

DYNAMICS OF POLITICAL ACTORS IN FORMING POLICY-MAKING SYSTEMS

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Abstract

This research discusses the role of political actors in shaping the policy-making system. Political actors, including elected officials and interest groups, have significant impact in setting the agenda, proposing, supporting, or rejecting policies, and using resources to influence policy outcomes. The impact of the role of political actors can be positive, such as policies that are responsive, inclusive, and democratic, or negative, such as policies that are opportunistic, ambiguous, or corruptive. The research method used is a qualitative approach with literature study, and the discussion includes complex dynamics in the political arena and its impact on the community policy system. A thorough evaluation of the integrity and long-term impact of policies is necessary to maintain the quality of the policy-making system.

Keywords: Public Policy, Political Actors, Impact.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas peran aktor politik dalam membentuk sistem pembuatan kebijakan. Aktor politik, termasuk pejabat terpilih dan kelompok kepentingan, memiliki dampak signifikan dalam menentukan agenda, mengusulkan, mendukung, atau menolak kebijakan, serta menggunakan sumber daya untuk mempengaruhi hasil kebijakan. Dampak dari peran aktor politik dapat bersifat positif, seperti kebijakan yang responsif, inklusif, dan demokratis, atau negatif, seperti kebijakan yang oportunistik, ambigu, atau koruptif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi literatur, dan pembahasan mencakup dinamika kompleks dalam arena politik dan dampaknya pada sistem kebijakan masyarakat. Evaluasi menyeluruh terhadap integritas dan dampak jangka panjang kebijakan diperlukan untuk menjaga kualitas sistem pembuatan kebijakan.

Keywords: Kebijakan Publik, Aktor Politik, Dampak.

INTRODUCTION

Public policy is a policy created by policymakers and chosen by the government to implement or not implement, with a purpose and a course of action. Easton defines public policy as the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society or as the forced allocation of values to all members of society. Laswell and Kaplan also define public policy as a projected program of goals, values, and practices, or a program for achieving goals and values through directed practices. Public policy is a decision based on the relationship of activities undertaken by political actors to determine goals and achieve results based on considerations of specific situations.

In the policymaking system, actors participate in various aspects of policymaking, such as policymaking, the policy process, policy decisions, and policy evaluation. One of the actors in the

policymaking system is political actors. Political actors, consisting of elected officials and interest groups, contribute significantly to the complex system that shapes policy. Their ever-changing involvement in politics forms the basis of governance and influences policies that impact society as a whole.

Political actors are individuals or groups with power, influence, or interests in the political decision-making process. Political actors can come from within or outside the government, such as political parties, parliament, bureaucracy, media, interest groups, civil society, and others. Political actors have a significant role and impact in shaping the policy-making system because they can set the agenda, propose, support, or reject policy drafts, use resources, strategies, and tactics to influence policy outcomes, represent and channel the aspirations, needs, and interests of the public, and monitor and

evaluate policy implementation and impact. The decision-making process differs due to the roles taken by political actors,

Political actors play a crucial role in whether legislators, lawyers, or shaping and directing the policy-making representatives. Policies demonstrate the system in every political system. These dynamics between conflicting political individuals, consisting of elected officials, forces, not just formal rules. In the political parties, interest groups, and civil following presentation, we will examine society, play a crucial role in the decision-making process that influences how the concrete roles of political actors, policies are created and implemented. including how they set agendas, influence policy, and represent the voice of the public. They are not only the recipients of public. This overall dynamic lays the foundation for understanding how policies but also the ones who create political actors significantly shape them, incorporating the interests, society's policy system. philosophies, and desires of the public

into the policies. The policy-making **METHOD**

system has a complex ecosystem due to This research uses a qualitative the participation of political actors. They approach. Moleong states that a are key drivers in determining the policy qualitative approach aims to understand agenda because they bring diverse a phenomenon, such as what the subject interests and perspectives. In this context, experiences, such as behavior, political actors determine the priorities of perception, motivation, and so on, using a which issues will be prioritized and literature study approach or library resolved during the policy-making research as a data source. According to process. Zed, literature study is a series of

activities related to library data collection on public policy issues through internal methods, reading, recording, and discussions and interactions with the managing research materials. The data public.

