

The public policy and growth process' patterns, developments, hypotheses, and new directions

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The majority of contemporary debate centers on poverty alleviation as the primary objective of development policy (as can be seen when you look at the websites of the international agencies given at the end of this paper). Individuals differ about how to define poverty; economists typically prefer monetary metrics derived from household survey data on income and expenditure. If a household falls below a predefined poverty line, it is classified as poor. Since not all countries have the data required to identify poverty in this manner, the previously mentioned US\$ 1 per day measure is often used to calculate global and regional aggregates.

Non-monetary indices of poverty are still commonly used—indicators such as infant mortality, life expectancy, and literacy—and almost everyone now acknowledges that poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon. This is expressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted by world leaders in September 2002 as part of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and have since become the guiding principles of the international development community.

During the formative years of development policy—from the late 1940s to the 1960s, the decolonization period—poverty reduction was often more implicit than explicit in development strategies. These also tended to focus on GDP per capita (or, more loosely, income per capita) as a measure of economic growth, with the underlying presumption that poverty reduction would occur more or less naturally. Thus, early development thinkers placed a premium on increasing output, especially on increasing overall labor productivity (output per person) through labor redistribution from low- to high-productivity sectors. As a result, a strong emphasis was placed on industrialization, which was deemed to be the most competitive market. While many politicians assumed that smallholder ('peasant') agriculture was hopelessly inefficient and backward (it could therefore release large amounts of labour for industry).

Simply put, from the 1940s to the 1960s, many politicians correlated industrialization and urbanization with growth. This was exacerbated by what appeared to be a positive example of the Soviet Union's widespread industrialization in the 1930s. Aid donors were also willing to fund large-scale infrastructure projects, especially as they benefited their own suppliers of capital equipment. Income per capita is a mean measure of a country's standard of living, and it varies widely. Income disparity demonstrates substantial geographical variance. Figure 1 depicts the Gini index, a commonly used measure of income or consumption inequality. (the greater the index value, the greater the degree of inequality). For example, Brazil and the southern African economies of Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa have the highest levels of inequality in the world. These cross-country inequalities in income inequality represent disparities in the distribution of resources (land, other property, and financial wealth) and human capital (defined as people's skills and capabilities, which are partly acquired through education and contribute to their productivity). These distinctions represent the colonial, conflict, and policymaking histories of individual countries. For example, South Africa's severe income and wealth inequalities are a legacy of apartheid.

Public policy may be thought of as the vast technique that the government uses to accomplish its task. More specifically, it is a relatively consistent set of government decisions aimed at resolving problems of concern to a particular segment of society. [1, 2] This description is useful because it distinguishes between what constitutes public policy and what does not constitute public policy. To begin, public policy serves as a road map for long-term legislative action, not just for quick fixes or one-shot legislation. Policy is rarely established exclusively as a result of a single elected official's campaign promises, including the president. Although elected officials often participate in policymaking, the majority of policy outcomes are the product of years of debate, consensus, and refinement, and are only finalized with input from different government agencies, as well as interest groups and the general public.

Consider the possibility of expanding health coverage. According to a reader of the news media who studies politics, the 2010 amendments were as sudden as they were detailed, having been crafted in the final weeks before they were implemented. The reality is that expanding access to health care has been a priority of the Democratic Party for decades. What seemed to be a hastily written initiative was the product of years of study, reflection on existing policy, and even trial implementation of similar types of programs at the state level. Even prior to the passage of the ACA (2010), which expanded health coverage to millions, and the HCERA (2010), the federal government paid for more than half of all health care spending in the United States through programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Several members of Congress from both

parties, as well as First Lady Hillary Clinton, spearheaded dramatic expansions of federal health care policy under President Bill Clinton's Democratic presidency, paving the foundation for potential health care reform. 2 Most of what became the ACA was extracted from state-level campaigns spearheaded by none other than Mitt Romney, Obama's Republican presidential opponent in 2012. [2]

Along with being deliberate and generally stable, public policy tackles issues affecting a large segment of society, rather than only persons or a small group of people. Governments often communicate with non-state actors, including private citizens, corporations, and other nations. Additionally, they may enact highly specialized pieces of legislation, called private bills, that confer special privileges on particular entities. Public policy, on the other hand, tackles only certain issues that affect a sizable portion of society or have a direct or indirect effect on society as a whole. Paying off an individual's debt is not considered public policy, but providing a framework for loan repayment to some types of borrowers (such as teachers) is.

Finally, a vital characteristic of public policy is that it includes more than government decisions; it also encompasses the perceptions or outcomes of such actions. And when the government declines to act in ways that would change the status quo, legislation may be made when circumstances or public opinion shift. [2] For example, much of the debate in the United States around gun safety policies has centered on Congress's inability to act, despite strong public support for some gun control changes. Indeed, one of the most recent major changes occurred in 2004, when lawmakers' ignorance caused the Federal Assault Weapons Ban to expire (1994).

