Public Policy (Making and Makers): How and Who Makes Which Type of Public Policy? Conceptual Framework

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ABSTRACT

The birth of law, government action or decision and even media release starts from a single problem growing to become massive issues. The process of making public policies has pros and antis. Therefore, to make an influential public policy, it should be investigated thoroughly and deeply. The importance of the subject is that public policy affects everyone in every society. There are many studies describing different solutions for solving various issues in the public. Nevertheless, this study investigates all the related aspects of public study so as to have a wider understanding about what, how, who, makes public policies in different level. For this conceptual paper, qualitative method is applied using content analysis approach for attaining secondary data to explain all the aspects of public policy, from raising issues to finding and implementing solutions. The policy makers are divided into two groups; official and non-official entities. In this study 46 recent studies and books focusing on public policy (issues, establishment, makers, and types) are scanned and analyzed. Finally, this article concludes that public policy is a completely important subject to be studied for having influence on all the aspects of each community. Therefore, the study suggests further investigations in any public policy for any issue before making and implementing the policy.

1. Introduction

Governments recognize the need for public support as well as the support for decisions and various policies at all times and under all circumstances, despite differences of political systems and ideological visions. To achieve this, governments solve problems through a series of agendas and arrangements (known as public policies) designed to attain various advantages and mitigate the sufferings of the majority who are freed from them and tried to meet various demands. However, the public issues need different policies made by different entities. These issues are exhibited according to their types, such as in terms of inclusiveness, resources, and the scope of the issues. For each type, certain makers are involved to conduct required policy. That is, the policy makers are divided into two groups; official (State) entities and non-official ones in respect to the type of the policy (Rothchild & Curry, 2020).

What distinguishes public policy is the completeness of its results for most, if not all, of the society, how it increases the likelihood of success, and how it achieves the benefits expected when implemented. In this regard, Head B. M. (2019) argues that attentions should be paid to the formulation or elaboration to reduce the possibility of failure to the lowest percentage. Carefully formulated public policy, grounded in honest and accurate information and data, relieves society of much sufferings and frustrations that accompanies failed or poorly formulated public policy implementation (Hupe & Hill, 2021). In addition, developed societies like EU countries always make intensive investigations so as to formulate suitable and successful decision in dealing with coming issues (Ruso & Filipovic, 2020). For instance, Bergquist, Konisky and Kotcher (2020) suggest how suitable policies are created after investigations of public opinion for the patterns, trends and future direction of energy policy. Therefore, for designing each policy, comprehending all the sides and directions of the new policy is highly recommended so as to achieve the objectives of that policy (Capano & Howlett, 2021).

1.1 Research Questions:

The essential question of this article which is going to be used as the guidance and basis of the study is: how and who makes which type of public policy? According to the mentioned problems, the bellow questions should be thoroughly discussed:

1. How is a public policy established?
2. What are the types of public issues?
3. Who are the public policy makers?

1.2 Research Objectives:

In general, the study attempts to find out how and who makes which type of public policy and pursues directly to examine the followings:

1. To explain the establishment of a public policy.
2. To identify the types of public issues.
3. To determine the public policy makers.

1.3 Significance of the Study:

This article contributes mainly to theoretical and practical knowledge in the context of making and makers of public policy. Public policy is a completely important subject to be studied for having influence on all the aspects of each community. Practically, the study explains what kind of issues push policy makers to make a good policy suitable for certain situation. That is, the study is going to provide clues that the type of public issue requires certain policy makers to deal with it. Moreover, concerning the academic contribution, this article conceptualizes all of types of public issues, different policy makers and their role in establishing a public policy. Accordingly, the study suggests further investigations in any public policy for any issue before making and implementing the policy.

1.4 Methodology:

For the purpose of this study, content analysis is used. It is one of the widely used qualitative research approaches to analyze the content and its features. The content

may differ from simple pictures, text, words to social media information, journals, books, and websites. The main purpose of this technique is to present a qualitative content in the shape of objective data. In this technique collected qualitative information is systematically analyzed (Lindgren, Lundman & Graneheim, 2020).

Content analysis is different from other research, as it does not collect data from people directly. This approach is the study of information which is already mentioned in books, journals, social media, unrecorded texts, or any other physical or virtual forms (Lindgren et al., 2020). Therefore, for this study content analysis is utilized by which 46 related studies and books are reviewed to conceptualize the concepts of making and makers of public policy.

