

Merumuskan Masalah Kebijakan



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Titik Tolak



- Perumusan Masalah Kebijakan adalah tahap terpenting dalam siklus kebijakan: **masalah yang tepat = setengah masalah selesai**
 - Error tipe 3:
“Policy analysts fail more often because they formulate the wrong problem than because they choose the wrong solution”
(Dunn 1988, 720)
-

Karakter Problem Sosial

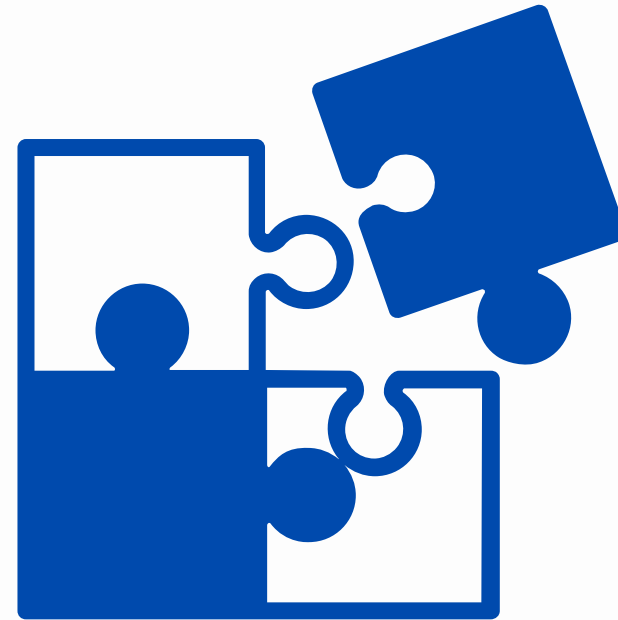
Wicked: complex, open-ended, and intractable
(Head 2008)

Messy: so uncertain, complex, interrupted, and highly disputed (Roe 2013)

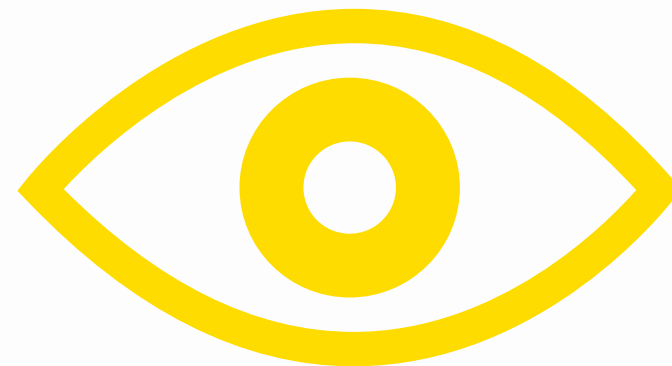
Kompleks: multi-dimensi, multi-sebab, multi-akibat

Moving object = temporality

Pendekatan



Problem-based
Policy



Vision-based
Policy



Apa itu masalah?

Situasi problematis:

- Gap antara **teori** dengan **praktek**
- Gap antara **rencana** dan **realisasi**
- Gap antara apa yang **diharapkan** (das sein) dengan apa yang **didapatkan** (das solen)

Kematian akibat COVID?

Turunnya pertumbuhan ekonomi?

Tingginya penyebaran?

Meningkatnya pengangguran?

