

Contemporary Public Policy And Leadership

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Abstract

Government leadership in a government area is largely determined by the capabilities of each leader. The capability referred to is the ability to carry out government tasks in accordance with the needs and interests of its people as well as the demands of the global community. It takes a leader's ability to understand the aspirations of his people and read the trends of the changing times. Contemporary public policies need to be studied carefully so that strategic issues can be selected from among the issues faced to be raised as policy problems and subsequently can be determined as a policy agenda (agenda setting). A careful study through these stages will greatly assist the government in formulating policies in the form of legislation that can be used as leverage in solving various problems faced by the government. Starting from the determination of policy issues to the right policy formulation, various programs and activities that are right on target can be operationalized. Through this stage, an accountable government administration will also be able to achieve a significant impact on improving the welfare of the community.

Keywords: Leadership; Public Policy; Contemporary

Introduction

Leadership as one of the functions of management is nothing but "a trick or authority that is able to move other people, both individually and in groups within an organization, so that it creates the willingness and ability to do something in achieving the organizational goals that have been set".

Based on the simple definition of leadership, it means that the scope of leadership contains many dimensions: leadership duties and functions, success criteria, sources, requirements that need to be met by a leader, as well as professional abilities in realizing leadership tasks and functions.

In the management framework, leadership functions as one of the driving tools, motors or motivators of existing resources in the organization, so that the leadership role is expected to be able to dynamic the organization in achieving its goals. Through coaching and self-development for leadership actors expected to have quality. Able to understand and live up to their duties and responsibilities as a leader. Because by understanding and living up to the duties and responsibilities of his leadership, it is hoped that his mindset, attitude and behavior can formulate or define the mission of the organization he carries.

- a. Behave to realize the achievement of organizational goals.
- b. Maintaining integrity and developing the organization.
- c. Avoid or resolve conflicts that occur within the organization.
- d. The ability to create awareness and responsibility of the people who are their responsibility (members), so that everyone who is their responsibility feels consciously as part of the life of the organization they lead.
- e. The ability to create a high work ethic as a reflection of a sense of belonging own, carry out and secure their duties and responsibilities.
- f. Ability to generate dynamics of the organization he leads according to the pace developments, needs and science and technology.

The study of public administration or public policy as an applied science is related to government activities in regulating (regulatory) and managing (services function) public/society interests. The diverse interests of the government or society make various policy issues, concerning political, administrative, economic, social, cultural issues, or other issues.

In general, these issues can be divided into two parts; first, the issues of policy substance (policy substantive), which are currently actual issues in the health sector due to the Covid 19 outbreak or pandemic that has occurred in almost all countries in various parts of the world.

The substance of this policy illustrates that a sequential policy issue can lead to follow-up policy issues, or even a policy issue appears simultaneously with other policy issues. Therefore, it is necessary to determine policy issues based on a priority scale, then make a policy agenda based on a priority scale as well. This will assist policy formulation and policy implementation based on priorities, as well as determine performance indicators.

Policy process issues, systemically these issues can be used as the basis for the preparation of the following stages: agenda-setting, policy formulation, decision making, implementation, and evaluation. Between stages one to another is sequential and so on will raise the next issues. Issues that already exist or contemporary issues are a necessity because the existence of public policy cannot be separated from its environment.

The classic study of David Easton (1957) reveals that: environment includes social, economic and political influences on inputs, system variables, policy outputs and policy outcomes. The study of policy issues from the process dimension begins with the importance of observing issues in terms of their urgency, periodization, or even escalation; therefore requires seriousness and sharpness in exploring these issues.

As stated by Werner and Wegrich (2007: 43-63) that: The idea of modeling the policy process in terms of stages was first put forward by Lasswell. Lasswell introduced (in 1956) a model of the policy process comprised of seven stages: intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, application, termination, and appraisal. Intelligence, which means the ability of the analyst to understand issues, both concerning the ability to reason, the ability to perceive developing issues, plan, and the ability to orientate themselves to solve problems.

Promotion, the ability to offer or explain to stakeholders that the issues explored are very strategic so that they can develop into agenda setting, and immediately be formulated in a policy.

Prescription, the ability to provide resolutions or recommendations for solving problems at hand. Although the resolution is temporary, it is urgently needed to ensure the importance of the issue becomes a policy agenda.

