

Problem institusi pada kesehatan hewan dalam implementasi kebijakan kesehatan publik: studi kasus program bebas rabies di Bali = Institution problem of animal health in the implementation of public health policy: a case study of rabies-free program in Bali

Nike Maya Manro, author

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Abstrak

Kajian ini menganalisis implementasi Program Bebas Rabies di Indonesia yang belum dapat dikatakan efektif meskipun angka kasus positif rabies pada manusia dan hewan mengalami penurunan cukup signifikan di tahun 2016, namun tidak sepenuhnya berbanding lurus dengan masih tingginya persentase laporan kasus gigitan hewan penular rabies GHPR . Manajemen pengendalian rabies di area endemik yang sejauh ini hanya terkonsentrasi pada aspek kesehatan publik banyak dibahas di kajian-kajian terdahulu, sementara studi ini mengangkat problem institusi pada isu kesehatan hewan di tiga tingkat kerangka kelembagaan. Minimnya program pemberdayaan masyarakat dan organisasi sosial informal pada kebijakan pengentasan rabies di Bali sebagai model pembelajaran di tatanan mikro, mengindikasikan aspek kesehatan hewan belum diterapkan dengan optimal. Hal ini bermula dari lemahnya regulasi pemerintah mengedepankan isu tersebut di tatanan makro, yang turut memengaruhi kurangnya kolaborasi multi pemangku kepentingan dan koordinasi lintas sektor di tatanan meso. Adanya ketidaksepakatan atas proses negosiasi decouple antara elemen formal di tingkat meso dan elemen informal kebiasaan dan kepercayaan di tingkat mikro Nee, 2003 , memperkuat keinginan berpolitik political will yang ternyata memengaruhi tindakan kolektif collective action dari para aktor di tatanan meso pada tingkat makro. Riset kualitatif ini menggunakan metode studi kasus yang melibatkan Dinas Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan di tingkat Provinsi Bali dan Bidang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan Kota Denpasar serta relasinya dengan institusi akademik Universitas Udayana , organisasi profesi independen Perhimpunan Dokter Hewan Indonesia dan organisasi non profit NGO peduli satwa Bali Animal Welfare Association di Bali.

This study analyzes the implementation of rabies free program in Indonesia which is yet considered ineffective, although the number of rabies positive cases in humans and domestic animals has decreased significantly in 2016, but it is not completely commensurate with the high percentage of reported animal bites. Management of rabies control in endemic areas which has been so far concentrated only on public health aspect, has been widely discussed in earlier studies, while this research raises the institution problem of animal health issue at three levels of institutional framework. The lack of empowerment programs involving community and informal social organization on rabies eradication policy in Bali as a learning model at micro level, indicates that the animal health aspect has not been optimally applied. This problem has its roots in a macro level context of how weak the state regulations are to put forward the issue, which also leads to the lack of multistakeholder collaboration and cross sectoral coordination at meso level. The contradiction over the process of negotiation decouple between formal elements at the meso level and informal elements custom and belief at the micro level Nee, 2003 , reinforces the political will that influences the collective actions of meso level actors at macro level. This qualitative research using case study method involved Bali Provincial Livestock and Animal Health Department and Division of Livestock and Animal Health of Denpasar Municipality as well as their relations with academic institutions Udayana

University , professional organizations Indonesian Veterinary Medicine Association , and animal care NGOs
Bali Animal Welfare Association in Bali.</i>