Larbi Ben Mhidi University – Oum El Bouaghi First Year

Faculty of Law and Political Sciences Master -2-

Department of Political Sciences Public Policy

**The text:**

**How is public policy made?**

Public policy is realised through a comprehensive process, which usually follows the same general course regardless of the issue it discusses. A policy is a document that consists of plans, courses of action, resources, financial information, laws and legislation — all working together to help implement it — so it requires careful planning. Many players are required to take a policy from its initial problem-identifying and solution design stages through to implementation and evaluation. This is a general outline of the steps for a brief understanding of the public policy process:

1. **Identify the problem.**There must be a clearly defined problem that the policy is attempting to solve. The government and the public both need to recognise the problem as something that must be solved. This can impact specific communities, groups, states or the nation.
2. **Ask for expert input.**Seek advice from experts like scientists, doctors, engineers and researchers to back up the need for the policy. This advice comes in the form of data and recommendations. Expert advice is also needed to assess the proposed course of action and its expected results.
3. **Consult and coordinate.**Communicate with external and internal stakeholders in public and private sectors for advice and input. Consider who will be affected and how.
4. **Capacity to deliver.**Determine whether you have the resources, staffing and funding to deliver on the policy. Seek resources such as funding, frontline workers, physical resources, land and more.
5. **Acceptance.**The government decides which course of action to take and accepts the public policy. There may be amendments to the policy at this stage before final approval is given.
6. **Implementation.**The government uses its goods and services to implement the process. They may also use or purchase resources from external providers.
7. **Evaluate the policy.**After enough time has passed to make an assessment, the approach is evaluated to see whether it made an impact. This is done with data and expert input. Revisions to the policy are usually made to adjust future outcomes.

Questions:

**Vocabulary:**

1/ find in the first paragraph **synonyms** to:

Achieved =……………………….

Actors =……………………………

Regulations =……………………..

Apply =……………………………….

2/ “The government and the public both need to recognise the problem as something that must be solved.” Discuss !

3/ in **Implementation**,“The government uses its goods and services to implement the process.”

In this point, you can point to the difference between developed and developing nations. why ?

**Grammar:**

1/ Find **two sentences in active form** and turn them into **passive voice**?

2/ **fill in** the gaps

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb  | Noun | Adjective |
| To identify | ………………………………….. | …………………………… |
| …………………………….. | ………………………………… | Delivered |
| …………………………… | seeking | …………………………. |

3/ find **the** **mistake**:

Public policy are the backbone of the many meaningful changes that occurs in society.

**Translation:**

Translate into **Arabic**:

**Why do we need public policy?**

Ben Freyens is an associate professor and head of the School of Politics, Economics and Society at the University of Canberra, with a research background in public policy. According to Dr Freyens, there are a handful of reasons society relies on public policy.

* **Imperfection of markets.**‘We live in a market economy where most resource allocation decisions are left to the market and driven by supply and demand. Markets are far from perfect, so we need the government to do its part,’ says Dr Freyens.
* **Provide essential goods and services.** Public policy can help the government to fill in the gaps. It helps them to identify where they’re needed to provide goods and services that might not be provided by others, like healthcare and education. This includes those that are already provided but done insufficiently.
* **Keeping costs down.**The policies also help to keep the cost of living down for everyone. ‘We need the government to provide essential goods and services to society so that they aren’t exchanged through markets. Without it, the markets and players would be left to their own devices, making everything too expensive,’ DrFreyens says.
* **Correcting larger issues.**Public policy can also allow the government to correct issues caused by markets. These include social and environmental problems like excessive air and water pollution. Sometimes, the only option is for the government to step in and act.