As the essential purpose of this study is to explain how and who makes which type of public policy. The content analysis is used to review several articles, books and theses. That is thorough a coverage of 12 works, the problems that need formulating a public policy is described. Further, for the types of public issues that require policy making 5 sources are revised wherein the types of public issues were compiled in this paper. The most significant section in this paper is the last section wherein the policy makers is compiled and classified which was dispersed in the literature. Most of the sources used in this paper are review for this section giving examples how an entity participates in making policies.

2. Establishment of Public Policy: Issues Encourage Making Public Policy
2.1 The Concept of Public Policy and Establishment History

Public policy refers to a set of principles, laws, regulations, and actions implemented by governments to address specific societal issues or challenges. Public policies can cover a wide range of topics, such as education, health care, taxation, national security, environmental protection, transportation, and social welfare. Public policy is typically developed through a process of research, consultation, and decision-making involving government officials, stakeholders, experts, and the public.

The goal of public policy is to create a framework that guides the actions and decisions of government and its agencies, with the aim of improving the lives of citizens and solving social problems. Public policy can be implemented at different levels of

government, including local, state, and federal levels. Policies can be created through legislative processes or by executive action, such as the use of executive orders. The success of a public policy depends on a number of factors, including its effectiveness in achieving its intended outcomes, its fairness, and its feasibility given the resources and constraints of government.

The history of public policy can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia and Egypt, where rulers and leaders created laws and regulations to govern their societies. However, the modern concept of public policy emerged in the 19th century with the rise of industrialization and urbanization, which led to increased government involvement in regulating social and economic issues.

After this progress, each country have had particular process and framework of making public policies. For instance, in the United States, the Progressive Era of the early 20th century saw the expansion of government intervention in areas such as labor rights, public health, and consumer protection. Moreover, in the post-World War II era, the focus of public policy shifted to issues such as civil rights, environmental protection, and healthcare. Since then, public policy has continued to evolve and address new challenges such as globalization, technological advancement, and social justice.

2.2 Issues Encourage Making Public Policy

Issues of the public can be illustrated as: A situation or state of moving needs and a feeling of dissatisfaction among members of a society, which motivates them to seek assistance or intervention of officials to mitigate what they suffer from. For instance, the spread of crime can be the outcome of unemployment, high prices (inflation), insufficient public services, high level of bribery, favoritism and nepotism, and others (Tisdell, 2020). As a result, occurring issues and crises call for policy makers to analyze them so as to investigate the substantial treatments for such considerations of increasing issues (Janssen, & Helbig, 2018). A segment, or even more, of its social or political segments or groups, and its impacts may extend to involve all segments of the public. Obviously, issues are defined as: "unsatisfied needs and unrealized or understood values that can be satisfied or achieved by government activity or action"

and the essential acquaintance to realize the kind of the problem and the resolutions needed for it can be reached using various methods of analyses (Dente, 2014).

Bodies concerned with solving general issues usually unable to select suitable solutions to confront issues of public policy because they could not find the authentic reasons of the general issue (Janssen & Helbig, 2018). As the accurate formulation of the issue often results in best resolutions, it is argued in the past that if the malady is known, it is easy to prescribe the medicine. Some specialists in formulating and analyzing public policy problems look at the outcomes of the issue as the same disease for the outcome that the problem leads to is the visible aspect of it (Ferretti & Van Lente, 2022). For instance, the large number of loss or turnover of labor that some governments as well as private corporates suffer from, as few stakeholders are delusional. This is an issue without examining the causes that headed towards it and reached to the absence of labor or workers leaving their works in those public foundations.

The public policy issues are numerous and different, as it is difficult for those concerned to agree on defining the components, reasons and ways to transact with the issues, like: inflation, deflation, unemployment, poverty, pollution and so on. This is because there is often disagreement about these issues as well as similar ones between concerned people and professionals on the one hand, and between these people and the public on the other hand (Bernanke, 2020). Some stakeholders see the issues as actual ones that the public suffers from and need to develop effective solutions. Meanwhile, other partners see them as mere situations combined with the realization of some beliefs and individual necessities of certain people. That is, they must not be described as general cases. Pollution, as an example, is considered as a natural state in today's communities due to the technological and civilized progress societies are witnessing (Mozaffarian, Angell, Lang & Rivera, 2018). So, some authorities argue that there is no need pay attention to pollution, allocate capital and equip needs to decrease or treat it. Others see it as a problem that affects all members of the society and should be included among the important general issues for which the required resolutions must be released.

