

The Interplay Between Public Policy and Development Dimensions: A Theoretical and Analytical Approach

Benali khalil

University of Djelfa (Algeria), k.benali@univ-djelfa.dz

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Abstract:

Public policies represent a fundamental instrument for stimulating development within states, as they are designed to achieve economic and social objectives that respond to citizens' needs. However, the implementation of these policies often encounters multiple challenges—both internal and external—that hinder the achievement of developmental goals and threaten the stability of development processes. These obstacles require governments to continuously adapt their policy frameworks in response to changing conditions. Therefore, there is a persistent need to adopt flexible strategies in the formulation and implementation of public policies, capable of addressing challenges to ensure comprehensive and sustainable development.

Keywords: public policies; development; financing; developmental challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

Public policy is considered one of the central tools relied upon by states to achieve developmental goals. It represents the practical translation of the state's vision in managing resources and directing programs and plans to meet the needs of society, aiming to strike a balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions. However, such policies are not implemented in an institutional vacuum or within a context free of complexities. Rather, they face a range of interrelated challenges that hinder their effectiveness—whether structural, stemming from institutional weaknesses, lack of coordination, or deficiencies in implementation mechanisms, or circumstantial, linked to economic and social crises and fluctuations in regional and international contexts.

Moreover, development imposes new demands on public policies, necessitating a reconsideration of how they are formulated and executed to ensure the realization of comprehensive and sustainable development. In light of this complex and dynamic reality, there emerges a need for a deeper understanding of the ability of public policies to respond to such challenges. This leads us to pose the following problematic question:

To what extent can public policies address the challenges associated with the development context, and how capable are they of adapting to global transformations in order to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development?

This study aims to analyze the various aspects of this issue by examining the nature of the challenges facing public policy and exploring ways to enhance its developmental roles in light of shifting internal conditions and pressing external changes.

2. Public Policy and Development: A Conceptual Study.

This branch of study represents an attempt to provide an analysis aimed at deconstructing the theoretical concepts of public policy and development, while clarifying the nature of their relationship in the context of efforts to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development. It also seeks to highlight how public policies, in their various dimensions, contribute to guiding and achieving developmental goals within dynamic social and economic environments.

2.1- Public Policy: Theoretical Frameworks and Reference Standards.

This section of the study provides a theoretical introduction aimed at exploring the concept of public policy through the primary approaches to public policy and identifying its conceptual dimensions as a central tool in managing public affairs and formulating the state's strategic decisions. It also seeks to shed light on the changes in the understanding of public policy over different periods, while identifying the theoretical frameworks that have contributed to shaping its modern characteristics.

2.1.1- Public Policy: Theoretical and Conceptual Trends.

- **The Concept of Public Policy from the Power Perspective:** Proponents of this perspective contend that the outputs of the political community are shaped by its surrounding environment, with particular emphasis on how political authority is utilized to formulate and implement public policies. Scholars such as **Harold Lasswell** have conceptualized power in the realm of public policy by raising critical questions concerning the allocation of resources and benefits—for instance: “Who gets what, when, and how?”¹ This process involves the exertion of influence by actors who possess various sources of power, whether material or symbolic. From **Lasswell's** viewpoint, analyzing public policy through this lens necessitates a thorough understanding of how resources and privileges are distributed among different stakeholders, including individuals, groups, and institutions.

Building on the ideas of **Harold Lasswell**, the process of public policy-making is shaped by conflicts of interest and interactions among various forces, rendering it dynamic and evolving—highly responsive to social, economic, and political variables.

¹-Khalifa Fahmy Al-Fahdawi, **Public Policy: A Holistic Perspective on Structure and Analysis**, Amman: Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing and Distribution, 2016, p. 36.

Within this framework, scholars such as **Mark Lindenberg** and **Benjamin Crosby** contributed to broadening the concept of public policy, characterizing it as "a systematic process marked by dynamism and interaction, involving exchange and bargaining, and reflecting questions such as: who gets what, when, and how—as well as what I want, who possesses it, and the means of acquiring it." This definition underscores the ongoing processes of negotiation and adaptation among diverse actors, whether governmental or non-governmental².

