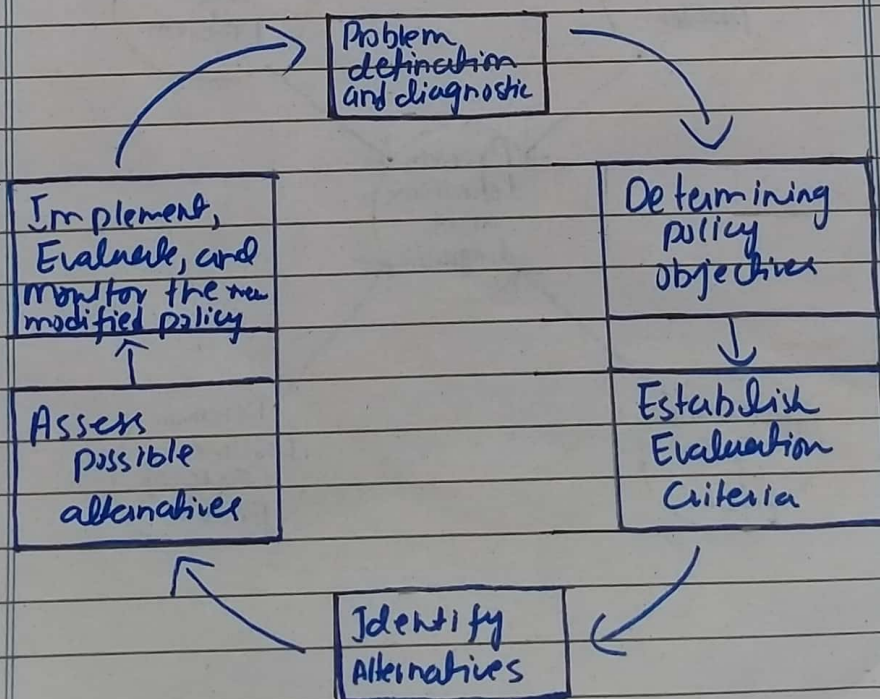


2018 A multitude of models are proposed for public policy making process. Describe and explain the six step model proposed by Patton and Swacki (1986) that begins with defining and diagnosing the problem.

1- Introduction

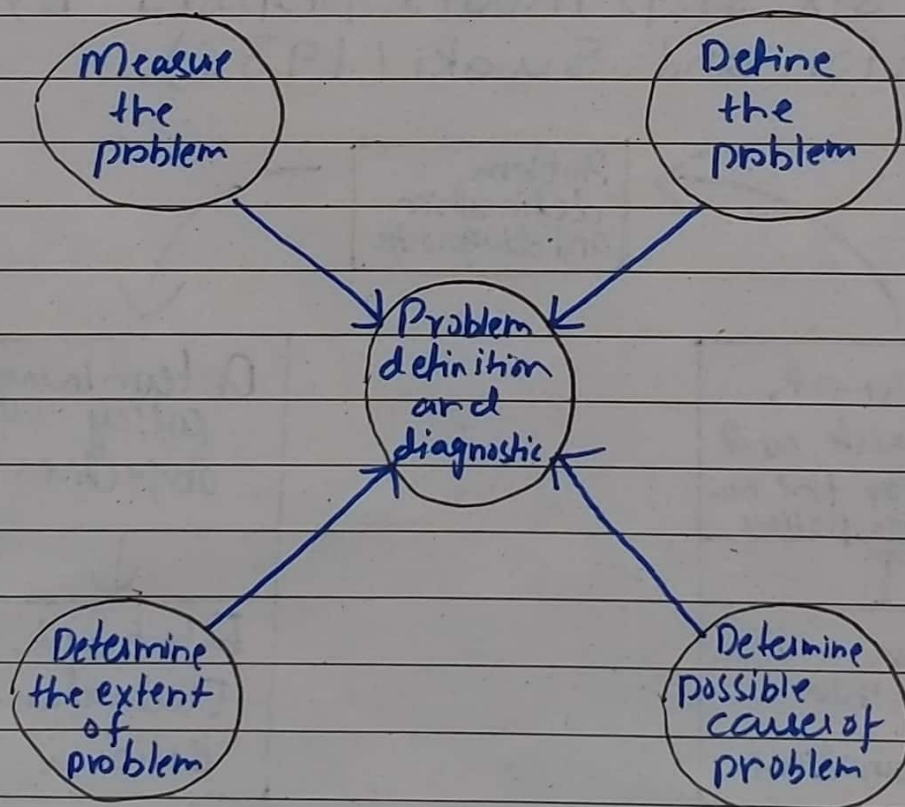
The six-step model proposed by Patton and Swacki (1986) provides a systematic approach to policy analysis and problem-solving. This model is designed to ensure thorough and effective decision making by guiding analyst through a structured process. Each step in the model is build on the previous one, ensuring that all aspects of the problem and potential solutions are carefully considered.