In other words, this realizes that few issues make their trend to policy-makers, while other issues are neglected or delayed. This belongs to their significance and influences on one or more weighty groups of the community. That is, a group of people may live in an inappropriate setting with no complain, nor demanding the improvement or change of their environment (Ion, Iftimescu, Proteasa & Marin, 2019). So, they are satisfied with their situation. Based on the previous definition, such cases are not considered as issues. It is not raised nor communicated to the authorities in the form of a general claim or a problem that needs to be resolved (Ion et al., 2019). The problems, thus, must be clear so that they can be easily communicated to the related people in the public institutions.

Another matter can be raised is that: is the issue that receives attention the one presented by the influenced persons and others? Is there any other way to show it? The answer is yes. There are requests to respond the problems made by people or parties who are not affected by these issues (Mozaffarian et al., 2018). So that the problems become urgent ones that capture the concern of public policy formulators, such as journalists, politicians, or interest groups make a vast range of contacts. Therefore, so as to comprehend and differentiate public issues from other ones, Mazzucato (2018) illustrates that there characteristics must be identified, as below:

1. Reciprocity: public issues are influenced and influencing each other. Such issues are intertwined and interconnected parts of an integral system.
2. Subjective: classifying internal or external conditions from which public issues arise. Also, the interpretation and evaluation of those conditions are done according to the subjective or personal experiences of those who formulate public policies.
3. Status: humans and group of people usually make issues to the public. That is, issues exist wherever individual gatherings are found.
4. Dynamic: there are solutions for public problems according to their existing identifications. It is impossible to be sure that there are clear limits or a specific solution for any public problem.

3. Types of Public Issues

Issues and demands can be classified based on several categories. The most significant ones are: the inclusiveness, resources, and the environment (or the scope). **In terms of inclusiveness**, it can be categorized into specific and general issues. An individual facing with a specific problem is considered as special problems. Meanwhile, when a group of people suffer from a certain issue, it is regarded as a general one. It is noteworthy that in certain situations, some private (special) issues may become public crises. That is, when the number of the affected people increases, the special issues become public ones (Hasan, Yajuan & Mahmud, 2020). For example, when an employee is treated with an unwanted behavior and he is not responded by the authorities for it does not arouse interest from policy-makers. That employee tries to persuade other employees to demonstrate against such treatments. Taking the attention of the mass media and government officials so that it reaches the public policy-makers, this issue becomes a public one.

As for the resources, public issues can be divided into three types**:**

1. Distributive Issues: These are related to how resources are distributed among people, groups or states. Like the demands of a group of people to control the floods, while others to treat the scarcity of water (Swift, Marshall, Burgoyne, & Routh, 2018).

2. Organizational Issues: These have to do with the settlement of public activities and actions, stopping or mitigating the intervention of others in some fields (Hanelt, Bohnsack, Marz, & Antunes Marante, 2021). Such as the demand of industrialists and company owners to terminate the interference of business associations.

3. Redistribution Issues: These are concerned with transferring available resources from one region to another, or redistributing some of the available resources in a region to regions that lack them to achieve social justice (Berg, Ostry, Tsangarides, & Yakhshilikov, 2018). An example of that is setting up

industries in some regions that have unemployment issues or shortage of job opportunities.

Finally, for the scope of issues, it can be classified into two categories:

1. Internal issues: These are issues related to residents of a country, and those related to healthcare, educational services, taxes, transportation, internal security, agriculture, and so on.

2. External issues: These are related to the connection of a state to others, such as neighboring countries or others, or the crises of international waters and rivers, navigation of maritime, regional borders among countries, fishing in the international seas or rivers as well as many other external issues.

4. Makers of Public Policy

Policy-makers include official or unofficial entities that participate in the formulation of public policies directly and indirectly (Purtle, Nelson, Henson, Horwitz, McKay, & Hoagwood, 2022). The parties that participate in making public policies include two main groups:

1. Official State Entities.
2. Non-official Entities.

4.1 Official State Entities:

These are individuals who are empowered with powers that allow them to participate in public policy-making (Abdul, Fitri, Sari, Gistituati, & Rusdinal, 2022), such as members of the legislative, executive and judicial authority, and other administrators working in government agencies, who contribute to decision-making and implementation of public policies in varying ways and degrees. Accordingly, the official parties can be divided into the followings:

4.1.1 Legislative Power:

The legislative power is one of the most important official organizations of the states that are primarily responsible for legislating bylaws, regulations and laws (Mohamed

& Al Bustani, 2022). Moreover, they are setting general rules that regulate the different political, financial, healthcare and social life aspects in the country. There are differences in how the legislative authority is formed as well as their role in the process of drawing public policies. Some countries adopt the single legislative council system (parliament), representing all the people and the political parties in the country, as in Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and Russia. Meanwhile, some others adopt the bicameral chambers, like Great Britain, USA and Canada. However, other countries are united, such as France, Libya and Syria (Darmayanti, 2019). That is, in the united system, the legislative body consists of a single institution, whether it adopts a unicameral or bicameral system, that has the power to issue regulations, legislation, and laws that do not conflict to their constitutions.

Federations like USA and the former USSR made up of the union or merging of a group of states, or a number of republics. Such unions have a legislative power consisting of two councils which are: the regional legislation councils and the Federal chamber. The first is concerned with legislation at the regional level representing a fair representation in the Federal council. However, the second is concerned with making policies at the level of the federal state as a whole, supposed to be a unified state. Recently, a number of studies have specialized in understanding the role of European legislative authorities, and their role in formulating public policies, and realized that the EU countries vary according to the variation of their political systems such as the dominance of political parties or pressure groups, the capacity of the executive authority, and the extent to which it represents (one strong party or several combined parties) (Kob, 2018).

4.1.2 The Executive Power:

It involves bureaucratic people working in different governmental offices, bodies, committees as well as administrative institutions (Mortenson, 2019). These entities usually carry out the implementation of public policies. Meanwhile, their role in formulating public policies cannot be hidden in any way. That is, people live in the era of the hegemony of the executive authority due to intensive dependence on executive leaders in the formulation and implementation of public policies (Maghdid, 2021). In some developing presidential systems of the world, the president of the country combines leaderships of the executive process and the one of the legislatives such as the US President interventions in both executive and legislative process.

There are some rules that lets the US president to interrupt in making public policies, such as the foreign trade. Regulations authorize the president to have a wide power to increase or reduce customs duties imposed on imported goods (Lowande & Rogowski, 2021). Additionally, the Economic Stability Regulations of 1870 granted the president wide range of power to control prices to mitigate inflations, in addition to the powers and authorities given by the US Constitution to the president in terms of military and foreign policies. It is obvious that the American foreign policies are formulated by the American president. This statement is applicable to other countries foreign policies, as they leave the upper hand to the prime minister in drawing up the foreign policies of his country, like in Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Algeria.

Likewise, other bureaucratic agencies, represented by public agencies and their various bodies or committees, oftentimes intervene in public policy making with primary role in implementing them. In fact, there are those who believe that these agencies are able to hinder the formulation of public policies, just as they are able to implement them or not neglecting them (Lowande, & Rogowski, 2021). This is because of a considerable number of issues and claims requiring specialized professional expertise to formulate policies related to them. Finally, this belongs to the lack of professional expertise among the legislative authority members, such as issues related to defense, pollution, foreign relations, and others.

4.1.3 Judicial Power

It means the courts, whether they are at the state level, such as the Excellency Court of Iraq, or at the level of governorates or regions. It undertakes the task of formulating and interpreting legal texts and the extent to which rules, regulations and laws are parallel to the applicable constitution in the country. Further, it issues judgments in imposed violations against citizens by state agencies. In addition to its basic role in achieving justice, this authority applies laws, adjudicating disputes and ruling in various crimes and violations (Arguelhes & Ribeiro, 2018). The judiciary, however, has a significant impact in formulating public policies in some state organizations, such as the Supreme Court in the USA that reviews the texts of legal releases when they are presented to it to give advice before voting on them in the US Congress.

Some countries, such as the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, , and Canada, have followed the US pattern in this regard (Fix & Fairbanks, 2020). As for the developing countries, the judiciary has a limited or almost no role in shaping public policies. Effective judicial oversight over the actions of government agencies in formulating or implementing public policies is an actual guarantee and a safety valve against administrative decisions. They cancel the unfair administrative offences conducted by certain authorities against citizens, or compensating for the damages that resulted from the abuses (Arguelhes & Ribeiro, 2018).