Invocation, means a call or hope that issues that occur can be followed up according to the degree of escalation to be resolved immediately. Application, is the hope that the proposal for the resolution of the issues that have been formulated can be followed up immediately.

Termination, is a temporary suspension on the determination of issues that have been studied so that it can be followed up immediately. Appraisal, means an assessment or prediction that if the issues faced are resolved immediately then a policy effectiveness can be realized.

Some of the above understandings can be described in the issues of the policy process in Indonesia. Periodically, members of the DPR or DPRD always try to capture the aspirations of the community to explore the various problems they face, if these efforts are carried out according to the stages required above, it is almost certain that the issues identified have qualifications that truly meet the expectations of the community.

The government or local governments in each fiscal year always try to monitor and evaluate various programs and activities that have been implemented. If the process is carried out carefully by taking into account the stages above, the effectiveness and efficiency of the program/activity can be realized as expected. It should be understood that the issues of policy substance (regarding certain fields) are interrelated with issues of the policy process. In every policy substance there is always a policy process, on the contrary in every policy process it involves one or several policy substances.

Therefore, the things that need to be observed are: how is Contemporary Public Policy and Leadership.

Literature Review And Discussion

Leadership

In everyday life, both in families, organizations, companies to government, we often hear the terms leader, leadership and power. These three words do have a relationship with one another.

In practice, it is often interpreted the same between leaders and leadership, even though the meanings are different. A leader is a person whose job is to lead, while leadership is a talent and/or trait that a leader must possess. Leadership requires the active use of abilities to influence others and in realizing predetermined organizational goals.

Several theories have been put forward by management experts regarding the emergence of a leader. One theory is different from another. There are three most prominent

theories, namely as follows:

Genetic Theory

The essence of this theory is summed up in holding "leaders are born and not made". Proponents of this theory say that a leader he was born with the talent of a leader. In whatever circumstances a person is placed at one time he will be a leader because he was born for it. It means that destiny has set him to be the leader.

Social Theory

If the genetic theory says that "leaders are born and not made", then social adherents say the opposite, namely "leaders are made and not born". Adherents of this theory argue that everyone will be able to become a leader if given the education and opportunity for it.

Ecological Theory

This theory is a refinement of both genetic theory and social theory. Adherents of this theory argue that a person can only be a good leader if at birth he already has leadership talents. This theory combines the positive aspects of both genetic and social theories and is arguably the best theory of leadership theories.

Yet far more in-depth research is still needed to be able to say with certainty what factors cause a person to emerge as a good leader.

Some experts argue about the Leader, some of them:

- a. According to Drs. H. Malay S.P. Hasibuan, a leader is someone with leadership authority directing his subordinates to do part of his work in achieving goals.
- b. According to Robert Tanenbaum, leaders are those who use formal authority to organize, direct, control the responsible subordinates, so that all parts of the work are coordinated in order to achieve company goals.

In the organization the leaders are divided into three levels who are members of the management group. The three levels are:

1. Top Manager (Top Manager)
2. Manager menengah (Middle Manager)
3. Lower Manager/Supervisor

Leadership is the ability of a person to influence and motivate others to do something according to a common goal. Leadership includes the process of influencing in determining organizational goals, motivating follower behavior to achieve goals, influencing to improve the group and its culture.

While power is the ability to influence other people to want to do what the other party wants. "The art of influencing and directing means in such away to attain their willing obedience, confidence, respect, and loyal cooperation in order to accomplish the mission. Leadership is the art of influencing and moving people in such a way as to gain obedience, trust, respect, and cooperation splurge to complete Field Manual task 22-100.

Power is the ability to influence others to do what the other party wants. The three words, namely leader, leadership and power described earlier, have an inseparable bond. Because to be a leader is not only based on liking each other, but many factors.

A successful leader should have several criteria that depend on the point of view or approach used, whether it is his personality, skills, talents, traits, or authority which will greatly influence the theory and leadership style that will be applied.

Power is the ability to influence others to do what the other party wants. The three words are leader, leadership, and the powers described earlier have an inseparable bond. Because to be a leader is not only based on liking each other, but many factors. A successful leader should have several criteria that depend on the point of view or approach used, whether it is his personality, skills, talents, traits, or authority which will greatly influence the theory and leadership style that will be applied.