sources used in writing this article are Second, political actors propose, predominantly secondary data. According support, or reject policy proposals to Samsu, secondary data is data that has proposed by other parties. Political actors previously been obtained from other are not only recipients but also proposers sources, or can also be understood as data of policies. They have the ability to obtained from a second source. Therefore, support, endorse, or oppose policies the secondary data in this study was proposed by other parties, such as the obtained through collecting previously government, political parties, or interest available documents and then sorting groups.

them to become research data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Political Actors in Shaping the Policy-Making System

The role of political actors in creating a policy-making system is as follows:

First, political actors determine the agenda, issues, and policy priorities to be discussed and resolved. By identifying important issues and setting priorities, political actors play a crucial role in setting the policy agenda. They deliberate

Third, political actors use their resources, strategies, and tactics to influence policy outcomes. To achieve their political goals and vision, political actors use their resources, strategies, and tactics to influence policy outcomes. This includes negotiation, diplomacy, campaigning, or lobbying to advance their interests.

Fourth, political actors represent and channel the aspirations, needs, and interests of the community that forms the

basis or target of policy. Political actors have varying characteristics, capacities, act as representatives of the community and integrity, which can have a positive or and represent the desires, needs, and negative impact on shaping the interests of citizens. They also serve as policymaking system. Elected officials are intermediaries between the public and a crucial part of the policymaking process. the policymaking process, bringing their For example, they bring campaign voices to the policy level to ensure better promises to the policy stage, backed by an representation. electoral mandate.

Fifth, political actors monitor and The policy base, reflecting the evaluate the implementation and impact aspirations and political views of elected of established policies. Political actors officials, is shaped by their active continuously monitor and evaluate the participation in legislation. The daily lives implementation of policies after they are of citizens are directly affected by the implemented. They ensure that policies decisions they make, which in turn shape are running according to their original the policy foundation. Elected officials intent, monitor their effects, and have the make unique contributions. They broaden ability to modify or amend policies that their understanding of local needs by are unsuccessful or not meeting speaking and engaging with their expectations. constituents. Disagreements between

Political actors can come from within elected officials and their colleagues often or outside the government, such as lead to policies that combine diverse political parties, parliament, the opinions to reach consensus that is bureaucracy, the media, interest groups, acceptable to all parties. Furthermore, civil society, and others. Political actors interest groups shape policy from diverse

segments of society. By voicing specific needs and perspectives, they ensure plurality in policy discussions. By supporting them, interest groups ensure that diverse voices are heard, prevent monopolization of views, and enrich policy decisions with broader context. Policy is made by interest groups that actively represent or protect specific sectors. They conduct effective advocacy using arguments and empirical evidence that can influence the decision-making process. Interest groups enhance the dynamics of negotiations and increase policy inclusion through meetings, consultations, and campaigns.

Dynamics in the political arena differ due to the involvement of political actors, including elected officials and interest groups. Over time, negotiations, debates, and coalitions form, resulting in policies that represent the intersection of diverse interests. Within the policymaking system, there is a complex network

created by this ever-changing engagement. In politics, negotiations and debates are constantly taking place. Through formal and informal meetings, elected officials, interest groups, and lobbies interact with one another. Shifting coalitions form over time amidst debates and conflicting interests. These negotiations form the foundation of policies that reflect the ongoing intersection of diverse interests, resulting in a complex and fluid balance.

The policymaking system consists of a complex network created by the ever-changing involvement of political actors. Stakeholders have complex relationships built through the legislative process, official meetings, and informal lobbying. This network includes politicians and interest groups, as well as segments of society involved in political decision-making. This is a factor that contributes to the formation of policy structures that

consider and account for societal change and diversity. The impact of political actors on shaping the policymaking system can be positive

In addition to the above, there is the influence of political actors' interests. These actors are involved in the implementation, resulting in policies that are created or formulated that do not align with the initial objectives of the policy. The impact of political actors can vary, both positive and negative, depending on their roles and how they implement them. or negative, depending on the quality, capacity, and integrity of the political actors themselves, as well as the dynamics of interactions and conflicts between them.