4.2 non-official bodies:

Apart from the official authorities and powers, there are other entities influencing and implementing the public policy process (Wondemu & Weldeslassie, 2021). For instance, this process is also conducted by: pressure groups (interest groups), political parties, national residents (public opinion). Here are the explanations of how such entities formulate and implement public policy:

4.2.1 Pressure Groups (Interest Body):

Pressure groups are defined as a group of individuals that gather for specific aims, features, seeking to bring about the wanted influences in the actions taken by decision-makers towards their demands and issues (Mackenzie, 1995). These groups

direct it to obtain their common interests, such as professional syndicates, religious or social associations, corporates, and financial or economic assemblies. Such associations seek to affect the decision-making parties to take care of their issues and demands (Kjær, 2022). They force them to make decisions or actions that have the character of public policies to render their purposes and achieve their destinations. This effect belongs to their strength derived from their diversified and interfered relationships with the public policy makers.

The presence of joint channels for formal and informal communication among the interest groups and the policy-makers is an essential matter for conveying their requests and issues with the required speed. Further, such channels are significant for convincing the policy-makers include them in public policy projects and regulations. Accordingly, policy-makers are urged to neutralize the requests of such groups, particularly while they are conflicting. They use bargaining to come up with compromising acceptable solutions for all. Additionally, well-organized groups or groups with huge capacity can have more influence for formulating their desires in the public policies (Mackenzie, 1995). Moreover, the social status of these groups, the cohesion of their members, the degree of competition between the groups, the attitude of government agencies towards their claims, and the style of decision-making in the political system have a clear impact on making decisions in their favour.

In addition to the contribution of interest groups in formulating and offering substitutes to the general policies related to them, they also provide the implementers with realistic information about their topics. When the topics are of a technical nature, in this way they participate in the justifications of the drawn public policies (Ferretti & Van Lente, 2022). As for the methods of pressure exerted by such groups to affect policy-makers, they differ from one political system to another, and from one state to another. This includes the presence of a representative to the official authorities while suggesting regulations and public policy projects. Also, influencing public attitude and persuading them to force the executive and legislative authorities in their favor, or at least neutralizing it so that its projects can pass without any opposition.

4.2.2 Political Parties:

A political party is defined as "a political organization that has a general and permanent character, and has a program by which it seeks to gain power" (Jordan, Sterling, Pennebaker, & Boyd, 2021). It is also defined as "a group of individuals linked by certain ties and common interests, and they aim at gaining power or participate in it" (Bradshaw, 2017). Accordingly, the political party is an informal organization established in the social environment with the agreement of a group of citizens in a specific circumstance to achieve specific objectives, including receiving or participating in political leadership in the society.

The political prevalent in countries, regardless of the intellectual ideology in which two groups of parties (two or more parties) believe. The first group: the political authority that leads the country. The second group, in contrast, is outside the political authority (opposition), tracing the steps of the first group and counting its mistakes. The main aim of inciting opinion of the public against the government is preparation for gaining public acceptance and mobilizing it to support the opposition, and to back up its visions and projects that it usually presents in the public or private media, and within various electoral campaigns (Jordan *et al.*, 2021). This is what concerns pluralistic regimes like, India, France, Pakistan, Canada, Germany, Argentina and Lebanon.

Some other countries do not believe in the pluralism of political parties. They are one-party systems, for example, the (former) Soviet Union, China and some other developing countries (Zulianello, 2020). They are characterized by the control of that party over all three authorities (executive, legislative and judicial). Thus, that party is the one who directs these authorities, makes and implements public policies. Nonetheless, this does not signify that these systems are out of other parties that work secretly to impact people's opinion in a way that serves their decrees. It constitutes a force factor on the authorities to provide some of the requests and issues supported by these parties, which express the public demand in many situations.

Political parties perform a number of duties in the political system, along with the expression of public opinion, and providing a degree of participation in the formulation of public policies. Assembling and crystallizing interests are tools of political upbringing, and contribute to the legitimization of various regimes (Zulianello, 2020).

The influence of political parties in shaping public policies can take place inside the framework of the totalitarian building or outside it. Political parties perform a number of duties, such as: crystallizing public claims and issues that are negotiated when formulating public policies (Pelizzo, 2020). They are raising public opinion about them, and trying to encourage national people to endorse the status issued by the political parties to force the government. It is also a way of political dominance over government actions.