(dos Santos, 2020) examines the educational law's (in)effectiveness in preventing the use of new technology in the teaching and learning processes of Brazilian public school students in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is accomplished by reviewing the international concept of education as set out in UNESCO documents. Additionally, it examines the Brazilian perspective on educational law as expressed in legal provisions such as the Federal Constitution, the National Education Guidelines and Bases Law, and the Popular National Curricular Base. The reflections show that, considering the pandemic scenario and Brazilian educational law's precepts, the state does not encourage assistance to students in the public network to continue the teaching and learning process. It does so by violating the universal right to education, increasing social inequality, insecurity, and opportunities for learning and technical skill growth.

The study by (Lin & Gietel-Basten, 2019a) (Lin & Gietel-Basten, 2019b) shows, for the case of China, how the degree to which old age is 'feminized' differs significantly across the globe when viewed regionally. Consideration of gender in old age, as well as variations around the life cycle, is crucial when formulating and implementing ageing policies at the national and regional levels. The author argued that this is especially important in a country like China, where provinces and other local governments exercise considerable policymaking authority in some critical aging-related areas.

(D'Alessandro, Sever, Tok, & D'Alessandro, 2019) (Sever et al., 2019) explores policy alignment and partnership in the context of Gulf Cooperation Council sustainability policymaking (GCC). It discusses the GCC countries' policy choices regarding agenda setting, policy learning, policy coordination, and cooperation as a case of South-South transformation in the Middle East region, a relatively unexplored feature of the Gulf States' intense diversification efforts. The study concludes that the lack of regional integration among the GCC countries complicates their relations. Individual national interests trump regional policy change and integration. Additionally, some participants take a more global and Western perspective on the development agenda. They are as a result more open to environmental policies.

The primary goal of (Barialai, Zaid, & Dyussenov, 2020) was to attempt to analyze policy developments in Norwegian economic and social development assistance to Afghanistan through the use of SWOT analysis, an understanding of the role of key actors in driving policy developments, and an evaluation of international agreements.

The primary goal of the research (Barai, Zaid, & Dyovsen, 2020) was to evaluate aid policies from international actors in economic and social development through SWOT analysis, as well as understand which actors are responsible for driving those policies in both, and all agreements with regard to Afghanistan. This endeavor's primary research method is a text analysis of existing research and policy papers on the subject. This policy analysis is organized according to the stages of policymaking (Howlett, Ramesh, & Perl, 2009), with a focus on the evaluation level. Despite some limitations, the research shows that the Norwegian government plays a critical role in facilitating foreign assistance to Afghanistan by effectively organizing assistance and reconstruction efforts.

The research by (Velasco, 2020) sought to determine which dimensions of brand worth are most relevant to Generation Z students at the School of Public Accounting and Financial Sciences. It is exploratory in nature, applied in nature, quantitative in nature, and descriptive in nature. Generation Z is a rapidly growing demographic that now accounts for 25% of the global population and is on track to become a major sector in the global economy in the coming years.

By quantifying perceptions of Brand Value, the research contributes to our understanding of the characteristics of this sizable population cohort. The research employs two distinct models of brand value estimation, one proposed by Martin and Brown and another by Lassar, Mittal, and Sharma. A hybrid questionnaire was created using the two models and administered to 184 students from the Faculty of Public Accounting and Financial Sciences at Bolivia's Universidad Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca. Although the results are not conclusive, they do correlate to the psychosocial characteristics defined for this population group by various scholars.

Nonetheless, many policymakers in the early stages of development (1940s–1970s) regarded the domestic market as the primary engine of growth; in other words, inward-oriented development was preferred to outward-oriented development. They used large-scale market intervention to protect domestic producers, mainly by placing quantitative restrictions on competing foreign products' imports (referred to as import quotas) and by raising the domestic price of foreign imports through the addition of tariffs at the point of importation. This increased the profitability of domestic production, especially industrialization that substituted for imported goods. The infant-industry argument gained widespread acceptance: domestic producers should be protected from competition before they reached a level of productivity sufficient to compete with imported goods. It is critical to achieve this rivalry as soon as possible, as purchasers of covered goods will face higher prices in the interim (and if the protected sector produces an important consumer good, this will inevitably raise the cost of living, including that for the poor). In certain cases, protection will operate against industrialization; for example, if protection is applied to the steel industry, domestic producers (such as car manufacturers) may be forced to buy steel at a higher price than the world market price. Similar to industrial protection, agricultural production may be harmed; for example, protecting domestic agricultural input producers decreases farming profitability.

To achieve significant reductions in the amount of millions of people's deprivation and misery, appropriate development policy offers the opportunity. It is not difficult to choose the correct policies; it is a matter of applying effective decision-making. It involves making the right decision about how to use political and social resources to promote economic and institutional change.

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