Contemporary Public Policy and Leadership

Realizing the sharpness of public policy issues can be started by understanding the philosophy of administration as the parent of the study of public policy. In understanding the philosophy of administration as an applied science, Hodgkinson (1978) suggests that: Administration (and policy) are philosophy in action Process of correct thinking and process of valuing: rationality or logic and values The essential raw material of administration and policy are men Rationality applied to social relations and simultaneously as an artificial system and therefore always contentious.

Domain simultaneously initiate values and practice ethics. Administration or policy is a philosophy in action, therefore before a policy is formulated, it is necessary to really understand the wants and needs of the community, concerning the political, economic, social or other fields. This is intended so that the government's actions gain the trust of the community, in other words the government is truly present in every community problem and at the same time provides solutions. It is also a critical thinking process and respects the rationality and values that exist in the bureaucracy as well as the values that exist in the midst of society; Therefore, in exploring and formulating policy issues, it should be based on data accuracy and qualitatively it really is a problem faced by groups or communities.

The main resource of administration and policy is human, this is a reminder that aspects of behavior, cooperation, policies that have an impact on improving welfare are important things that must be considered in determining public policy issues. The application of the values of rationality of a policy concerning social relations,

Therefore, in reviewing policy issues, there are often debates between interest groups; this requires a meeting point to find the equation and togetherness in solving problems.

In addition, administrative and policy concerns cannot be separated from ethical values; therefore the values of democracy, effectiveness and efficiency, equality and justice are important foundations in determining policy issues.

Relevant to the above understanding, Moran and Rein (2006) cited the opinion of William Jenkins that: "public policy as a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where those decisions should, in principle, be within the power of those actors to achieve".

This opinion asserts that exploring, formulating, and determining policy issues must be related to a set of decisions/policies, involving political actors or group actors to choose the best goal among the existing choices of goals, related to the specification of a particular time or situation, and the authority of the actor to achieve these goals.

This understanding is often referred to as elements of public policy. If we look at contemporary issues that exist today, for example regarding the Covid 19 Pandemic; To assess whether this issue has been accommodated in policy problems, agenda setting, policy formulation, or even policy evaluation, it can be analyzed from whether the policies set by the government have been right on target to minimize epidemic reduction, how effective PSBB policies are, how involved medical personnel and facilitation are obtained, when the prediction of the end of the New Normal situation and other related policies.

This series of policies involves political actors, the bureaucracy, professionals, community leaders, and even business actors or other actors. The extent to which these actors have the authority to control the pandemic, when is the right situation to estimate the effectiveness of pandemic control, how effective is the application of ethical values regarding the implementation of health protocols, social distancing; all of which are indicators that can be used to assess the degree of effectiveness of policy issues to control the Covid 19 pandemic.

Contemporary issues regarding the preparation for the implementation of Simultaneous Pilkada in Indonesia which will take place on December 9, 2020 for 270 regions, can also be observed on the effectiveness of these issues. How are the policies and the operationalization of the stages, who are the actors involved at each stage, in relation to the Covid 19 Pandemic, how are the policy specifications implemented in accordance with the conditions at hand, how is the resource support for implementation during the pandemic, and how much authority do these actors have? actors to ensure the success of the Simultaneous Pilkada.

Weimer and Vining (1999) revealed in a policy study explore policy issues need to pay attention to follow-up in that agenda form settings. It was stated that: agenda setting are problem recognition and issue selection, that is consist of: Agenda-setting results in a selection between diverse problems and issues. A process of structuring the policy issue regarding potential strategies and instruments that shape the development of a policyThe crucial step in this process of agenda-setting is the move of an issue from its recognition-frequently expressed by interested groups or affected actors-up to the formal political agenda.

If these stages can be carried out properly, the issues that have been explored in depth can be stated as policy problems, and can even be followed up on the agenda setting process or the formulation of appropriate policies according to the problems at hand. Policy issues can be identified as policy problems if several questions can be answered, this is because most problems can be viewed differently and from different dimensions.

However, in general, it is called a policy problem if it can answer three questions. Did the problem occur? Why did this problem occur?, and who was involved in it? Answers that can explain the three questions indicate that the issues that occur are policy issues and can be raised as agenda setting.

Furthermore, Weimer and Vining (1999) suggested that the policy agenda can be classified into 4 (four), namely: the periodization of the occurrence of issues, the frequency of occurrence of issues, the basis of the crisis of the issues, and new or choice of issues (periodically recurring issues, sporadically recurring issues crisis-based issues, new or "chosen" issues).

