**Text analysis:**

**Vocabulary/Grammar and Translation**

**1/ Explain what is in bold and underlined:**

Public policy is a system of laws, regulatory measures, guidelines, and funding priorities identified by governments or their representatives to fulfil public interest goals.

From its inception to evaluation, any public policy evolves through **an iterative process**. Since this process involves **mobilising many actors and resources**, the resulting public policy is always an outcome of **negotiating across competing interests and choices.**

This also means that public policies are constantly evolving. **Who benefits or gets affected by policies requires frequent assessment, so policymakers regularly revisit and revise policies to reflect the times.** For instance, in 2020, India introduced a revamped New Education Policy (NEP), which included many new features, such as guidelines on using ed-tech in classes. This policy replaced the NEP introduced in 1986.

**2/ Word Formation:**

Conceptually, the life-cycle of a public policy involves six stages:

1. **Agenda-setting:** In this stage, needs and priorities are identified. Multiple actors outside the government may also be involved in presenting issues or plans of action that require attention. At this stage, the policy problem to be addressed gets defined.
2. **Policy formulation:** A policy intervention gets structured at this stage, including planning out implementation logistics. Civil servants are crucial to drafting policy plans. Domain experts from non-government sectors may be consulted for shaping policies.
3. **Policy adoption:** The policy may require regulations or legislation to be passed so Parliamentarians get involved. If it is a national policy, state governments are required to prepare the state machinery to implement the new public policy.
4. **Implementation:** Policy implementation and monitoring require clear coordination across government and non-government agencies. Media channels may be used to inform citizens of the new policy and programmes that are created to implement the policy.
5. **Evaluation:** Regular assessments follow the implementation stage to see whether policy objectives are met. Evaluations are conducted by government agencies and external actors, such as donor agencies and research firms.
6. **Policy maintenance:** Any changes to the policy based on its performance are made at this stage

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| **Verb**  | **Noun**  | **Adjective**  |
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**3/ Translation: (English -------- Arabic)**