

Kebijakan Publik

Nindyantoro

DISKUSI

Apakah yang disebut kebijakan ?

Apa yang disebut perencanaan dan apa hubungannya dengan kebijakan?

Introduction to Public Policy

- Lets discuss public policy means !
- What does *Public Policy* mean – the meaning has changed over the years.
- The creation of the policy sciences (the study of policy as a field) is closely associated with the work of Harold Lasswell (writing in the 1950s).

Harold Lasswell

- Lasswell argued that the science of policy had three distinct characteristics that set it apart from other disciplines:
 - **it would/should be:**
 - - **multi-disciplinary**
 - - **problem solving**
 - - **normative**

Multi-Disciplinary

multi-disciplinary—policy sciences would break from the narrow study of political institutions and structures and embrace the work and findings of fields such as sociology, economics, law and politics

Problem Solving

- **problem solving—policy science would adhere to a strict canon of relevance, orienting itself towards the solution of real world problems and not engaging in purely academic and often sterile debates**

Normative

- **normative—policy science should not be cloaked in the guise of “scientific objectivity”, but should recognize the impossibility of separating goals and means, or values and techniques, in the study of government actions**

The Evolution of the Policy Sciences

- While the emphasis on a multi-disciplinary approach remains, there is now a large body of literature focused on PP specifically. PP is now a discipline in and of itself with its own set of concepts, concerns, and a vocabulary and terminology all its own

Over the past 50 years the virtual exclusive concern with concrete problem solving has waned. Lasswell intended for the policy sciences to generate conclusions and recommendations to solve existing social problems; although this was a laudable concept government officials proved to be intractable and resistant to advice from professionals.

Finally, the call for policy sciences to remain strictly normative or prescriptive was called into question

Defining Public Policy

- refers to the actions of government and the intentions that determine those actions
- - is whatever governments choose to do or not to do (Thomas Dye)
- - “a set of inter-related decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where those decisions should, in principle, be within the power of those actors to achieve” (Jenkins, 1978)

Do or not to do

	Kegiatan Strategis	Kurang Strategis
Masyarakat Mampu Melaksanakan	I Pemerintah dan Masyarakat	II Masyarakat
	Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Transportasi	Perdagangan
Masyarakat tidak Mampu Melaksanakan	III Pemerintah Pengelolaan SDA Bendungan, Persenjataan, Listrik, energi,	IV Pemerintah Catatan Sipil Tempat pembuangan akhir, Pemakaman

A Working Definition of Public Policy

...the study of what governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes.

Thomas Dye

...the sum of government activities, whether acting directly or through agents, as it has an influence on the lives of citizens.

G. Guy Peters

Bentuk Kebijakan

- Peraturan Tertulis

Tertinggi dibuat oleh legislatif (trias politica)

Kontrak sosial antara rakyat dengan penguasa

- Peraturan tak tertulis (Konvensi) yang disepakati: hukum adat

Struktur Kebijakan di Indonesia



Sifat Kebijakan

- Regulatif vs deregulatif
- Restriktif vs non restriktif
- Alokatif vs distributif/redistributif

Contoh kebijakan keuangan publik:

Alokasi, distribusi, stabilisasi, kordinasi anggaran.

Misi Kebijakan

- Pelayanan : distributif, re distributif, regulatif; pelayanan primer (standar pelayanan minimum)
- Pembangunan ekonomi
- Pemberdayaan masyarakat

A Working Definition of Public Policy

...the combination of basic decisions, commitments, and actions made by those who hold or affect government positions of authority.

Larry N. Gerston

Jenis Kebijakan

- Dibuat legislatif (tertinggi)
- Kerjasama Eksekutif dengan Legislatif
- Hanya dibuat eksekutif:
PP, Kepres, Kepmen, dst

Bertentangan dengan keputusan di atasnya
dapat diajukan ke mahkamah konstitusi

Conceptualizing Public Policy

- “Policy” is a special kind of response, the central ordering element of which is an *explicit statement of intent regarding future actions*.
- The *policy response* concept denotes what the agencies do in responding to environmental and structural stimuli. This concept is subdivided into *policy statements, policy actions, and policy results*.
- a *policy statement* is the intent of the government to do something about some issue
- a *policy action* is what an agency does to accomplish the goals identified in the statement
- a *policy result* is what happens in the environment (or, less importantly, in the structure) following the agency’s efforts to achieve the goal identified in the statements.