Studies on contemporary policy issues that are interesting include a review of policy deliberation (deliberative policy). Observing issues through this approach begins with selecting policy issues and then conducting a public dialogue. The result of this dialogue is in the form of a consensus decision on determining the issue to be used as a policy agenda. This public policy on the deliberation process certainly demands the government's seriousness in conducting dialogue and can really be verified or accounted for.

It can be explained that the determination of issues in deliberative policies can be carried out in 3 (three) stages. First, determining the characteristics of the participants. At this stage, participants with different interests and interdependence are separated. Second, do the results of the real dialogue. At this stage (authentic dialogue) dialogue is carried out through a reciprocal process, in-depth interrelationships, learning, and creativity to explore issues comprehensively. Third, adaptation into the system.

At this stage, the identification of the identity of each participant is carried out, equating perceptions, new views on solving problems (new heuristics), and then innovating to plan problem solving.

The principle of formulating issues in a deliberative manner, Innes and Booher (2000) abbreviated with the acronym DIAD (Diversity, Interdependence, And Authentic Dialogue, Network Dynamics). Especially in Indonesia, public policy issues are multidimensional. This can be understood because of the large area, large population, multicultural society, inequality in welfare levels, the democratic climate is growing and developing, and many other specifications. As a consequence of such conditions, the challenges of public policy issues are also complex.

The understanding of the open economy trilemma is the relationship between fixed exchange rates, capital mobility, and monetary autonomy in a global dimension. In setting the agenda, the government faces a trilemma of choice (Majone, Giandomenico: 128-250): If the government chooses fixed exchange rates and capital mobility, there will be a give up of monetary autonomy. If the government chooses monetary autonomy and capital mobility, there will be floating exchange rates. the combination of fixed exchange rates with monetary autonomy will result in limit of capital mobility.

Government leadership in a government area is largely determined by the capabilities possessed by each leader. The capability in question is the ability to carry out government duties in accordance with the needs and interests of its people and the demands of the global community. It takes the ability of a leader to understand the aspirations of the people and to read the changing trends of the times.

In understanding the aspirations of the people, a leader must always communicate reciprocally with the people he leads. From the interaction process, the nature of the desires and realities faced by the community will be known. Don't let people outside the government's area tell the internal conditions of a leader's territory. This is very fatal, but it is not uncommon in the life of government leadership. Reality.

In the context of the ability to read the changing times, a leader must not lose out on information, discourse, and issues that continue to develop in the implementation of government. From the development of this information, a leader can make innovations and creations in implementing government. Not stuck to the normative rules that tend to be rigid and not perspective. As long as it does not conflict with existing regulations and is dedicated to the interests of the government in improving services to the community, innovation and leader creativity is a necessity.

In this context, the comparative study activities that are often carried out can be understood and deemed necessary. Through comparative studies, a leader will open his eyes and insight in making changes in his area. It is a mistake if comparative studies are only used as a place for recreation for non-profit purposes. related to the duties and work of a leader, moreover the people are increasingly critical.

Research Method

This study uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by the object of research by describing it through statements using various scientific methods (Moleong, 2014).

Data collection is done through literature review technique. Various kinds of literature on innovation, public policy innovation, and public services were used in the writing process. This study uses a descriptive-analytical approach by analyzing secondary information and data.

Various types of reports, data, and information were used in this study. Furthermore, the secondary data was analyzed using data reduction techniques. This is done to provide a more in-depth explanation of the phenomenon under study. The use of literature, data, and secondary information is combined to examine and analyze the phenomenon of the object of research.

Conclusion

Government leadership in a government area is largely determined by the capabilities possessed by each leader. The capability in question is the ability to carry out government duties in accordance with the needs and interests of its people and the demands of the global community. It takes the ability of a leader to understand the aspirations of his people and to read the trends of the times that are constantly changing.

Contemporary public policy needs to be studied carefully so that strategic issues can be selected among the issues faced to be raised as a policy problem (policy problem) and can then be set as a policy agenda (agenda setting). A careful study through these stages will greatly help the government to formulate policies in the form of legislation that can be used as leverage in solving various problems faced by the government.

Starting from determining policy issues to formulating appropriate policies, various programs and activities that are well targeted will be operationalized. Through this stage, it will also be possible to realize accountable governance and have a significant impact on improving people's welfare.

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