For the other way of influencing public policy-making, while the political parties take the power, or the reign of government, they form the power, renew or change its composition. Moreover, they define their visions and direct the process of drawing public policies in accordance to the philosophy they adopt and the intellectual trends they believe in (Müller & König, 2021). In essence, the political parties, whether they are inside or outside the authority, play the role of monitoring each other. Opposition parties monitor the movement of the government and how it makes and implements public policies. The parties in power, in return, explain the regimen policies and actions, advocate them, and attempt to convince people's opinion of their validity and capability to obtain the public attention (Zulianello, 2020).

In almost all cases, political groups are distinguished from pressure groups by adopting and defending for roles and policies which are of general or holistic benefit. Meanwhile, pressure entities are concerned with small issues related to their members' own interests. To conclude, political parties are capable to affect the formulation of public policies, whether they are outside the government or inside it.

4.2.3 Public Opinion (National People):

The claims and desires of citizens have an effective role in the formulation of public policies, even in authoritarian or dictatorial societies. In the Middle Ages, the traditional countries, despite their tyrannical regimes, were keen to listen to their people and fulfill some of their claims to mitigate resentment among their levels, and alleviate their discomfort (Abdul, Fitri, Sari Gistituati & Rusdinal, 2022). The former USSR did not ignore all the people claims, but was keen on responding for some issues and claims of this or that group of people. The USSR had eagerness to perform the demands of the Soviet peoples and translate them into making policies in the late years preceding its collapse (Bashkirova, 2018). This is evidence of the response of the systems, whatever their form to the public opinion, even in varying degrees and modalities.

Originally, the public opinion does not necessarily represent the opinion of the majority. At the beginning, it can represent the opinion of an individual citizen or a small group of people towards a specific demand or issue in certain circumstances and time (Bergquist, Konisky & Kotcher, 2020). Later, it may develop and expand through interaction and communication among people and other groups to be a public opinion for a wide range of the society.

Public opinion can influence the formulation of public policies in two ways. Firstly, the restrictions or limits imposed by public opinion on government activities and behaviors in drawing up and implementing public policies. Secondly, it is the fear that dominates certain policy-makers (or implementers) of taking actions or movements that are expected not getting the support of public opinion (Mackenzie, 1995).

In democratic societies, public opinion participates in shaping public policies through setting values, standards and expectations for public policies (Dente, 2014). However, public policies are made by specialized groups represented by decision-making centers. In addition, it is said that individuals (public opinion) do not have direct impact on making public policies in one side, and are not completely far from them on the other hand. Individual opinion claims and believes about how to confront some

basic issues should not be neglected by policy-makers. It is, of course, considered as the general framework that is expected to move citizens within it, as it decides what can be accepted and what is rejected (Bernanke, 2020). The framework decides what decisions and policies are successful or failed, especially after implementing those decisions.

In addition to that, the competing parties (in democratic systems) are keen to obtain the largest possible number of votes (nationalists). By adopting their issues and claims in electoral propaganda and projects that will become a substance for public policy-making. Accordingly, regarding the individuals, the scientific and intellectual activities of some sociologists, economists and politicians have a profound impact on the decisions of public policy-makers when they formulate public policies (Teixeira, Spears, & Yzerbyt, 2020). This is what Martin Luthler King did in 1960s for settling the civil rights for blacks in the USA.

The circle of influencers in formulating public policies may not be limited to the above-mentioned internal parties or bodies (official and non-official bodies). They may also stretch to include external parties, whether they are international organizations, such as the UN Security Council, the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction (IBRD), or the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and so on (Vesa, Gronow, & Ylä-Anttila, 2020). Further, they may include international unions like the Council of the Arab League and the European Union, or a country with superior economic and armed forces. For instance, the influence of such parties include the ratified reform policies by the government of Turkey under the pressure of the EU as one of the conditions for Turkey's endorsement to its membership (Smeets, & Beach, 2020). Furthermore, the change brought about by the United States of America and her partners in Iraq and Afghanistan by armed forces, also the determination of policies related to the petroleum industry and prices for the oil producers that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the policies forced on the West Germany and Japan in the scope of its

military forces after the Allies' triumph over them in the World War II, and many others (Bergquist, Konisky & Kotcher, 2020).

5. Challenges Facing Policy Makers:

As mentioned in the previous sections, making public policies is a problematic process. Researchers have set up several challenges that policy makers face while making public policies:

1. Balance between conflicting interests: Policy makers are facing class of interests of different stakeholders, including individuals, interest groups, businesses, and the government. New policies make differences between these entities and thus the makers cannot make fair public policies easily (Cave, Kurz, & Arlett, 2019).

