

Analisis Policy Network Dalam Kerangka Kebijakan Nasional: Studi Kasus Atas Pelaksanaan Penanganan Stunting di Kabupaten Bogor = Policy network analysis of national policies framework: a case study of stunting management policy in Bogor Regency

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Abstrak

Indonesia merupakan negara dengan prevalensi stunting tertinggi kedua di Asia Tenggara sedangkan Kabupaten Bogor merupakan kabupaten dengan jumlah anak stunting tertinggi di Indonesia. Stunting merupakan masalah multidimensional yang penanganannya memerlukan intervensi pada berbagai aspek, sehingga kebijakan penanganan stunting memerlukan keterlibatan berbagai aktor. Pelaksanaan kebijakan penanganan stunting di Indonesia dapat dilihat dengan menggunakan kacamata policy network. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pelaksanaan kebijakan penanganan stunting menggunakan kacamata policy network. Penelitian ini menggunakan dimensi policy network berupa actors and their perceptions of problem and solution, actors and their preferences, actors and their tradable resources, actors and their strategies, specific rules of policy network, dan interactions sebagai kerangka teori. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian Post-Positivist. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan persepsi antar aktor tidak menyebabkan terganggunya proses kebijakan maupun interaksi antar aktor yang terkait. Preferensi Pemerintah Kabupaten Bogor bukan dipengaruhi oleh persepsinya melainkan merupakan mandatori dari Pemerintah Pusat. Begitu pula dengan strategi dan turan yang mengatur proses berjalannya network kebijakan penanganan stunting di Kabupaten Bogor dikeluarkan oleh Pemerintah Pusat dan sifatnya mandatori bagi Pemerintah Kabupaten Bogor. Saat ini belum ada peraturan tertulis yang mengatur hal-hal yang boleh maupun tidak boleh dilakukan oleh aktor non publik. Terakhir, belum ada network yang menghubungkan seluruh aktor, termasuk pemerintah daerah, yang mewadahi interaksi antar aktor, terutama pemerintah daerah dengan aktor non pemerintah

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Indonesia is the country with the second-highest prevalence of stunted children in Southeast Asia while Bogor Regency has the highest number of stunted children in Indonesia. Stunting is a multidimensional problem that requires intervention in various aspects so that the policy of stunting management requires the involvement of various actors. Implementation of stunting management policy in Indonesia can be seen by using a policy network framework. This study aims to analyse the implementation of stunting management policy using policy network framework. This study uses the dimensions of policy network in the form of actors and their perceptions of problem and solution, actors and their preferences, actors and their tradable resources, actors and their strategies, specific-rules of policy network, and interactions as a theoretical framework. This study

uses Post-Positivist research methods. The results showed that the differences in perceptions among actors do not disrupt policy processes or interactions between actors. The preferences of the Bogor Regency Government are not influenced by their perception but rather are mandatory from the Central Government. So do the strategies and rules which rule the process of running a policy network of stunting management at Bogor Regency issued by the Central Government and is mandatory for the Bogor Regency. More, there are no written regulations yet that governing the actions of non-public actors. Lastly, there are no big network connects actors that accommodate interactions between actors, especially local governments with non-government actors