# THE CORE OF PUBLIC POLICY

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## Introduction

General Policy represents a fundamental way out for the government in the political system and at the same time, a key to the administrative system within the same political system .. there is no public policy placed without the result of many institutions work that varies Different from one political system to another, but at the end it Represent The basic direction of the work in front of the administrative apparatus, Today's world dominance in the executive stage and where the effectiveness of the government entirely dependent on the executive leadership in designing and the fulfillment of public policies , On the other hand it does not deny the role of the legislature as a sponsor of this public policy If we want to look at the role of the grassroots in public policy-making we will find that there are several Axis starting from the parties to the lobbyists to the role of public opinion to the role of the media and the citizen are Influential factors in the construction of public policies , therefore, they are considered An important base for any political reform and change processes

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**The general framework for the search**

**Research Importance**

The importance of the study of public policy of the state from direct Arabatha the lives of citizens, reflecting any kind of went to the government policy to render the issues and needs of the community.

**Research Hypothesis**

The researcher is supposed essence of public policy stems from the needs of the community and are centered policies and the means and methods and mechanisms to bridge societal shortfall.

**Research Methodology**

Search on the descriptive and analytical approach depends systemic Astmata as required by the nature of the search of the scientific explanations.

**search limits**

Find the spatial limits of the application depends on the Iraqi model, where the study is describing the policy-making in Iraq

**<u>The first topic</u>**

**Concept of the public policy**

Several definitions have emerged and a lot of writers and thinkers about to highlighting the policy through the drawn letters reflect the meanings of this great concept and importance among them:

J.Dewey[1] ,American philosopher defines the public policies as "construction in terms of the results generated by the impact beyond the scope of individuals and groups associated with them directly Marc Lindenberg define it as "pragmatic policy perspective – practical and a  subject to the processes taking attraction and bargains Benjamin Crosby looked to the policies as "a systematic process with the advantages of dynamic animation of the swap and bargain for the expression of who has what, when and how to get it He said it was "the will of the owners of

influence and power, who control the axes regular political activities and Institutions  James Anderson said it was "way purposeful work of implementing followed in dealing with the problem to fit into the framework of what is the actual reality ,  And defined by David Easton (as authoritarian division of the values of the society as a whole) Finally, it define any manner described phenomena  the policy-making activities and describes all the factors that outlines the ways of public policy1 ,  The result is all the steps required by the decision-emergence into existence and includes identify the problem, identify and analyze the problem and evaluation, data collection, and to propose appropriate solution and evaluate each solution separately and then choose the best solutions

The difference between politics and public policy and politics

The process of distinction between politics and public policy and politics are necessary to build the foundations of corrective mechanisms of action are as followsz[2] :

**Policy**

The policy is intended target values and practices program It is the development and formulation and application of the challenges and demands and expectations with respect to future relations with the non-self-planned processes of coercion have deliberately is a policy and rely on the words and deeds define the purpose and the means to exercise power relations  , They are In this sense, style or method of disposal is chosen in with the government and individuals in the light of the Living situation certain to guide and determine present and future decisions .

Policy Based  on the decision-making process of a decision-making process in the light of the rules that govern and guide the decision-making process controllers.

**Politics**

Policies are part of thinking about the Situations and decisions directed towards the implementation of goals and practices the development and formulation and application of the challenges and demands and expectations with respect to future self-relations with others , compulsion Operations that is Planned and deliberately is a policy based on the words and deeds to determine the purpose and means to exercise power relations TheyIn this sense, style or

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**Politics**

Politic is frame of  thinking about the attitudes and decisions directed towards the implementation of goals, they are based on a set of rules and principles adhered to by planners and implementers in all phases of work And work there on the formulation of objectives toward making decisions and building relationships between principles and policies shall be the essence of operations with the problems To reach the targets .

**Public Policy**

Is the range of activities that generate results beyond the scope of individuals based on  The ability to make a difference about the future of work and the ability of the mind and bring about change and resistance, and the conscious choice of alternatives and make better decisions[3].

**Elite ___ Valuable____ influence ___ Policies**

Since the outcome of these factors result in policies and means certified for change and build a relationship between the government and the social environment.

We can get to the idea that public policies are[4] :

Is an attempt by the government to address public problems

Is the action taken by the institutions of government in relation path for a general problem or group of problems.

Are all provided by the government (whether federal, local, or legislative authority) of the laws and regulations on how the private provision of public needs and decisions, solve common problems or spend public money.

Is the general plan of action for the guidance of deliberate decisions and get the logical outcome.

Are all chosen by governments act and not to act.

Public policy is made up of political decisions to implement programs to reach the objectives of the social.

public policies were found to solve the problems that affect the citizens of the community.