Indicators For Policy Actions

- 1) Rhetorical attention (attention given to specific programs and agencies) [agency reports, administrators' speeches, etc.]
- 2) Planning actions [number of formal plans announced by agency]
- 3) Acquisitive Actions [number of authorization statutes & amendments enacted; department delegations, amount of appropriations, new personnel granted, acquisition of physical resources]
- 4) Implementing actions [disbursal of resources: expenditures, grants, loans, personnel assigned; directives issued, directives enforced ("cases"); information collected and disseminated by agency; contractual relations entered into, etc.]



Public policy issues are the “passengers” that move off and on the “wheels” of government.

Larry Gerston

Constants of Public Policy

- Issues that appear on the public agenda
- Actors who present, interpret, and respond to those issues
- Resources affected by those issues
- Institutions that deal with issues
- Levels of government that address issues

Public policy...

- is purposive
- is responsive
- is authoritative
- resolves conflict
- has public input

Public policy can be...

- **Substantive** - major rearrangements of public resources or values; e.g., tax reform,
- **Symbolic** - policies that tend to provide more psychological relief than actual change in the political system; e.g., legislation against flag burning
- Sometimes substantive issues are addressed by symbolic responses.

Public Policy Environments

Levels of Government

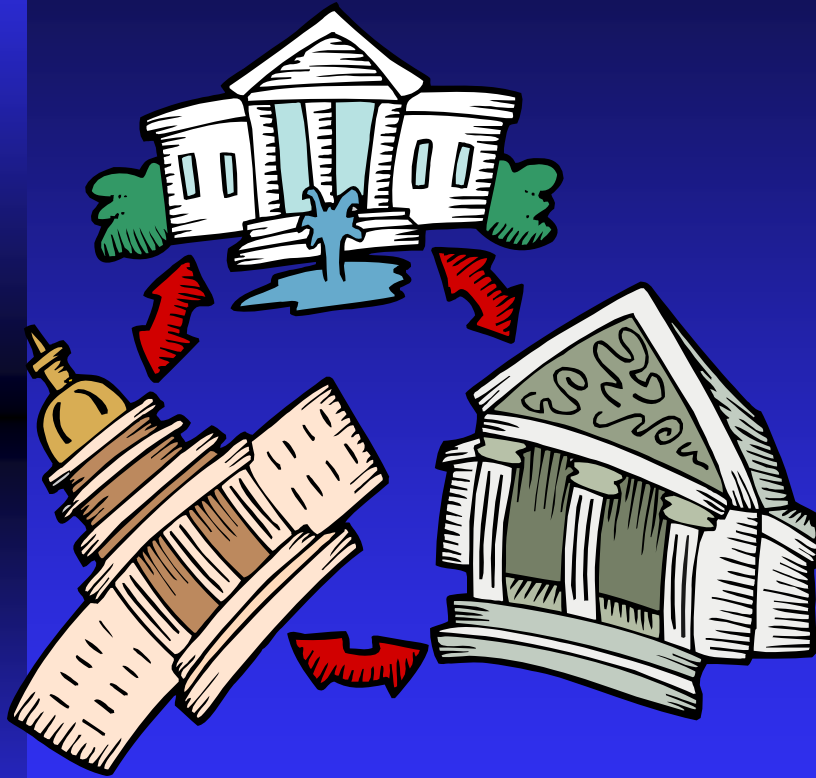
- National
- State
- Local

[County, City, Town/Village, School Board, etc.]

Who are the players in public policy making?

Public policy issues gain their status when they reach the eyes and ears of government actors. The process is initiated by:

- Individuals
- Interest Groups
- Media
- Government



Public institutions are the vehicles through which public policies are formulated and carried out.

Which public institutions address public policy issues?

- Executive Branch - The President can sign *executive orders*, send weapons or troops to other countries in crisis situations.
- Legislative Branch - State legislatures make policy with the hundreds of *statutes* or *laws* it enacts each year.
- Judicial Branch – Federal, state, and local courts establish policy through *interpretation of the law*.
- Bureaucracy - A collection of agencies designed to carry out relatively *specific tasks*, is commonly described as the 4th branch of government.