Positive impacts can include more responsive, inclusive, and democratic policies, as they involve participation and consultation with various stakeholders. Because they involve broad participation

The Impact of Political Actors in Shaping the Policy-Making System

The impact of political actors on shaping the policymaking system is an interesting and important topic to study. Political actors are individuals or groups with power, influence, or interests in the political decision-making process.¹ and consultation, high-quality political actors can create policies that are more responsive to community needs. These policies can reflect the diverse values and aspirations of the community by considering diverse interests and listening to diverse perspectives.

Furthermore, policies are more effective, efficient, and accountable because they are based on strong and rational analysis, argumentation, and evidence. Political actors can support

more effective, efficient, and accountable policymaking by prioritizing strong analysis, argumentation, and evidence. Policies based on a deep understanding of the issues at hand can produce more targeted and effective solutions.

Furthermore, policies are more innovative, creative, and adaptive because they encourage learning, collaboration, and change. Political actors who encourage learning, collaboration, and change have the ability to create more innovative, creative, and adaptive policies. This can be achieved through learning from previous policies, cross-sector collaboration, and rapid response to environmental changes.

Negative impacts can include policies that are more opportunistic, populist, and paternalistic. Political actors with opportunistic tendencies may create policies driven more by short-term political interests than by a thorough consideration of public welfare. Populist

policies, created to gain mass support without considering sustainability or effectiveness, can have negative impacts if political actors do not intervene sufficiently.

Furthermore, more ambiguous and inconsistent policies can result from uncoordinated intervention by political actors or be hampered by political considerations. If policy objectives and implementation are unclear, it can lead to confusion in implementation and increase uncertainty among stakeholders.

Furthermore, policies that lack analysis and evidence-based support. Not prioritizing in-depth analysis or strong evidence when developing policies can result in policies that lack rational support. Policies created solely based on political considerations can ignore community needs or produce solutions that are inappropriate for the situation on the ground.

Finally, corrupt policies can lead to using resources and strategies to corrupt policies. Policy integrity and influence policy outcomes, representing public welfare can be compromised by the community aspirations, and overseeing diversion of public funds, tender-fixing, or policy implementation. discusses the role abuse of power. Unsustainable Policies: of political actors in shaping the Unsustainable policies are created by policymaking system. Political actors, politicians who do not consider including elected officials and interest sustainability. Policies that pursue short-term profits without considering long-term impacts can harm the environment or rejecting policies, and using resources and the well-being of future generations. to influence policy outcomes. The impact of the role of political actors can be These negative impacts emphasize the importance of critical and accountable positive, such as responsive, inclusive, actions of political actors who shape and democratic policies, or negative, such policy. To maintain the quality and as opportunistic, ambiguous, or corrupt effectiveness of the policy-making policies. The research method used is a system, a thorough evaluation of the qualitative approach with a literature integrity and long-term impact of the review, and the discussion covers the policies made is essential. complex dynamics in the political arena and their impact on the societal policy

CONCLUSION

The role of political actors in shaping the policymaking system is that integrity and long-term impact of policies they have significant power in setting the is necessary to maintain the quality of the agenda, supporting or rejecting policies, policymaking system. The impact can be

positive, such as responsive and effective of Settlement Policy in DKI Jakarta policies, or negative, such as Province). Journal. opportunistic or corrupt policies. Moleong Lexy. 2014. Qualitative Research Criticism and accountability for the Methods (Bandung: PT Remaja actions of political actors are important to Rosdakarya). maintain the quality and integrity of the Risnawan Wawan. The Role and Function of Political Infrastructure in Public policies made. The involvement of Policy Formation. Journal. political actors in policymaking is not Samsu. 2017. Research Methods (Theory without challenges and controversies. and Application of Qualitative, Conflicts of interest, ethical issues, and Quantitative Mixed Methods the risk of policy takeover by powerful Research, and Research & entities are issues that need to be Development), Center for the carefully considered. Study of Religion and Society (PUSAKA).

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