

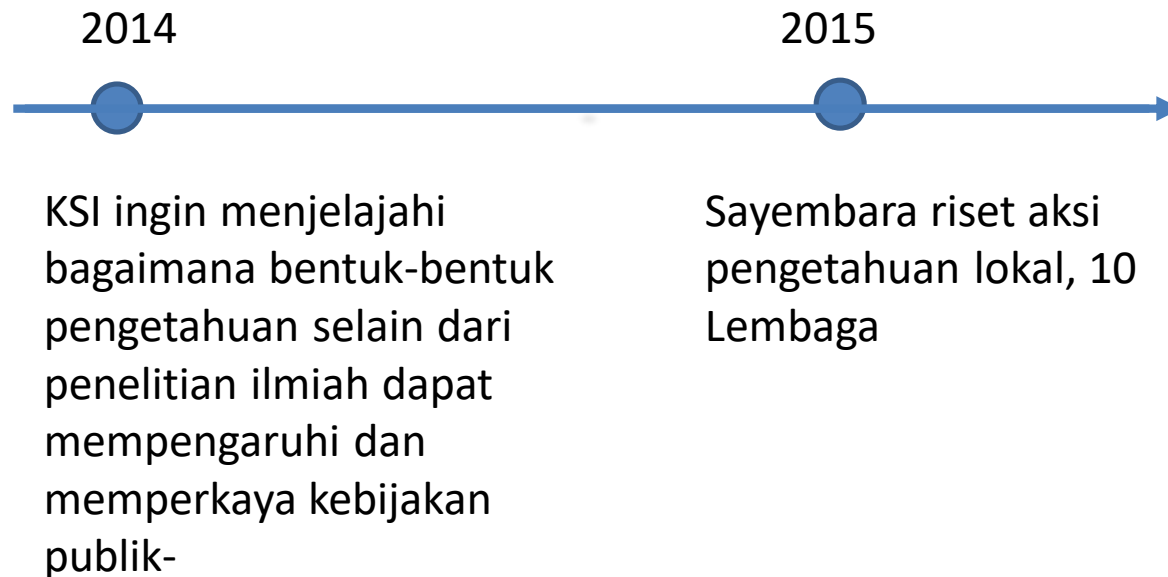


Local Knowledge Matters!

Pentingnya Pengetahuan Lokal!

KSIXChange
27 September 2018

Pada Awalnya...



Kami mempunyai indikasi bahwa pengetahuan lokal mempunyai perspektif yang berbeda terhadap apa yang disebut sebagai permasalahan implementasi kebijakan

Dan dengan muatan dan kekayaan pengetahuan lokal yang muncul juga sebagai manifestasi dari aspirasi masyarakat, pengetahuan lokal seharusnya menjadi bagian dari apa yang disebut sebagai "evidence" rujukan untuk pengambilan kebijakan publik

Jenis-jenis Pengetahuan dan Ruang Pengaruh Kebijakan



Mengapa Pengetahuan Lokal

Dalam eforia “evidence-informed policy”, ada semacam hirarki dalam apa yang disebut sebagai “bukti”

Semakin kuatnya dorongan untuk melihat kualitas pengetahuan/riset bukan hanya dari sisi teknis (technical robustness melalui peer review, dll), namun juga oleh pihak yang paling terdampak (social robustness)

Dalam situasi dimana masalahnya adalah bukan pada baik/buruknya kebijakan, namun pada soal implementasi kebijakan

Desentralisasi, otonomi daerah---
kebijakan khas daerah

Mengapa Pengetahuan Lokal (cont.)

Fenomena salah kaprah dalam hal meningkatkan “derajat” atau kasta pengetahuan lokal melalui “pengilmiahan” pengetahuan lokal melalui kerjasama dengan akademisi, namun tetap menempatkan yang empunya pengetahuan lokal sebagai “supplier” bahan mentah

Pengetahuan lokal juga berpotensi untuk justifikasi kebijakan yang diskriminatif

Local Knowledge in Action : *Jalan Sunyi*

Tidak mudah untuk mempunyai paradigma yang adil dalam melihat bentuk-bentuk pengetahuan yang berbeda (*multi-currency of knowledge*), cenderung untuk melihatnya dalam satu hirarki (*single currency*)

Practice what we preach: pengalaman sebagai evaluator yang cenderung menggunakan single currency of knowledge (pengakuan dosa)

