

PUBLIC POLICIES EXPLAINED

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ABSTRACT:

EACH OF US NEED EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL, TRANSPORT, ROADS. WHETHER OR MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS EACH OF US ARE DIFFERENT, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE AS INDIVIDUALS CAN BENEFIT FROM BASIC TOOLS DEVELOPMENT AND SURVIVAL.

FOR EXAMPLE, CITIZENS OF EACH COUNTRY, EVEN THE LESS DEMANDING, THEY WANT THEIR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE MOST SMARTER DECISIONS. IN A DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND INTELLIGENT PUBLIC CONTROLLED NOT ONLY HAVE TO MAKE DECISIONS, BUT MUST BE TAKEN WITHIN A CERTAIN FRAMEWORK.

IN FACT, WHAT WE'RE ASKING US FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS IS THAT THEY PRODUCE POLICIES. IN OUR COUNTRY, THE IDEA THAT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS HAVE AS MAIN ACTIVITY TRAINING AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION HARDER ENTERED THE COMMON CONSCIOUSNESS. WE OFTEN HEAR TALK OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION POLICY, SECTORIAL POLICIES (SUCH AS RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC SPHERE OR EDUCATIONAL REFORM), WHICH WE TAKE FOR GRANTED.

KEY WORDS: PUBLIC POLICY, EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION, ECONOMIC PHENOMENON.

1. INTRODUCTION

If you say about a country that has no public policy is like to say that the country has no government. As such, good governance means effective public policies. It is very important that the close cooperation between the public and the public policy issue. In this paper I intend to highlight the concept of public policy in itself, really wish every person interested in this field, whether knowing or not understanding the concept itself and the information to be turned on.

Research methods consist of systematic analysis, comparative and comprehensive approach to the topic investigated, according to the aims and objectives. This study is

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based on various types of databases, and using various methods in an attempt to provide an explanation of the problems that is, from the point of view, this convincing. In this paper methods were used, such as classification, synthesis, static and dynamic comparative analysis, methods of induction and deduction, rev. Example, favorite character is the qualitative research. Use the information I have reviewed, which is frequently used as a method in quantitative research, their main advantage being that are easy to interpret and understand².

2. THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC POLICY

Public policy is the sum of government activities conducted directly or through agents, through the influence of those activities have on the lives of citizens³.

Dye's conception, public policies are what governments decide to do or not to do⁴.

The design of Andrew rose, public policies are collective actions aimed satisfy citizens' preferences, whether governmental type of government or otherwise.

A "wide" definition states that a policy is the relationship between a government and its environment.

William Jenkins defines as "a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection policy goals and the means to achieve these goals in a specific situation, it would be that those political actors can, in principle, to decide them".

He believes public policy making as a process, recognizing that public policy is a set of interdependent decisions, most policies assuming a series of decisions.

The Romanian language is more difficult to use the term "public policy". When we hear the word "politics", we go immediately think of political parties and politicians, parliament, government, think of election campaigns, political statements, etc. Policy concept is essential to understand how to governing, for example, the impact of government on citizens' welfare is associated with the term social policy.

If the Romanian language is just a word in this sense, there are two words in the English language "policy" and "politics". It speaks of "political science" and the "science

² Bryman Alan, Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, 2001, 222-225.

³ Peters Guy, Institutional Theory in Political Science: 2nd Edition, Ashford Colour Press, 1999.

⁴ Dye Thomas, Understanding Public Policy, Pearson, Florida State University, 2013, p.2.

policy", which translates as Romanian language, namely "political science", but their meaning is very different.

The term "political science" covers the following issues:

- public institutions;
- political behavior;
- Comparative Politics;
- international relations;
- political theory;
- public policy and administration;
- political economy;
- political methodology.

Political science in the sense of "political sciences" means disciplines studying the methods used in the formulation and implementation of public policies and their results.

Policies is a subfield of study political science, but also has an interdisciplinary character as policy analysis and other related fields, such as economics, administrative sciences, management, decision theory, etc..

3. WAYS OF DEFINING PUBLIC POLICIES

For example, public policies are difficult to define the term is used in several ways:

1) Policies that labels of fields. In fact describe areas of activity and involvement policies government: economic policy, social policy or foreign policy of a government.

2) Policies as an expression of general purpose or desired state of affairs;

In a document of a political party, or that of the government, the term "political" is used to indicate the general purpose (or purpose) of government activities in general or in a particular area, it is also used to describes the state of affairs to be achieved with the completion goal. If we study the national strategy of economic development of Romania's medium adopted by the Romanian government in March 2000, with the consensus of all political parties representative, we see that this is the sense in which it used the term "policy" there.

3) Policies that proposals;

The term is used to describe specific actions that political organizations (interest groups, political parties, the government itself) want to see made. For ex. Hall has a policy of supporting the schools.

4) Government policy decisions. As ex. Government policy for Bancorex FNI or Sidex.

5) Policies that official authorization. Since it says that the government has a policy on an issue, there is already laws voted in parliament or government decisions that allow or support such activities

6)Policies that prog frames. It is sometimes said that we have a policy of government organizations when it is or apply a particular program. A program involves a package of measures including legislation, organization and resources. The programs are the means by which the government is trying to reach some more general purposes. For ex. Or retraining programs for student scholarships layoffs.

7)Policies that product. In this case we can talk about what the government achieved compared to what it promised. In the case of health, for example, more money, a larger number of trained staff or increasing the number of beds are necessary, but not sufficient, to improve health services, but they are nothing but the desired product: increasing status population health (there are ways and means to get it).

8)Policies that result. This concerns result. For example, through the evaluation of policies is observed if the stated purpose is and get a nut.

