



BAHASA INGGRIS KEAHLIAN

Public Policy Analysis

Kelompok 3 Reg M



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Policy Research Methodology

Policy analysis is an interdisciplinary research process that aims to create critical evaluations and convey policy-relevant knowledge.

Policy inquiry methodology contributes to the understanding of theory, method, and practice in specialized fields such as cost-benefit analysis in economics, implementation analysis in political science, and program budget management in public administration. In contrast, policy research methodologies are flexible in their use.



Multi-disciplinary Policy Analysis



- Policy analysis has a descriptive element, but it also has a normative dimension, which includes value judgments about what should be done. The selection of goals and methods involves an ongoing dialog about competing values such as efficiency, equality, security, freedom, democracy and enlightenment.
- Policy analysis is made to provide relevant knowledge on five types of policy questions
 1. Policy problems
 2. Expected policy outcomes.
 3. Policy options.
 4. Observed policy outcomes.
 5. Policy performance.

The selected policy is a potential solution to a problem. To select the most appropriate policy, knowledge of the expected outcomes of the policy and an understanding of the value or benefits of the expected outcomes are also required.

Prospective and Restorpective Analysis

Prospective policy analysis involves creating and changing knowledge before making decisions. There is often a gap in prospective analysis between the choice of a desired solution and the effort to implement it. This is due to the fact that little work is required to achieve the desired set of objectives before the policy is implemented. Retrospective analysis has important benefits. This approach focuses more on the concrete results of the action.

Descriptive and Normative Analysis

Descriptive policy analysis runs parallel to descriptive decision theory, which refers to a series of statements that logically consistently describe or explain actions. Meanwhile, normative policy analysis aligns with normative decision theory, which includes a series of statements that logically consistently evaluate or determine actions.



Policy Analysis Practice

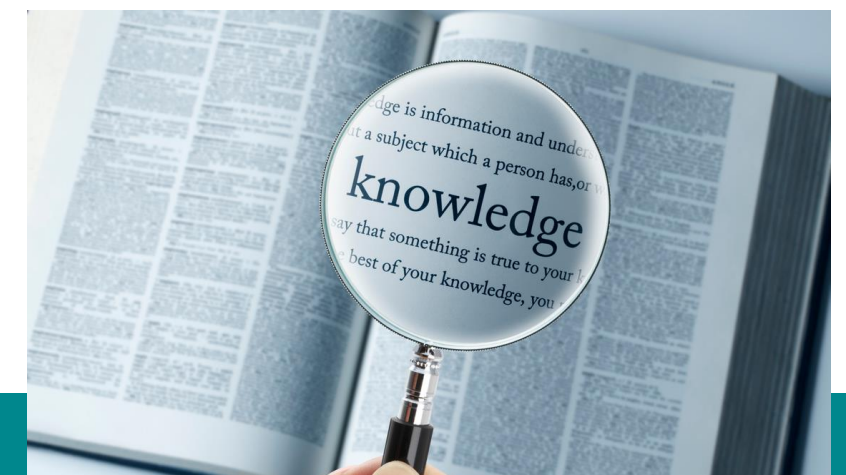
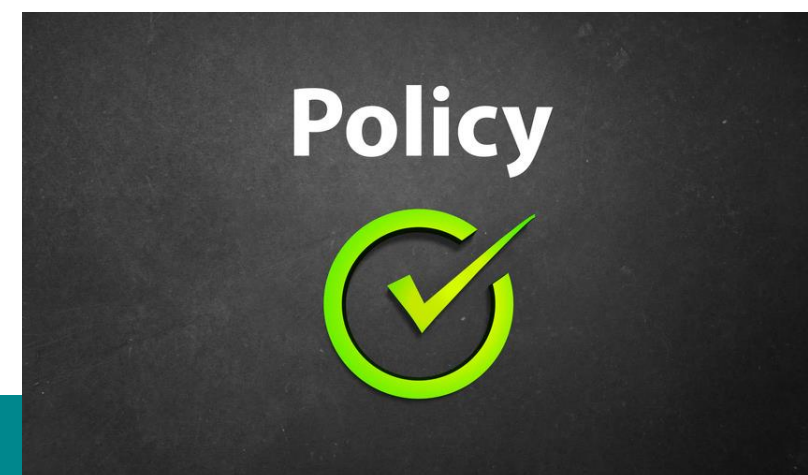
Reconstructed Logic vs Logic in Use

The integrated policy analysis process is a reconstruction based on logic. However, the actual policy analysis process never really conforms fully to this reconstruction, as all logical reconstructions are simplifications of behavior rather than descriptions that fully reflect the behavior itself.



