

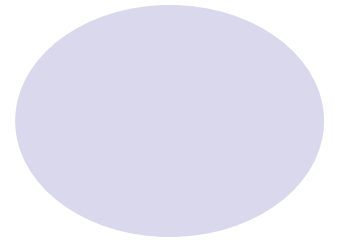
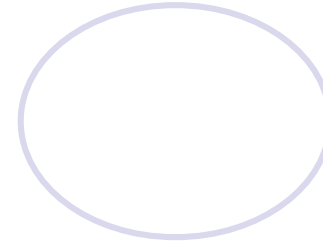
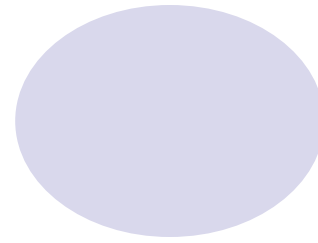
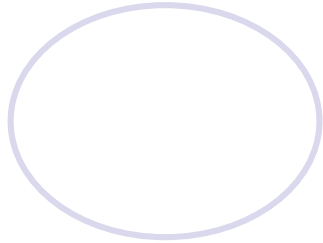
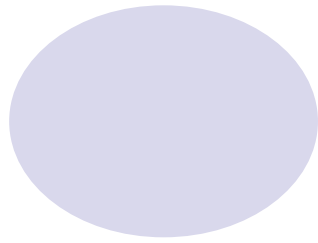
PENGERTIAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

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2013



PENGERTIAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK



PENGERTIAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

THOMAS R. DYE:

Whatever governments choose to do or not to do

JAMES ANDERSEN:

A purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern



EYSTONE:

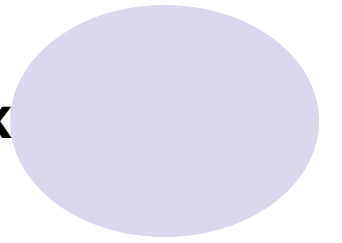
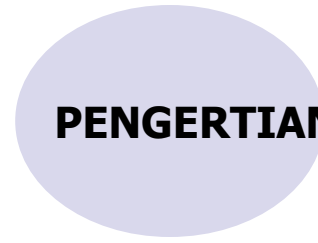
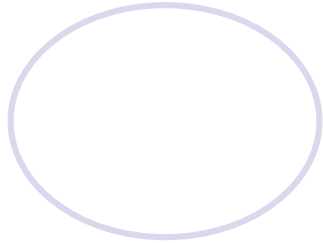
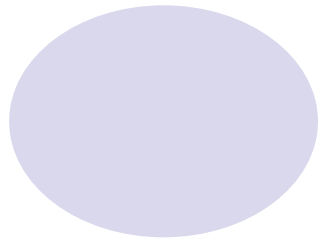
The relationship of governmental unit to its environment

WILSON:

The actions, objectives, and pronouncements of governments on particular matter, the steps they take (or fail to take) to implement them, and the explanations they give for what happens (or does not happens)



PENGERTIAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK



PENGERTIAN KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

LEMIEUX:

The product of activities aimed at the resolution of public problems in the environment by political actors whose relationship are structured. The entire process evolves over time

KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK MEMILIKI CIRI

1. Public policy is purposive, goal oriented behavior rather than random or chance behavior
2. Public policy consists of courses of action – rather than separate, discrete decisions or action
3. Policy is what government do – not what they say will do or what they intent to do
4. Public policy may either negative or positive
5. Public policy is based on law and is authoritative

(Anderson, et.at 1984)



1. Memiliki tujuan yang akan dicapai
2. Berupa upaya yang komprehensif dan tuntas
3. Adalah apa yang pemerintah kerjakan, bukan apa yang dikatakan oleh pemerintah akan dikerjakan
4. Outputnya bisa positif bisa negatif
5. Berlandaskan hukum dan bersifat mengikat



HAKEKAT KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

- They emerge in response to policy demands
- They involve what governments actually do, not just what they say they are going to do
- Policies may be either positive or negative
- In their positive form, policies are based on law and are authoritative

(Anderson, 2006)



KONSEP KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

1. Merupakan tindakan yang sengaja dilakukan dan mengarah kepada tujuan tertentu, bukan sebagai bentuk tindakan yang asal-asalan atau serba kebetulan
2. Merupakan tindakan-tindakan yang saling berkait dan berpola, mengarah kepada tujuan tertentu bukan keputusan yang berdiri sendiri
3. Merupakan apa yang nyatanya dilakukan oleh pemerintah
4. Mungkin berbentuk positif atau negatif