9) Policies that theories or models. All policies involve certain assumptions about what government can do and what the consequences of his actions. These assumptions are not explained frequently, however policies involves a theory (or model) the cause-effect relationship between phenomena and processes involved, or significant correlations between them. One of the tasks is to detect policy analyst theories or models that are involved in policy and examine them in terms of internal consistency and validity of its assumptions.

10) Policies that process. Policies involves a process that extends over a long period of time. A policy arises as expressing the whole movement of change in a particular field. We say mining sector policy, or policy education reform, etc..

Doing a summary of the above, we give the following definitions:

- A policy is a network of networks reinforce decisions about the choice of objectives, the means and the resources allocated to achieve them in specific situations.

- Policy making process is the formulation and implementation of public policies.

The meanings of the term public policy we find common elements:

- policy tends to be more than a formal decision, it is a group decision;
- a policy is adopted by the politico-administrative institutions and relies on government guarantees;

- public policy mobilizes resources to generate certain society;

- This activity follows a more general purpose or a goal or specific, generally is geared towards satisfying certain interests and pays certain values.

In the process of public policy, governments are subject to internal or external pressures related to lack of resources or domestic or international resistance to certain options, which limits their choice.

Enter a benchmark in public policy analysis, in that he believes that the process of public policy is the behavior of public authorities to decide on specific goals.

French literature:

- content - public activity takes the form of content. To generate the results are mobilizing resources analyst examined as a matter of research for action.

- program - a policy is not restricted to a punctual act considered in isolation (which is the Minister in a particular day in a particular folder).

- normative guidance - public activity is not the result of random answers, but the expression of the aims and preferences that the decision maker can only accept and will be responsible.

- a coercive factor - public work comes from nature that is invested authoritarian government actor.

- a social resort - a policy defined by citizens whose situations, interests, behaviors are affected by these provisions and provisions.

A policy is a set of measures taken by a legal authority and responsibility to improve the living conditions of citizens or designing incentives for economic growth. This is defined by four elements:

- set of actions must target the same industry or the same territory.

- actions taken related to each other.
- public policy should be designed according to the target objectives and deliverables. It must have specific goals, waypoints and expressing Effective steps taken.
- public policy must be accountable, it must be the result of political will.

4. PUBLIC GOODS VERSUS PRIVATE GOODS

If a company operates market laws, then we will have an efficient distribution of goods. There are times when this is true, but not always. Because there are situations where the market fails to allocate certain goods efficiently: they tend to be produced in smaller quantities and their prices tend to rise. Why does this happen? The simplest answer is to distinguish between two types of goods: public respectively private, the public have characteristics that make their allocation by market mechanism may not be effective.

Private goods are the most common: a cake or a shirt or apartment etc. They have two characteristics:

1) Rivalry: What I use can not be consumed by anyone. Eat cake that can be eaten by someone else, and my apartment is that where I live (with my family), and can not simultaneously be inhabited by someone else.

2) Exclusivity: is it possible for someone to have control over that property. If I bought a cake, I'm the one who determines who eat it, and if anyone's still my property in the apartment, this happens because I allowed it.

But, more or less, of other goods lack these features. A national television program can be pursued by me without so my neighbor be prevented pursue if he wishes. So, I beneficiate of public order and national defense without thereby reduce the benefits of others in this regard.

On the other hand, when a good can hardly be brought to someone's property, he has no exclusive property. One could, of course, try to become the owner of all fish in the Black Sea, but it would be downright impossible to succeed. (But a television program can be encoded - and then he will have the property to be excluded.)

If we have two characteristics that can have a good or not, there are four possibilities. as shown in the table below, which are private property are of three types: a) joint, b) cleared, c) the public. Through public sector State may allocate such goods.

<i>Exclusive / Rivalry</i>	<i>Rivalry</i>	<i>Nerivalitate</i>
<i>Exclusiveness</i>	PRIVATE PROPERTY you can prevent other to use them; if you use them, else you can use. Ex.: A house, a cake	PROPERTY CLEARANCE you can prevent other to use them; if you use them, someone else can also use them. Ex.: A highway or a bridge toll
<i>Non-exclusive basis</i>	Commons you can not prevent another to use them; if you use them, else they can use. Ex.: A public beach, grazing land, fisheries	PUBLIC GOODS you can not prevent another to use them; if you use them, someone else can also use them. Ex.: Radio, TV, national defense, education, access to information

The problem of allocating private property is not a particular case of the so-called *collective action* problems⁵. When a good is allocated by the joint action of the members of a group, each member of the benefit if that good is produced. Take the example of global warming. If all countries agree on carbon reduction programs, the threat of global warming is - at least - lower. But on the other hand, each group member knows that if he does not act to produce that good, but everyone else does so, then it increases its benefits: for all other members of the group action still allows to produce the good, to which he has no access to have cost production.

CONCLUSION

If most countries take measures to reduce gas issues, though some may not do so in order to develop the economy. Similarly, if all drivers would reduce pollution from their car, then in general would be less polluted air. But if all would do so without me, I would get fresh air without having had my share of cost. (I act as a "blatist": the benefits of a good without paying for it - while everyone else pays.) In the case of public goods, this situation makes that good to produce a smaller quantity than required . If the commons, the emphasis is on protection. That this is so is obvious once you think about the way it looks

⁵ Olson Marc, *The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and the Theory of Groups*, Harvard University Press, 1965.

in our public spaces: full of garbage, with public toilets miserable, or in dormitories, a continuous decay. It's what was called the "tragedy of the commons" ⁶.

⁶ Hardin Garrett, The tragedy of the commons, Science, 1968

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