**Types of public policies**

Public policies operate within the levels previously expressed by Reed Ford Global, regional and local level, and is divided by a researcher into three levels namely[5]:

micro level: It reflects the relationship of the individual + administrative body's = decision-making into account the particular interests , achievement level: the relationship between the two institutions or two reasons to adopt a resolution serves the interests of the public and the private.

utter level: the highest test of public policy for each state level. There are multiple types of policies and is working within the levels above vary depending on the circumstances and variables driving toward a policy to face the kind of crisis Or situation, including the extractive and financial, legislative, executive, and judicial and administrative distribution, there are kinds of public policies put them as follows [6]:

Authoritarian power politics: it is policies that reflect the ability of the government in making a difference the future work And the production of what political community process, but the process of the exercise of power and the use of leverage, especially since the definition of power politics is the ability and influence and thus influence means policies is the will of influential people and their desire to influence .

Power _____ leverage ____ influence_____ Policies

2. mandatory regulatory policies: policies that reflect the changes and compromises and consensus and relationships and interactions and conflicts of the political system and its ability to impose mandatory force the recipient policies .

3. Institutional policies: It is an organizational structure include devices, organizations, and institutions that set the rules of law and its implementation and the development of the black box, which will take the decision.

4. government policies: A total of coordinated programs and actions that result from government leaders and not making.

- Decrees of the enactment of laws.

- Decisions implementing these laws.

5. legitimacy policy is a set of legal obligations that are based on the dimensions may be with the implementation of policies and implementation of its decisions as an activity actual real and practices.

6. aimed unintended policies: are policies that include acts directed towards the intended targets are not spontaneous nor random .

7. Realistic policies : are expressing things realistic and concrete needs.

Words + Action = policies

8. material nature policies: the policies associated with the use of resources policies to put the features of the decisions resulting from the policies.

9. symbolic policies: policies are exposed government and be a symbol of what the hidden meanings behind them.

10. equilibrium policies: that the government is touchstone of interests and the motivations and conflicts on the political level.

11. undeclared policy: is a set of steps that the resort has a decision-maker for the purpose of addressing the situation of a large Bish of opacity and it has been designed not to open fronts of dialogue and objection.

12. neuter policies : are policies that have a wide range of flexibility so that it is not clear direction and impartial toward conflicts or incompatibilities in power and thus have a calm side6.

13. operational policies - Applied: which is limited to its role in the development of programs and practices to implement the plans and programs.

14. policies of compromise: the success and create a great deal of compatibilities between opposites on the political, administrative, social and economic level process.

15. policies pedagogic: reflects the role the ability to deliver the idea to the public and convince them out before they are issued a means to teach the masses to accept the policies [7].

Adopted the kinds of public policies on the most important axes

Intellectual axis: a kind of political and social culture and the size of the interactions between the political and social groups, and the type of activities, or pressure and impacts on the legislative level.

Equilibrium axis: This axis affects the nature of decision making because of the overlap between the regime and its kind between society and nature and in all directions Necessary to achieve the balance of the competition, so that the construction of a semi-presidential system of two systems seen as exemplary at the political level needs to be a regulatory balance in the state administration and the balance of the annexes is administers government institutions under a valid legal judgment.

**The second topic**

**Policy-making**

Public policy-making properties are the following equation

A government reaction - a legitimate authority - a legal obligation - purposeful activity - performing tasks = realistic response to actual

As a result, organizations are working on the basis of the mechanisms and processes, interests and needs and rights of partnership = Partnership + response = policies

**The process of policy-making Faces Group topics**

Response: any political system of public response to the demands to prove its legitimacy may be a symbolic response to formal and non-effective [8].

Manipulation: manipulation States adopt a way to pass a lot of policies that do not fit with the reality of society, and, therefore, can show it the appearance of public interest to cover the special interests [9].

Selectivity: a means of self-interest policies adopted by the makers to choose one without the other policies and reflect the state of the duplication of the system to meet public needs.

Normal policy of social planning  is considered to draw and define the process follows[10]:

The nature of planning and drawing, which are built on the basis of a rational, holistic and pioneering and ideological and organizational.

Participation in the planning process of a popular partnership and interaction with the nature of the popular opposition.

positive neutrality, which neutralizes all the differences to build a unified base for rational policies.

Four stages of public policy can be summarized the following :

First stage : to go where the planning starts to achieve domestic growth and the production of different strategies and wide to expand the circle of the decision.

Second stage: the strategic direction within the limited stage circuit requires the study of the goals and objectives, analysis and predictions and options.

Third stage : environmental orientation, a period brightly considered during policy-making because they rely on tracers community environment and volatility.

Fourth stage: the strategic direction which is the most complex integrated stage, although it called for the bright period it was considering all dimensions and strategies of the century so that on the basis of which draw a correct and logical policies and approach to reality.