Through the above, the perspective of power reflects the elite's ability to influence public values and control the political structure, making public policy a representation of the balance of power within society. The dominant elites affect the setting of priorities, the distribution of resources, and the decision-making processes that serve their interests.

- **The Concept of Public Policy from the System's Performance Perspective:** This approach views the political system as a cohesive entity composed of interrelated components. According to several thinkers associated with this perspective—most notably David Easton—public policy is seen as a product of social life. Easton defines public policy as “the authoritative allocation of values in society” through binding decisions and actions. He emphasizes that public policy is not merely a series of isolated decisions, but rather a complex process shaped by various social forces. This understanding links policy-making to the internal dynamics of the political system as well as to the broader social context in which it operates.

Barbara Melinin defines public policy as governmental activities carried out in response to the demands of the social system. She views it as an interactive process shaped by the influence of multiple actors, including individuals, interest groups, and political parties—implying that government is not the sole authority in determining the course of public policy. **Fred Riggs** underscores the importance of taking into account economic, social, and cultural variables when analyzing public policies, emphasizing that environmental changes significantly impact the political system. He argues that adaptation to these changes is essential for the success and sustained effectiveness of public policies. This perspective highlights the dynamic nature of policy-making, which is continuously shaped by its broader social, economic, and cultural context. The ability of policymakers to respond effectively to external changes determines the flexibility of the political system; thus, adaptability emerges as a crucial factor in ensuring policy effectiveness and alignment with societal needs³.

- **The Concept of Public Policy from the Institutional Perspective:** **David Easton** conceptualized the government, within this approach, as a "black box" in which complex interactions among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches converge to

²-Abdul KarimDarwish and LailaTakla, **Fundamentals of Public Administration**, Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1977, p115.

³-Hamidani, Salim. **Political Thought in Ancient and Medieval Times**, p. 22. At the <https://dspace.univ-guelma.dz/jspui/bitstream> . vist /05/03/2025

generate public policies that shape and guide the functioning of the state. Within this framework, public policy is not seen as a fixed outcome but rather as a dynamic and recurring process rooted in institutional structures, aimed at maintaining systemic stability and enhancing the state's performance in the face of evolving challenges. It is important to note that policy formulation does not occur in a vacuum; rather, it is in constant negotiation with its external environment, which includes economic fluctuations, social transformations, and political dynamics. This makes public policy the product of both internal institutional deliberations and external contextual pressures at both the local and global levels⁴.

Based on this perspective, **Thomas Dye** defines public policy as “the relationship between a governmental unit and its environment,” emphasizing that public policy encompasses governmental decisions regarding actions to be taken—or avoided—within a given framework. This reflects the government's approach to addressing social issues and managing conflicts among a diverse array of stakeholders. Similarly, James Anderson defines public policy as “a proposed course of action of a person, group, or government within a given environment to accomplish a specified goal.” Anderson underscores that public policy is a continuous strategic process aimed at addressing social and economic issues⁵.

As demonstrated above, social and political challenges require organized interactions among a diverse range of actors, both governmental and non-governmental. In this context, public policy is not merely a series of isolated decisions; rather, it represents a comprehensive and dynamic process that demands the identification of clear objectives and a deep understanding of social constraints and pressures. Moreover, it is significantly shaped by non-governmental actors, including civil society and the private sector. Consequently, public policy emerges as a complex and multidimensional field that necessitates ongoing coordination between governmental goals and societal interests, ensuring its capacity to adapt to changing conditions and contribute effectively to sustainable development⁶.

- **The Concept of Public Policy According to the Social Approach:** Proponents of this approach argue that the concept and analysis of public policy rely on three fundamental elements:

Values: These serve as guiding principles that influence political decisions. Public policies often reflect societal priorities such as justice, equality, and social welfare.

Ideology: It provides the intellectual framework that shapes policy goals. For instance, liberal ideologies promote individual rights and market freedom, whereas socialist ideologies emphasize wealth redistribution and social justice.

Socio-political structure: This refers to the organization of power and institutional

⁴-MuthannaFaiqMar'i, Farah Diya Mubarak, **Public Policies and Local Governments**, Baghdad, University Press for Printing, Publishing, and Translation, 2020, pp. 08-09.

