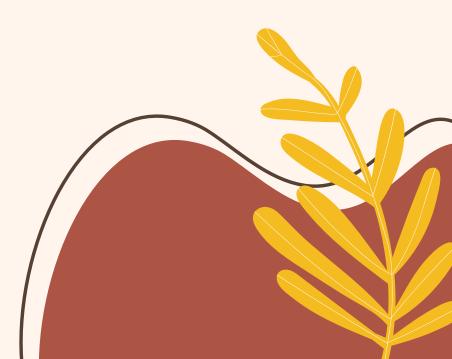
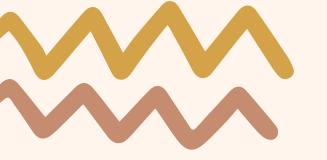
# Understanding Public Policy

Presented by Grup 1 Reg B









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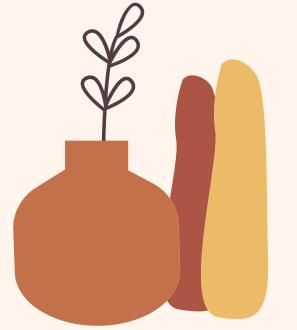


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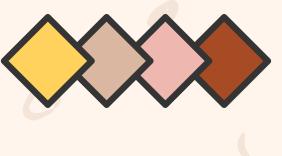
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## Our Team



# Topic

Topic 1: Policy Analicy

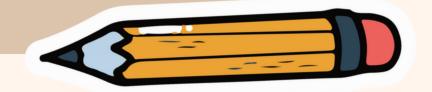
Topic 2: Models of Policy



#### What Is Public Policy?

Public policy is whatever governments choose to do or not to do.

They regulate conflict within society, they orga- nize society to carry on conflict with other soci- eties, they distribute a great variety of symbolic rewards and material services to members of the society, and they extract money from society, most often in the form of taxes. Thus, public pol- icies may regulate behavior, organize bureaucra- cies, distribute benefits, or extract taxes—or all of these things at once.



#### Why Study Public Policy?

1. Scientific Understanding

2. Professional Advice

3. Policy Recommendations

#### Policy Analysis And Policy Advocacy

It is important to distinguish policy analysis from policy advocacy. Studying why governments do what they do and what the consequences of their actions is not the same as saying what the government should do or making changes to what they do. Policy advocacy requires the skills of rhetoric, persuasion, organization, and activism. Policy analysis encourages academics and students to address critical policy issues using systematic investigative tools.

#### REMEMBER

However, it must be remembered that policy issues are decided not by analysts but by political actors – elected and appointed government officials, interest groups, and sometimes even voters.