(Solichin AW, 2012)

KONSEP LAINNYA

1. Public policies are constantly ***changing*** as they're shaped and reshaped modified and changed and sometimes rejected for new policies
2. Public policy must be inferred from the actions and behavior of the ***many government agencies and officials*** involved in policy making over time
3. Policy is a process, or an ***historical series of intentions, actions,*** it is not something that can be captured by pulling out a single event or decision
4. Policy is complex in that it takes place on ***multiple levels***
5. Policy is an analytic category used by researchers and social scientists who study government activity

IMPLIKASI KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

- Dalam bentuk perdananya berupa penetapan tindakan-tindakan pemerintah
- Tidak cukup hanya dinyatakan tetapi dilaksanakan dalam bentuknya yang nyata
- Untuk melakukan sesuatu atau tidak melakukan sesuatu itu mempunyai dan dilandasi dengan maksud dan tujuan tertentu
- Harus senantiasa ditujukan bagi kepentingan seluruh anggota masyarakat

(Islamy, 2003)



KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK

1. Diformulasikan
2. Diimplementasikan
3. Dievaluasi

Oleh

Instansi/Badan/Organisasi dalam suatu sistem politik
(Legislatif, Eksekutif, dan Yudikatif) dan Masyarakat

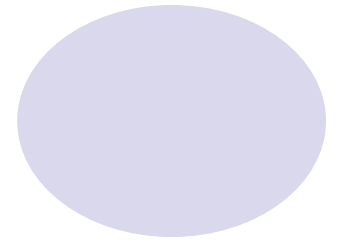
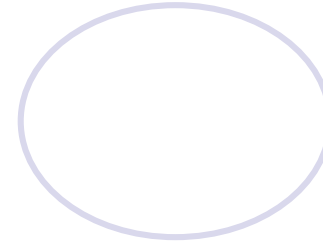
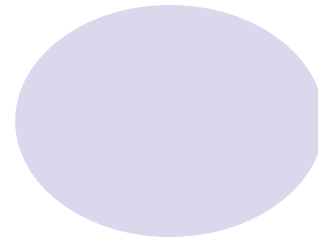
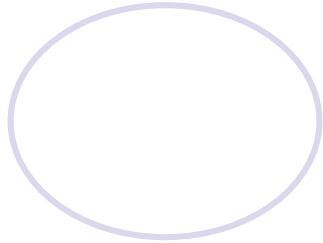
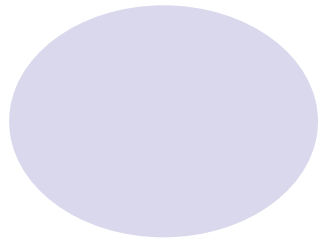
KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK DAN SWASTA

Kebijakan Publik:

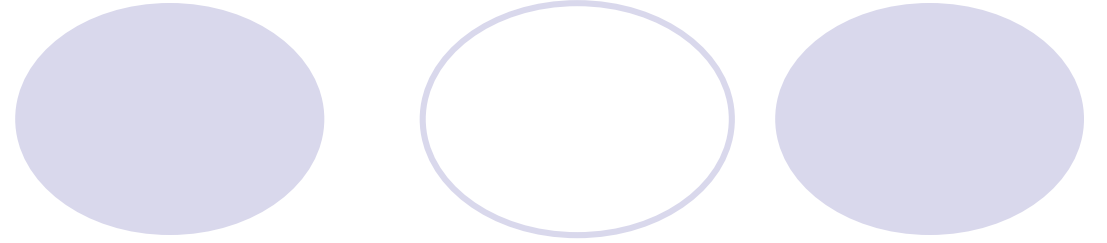
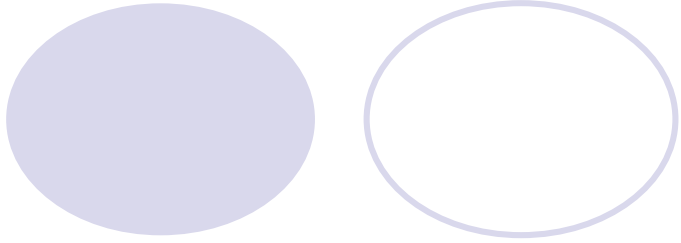
- Ketenaga Kerjaan
- Pajak dan Bea
- Suku Bunga
- Inflasi
- Pengaturan Bisnis

Sikap Swasta:

Keputusan dan Strategi Bisnis



KEBIJAKAN SEBAGAI KEBAJIKAN



Terima Kasih