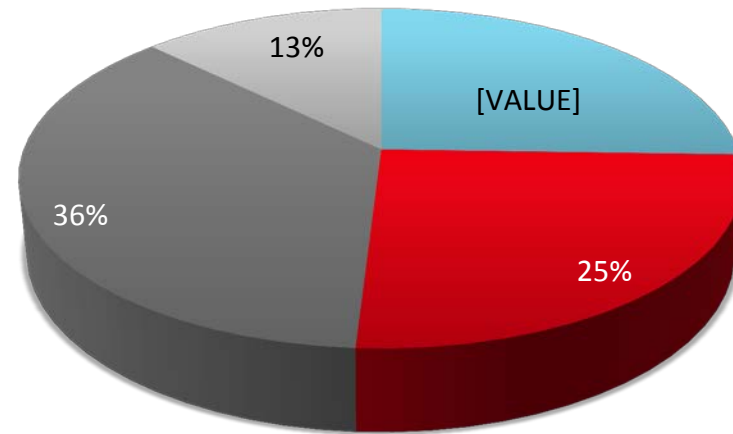
### **Research Manager**

Freelance social  
researcher for  
numerous CSOs

# SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH SYSTEM

## ACTORS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### SSR actors



■ HEIs ■ Gov & funding ■ CSO ■ private

#### Higher Education Institutions

- 4551, only 1012 are accredited
- Three pillars of HE (education, research, community service)
- Knowledge production
- Publication

#### Government and funding agencies

- Bappenas, LIPI, BPPT
- Funding research
- Designing research policies (bureaucratic & programmatic)
- Research uptake

#### CSO

- Research production (donor, government, & industry-commissioned)
- Research for advocacy & basis of policymaking
- Dissemination of research

#### Private Sector

- Consulting services
- philanthropy-commissioned research
- Corporation commissioned
- Research for reputation building

# PRODUCTION OF SSR

## IMPACT FACTORS

	Encouraging	Hindering
HEIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved research funding</li><li>• Emerging networks of young researchers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slow bureaucratic reforms</li><li>• Jakarta/Java-centred</li></ul>
Gov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New regulation (IPTEK SISNAS) – legal framework to stimulate invention and innovation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of attention on basic sciences, more emphasis on applied sciences</li><li>• New regulation (IPTEK SISNAS) hinders academic freedom, with the clause of penalty for unregistered foreign academics gathering primary data in Indonesia without permit.</li></ul>

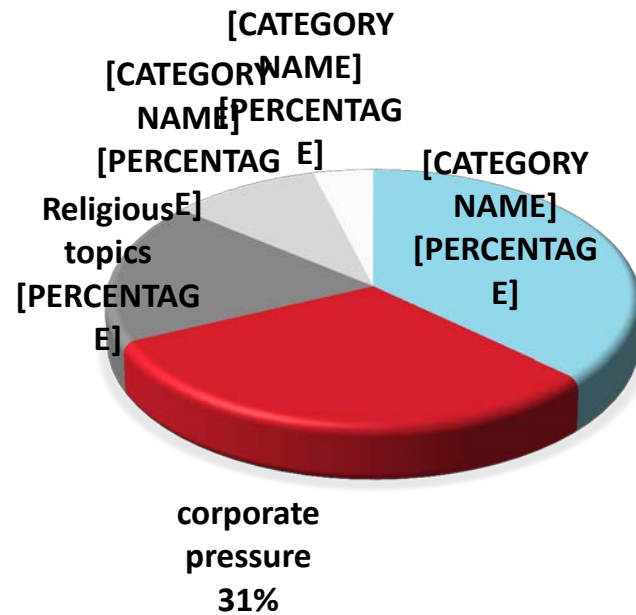
**CSOs** cater to **Funding organisations**, **HEI** are historically linked with **Government**  
**Private sectors** do not see themselves as part of the ecosystem

# QUALITY OF SSR

## BARRIERS

- Deregulation & re-bureaucratisation: Audit regime
- Consequences:
  - monodisciplinarity
  - poor academic freedom

49 ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS DISBANDED  
(WIRATRAMAN, 2018)



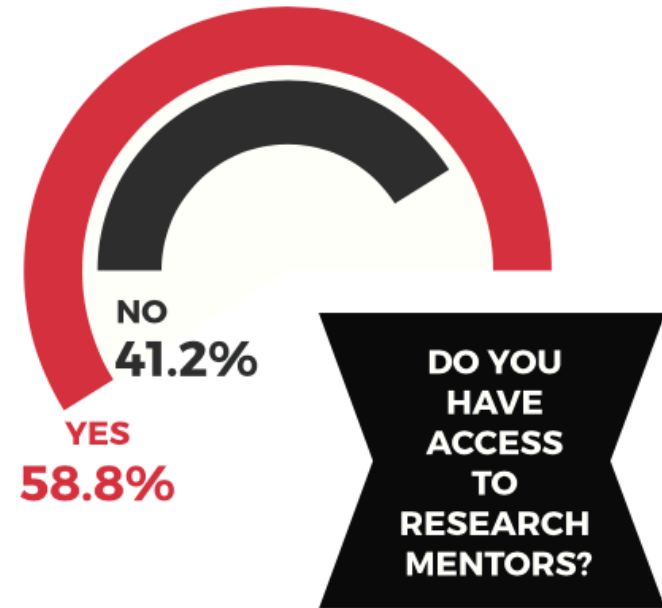
# ENGAGEMENT OF SSR KEYPLAYERS

## PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS

Mentoring that extends after PhD:

- Publication track (journal and monograph)
- Career development (tenure)
- Building regional academic networks

# RESEARCH MENTORING



## COOPERATION OF SSR

### KEYPLAYERS

### ACTIONS FOR SSR IMPROVEMENT

- Provision of competitive grants
- Linkages with academic peers from INGOs, CSOs, government, private through facilitating collaboration, conference/workshops
- Capacity building that links with grants
- Comparative analysis that aids researchers to go beyond domestic and national contexts

# DOING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

## INDONESIA

### Conclusions

- Increase in research funding are hindered by slow bureaucratic reforms
- Regional inequality exacerbates uneven reforms
- Gender inequality – less women occupy strategic positions

### Recommendation

- Longitudinal DRA research with equitable data collection tools
- Research capacity building for local early career researcher together with DRA