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Analisis Paternalisme Epistemik dalam Perspektif Epistemologi Sosial Veritistik Alvin I. Goldman
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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh paternalisme epistemik terhadap perolehan dan keberlanjutan produksi pengetahuan, menilai paternalisme epistemik dalam epistemologi sosial veritistik Alvin I. Goldman berdasarkan pengaruh tersebut, serta merumuskan implikasi penilaian veritistik bagi batas dan syarat penerapan paternalisme epistemik. Permasalahan penelitian muncul karena manfaat paternalisme epistemik bagi perolehan pengetahuan belum dengan sendirinya menjelaskan pengaruh praktik tersebut terhadap keberlanjutan produksi pengetahuan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan dengan model sistematis-reflektif. Objek material penelitian adalah paternalisme epistemik, sedangkan objek formal penelitian adalah epistemologi sosial veritistik Alvin I. Goldman. Penelitian dilakukan melalui tahap inventarisasi, klasifikasi, pengolahan, dan analisis data. Analisis menggunakan empat unsur metodis, yaitu interpretasi, koherensi intern, heuristika, dan deskripsi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga temuan. Pertama, paternalisme epistemik dapat mendukung perolehan pengetahuan melalui pengaturan informasi, bukti, sumber, dan proses penilaian, tetapi juga dapat melemahkan keberlanjutan produksi pengetahuan melalui substitusi penilaian, penyempitan lingkungan evidensial, pelemahan mekanisme kritik sosial, serta sentralisasi otoritas epistemik dan pengurangan diversitas epistemik. Kedua, dalam epistemologi sosial veritistik Goldman, paternalisme epistemik bernilai positif apabila manfaat doksastik langsung tidak disertai pelemahan yang berarti terhadap kemampuan agen epistemik dan mekanisme sosial yang memungkinkan pengetahuan terus diproduksi. Ketiga, paternalisme epistemik hanya dapat dipertahankan apabila memiliki dasar evidensial yang memadai, dijalankan oleh pihak pengendali yang layak, diterapkan secara proporsional, terbuka terhadap pemeriksaan dan koreksi, serta tetap menjaga kemampuan evaluatif, keterbukaan evidensial, mekanisme kritik sosial, diversitas epistemik, dan partisipasi subjek sasaran.

Kata kunci: Paternalisme Epistemik, Produksi Pengetahuan, Epistemologi Sosial Veritistik.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the effects of epistemic paternalism on the acquisition and sustainability of knowledge production, evaluate epistemic paternalism within Alvin I. Goldman's veritistic social epistemology on the basis of those effects, and formulate the implications of the veritistic evaluation for the limits and conditions of applying epistemic paternalism. The research problem arises because the benefits of epistemic paternalism for knowledge acquisition do not by themselves explain its effects on the sustainability of knowledge production.

This research employs library research and a systematic-reflective model. The material object of the study is epistemic paternalism, while its formal object is Alvin I. Goldman's veritistic social epistemology. The research was conducted through the stages of data inventory, classification, processing, and analysis. The analysis employed four methodological elements: interpretation, internal coherence, heuristics, and description.

The research yields three findings. First, epistemic paternalism can facilitate knowledge acquisition through the regulation of information, evidence, sources, and processes of evaluation, but it can also weaken the sustainability of knowledge production through the substitution of judgment, the narrowing of the evidential environment, the weakening of social mechanisms of criticism, and the centralization of epistemic authority and reduction of epistemic diversity. Second, within Goldman's veritistic social epistemology, epistemic paternalism has positive value when its immediate doxastic benefits are not accompanied by a significant weakening of the capacities of epistemic agents and the social mechanisms that enable knowledge to continue to be produced. Third, epistemic paternalism can be maintained only when it has an adequate evidential basis, is carried out by a qualified controlling party, is applied proportionately, remains open to examination and correction, and preserves evaluative capacities, evidential openness, social mechanisms of criticism, epistemic diversity, and the participation of target subjects.

Keyword: Epistemic Paternalism, Knowledge Production, Veritistic Social Epistemology.