2- The six step model proposed by Patton and Swaki (1986)



2.1. Step 1: Define and Diagnose the problem

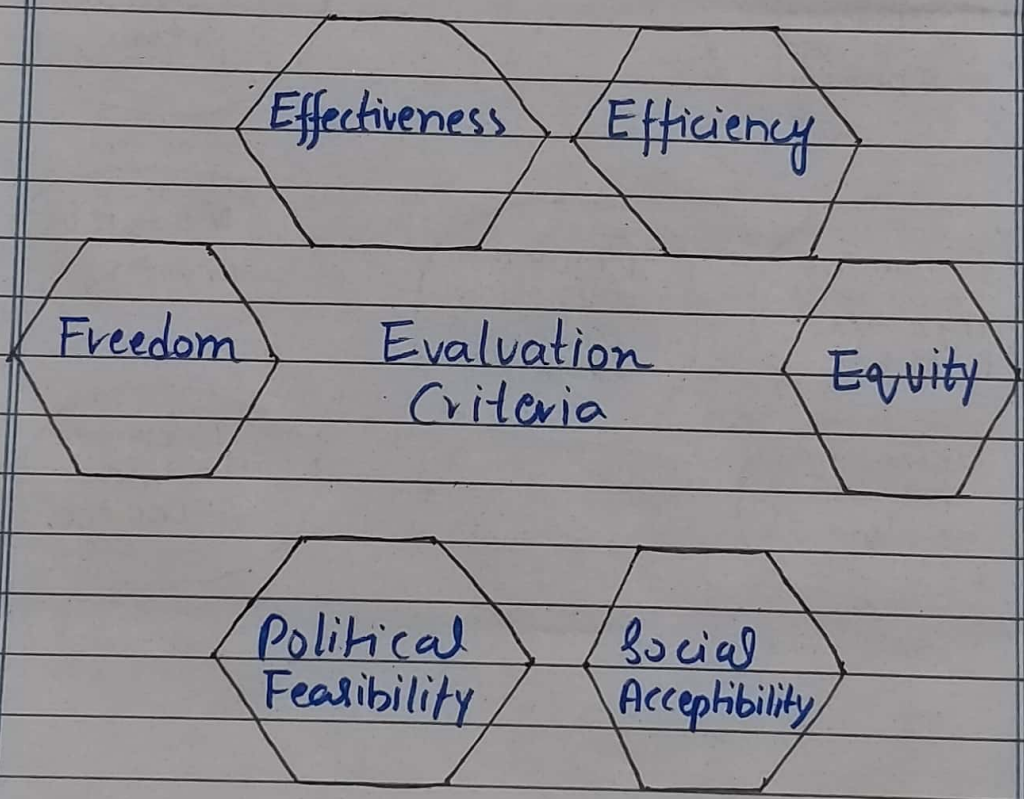
This step involves clearly identifying and articulating the problem. It requires understanding the context, scope and impact of the problem. Accurate problem definition is crucial; as it gives the reason for doing all the necessary work to complete the project and a sense of direction for evidence gathering activity. Hence, it sets the direction for the entire analysis process.



2.2 Step 2: Determine policy objectives of the policy solution

This step involves determining the specific goals or objectives of the policy solution. It is decided 'what can be done' in order to resolve the problem. Clear objectives are crucial in providing the direction and criteria for evaluating potential solutions.

2.3 Step 3: Establish evaluation criteria for potential solutions



2.3.1 Effectiveness

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Effectiveness refers to the likelihood of achieving policy goals and objectives.

2.3.2 Efficiency

The achievement of program goals with the least cost for a given benefit.

2.3.3 Equity

Equity entails fairness in the distribution of the policy's costs, benefits, and risks across population subgroups.

2.3.4 Freedom

Freedom is defined as the extent to which public policy extends or restricts individuals' rights and choices.