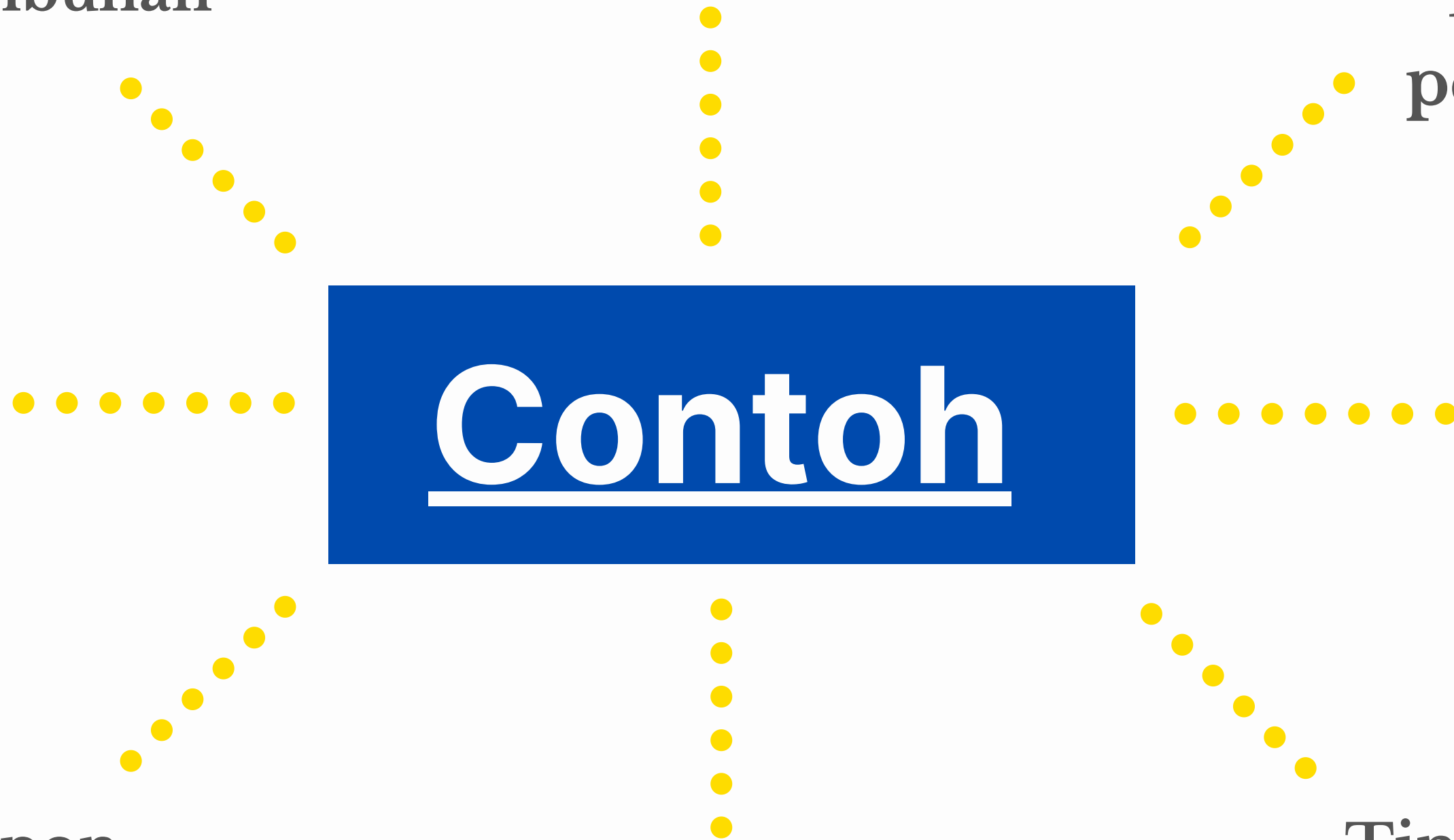
Lambannya vaksinasi?

Contoh

Lambannya respon kebijakan?

Terbatasnya fasilitas karantina?

Tingginya angka perceraian?



Standar Masalah

Teori

Kesepakatan/Norma

Benchmarking





Masalah

VS

Isu

(J.H Coates, 2013)

- Pandangan objektivis = Masalah: scientifically driven with unambiguous characteristics
- Pandangan Konstruktivis = Isu: politically framed and socially constructed

Problem Structuring



Phase of inquiry in which policy analysts search among, and evaluate, competing problem representations” (Dunn 1997, 281).



The process by which the initially presented set of conditions is translated into a set of problems, issues and questions sufficiently well defined to allow specific research action” (Woolley and Pidd 1981, 197).



Problem structuring merupakan cara pemerintah untuk mengembangkan keterampilan dan kelembagaan untuk secara cermat dan demokratis mengubah situasi problematis yang dialami public dan mengkerangkai masalah tertentu secara intersubyektif namun tetap otoritatif (Hoppe, 2010, p. 19).



Masalah selalu bervariasi dalam derajat kesepahaman tentang nilai atau norma serta tingkat kepastian yang dikaitkan dengan pengetahuan (required and viable) untuk mengtaasi masalah tertentu

Problem Delimitation (Vesely., 2007).

"A multidisciplinary field of study that tries to analyze and understand causes of public policy problems, analyze and evaluate their different subjective representations and try to suggest their precise formulation"

It is both subjective and objective, normative and non-normative

Problem Framing.