What is a triggering mechanism (mekanisme pemicu) ?

A triggering mechanism identifies and clarifies emerging issues. They tend to remain hidden from view, as their momentum builds behind more observable daily events. Triggering mechanisms become important to the political process when they draw the attention of the public and public policy-makers.

The Value of Triggering Mechanisms

Triggering mechanisms as catalysts for public policy stem from the interaction of four factors:

- Scope
- Intensity
- Time Horizon
- Resources

Scope-the number of people affected by the triggering mechanism. If an event has widespread implications for a sizable sector, then the demand for action will have a broad base (quantitative).

Intensity-the extent to which people are bothered by an event. If something concerns the public (especially bringing fear or anger), then policy-makers are more likely to respond to it (qualitative).

Time Horizon -The length of time during which a critical event unfolds. Sometimes long time, sometimes instantaneous (duration)

Resources - The “capital” at stake in a conflict or potential policy-making setting; not always money, may be “values”..

Examples of Triggering Mechanisms

- **Krisis Moneter, The Great Depression**
- **Tobacco deaths**
- **Diminished tax resources**
- **HIV/AIDS**
- **Violence on school campuses**
- **The Internet**
- **The bombing of the World Trade Center and Pentagon**

Apa pemicu krisis moneter Indonesia 1997-1999 ?

Pemerintah tidak membuat kebijakan yang benar (Riant Nugroho, 2003)

- 1 Deregulasi perbankan menghancurkan pusat permodalan di pedesaan
- 2 UU desa menghilangkan sifat *safety net*
- 3 Kelemahan UU 22/1999