2.3.5 Political feasibility

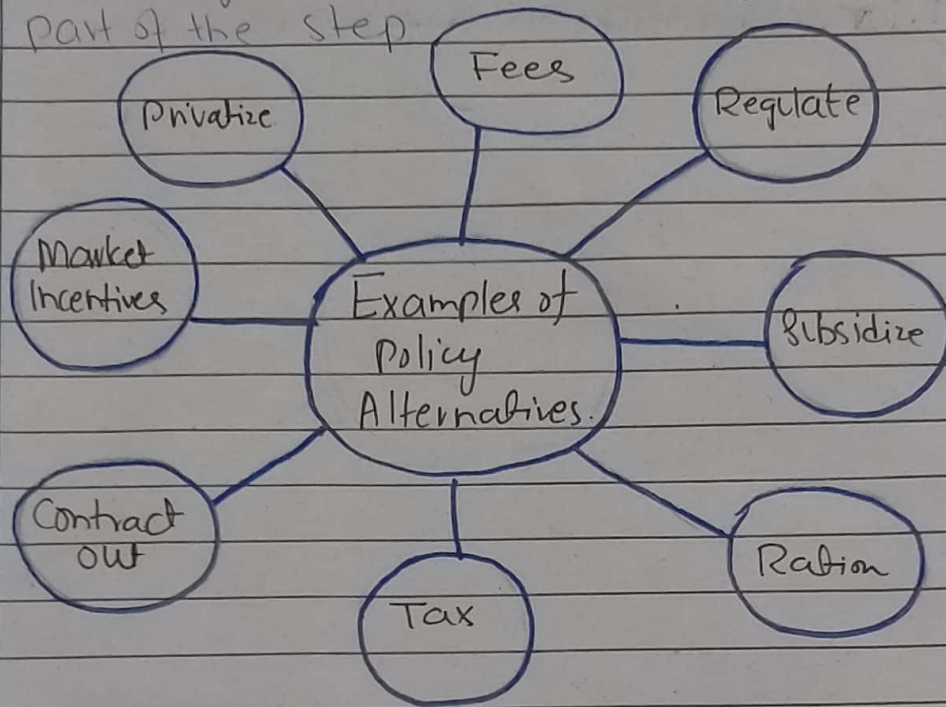
The extent to which elected officials accept and support a policy proposal.

2.3.6 Social feasibility

It refers to the extent to which the public will accept and support a policy proposal.

2.4 ~~End~~ Step 4: Identify policy alternatives

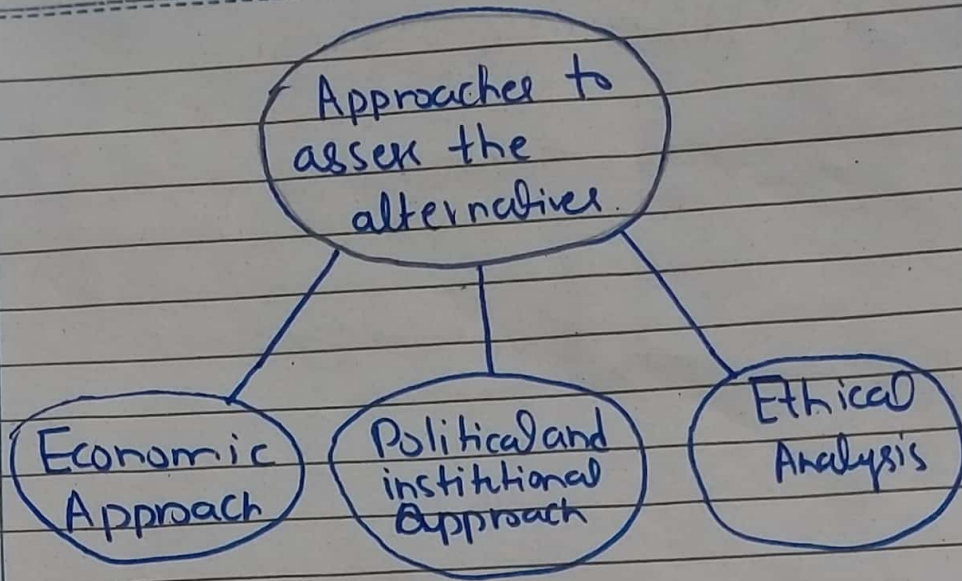
In this step, a range of policy alternatives is developed. This may involve archival analysis and taking into account different case studies. Brainstorming and creative thinking are also part of the step.



2.5 Step 5: Assess possible alternatives

In this step, the potential impact of each policy alternative is assessed using the established evaluation criteria. It involves analyzing the pros and cons, costs and benefits, and potential outcomes of each option.

The assessment can be done through economic approach, political and institutional approach, and then the ethical analysis.



2.5.1 Economic Approach to assess the policy alternatives

The economic approach involves using cost-benefit analysis, cost-effective analysis or risk assessment to determine the economic feasibility of the chosen alternative

Cost-Benefit Analysis

In the Cost-Benefit analysis, the gains and losses are measured in dollars, and are defined as the sum of each individual's willingness to pay to receive the gains or to prevent the policy imposed losses. If the gains exceed the losses, the policy should be adopted according to Cost-Benefit analysis

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Cost Effectiveness Analysis

This technique compares the relative costs to the outcomes of two or more course of action. It measures costs in common monetary value and the effectiveness of an option in terms of physical units. Hence, the ratio of costs to effectiveness is ~~found~~ computed in order to find the cost-effectiveness of any policy project.