Identifikasi masalah publik selalu melibatkan **political framing** yang menyentuh sistem dan aktor politik di mana kebijakan akan dibuat =

Policy Window

Ini berkaitan dengan pertanyaan: siapa partisipan/targetnya, siapa winners dan losers-nya, apa saja dan seberapa tinggi potensi konflik, apa relevansinya dengan prioritas kekuatan politik yang ada, dst

Problem Acknowledgement





Pengetahuan policy makers tentang masalah tertentu (what is the problem)



Derajat kesepakatan terutama terkait kausalitas dan tujuan (why a problem is the problem)

Tipe Masalah (Hoppe, 2000).

Consensus on relevant norms and values

		YES	NO
Certainty about relevant knowledge	YES	Structured Problem (e.g. road maintenance) 	Moderately structured problem (ends problem; e.g. abortion, euthanasia, or voting rights for foreigners)
	NO	Moderately structured problem (means problem; e.g. traffic safety)	Unstructured problem (e.g. car mobility) 

Problem Attributes (Peters, - 2005)

1. **Solubility**: apakah sebuah masalah bisa diselesaikan atau tidak?
2. **Complexity**:
 - Political complexity: konfigurasi actor/kepentingan dan tuntutan kesepakatan
 - Programmatic complexity: pemahaman teknis dan hubungan sebab-akibat
3. **Scale/Severity** : magnitude masalah dan dampaknya (harus komprehensif atau bisa inkremental)
4. **Divisibility**: public goods or private goods
5. **Monetarization**: apakah masalahnya bersifat moneter atau non-moneter (butuh uang atau tidak)
6. **Scope of activities**: berapa banyak orang, organisasi dan aktivitas yang terlibat (kapasitas pemerintah)
7. **Interdependence**: one single policy domain atau several intertwined domain? (kordinasi, sinergi, kolaborasi)

Table 1. Peters (2005) policy attributes: definitions and implications.

'Attributes of Policy Problems'	Defining Questions for the 'Attribute'	Implications	
		For Policy-making	For Policy Instrument Choice
1. 'Core' Attributes			
A. Solubility	Can the 'problem' be solved? Or, is the problem likely to reoccur over time?	High 'solubility' suggests that one time interventions may be able to address the problem, while low solubility suggests that ongoing efforts should be expected	Instruments used to address problems characterized by low solubility should recognize, and perhaps incorporate elements that address, the continuing nature of the problem
B. Complexity • Political • Programmatic *technical complexity *causal complexity	How complex is the problem? Complexity has multiple dimensions, including political & programmatic. Within programmatic complexity, lie dimensions for causal & technical complexity	Political complexity suggests a need for common understanding of the problem while technical complexity suggests a need for expertise and /or research	Both political and programme complexity suggest needs to focus on processes, although in different ways. In the first, political engagement is required, while expertise is needed for the latter
C. Scale (of the problem)	Is the problem a large one that is not subject to 'dis-aggregation'?	Invest in big solutions commensurate with the problem at hand	Incremental use of targeted policy instruments can help small-scale problems, but not for large-scale problems
2. Attributes directly tied to instruments			
A. Divisibility	Are the policy solutions 'divisible?' Can they be disaggregated to the advantage of particular constituencies?	Policy-making regarding non-divisible policy solutions may suffer from collective action problems, making building support for the policy difficult	Divisible problems can be addressed with policy tools that build support from policy beneficiaries, while non-divisible policy solutions may require broader support
B. 'Monetarization'	Is the problem identified and/or solvable in terms of money?	For problems susceptible to 'monetarization', policy-making may revolve more around expenditures	The extent to which expenditures are an appropriate policy tool to address the problem
C. Scope (of activity contributing to the problem)	Are there large numbers of persons, organizations, or activities involved in creating the problem?	Problems of broad scope are likely to yield more complex policy-making processes that may stress government capabilities	Problems of narrow scope are typically more susceptible to regulatory solutions than problems of broad scope
D. Interdependence	Can the problem be addressed well by a single agency or ministry?	Problems with low interdependence may be easier to address than problems with high interdependence. As 'policy space' becomes more crowded, interdependence exacerbates difficulties in policy-making processes	Instrument choice may be simplified by the preferences & experiences of a dominant agency or ministry. By contrast, interdependent problems may tend towards 'lowest common denominator' choices of instruments

Problem Attributes (Peters, 2005).