The role of the legislative authority in public policy-making

Legislative authority tasks focused on

**Legislative reform**

**Control over the executive power**

Improve corporate performance based on the development of the role and effectiveness of parliamentary committees and increasing the capacity of the member of parliament to influence the legislative and development.  Contribute to the design and making of public policy through his role in the questions and interrogations and suggestions, truth commissions, and the withdrawal of confidence from the ministry.  Legislative function stems from the expression of the will of society and priorities in the form of legislation regulating the relations between individuals and society and joint action , Used the legislature means including :

- The use of legislative seclusion on a national stand-alone - The open scope of  the officials legislatures groups living under variable interests and convictions - To rely on expert legal format high  - Destroy the constitutional constraints - The use of an element of competition

- Manipulation of institutional calendar , The result follows the style (standard technology) is a method of assembling and inventory of legislation governing the subject of one, developed and simplified and rewritten In order to avoid rationing unified legislative inflation unjustified agency legislation, regulation and meet the intellectual diversity. Comes the role of Parliament in the process of implementing public policy in several ways:  considered Parliament Jurisdiction in the state he may reduce or increase the powers of the executive bodies, such as the restrictions on the exchange amounts allocated to specific targets to ratify the laws and regulations, and affect positively or negatively on the implementation process. The work of the Permanent Subcommittee or the specialized parliamentary committees, which review the procedural work process about the way adopted by the administrative authorities is considered an important factor in influencing the work of the public administration and in the execution of their functions. The financial and administrative annual adoption depends on the approval of the legislature, which is working in this case focused on the executive jurisdiction.

**executive authority**

Executives  considered the second  conduct that its active role in public policy-making by supply problems and general requirements in the plans and programs of the government and its  tasks are the following :  - Propose  the new policies - The application and implementation of policies

- Accounting staff and directing administrative system , Here the public policy-making process depends on the ability of executives to take firm decisions in a centralized way to face internal and external problems.

Use executive authority two types of methods: the punitive and preventive

**Administrative devices**

In an important saying is that "politics is at the mercy of administrators" within them lead us to understand the idea of administrative work and its association with politics through joint mechanisms of action:  - Detailed regulations – Legislation - Applications.

**Courts**

The Judiciary considered    not strong in public policy-making, but a tool to make the policy legitimacy of the process by:

- Identical policies with the Constitution

- An intermediary between policy makers and implementers through clarification and explanation

**Local units**

In reference to James Anderson to the values of the focus of public policy-making process:

- Political values - Public policy values- Organizational values - Ideological values.

- Finally, individual values and attitudinal values.

**Policy makers unofficial**

Pressure groups and types are the most important:

Relational : implement the demands of its members.

Institutional : the army and the bureaucracy and parliament former church and now references.

The non-relational : economic, geographic, political and Arabic.

It's the result element of threat to the system and lead to the situation of stability it was taking a private subculture within the community.

**Parties**

Does every gathering of people believe in certain ideas and trends and seek to prove and, therefore, work hard to collect supporters and supporters and an area petition to ensure access to the top of the party of power : - Political angles _ political groups _A committee __ Associations _ parties. Parties directly affect the process of policy-making while highlighting the shortcomings in the government work

**Civil society**

These organizations manipulating society by invoking the prevailing cultures the individual culture of the acquired

Self-capita culture The culture of the political establishment

**general opinion**

Dovid at defines  it as coached Walk the line of the group , Wieland has define  seen the majority of her layer and strength, and he finally settled on the Ranka closest expression of movements or internal currents phenomenon  , Here, the researcher up to the notion that the presence of a public opinion which prevails between the two types of class, sect or group at a certain time to a certain issue affecting humanitarian interests directly, In contrast, smart wise governments are trying to use this strength in every way  , The most important types of public opinion are:

Public opinion commander in chief: an educated class guided behind the public learner  Public opinion: Class erudite read and absorb and transfer to the other categories.

Submissive Public opinion: The largest category - obvious  Public opinion - Characterized as an Exhibition Public opinion - Abdomen Public opinion: Latent Missing for Democracy

Patriotic Public opinion – regional Public opinion ---- global Public opinion

Factors influencing public opinion:

- religion – Education - The prevailing political climate in the country - Economic climate

- Leadership and leadership where increasing role of public opinion with little or no leader with the leader - Mental and mental characteristics of the community Patterns of public opinion in the creation of government interaction is - Transformational style: Converting feeling angry mass action to either absorbing or use. - The actual pattern change : It clean guides for the benefit of society.

Exclusionary pattern : It is to tarnish the image of a party in favor of another

There are two realities facing the process of activating the role of public opinion and are.