⁵- Abdul KarimDarwish and LailaTakla, **Op.Cit** , p116.

⁶-Ahmad Taleb, The Role of Information in Shaping Public Policies: A Case Study of the National Economic and Social Council, **Master's Thesis**, University of Algiers, 2007, pp. 09-10.

relationships within society, which determines how the state interacts with social actors such as political parties and civil society in responding to competing demands⁷.

2.1.2-Criteria for Classifying Public Policies.

- **Objective Criterion:** This criterion classifies public policies based on the content or goal they aim to achieve, focusing on the type of issues addressed, such as social, economic, environmental, health, or education-related matters. It involves identifying policy objectives and analyzing interventions by government bodies to achieve these goals. Policies are classified by sector, such as economic policies related to taxation or social welfare policies. This classification helps in efficiently allocating resources and evaluating the effectiveness of policies in achieving their stated objectives.
- **Functional Criterion:** This criterion classifies public policies according to the functions or purposes they serve within the political and administrative system, such as maintaining order, ensuring social justice, resource distribution, and enhancing security. Policies are linked to specific functions of the state, such as economic growth or reducing unemployment, and their ability to meet public needs. The functional criterion helps in evaluating the effectiveness of policies in achieving the goals that contribute to the stability of the system.
- **Geographical Criterion:** This criterion classifies public policies based on the geographic area or domain in which they are applied, taking into account local economic, social, and cultural conditions. Different regions may require tailored policies due to diverse challenges, such as disparities in infrastructure or healthcare between urban and rural areas. This criterion helps guide policies to effectively address regional needs and ensures the allocation of resources to bridge regional gaps.
- **Extensional Criterion:** This criterion classifies public policies based on their scope, ranging from sectoral policies that focus on specific issues (such as health or education), to horizontal policies that encompass multiple sectors (such as sustainable development), and comprehensive policies aimed at integrating social groups, as well as joint policies that require cooperation between different entities. These classifications help guide policies to achieve development goals efficiently by ensuring the allocation of resources based on sectoral or regional needs⁸.

2.2- A Conceptual Analysis of Development in Light of Public Policy Orientation.

This part of the study aims to provide a conceptual analysis of development within the context of public policy, by highlighting the various dimensions that shape the development process and the fundamental pillars that support it. Development cannot be achieved without effective public policies characterized by interaction and integration

⁷-Labib Shaif Mohamed Ismail, **Influence on Public Policies**, 2023. <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/jemen/20762.pdf>. vist/06/03/2025.

⁸- Mohamed El-Ajati, et al., **Public Policy Making, Analysis, and Influence**, Beirut: Alternatives Forum, 2020, np, the link. www.afalebanon.org, vist/06/03/2025

among economic, social, and environmental factors. This study seeks to explore how public policy orientations influence the different dimensions of development and to identify the key indicators that must be considered to ensure the success of these policies in achieving comprehensive and sustainable development.

2.2.1- The Conceptual Framework of Development.

The concept of development refers to the process of implementing fundamental changes within a given society, with the aim of enabling it to achieve continuous self-sustaining progress that ensures a steady improvement in the quality of life for all its members. This also involves enhancing the ability to meet basic needs in a way that increases satisfaction with how these needs are fulfilled. Development seeks to improve both economic and social living standards by achieving balance across various relevant dimensions such as education, health, and housing, thereby strengthening the capacity to meet individual and community needs. This process is not limited to improving living conditions; it also includes infrastructure development, the promotion of community participation, and the enhancement of human capabilities, all of which contribute to reinforcing social and political stability. Moreover, development focuses on creating an environment that enables individuals and communities to fully realize their potential, thereby contributing to sustainable progress and ensuring continuous quality-of-life improvements for future generations.

Linguistically, the term "development" is derived from the root word "**growth**," which signifies increase, progress, and advancement—a transition from one state to a better one. The verb **nama** in Arabic implies growth and improvement, while **nammā** denotes the act of fostering or promoting such growth. Thus, the linguistic origin of the concept is inherently linked to continuous enhancement and positive transformation, whether at the individual or societal level⁹.