Isu/ Masalah
Publik



Perumusan
Kebijakan

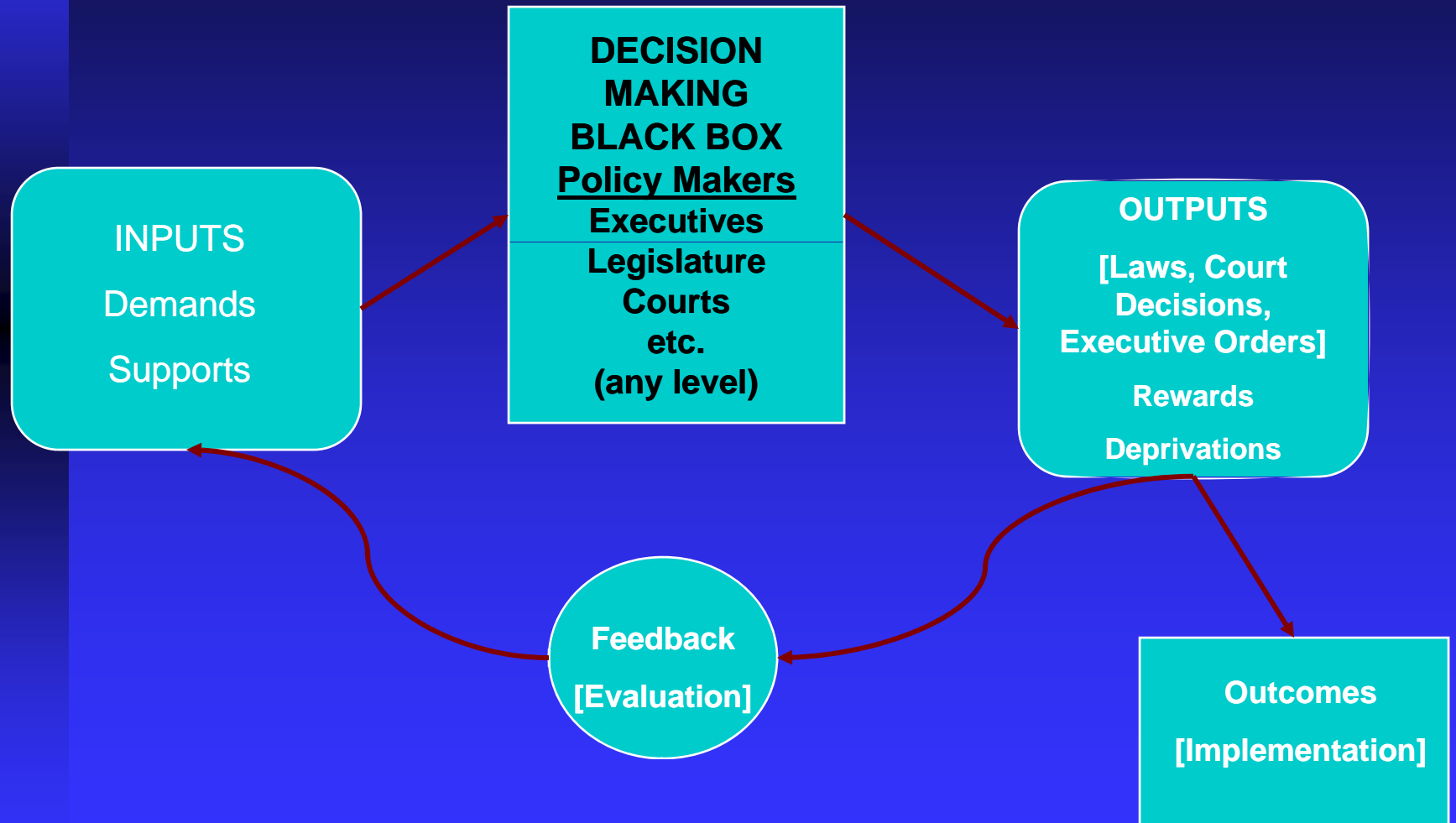


Evaluasi
Kebijakan



Implentasi
Kebijakan

Policy Making Process



The Policy Making Environment is Constantly Changing

Non-political developments may become political issues

- **When the dispute over resources and values becomes part of the public agenda**
- **When they reach critical mass as trigger mechanisms. For example,**
 - **stem cell research, originally a scientific breakthrough, becomes a public policy issue.**
 - **cell phones, originally a communications development, become a political issue for drivers.**

Model-Model Formulasi Kebijakan

- Model Rasional
- Model Incremental
- Model Pengamatan Terpadu (Mix Scanning)
- Model Demokratis
- Model Strategis
- Model Teori Permainan
- Model Pilihan Publik

Model Rasionalisme Komprehensif

- Formulasi kebijakan didasarkan pada rasionalitas (korbanan : hasil)
- Langkah 2 :
 1. mengetahui preferensi publik
 2. Menemukan pilihan-pilihan
 3. Menilai konsekuensi tiap pilihan
 4. Menilai nilai sosial yang dikorbankan
 5. Memilih alternatif kebijakan

Kelemahan Rasional Komprehensif

- Maximum sosial gain berbeda antar kelompok kepentingan
- Birokrasi tidak memberi insentif tercapainya maksimum sosial gain
- Bergantung pada kemampuan merumuskan masalah, teknik pengumpulan data, analisa, dan penyajian alternatif dan membandingkannya

Model Incrementalis

- Kebijakan publik merupakan kelanjutan kebijakan di masa lalu
- Diterapkan pd keterbatasan waktu, informasi, dan dana untuk evaluasi kebijakan sehingga pihannya memodifikasi kebijakan masa lalu
- Kurang cocok untuk lingkungan yang berubah cepat

Model Pengamatan Terpadu (Mixed Scanning)

- Memadukan model rasional dengan inkremental (Amitai Etzioni 1967)
- Melihat detail pada variabel tertentu, tetapi juga melihat keseluruhan

Model Demokratis

- Pengambil keputusan mempertimbangan suara stakeholder
- Implementasi good governance
- Terkait dengan model pilihan publik

Model Strategis

Derivat model rasional, ttp fokus pada rincian langkah strategis, yaitu :

1. Kesepakatan awal
2. Merumuskan paduan proses
3. Memperjelas mandat dan misi organisasi
4. Melakukan SWOT
5. Identifikasi isue strategis
6. mengelola isue

Model Teori Permainan

- Aktor berada pada posisi bebas memilih
- Situasi kompetisi yang intensif
- Strategi defensif: yang paling aman

	A1	A2
B1	Efek	Efek
B2	Efek	Efek

Time For Ask Questions and
Discussion

THANKS