Critical Thinking and Public Policy

- Policy analysis is a complex process in which analysts need to tackle several tasks, such as the screening of abundant data, the assessment of data sources, the selection of appropriate analysis methods, and the implementation of effective communication strategies to convey the results.
- Structure of Policy Arguments: There are seven structural elements in policy arguments: policy claims, relevant knowledge, warrants, qualifications, support, objections, and refutations.





19th Century Transformation

In the 19th century, there was a significant shift in Europe's approach to understanding social, economic, and political problems. Previously, policy explanations were often based on religious beliefs, rituals, or philosophies. However, in the 19th century, society began to adopt a more scientific approach and rely on empirical data. For example, in the United States, the first census was held in 1790, and in the UK, in 1801. This was the first step in the development of the field of statistics and demography.

In the UK, figures such as Henry Mayhew and Charles Booth represented a new empirical approach to understanding social problems. Thus, the fundamental change in this century lay in the way we approached the understanding of social problems, which was characterized by an increase in empirical data-based research and the use of quantitative analysis.

Professionalization in the 20th Century

In the 20th century, the social and behavioral sciences experienced significant developments in terms of professionalization. This professionalization included the use of graduates with degrees in policy-relevant disciplines and professions who held influential positions in government or worked as consultants or researchers through contracts and grants.

After World War II, the social and behavioral sciences began to develop an explicit policy approach with the establishment of organizations such as "Policy Science." Over time, professionalism and a focus on application came to dominate social science and policy analysis.



The Era of Evidence-Based Policy

Evidence-based policy approaches recognize the importance of causal understanding in the policymaking process, although it is acknowledged that ideology and political factors can influence how we assess policy failures. In the United States, there are efforts to promote evidence-based approaches in various fields, although there are also criticisms that these approaches may not be aligned with democratic principles.



The Policy Making Process

In the section "Policy Making Process," the process and evolution of policy making are discussed, with a special focus on the contributions of Harold D. Lasswell and the policy science movement. A summary of the text follows:

- History recognizes that policy analysis has practical roots and that this understanding is essential to understanding policy analysis.
- Policy Science Movement: This movement emphasizes the importance of creating knowledge about policymaking and using it to improve the policymaking process, reflecting a revolutionary vision.
- Components of the policy process emphasize the importance of considering the broader social context, focusing on problem solving, and using a variety of methods.
- Seven decision functions: seven decision functions that occur in sequence in the policy-making process, such as intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, application, termination, and assessment.
- Differentiating functions: functions are purposeful actions rather than activities that are merely temporally sequenced. This distinction has theoretical consequences for our understanding of policymaking.
- Complexity of the policy process: interrelated functions with no definite starting or ending point. It involves a wide range of stakeholders and can involve cooperation, competition, and conflict.
- The policy cycle and the role of knowledge: that policies can be adopted before problems are formulated. It is emphasized that policy-relevant knowledge can influence the policy-making process, but its effects are not always guaranteed.

Policy Analysis in the Policymaking Process

Potential Uses of Analysis:



PROBLEM FORMATION

Forming an
understanding of the
problem



EXPERIENCE

Projected
outcomes and
policy
consequences



RECEPTION

Detailing policy
alternatives



MONITORING

Observation &
assessment of
policy outcomes



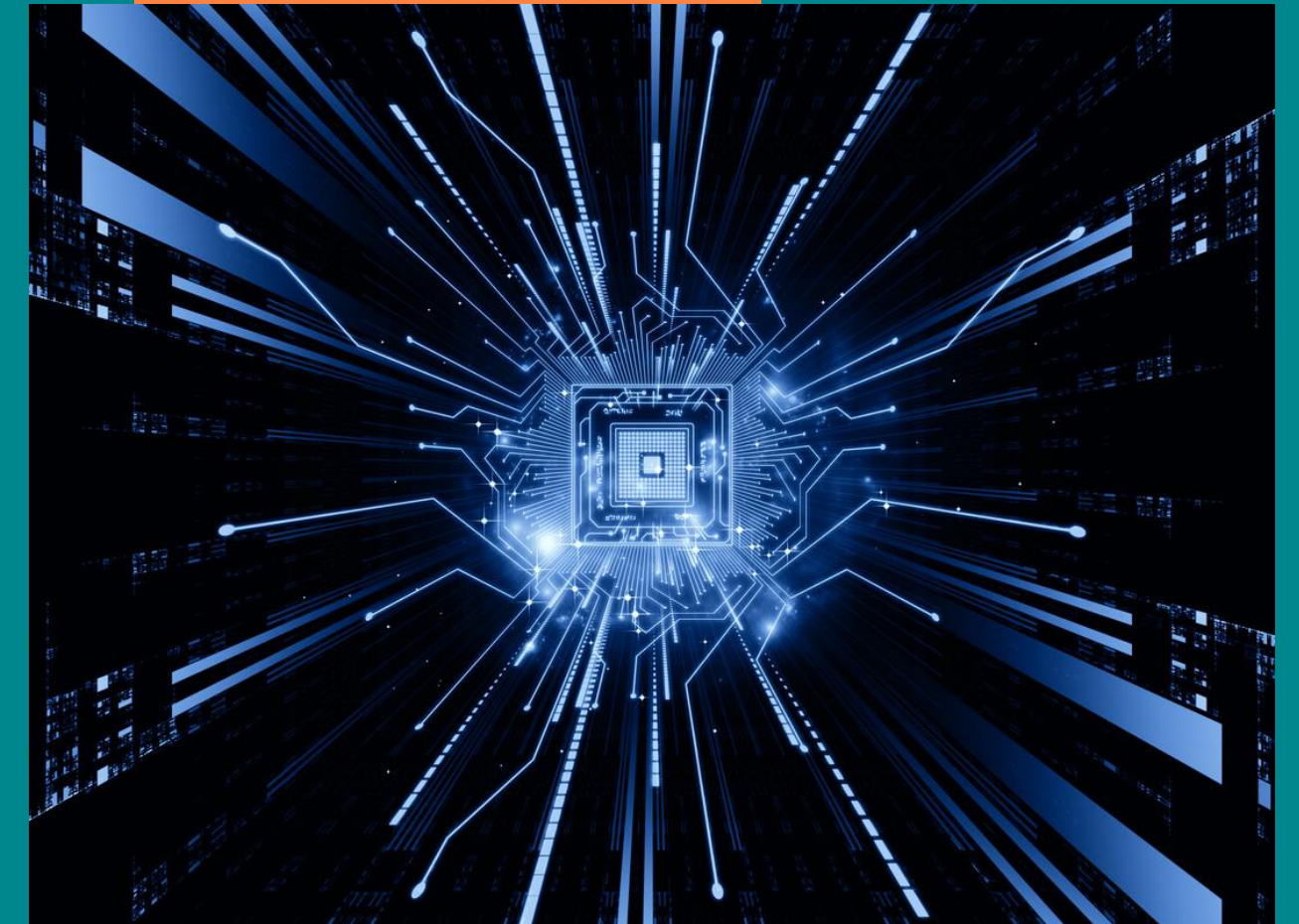
EVALUATION

Assessing the
policy outcomes
that have been
observed

IS A POLICY ANALYST A TECHNOCRAT?

As early as the mid-20th century, the involvement of social scientists and natural scientists in the policy-making process. In the following years, however, a significant shift occurred in which public institutions began to routinely recruit specialists who had received specialized training and had been certified by appropriate professional organizations.

This new era, according to many observers, signaled the development of new forms of social and political organization in which public policy-making and social planning became heavily dependent on knowledge and technology. While some focus on its social aspects and refer to this form of organization as the "knowledge society" or "post-industrial society" others highlight its political aspects and describe it as a shift from the "administrative state" to the "scientific state".