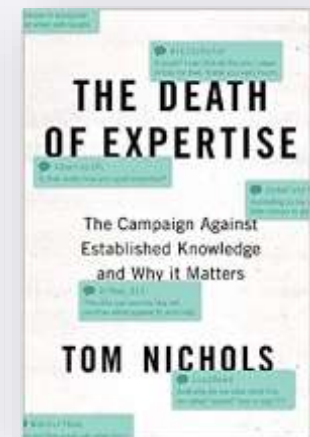
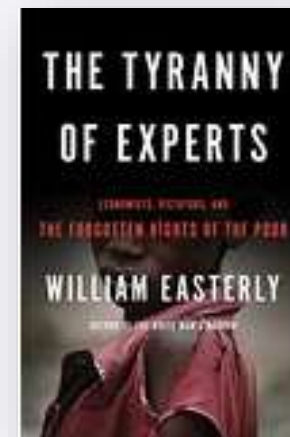
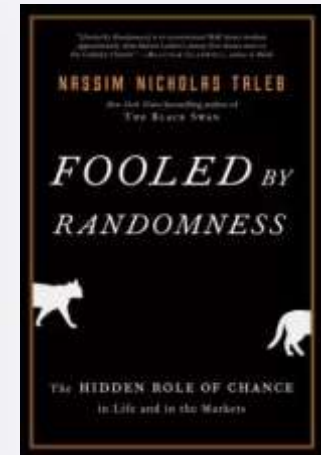
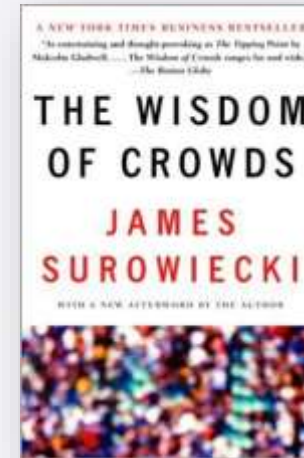
Bagaimana donor atau program seperti KSI menerapkan multiple –currency of knowledge dalam proses pengambilan keputusan mereka?

A healthy knowledge sector can be achieved by improving the individual elements and interaction

- With democracy, planning and public policy-making is no longer seen as the prerogative of a closed circle of experts and technocrats. In order for a healthy relationship between state and citizen to evolve, there must be both spaces available for citizen engagement and the necessary skills of citizens to constructively and effectively contribute to public policies
- However, citizens are expected to engage with the processes and systems that have been set up to consult on scientific evidence. Local and traditional knowledge presented in scientific forums seems out of place and exotic
- The lack of solid interaction between policy makers and knowledge production is a key weakness of the knowledge sector. Which evidence ultimately gets promoted is a political choice.
- Developing policy responses to the complex social and economic challenges will be more effective if all parts of the knowledge sector are actively engaged. The co-production of knowledge and the integration of different types of knowledge is a powerful tool in bringing evidence to policy processes.
- A richer role for the expert: not just producing knowledge, but assisting people to discuss and understand the policy issues that affect their lives - help to promote deliberative democracy more broadly

The Deliberation of Ordinary Citizens has an Impact on Collective Problem Solving

- Social development is not linear or predictable. Experts have often proven themselves incapable of answering the most pressing societal questions, not to mention workable solutions
 - *“A mathematician starts with a problem and creates a solution. A consultant starts by offering a ‘solution’ and creates a problem”*
- In order for a healthy relationship between state and citizen to evolve, there must be both spaces available for citizen engagement and the necessary skills of citizens to constructively and effectively contribute to public policies
- In Who Wants to be a Millionaire, chances of success are bigger if you “ask the audience” rather than “call a friend”
- A diversity of knowledge sources is a hallmark of healthy policy making.



Challenges in Implementation of Local Knowledge

All partners were successful in generating, mobilizing communicating good local knowledge practices

But none has been able to institutionalize and formalize the local knowledge into public policy; let alone allocate government funding

Why?

- disconnection between discourse and practice
- Embedded bureaucratic structures
- Clientist networks still strong – innovation not encouraged
- The basic problem with scaling-up local knowledge is one of governance and the rules under which power and resources are managed)

So, the solution must also be one of governance, with clear rules for allocating authority and resources to the local practices, and less hierarchal state-community relationship between state and citizens.



Terima Kasih