In economic and social contexts, however, the notion of development has evolved to encompass broader dimensions beyond mere economic growth. It now includes the enhancement of quality of life, the pursuit of social justice, and the expansion of opportunities for individuals and communities. Development is understood as a comprehensive process aimed at empowering people and creating an environment conducive to the realization of their full potential, with an emphasis on sustainability and a balanced integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects¹⁰.

In the context of public policy, the concept of development extends beyond its narrow economic definition to encompass a multidimensional framework that addresses social justice, environmental sustainability, and human empowerment. Public policies serve as the primary mechanisms through which development goals are transformed

⁹- Ahmad Mukhtar Omar, **Dictionary of Contemporary Arabic Language**, 1st ed., vol. 3, Cairo: Alam Al-Kutub, 2008, p2288.

¹⁰-Mohamed Al-Saleh Al-Quraishi, **The Science of Development Economics**, 1st ed., Jordan: Ethraa for Publishing and Distribution, 2010, p. 33.

into tangible actions. The directions of these policies—whether focused on inclusive growth, social justice, or environmental protection—directly influence the pace and quality of development. Therefore, understanding the linguistic and conceptual dimensions of development provides a vital foundation for assessing and designing public policies that aim not only to stimulate economic progress but also to ensure that this progress is inclusive, participatory, and sustainable.

The concept of development, from a terminological perspective, is considered one of the most complex concepts due to the variety of references and viewpoints through which it has been approached. Its meanings remain dependent on the theoretical background used to interpret it. From an economist's perspective, development is considered an increase in production, national income, and individual income¹¹.

On the other hand, political theorists view development as a process of modernizing institutions, promoting citizenship values, commitment, and linking responsibility with accountability, while emphasizing the principles of democracy, good governance, and participation in decision-making. Sociologists define development as a scientific plan aiming to bring about radical changes in society by promoting principles of justice, equality, and dignity, which directly influences individual behavior, strengthens a sense of belonging, and stimulates a sense of responsibility, thus ensuring security and stability within society. Environmental advocates define development as all processes aimed at preserving natural components and ensuring the stability of biological and ecological balances¹².

Development is also defined as: "A complex and comprehensive process that includes economic, political, social, cultural, and ideological aspects."¹³ This definition suggests that development is a complex and all-encompassing process that includes all aspects of life within society, such as economic, political, social, cultural, and ideological dimensions. This process signifies the significant changes occurring within society through the integration of these different aspects, with each contributing to achieving the ultimate goal of development: improving living conditions and enhancing the well-being of society. In this context, development is not limited to one aspect of life, such as economics, but includes the interaction between all these dimensions to achieve sustainable and balanced development.

It is also defined as "the complex form of successive and ongoing actions or processes by which humans seek to control, to some extent, the content, direction, and pace of cultural and civilizational change in society to meet their needs."¹⁴ This

¹¹-Mohamed Fathallah Al-Khatib, **Local Governance and Development**, Publications of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, 1998, p. 2.

¹²-Mahdi Hassan Zweifl and Suleiman Ahmad Al-Louzi, **Administrative Development and Developing Countries**, Jordan: Majdalawi Publishing and Distribution, 1993, p. 7.

¹³- Mohamed Saib bin Al-Habib, The Temporal Dimension in the Strategy of Economic Development, University of Djelfa: **Journal of Business Administration and Economic Studies**, No. 03, 2016, p. 198.

¹⁴-Alia Hussein, **The Content of Development**, a lecture delivered to the students of the College of Administration and Economics, Baghdad: University of Diyala, p. 03.

definition describes development as a complex and sustainable process composed of a series of successive actions taken by humans to influence cultural and civilizational changes in society. Through these processes, humans aim to control the content, direction, and pace of these changes to ensure that they align with the needs and aspirations of society. In this context, development is considered a means to achieve sustainable improvements across various aspects of life, whether economic, social, or cultural, by meeting individual needs and ensuring long-term progress for society.

It is also defined as "a social phenomenon that emerged with the establishment of human settlements, where productivity increased, trade developed, and various civilizations emerged around the world."¹⁵ This definition views development as a social phenomenon that emerged with the establishment of human settlements. As humans began to form stable communities, productivity increased, and trade developed. With these changes, diverse civilizations emerged around the world. Thus, this definition highlights the relationship between human stability and the evolution of economic and social activities, leading to the emergence of diverse civilizations. Human stability was the foundation for increased production and innovation, which contributed to the appearance of various forms of civilizations throughout history.

