Larbi Ben Mhidi University – Oum El Bouaghi First Year

Faculty of Law and Political Sciences Master -1-

Department of Political Sciences Public Policy

***Text Analysis :***

Political scientists who are policy scholars often trace their lineage back to the pioneering work of Lerner and Lasswell (1951). But public policy did not emerge as a significant subfield within the discipline of political science until the late 1960s or early 70s. This resulted from at least three important stimuli: (1) social and political pressures to apply the profession's accumulated knowledge to the pressing social problems of racial discrimination, poverty, the arms race, and environmental pollution; (2) the challenge posed by Dawson and Robinson (1963), who argued that governmental policy decisions were less the result of traditional disciplinary concerns such as public opinion and party composition than of socioeconomic factors such as income, education, and unemployment levels; and (3) the efforts of David Easton, whose *Systems Analysis of Political Life* (1965) provided an intellectual framework for understanding the entire policy process, from demand articulation through policy formulation and implementation, to feedback effects on society.

Read carefully and answer the following questions:

**Task 1:**

1. **Public policy** emerged in the 1960s, encompassing political science, sociology, economics and other disciplines. **Discuss !**
2. **Re-write the following definition in other words (paraphrasing):**

“Public policy is the study of government decisions and actions designed to deal with a matter of public concern. Policy analysis describes the investigations that produce accurate and useful information for decisionmakers.”

1. **What is the difference between**:

Discipline / sub-field

Practitioners/scholars

Public policy/ public concern

**Task 2:**

Mastery of Language:

1/ Turn the following sentences into **passive form**:

* The problems of the public receive recognition and identification.
* The public policy laid down general directives and rules.
* The President will ask the House to reconsider amendments.

2/ **correct** the mistakes:

* I would travel around the world if I win the lottery.
* If you told me you needed a ride, I would have left earlier.

3/ Go through the sentences and **change their tenses** as directed.

1. The boy speaks the truth. (Present Continuous Tense)
2. Mr Cooper has spoken about Dinosaurs. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
3. The boat sailed yesterday. (Simple Present Tense)
4. Amy went to school yesterday. ( Future Continuous Tense)
5. The baby cried for hours. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
6. Robert ate all the cookies. (Present Perfect Tense)

**Task 3:**

1. Translate into **English**:
	1. تعتبر صناعة السياسة العامة وتنفيذها واجبا حكوميا بالتعاون مع فاعلين آخرين.
	2. يؤثر العلم على السياسة العامة في جميع المجالات المهمة ويتأثر مباشرة بالسياسات المتبعة على المستويات المحلية والولائية والوطنية.

1. Translate into **Arabic**:

David Easton, in his address to the American Political Science Association in 1969, called for a “postbehavioral” approach that used techniques, methods, and insights of all relevant disciplines in dealing with social issues