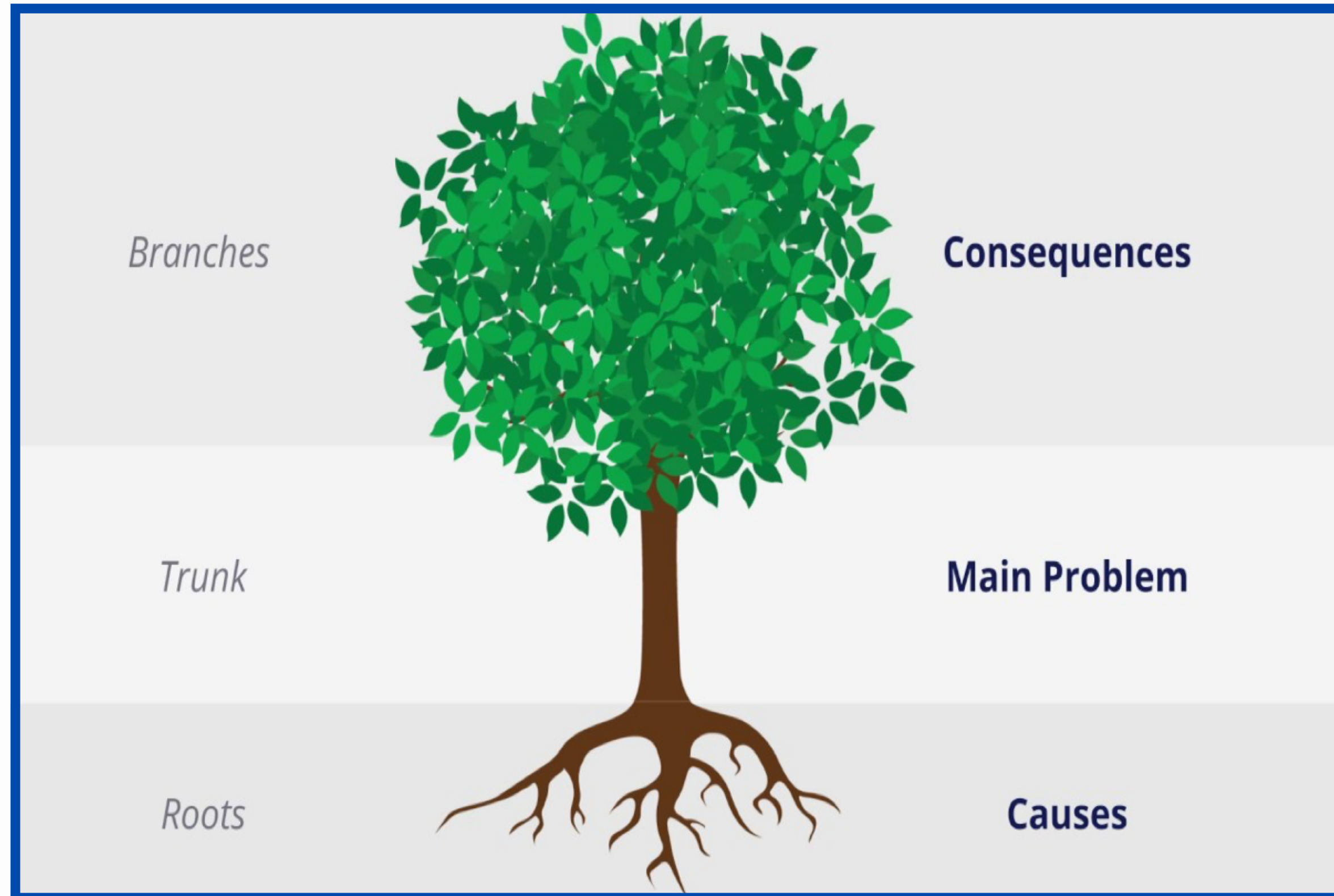
Delphi/Expert Judgment Sederhana (Brainstorming)

Kriteria	Bobot (%)	Nilai (1-10)
Dampak pada publik		
Kompleksitas politik (visi)		
Solubility		
Kompleksitas teknis		
Kebutuhan anggaran		



Bagian 2 (Tool dan Pilihan).

Analisis Pohon Masalah



Efek

Tingginya kemiskinan

Problem

Rendahnya Investasi

Rendahnya kualitas SDM

Core Problem

Terbatasnya infrastruktur

Buruknya tata kelola

Rendahnya akses terhadap pendidikan

Fishbone Analysis