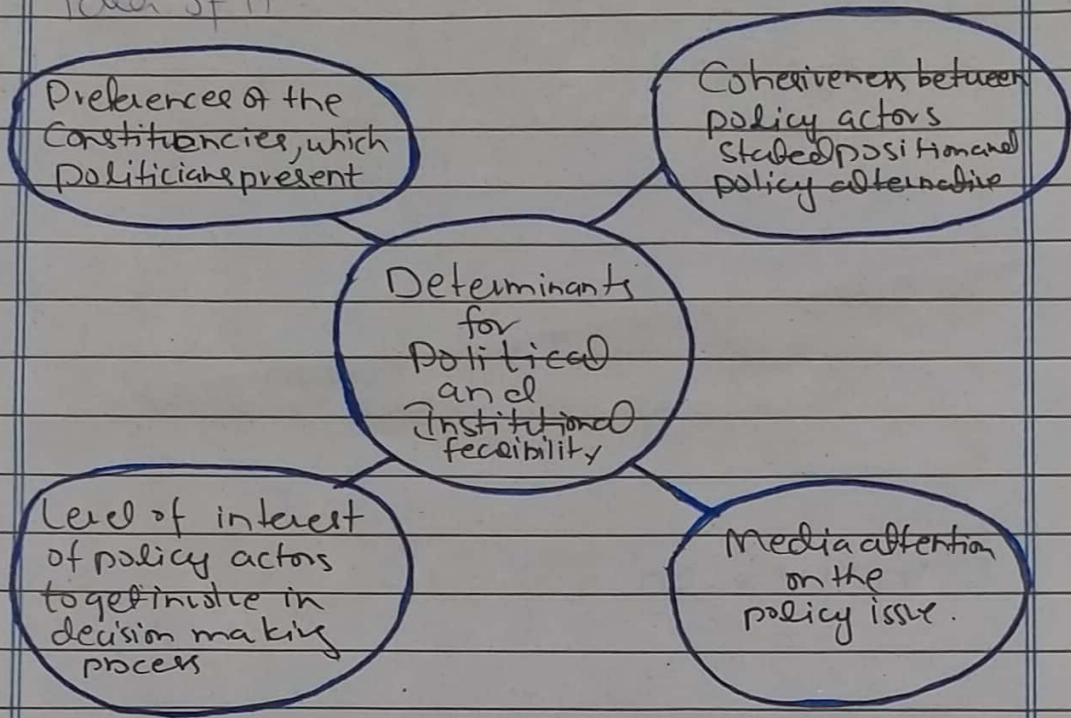
Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the use of different methods to identify risks and estimate their probability and severity of harm. The purpose of risk assessment of policy alternatives is to reduce the risk, which conveys the benefit to the public.

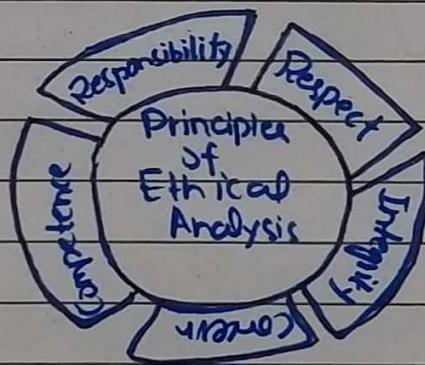
2.5.2 Political and Institutional approach to assess policy alternatives

The political and institutional feasibility of a policy alternative is crucial, as it shows the extent to which elected officials and other policy actors support the policy initiatives. Although there is no

formula available for estimating political feasibility of policy alternative, some simple determinations can provide a good idea of it



2.5.3 Ethical Analysis to assess policy alternatives



2.6 Step 6: Implement, monitor, and evaluate the policy after modification

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This step involves putting the selected policy ~~alternatives~~ into action through efficient and effective mobilization of state resources and institutions to address ~~acceptance~~ the targeted problem.

Once implemented, the policy's progress and impact must be continuously monitored against the set objectives and criteria. Evaluation involves assessing the policy's effectiveness, and making necessary adjustments to ensure desired outcomes are achieved.

3. Conclusion

The six-step model by Patton and Sawicki ensures a systematic policy analysis from problem identification to evaluation. It enhances decision-making by clearly defining objectives, generating viable alternatives, and ensuring effective implementation and ~~continuous~~ monitoring. Hence, it promotes informed, effective, and accountable policy decisions.