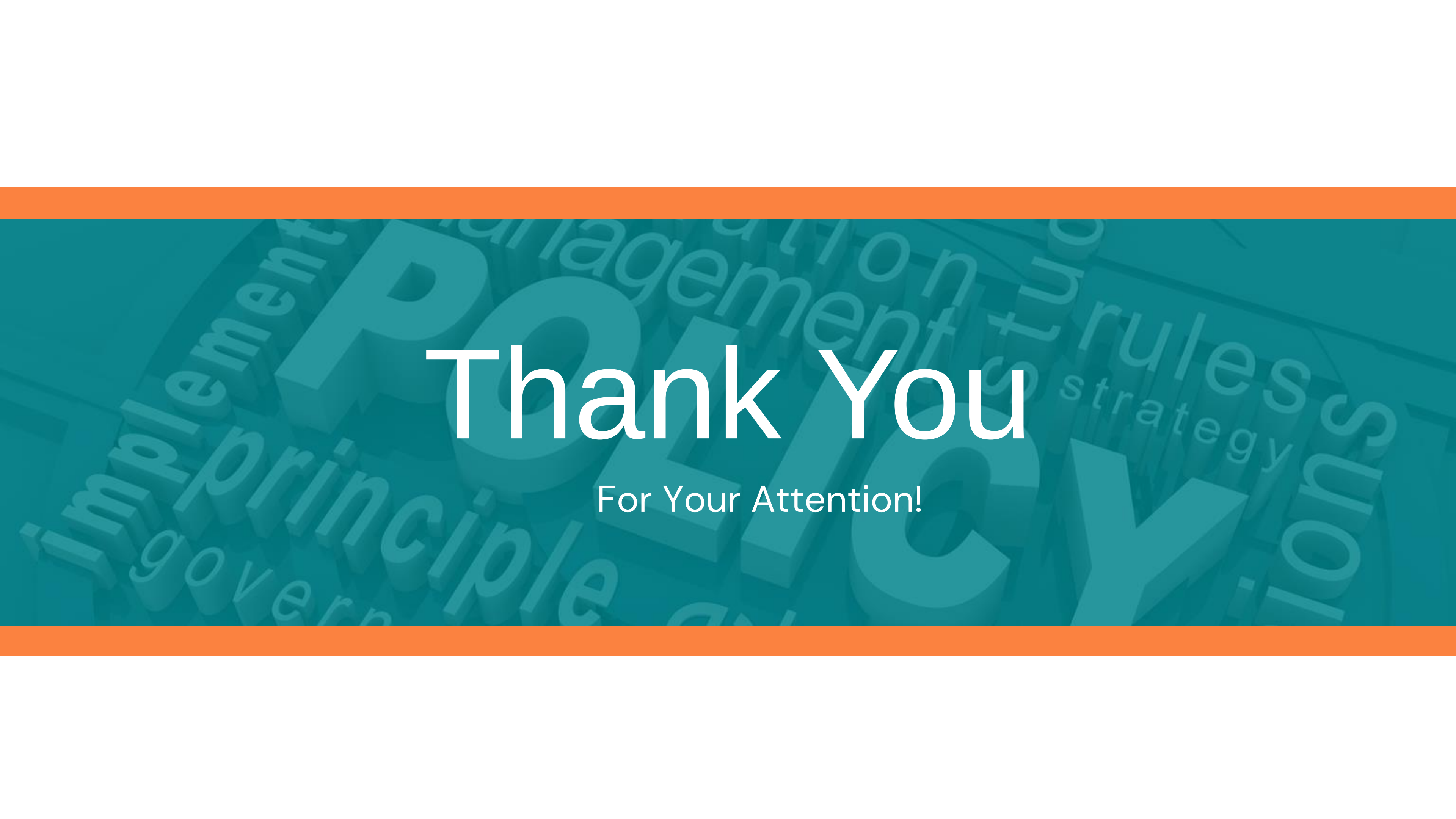
Post-Industrial Society & Sciencetific Society

Post-industrial society is a further development of policy-making patterns and socio-economic structures. It is characterized by the growing dominance of a highly educated professional-technical class. There are several policy analyses to consider, such as the centrality of theoretical knowledge, the creation of new intellectual technologies, the spread of the knowledge class, the shift from goods to services, the instrumentalization of science, and the scarcity of scientific and technical knowledge.

Technocratic Guidance vs Technocratic Counseling

In reality, neither of these perspectives is entirely correct in interpreting the development toward post-industrial society. Both have a unilateral emphasis on certain characteristics of contemporary society while ignoring other aspects.





Thank You

For Your Attention!