- The difficulty of changing deeply ingrained views.  - Quickly access information to the masses Accompanied by speed in the formation of opinion but if the opposite were contrary shall be slowly composed of public opinion.

**Methods to change public opinion**

There are several ways to change the public opinion summary of which follows :

1. Repetition 2. Intellectual prosecution 3. style emotional effects 4. The style of presentation of facts 5. style divert the attention of the public 6. positive style of specific programs 7. legendary style as a people of God's chosen ethnic purity and other promotion. 8. style promotion of mental images biased a type of counterfeiting awareness of the use of stereotypes and simplified knowledge of ways to grasp the human mind and thus highlight it. 9. style opacity and camouflage 10. style of forgery and deception, the use of Pharaoh's magicians of technology and science of their time to try to destroy the evidence of Moses, and the exploitation of Imam Yahya some tools to confer sainthood on the person and terrorizing people by hiding the speakers on the

mountain tops or a particular mountain so that these amplifiers off vote Roma mother was ugly and his appearance at nights the dark after He painted his body and his clothes in phosphorus.

11. style scientific counterfeiting governments resorted to the use of statistics and false statements to change public opinion. 12. style inverted logic of fomenting smoke passion and zeal towards the issue is clear-cut and thus get support Xi differently to what it really is. 13. style amplification and counterfeiting 14. style psychological warfare using elements of rumors and fabricating crises and intimidate.

**The third topic**

**Public policy problems**

It refers to the problem as a case of a closed and has an answer, either difficulty in which it is difficult not affect the severity and indulgence, while the problem is the difficulty of the problem is open and does not have an answer, among other policies face obstacles including:

- Weak laws are based on weak policy-making. - Policies careless well lead to ineffective laws.

Public policy problems vary between class problems with weak intensity or routine and the problems of high-risk class, reflecting their types including:

1. types of decisions, including traditional and non-traditional ones.

2. Strategic planning, which is an outcome of the interests of the state and political problems that threaten the national and national security, so it is considered a practical intellectual produce movement in line with reality and its processors require the following:

- Objectively fixed immobile - Unified sources of funding - Real targets

3. organization and staffing and coordination facing the same shortcomings

4. problems of lack of response to positive and negative characterized by refraining

5. legitimacy of the regime and the legitimacy of the law

Facing policy-making processes among other problems which are summarized follows

The biggest problem identified by Beshrah saying that "frequency" is a term used to acknowledge a tool interpretive and analytical appropriate means by which the throttle demands and disabled to the extent that it denies ways to block demands, namely:

- Force and violence - Values recruit political civilization to justify its failure to deal with the special issues and make it public topics . Hatsinyder says, "The problem is critical in policy management of the conflict," Every system is facing severe situations, systems and embarrassment occupies an important place and affect the present and future of the system The survival and continuity and the role of different leaders in finding solutions and treatments and handling. Suffers policy other problems such as "draw a political blackmail" and "professional duplication" and the problem of "stalling operations" as well as "intellectual fragility" and the problem of "expectation about the self," where is the practical study and analysis of the problem in public policy is the so-called window Policy It is a time when all the strands come together in times of embarrassment where it is to recognize the problem and to study the causes and find solutions, here are the political climate plays an opportunity for him to change policy without posing possible risks obstacles restrictions against change in windows policy is an opportunity for change and movement to activate certain initiatives , Formulated raised to the table solutions to problems as follows[11]:- Proposals for an initial policy alternatives - Research and advisory committees and exploratory - Presidential councils, which raises important ideas. - Members of the legislative power through the sub-committees and reports resulting therefrom.

**Conclusion**

Public policy based on inter-data that has on the basis of incorrect policies were correct and based on strong, especially since Alicia operations are ongoing and renewable substrates due to ongoing societal developments, and to build a list of the policies of a political process is requiring a number of preparations for the most important ability to institutional control are high flexibility and responsiveness based on transparency and awareness of democratic community and the possibility of an executive by the government agencies, , Otherwise, you lose the government's political credibility to mere machine implementation without social ties sensitive to decline and deterioration that may occur within the community, to identify gaps type between the central policy and local public policies, and to identify deficiencies found during the process of

drafting and design and implementation of public policies, and he has to build public policy require the following:

- Supplement the political process, human competencies eligible and granted a key role in public policy-making. - Directing the parties to leave the political harangue and impressions of the language and the transition to a sober political language based on accurate information and official pressure on the parties to correct the institutional construction path.

- Prepare drafts popular to modify and add some propose legislation and the development of measuring the efficiency of performance and achievement at the local and central level indicators. - Activating the popular and formal alliances for the control of the local government work. - Prepare reports public awareness about the institutional role of the legislative and executive and the role played by the central and local governments.

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