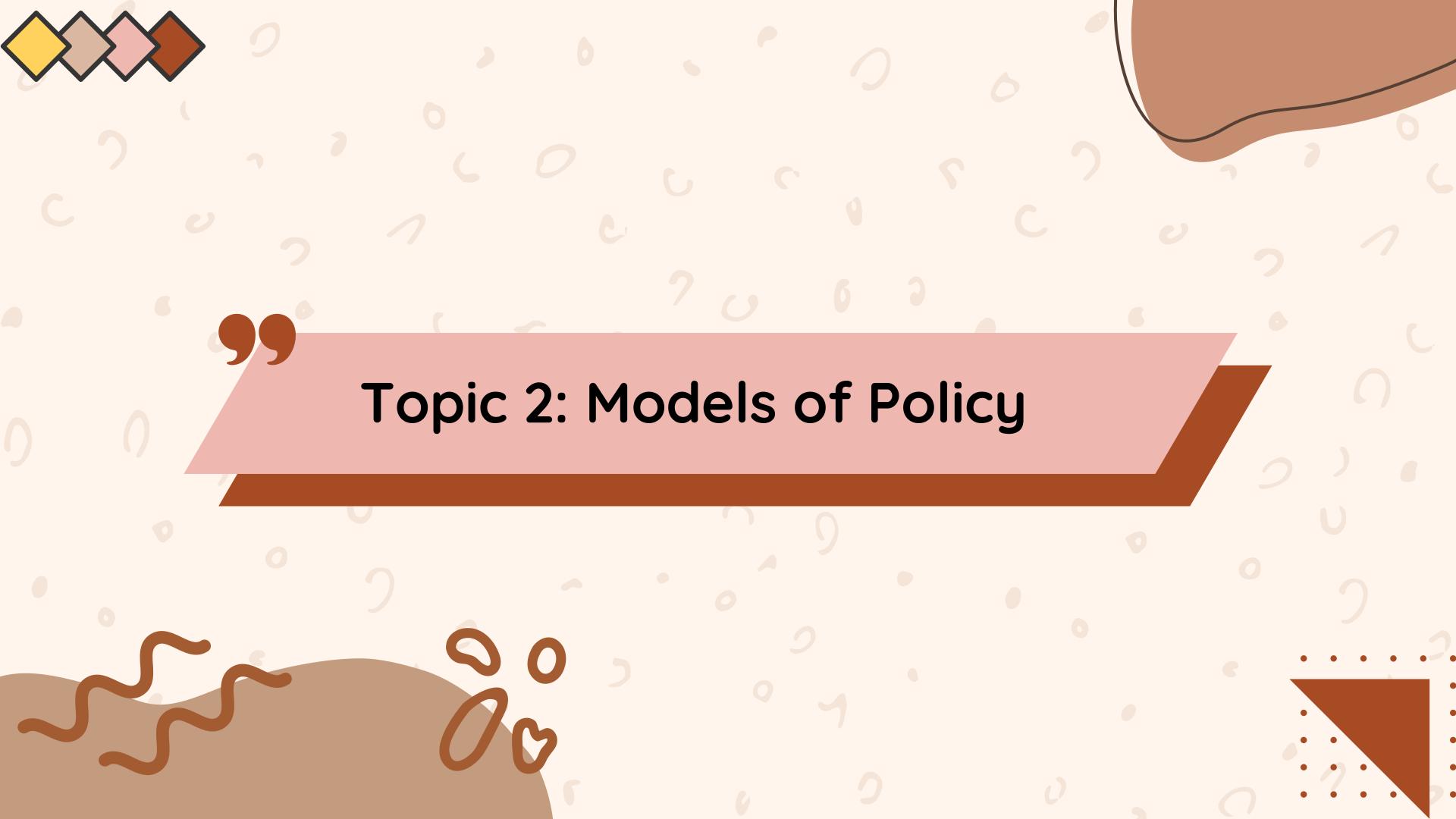
#### Policy Analysis as Arts and Crafts

To do list:

It is called an art because it requires insight, creativity, and imagination in identifying problems to alleviate it, and then in finding out whether these policies ultimately make things better or worse.

To do list:

Policy analysis is one of the activities whose program cannot be determined definitively, because policy analysis is synonymous with creativity, which can be stimulated by theory and sharpened by practice, which can be learned but cannot be taught



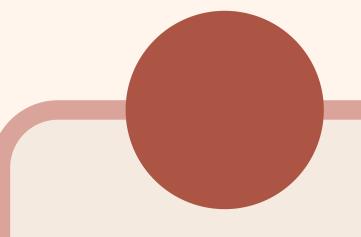


### Policy Analysis Model

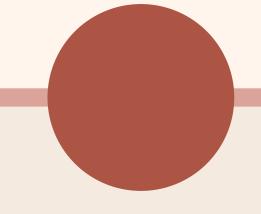
Over the years, political science, like other disciplines, has developed a number of models to help us understand political life. Throughout this book we will try to see if these models have any use in the study of public policy.



#### **Model Characteristics**



- 1. Institutional Models
- 2. Process Model
- 3. Rational Model
- 4. Inkremental Model



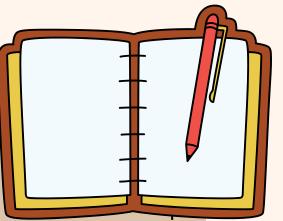
- 5. Group Model
- 6. Model Elit
- 7. Public Choice Model
- 8. Game Theory Model



These models are not competitive in the sense that one of them can be rated 'best'. Each provides its own focus on political life, and each can help us understand various things about public policy.



#### Model: How To Know If They Help Or Not?



Organizing and Simplifying Reality Of course the usefulness of a model lies in its ability to organize and simplify political life so that we can think about it more clearly and understand the relationships we find in the real world. But too much simplification can cause inaccuracies in our thinking about reality. On the one hand, if a concept is too narrow or only identifies a superficial phenomenon, we may not be able to use it to explain public policy. On the other hand, if a concept is too broad and shows too complicated relationships, then the concept will become very complicated and unmanageable so that it cannot help understanding. In other words, some political theories may be too complicated to help, while others may be too simple