2. Limited resources: Policy makers have the constraints of limited resources, including time, money, and personnel. Within this limitation, making public policy is challengeable for having the probability of making unemployable policies like what happened during the Covid-19 (Supady et al., 2021).

3. Political pressures and public opinion: Policy makers often face political pressures from interest groups, elected officials, and others. The views of the public and opposition parties is usually different from the policy makers because ensuring the alignment of the policies with the values and beliefs of the political is ungovernable (Romeijn, 2020).

4. Complex issues and unintended consequences: Many public policy issues are complex and involve multiple stakeholders, factors and dimensions. Policies can have unintended consequences that are difficult to anticipate. Policy makers are unable to consider the potential outcomes of their policies to avoid negative consequences due to the complexity of the issues (Alvarez, P. A., Ishizaka, A., & Martinez, L., 2021).

5. Implementation challenges: the last challenge that faces policy makers is that after making policies, the authorities do not implement the policies as it is. That is, even the best policies can be undermined by poor implementation. Therefore, policy makers must ensure that their policies are implemented effectively and efficiently to achieve their intended goals (Hudson, Hunter, & Peckham, 2019).

6. Conclusion

This study concludes that past and recent works found that the most significant challenges facing policy makers are those represented in realizing the issues of people, responding to their claims and demands in a way that obtains their satisfaction in the top level. The establishment a public policy is not an easy process, as the public policy issues are numerous and different. Some specialists in formulating and analyzing public policy problems look at the outcomes of the issue as the same disease for the outcome that the problem leads to is the visible aspect of it. Some stakeholders see the issues as actual ones that the public suffers from and need to develop effective solutions. Therefore, this article calls for more investigations on the issues encourage policy makers to ratify a policy.

Furthermore, it is difficult for those who are concerned to agree on defining the components, reasons and ways to transact with the issues. That is, the authorities should provide the public with the best possible services. They also should take the priorities into their considerations and give the most significant on the less one when dealing with problem solving. This belongs to their significance and influences on one or more weighty groups of the community. In other words, this realizes that few issues make their trend to policy-makers, while other issues are neglected or delayed. Accordingly, policy makers should investigate the issues type so as to make required policy that satisfies the public. Therefore, this study suggests further research on specific public issues so that suitable policy can be issued.

Finally, the field of public policy is constantly evolving, and there are several future directions that are likely to become more prominent in the coming years. Here are a few:

1. Emphasis on evidence-based policymaking: There is growing recognition that public policy decisions should be based on rigorous evidence and data, rather than just ideology or political expediency. This means that there will be increasing demand for policy makers who are skilled in data analysis and evaluation.

2. Increased use of technology: Technology is playing an increasingly important role in public policy, from data analytics and predictive modeling to online public engagement tools. As technology continues to advance, policy makers will need to keep up with the latest tools and techniques.

3. More collaboration and engagement with stakeholders: Effective public policy requires input and feedback from a wide range of stakeholders, including community groups, businesses, and individual citizens. In the future, there is likely to be even greater emphasis on engaging with these stakeholders and building partnerships to achieve common goals.

4. Greater emphasis on global cooperation: Many of today's most pressing challenges, such as climate change, pandemics, and international terrorism, require coordinated action on a global scale. Public policy makers will need to work together across national boundaries to address these challenges effectively.

Overall, the future of public policy is likely to be characterized by greater complexity, interconnectedness, and collaboration. Policy makers will need to be flexible, adaptable, and innovative in order to navigate this changing landscape and create effective solutions to the challenges we face.

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سیاسەتی گشتی (دروستکردن و دروستکەران): چۆن و کێ کام جۆرە سیاسەتی گشتی دروست دەکات؟ : چوارچێوەی چەمکی

پـوخـتـە:

لەدایکبوونی یاسا،کار و کاردانەوەی حکومەت یان بڕیار و تەنانەت بڵاوکردنەوەی میدیا لە یەک کێشەوە دەست پێدەکات کە گەشە دەکات و دەبێتە پرسێکی گەورە. هەر لە سەرەتاوە تا کۆتایی پرۆسەکە هەر سیاسەتێکی گشتی لایەنی باش و خراپی هەیە. بۆیە بۆ ئەوەی سیاسەتێکی گشتی کاریگەر دابنرێت، پێویستە بە وردی و بە قوولی لێکۆڵینەوەی لەسەر بکرێت. گرنگی بابەتەکە ئەوەیە کە سیاسەتی گشتی کاریگەری لەسەر هەموو کەسێک هەیە لە هەموو کۆمەڵگایەکدا. زۆر لێکۆڵینەوە هەن کە چارەسەری جیاواز بۆ چارەسەرکردنی پرسە جیاوازەکان لەناو خەڵکدا باس دەکەن. سەرەڕای ئەوەش، ئەم توێژینەوەیە لێکۆڵینەوەیە لە هەموو لایەنە پەیوەندیدارەکانی لێکۆڵینەوەی گشتی دەکات بۆ ئەوەی تێگەیشتنێکی فراوانترمان هەبێت سەبارەت بەوەی کە چی، چۆن، وە کێ سیاسەتی گشتی لە ئاستێکی جیاوازدا دروست دەکات. بۆ ئەم توێژینەوە چەمکییە، شێوازی چۆنایەتی بە بەکارهێنانی

ڕێبازی شیکاری ناوەڕۆك بۆ بەدەستهێنانی داتای لاوەکی بۆ ڕوونکردنەوەی هەموو لایەنەکانی سیاسەتی گشتی، له وروژاندنی پرسەکانەوە تا دۆزینەوە و جێبەجێکردنی چارەسەرەکان بەکاردەهێنرێت. لەم لێکۆڵینەوەیەدا ٤١ لێکۆڵینەوە و کتێبی ئەم دواییه که تیایدا سەرنجیان لەسەر سیاسەتی گشتی (پرسەکان، دامەزراندنی، دروستکەران و جۆرەکان) ڕووپێوی کراون و شیکراونەتەوە. له کۆتاییدا ئەم بابەته بەو ئەنجامه دەگات که سیاسەتی گشتی بابەتێکی تەواو گرنگه که دەبێت لێکۆڵینەوەی لەسەر بکرێت بۆ ئەوەی کاریگەری لەسەر هەموو لایەنەکانی هەر کۆمەڵگەیەک هەبێت. بۆیه لێکۆڵینەوەکه پێشنیاری لێکۆڵینەوەی زیاتر دەکات له هەر سیاسەتێکی گشتیدا بۆ هەر پرسێک پێش دانان و جێبەجێکردنی ئەو سیاسەته.

وشه سەرەکییەکان: بەرێوەبردنی گشتی، پرسه گشتییەکان، سیاسەتی گشتی، دارێژەرانی سیاسەتی گشتی و سیاسەتی حکومەت.

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السياسة العامة (صناع وصانعو): كيف ومن يصنع أي نوع من السياسة العامة؟ : الإطار المفاهيمي

الملخص:

إن ولادة القانون أو الإجراء الحكومي أو القرار وحتى النشر الإعلامي يبدأ من مشكلة واحدة تتطور لتصبح قضايا ضخمة. من بداية العملية إلى نهايتها ، لكل سياسة عامة مزاياها وأوجهها المضادة. لذلك ، من أجل صنع سياسة عامة مؤثرة ، يجب التحقيق فيها بدقة وعمق. تكمن أهمية الموضوع في أن السياسة العامة تؤثر على الجميع في كل مجتمع. هناك العديد من الدراسات التي تصف الحلول المختلفة لحل مختلف القضايا في الجمهور. ومع ذلك ، تبحث هذه الدراسة في جميع الجوانب ذات الصلة بالدراسة العامة من أجل الحصول على فهم أوسع لما ، وكيف ، ومن ، يصنع السياسات العامة على مستويات مختلفة. لهذه الورقة المفاهيمية ، يتم تطبيق الطريقة النوعية باستخدام نهج تحليل المحتوى للحصول على بيانات ثانوية لشرح جميع جوانب السياسة العامة ، من إثارة القضايا إلى إيجاد وتنفيذ الحلول. في هذه الدراسة تم مسح وتحليل 41 من الدراسات والكتب الحديثة التي تركز على السياسة العامة (القضايا ، والمنشأة ، والصناع ، والأنواع). أخيرًا ، تخلص هذه المقالة إلى أن السياسة العامة هي موضوع مهم تمامًا يجب دراسته للتأثير على جميع جوانب كل مجتمع. لذلك ، تقترح الدراسة إجراء مزيد من التحقيقات في أي سياسة عامة لأي قضية قبل وضع السياسة وتنفيذها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الادارة العامة ، القضايا العامة ، السياسة العامة ، صناع السياسة العامة ، والسياسة الحكومية.