It is also defined as "a planned activity aimed at bringing about changes in individuals, groups, and organizations in terms of knowledge, experiences, performance, and ways of working, as well as attitudes and behaviors, making individuals and groups qualified to perform their roles efficiently and with high productivity."¹⁶ This definition means that development is a planned activity aimed at bringing about changes in individuals, groups, and organizations in various fields. This includes improving knowledge and experiences, as well as performance and work methods. It also addresses changing attitudes and behaviors to align with achieving the desired goals. The primary objective of this type of development is to empower individuals and groups to perform their roles efficiently and with high productivity. In short, this definition refers to a comprehensive process aimed at equipping individuals and groups with the necessary capabilities to achieve better and more effective results across various fields.

2.2.2- Dimensions of Development.

-The Economic Dimension of Development:

In light of the political, economic, and social transformations unfolding across the world, the discourse on development has transcended its traditional focus on economic growth to embrace a more comprehensive vision. This broader perspective incorporates various dimensions that promote stability, reinforce justice, and foster the construction of more cohesive and resilient societies. True development can only be achieved

¹⁵- Mohamed Ibrahim Mabrouk, **Sustainable Economic Development: Challenges of the Present and Prospects for the Future**, Egypt: Fayoum University, <https://www.fayoum.edu.eg>, p12. vist/05/03/2025

¹⁶- Hassan Ali, The Impossibility of Economic Development Without Human Development, **Journal of Studies in Development and Society**, Hassiba Ben Bouali University of Chlef, Vol. 02, No. 01, 2015, p03.

through the integration of economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental dimensions—ensuring a qualitative transformation in individuals' lives and embedding the principles of active citizenship and good governance. From this standpoint, the study of development dimensions becomes a strategic imperative for understanding the dynamics of societal transformation and guiding public policies toward a more equitable and sustainable developmental future. In this context, we shall explore the key dimensions of development as follows:

The economic dimension of development is manifested in its continuous effort to enhance economic performance at the level of geographical units and local areas, through increasing overall productivity and adapting production and consumption patterns to respond to rapid social and technological transformations. This requires strengthening the competitiveness of these areas and increasing their attractiveness to both national and international investments by developing essential infrastructure such as roads, ports, and energy and communication networks, alongside reforming the legal and institutional framework to streamline administrative procedures and ensure transparency in transactions.

This developmental approach also includes fostering entrepreneurship and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises as key drivers of wealth creation and job generation, in addition to implementing vocational and technical training programs to align human resources with labor market needs. This vision also places particular emphasis on the sustainable use of natural resources, environmental and cultural assets, integrating them into the production chains of tourism, agriculture, and creative industries¹⁷.

Furthermore, modern development policies prioritize expanding financial and banking services in remote areas, contributing to broader social coverage, combating financial and economic exclusion, and integrating vulnerable groups into the economic cycle. These interventions serve as essential mechanisms to raise individual income levels, reduce poverty rates, and achieve spatial and social justice, with the ultimate goal of achieving balanced and inclusive development.

-The Social Dimension of Development: The concept of development is no longer confined to a narrow economic perspective; rather, it has expanded to include social dimensions, based on the firm belief that the individual is not only the central figure in the development process but also the key tool for achieving the desired social transformation. In this context, the social dimension of development is manifested through public policies and national plans aimed at politically and socially empowering citizens and improving their living conditions, thereby enhancing their opportunities for active integration into their communities.

This approach requires the establishment of a comprehensive system of social

¹⁷- Helmi Shahada and Mohamed Youssef, **Development Management**, Amman: Dar Al-Manahij for Publishing and Distribution, 2001, p. 25.

justice, ensuring equal access to basic services such as healthcare, education, housing, and social protection, while also addressing phenomena that threaten social stability, such as poverty, unemployment, and marginalization. Furthermore, this vision necessitates strengthening community and political participation, ensuring citizens' engagement in decision-making and public policy formulation, as it acts as a tool to promote active citizenship and a fundamental pillar of good governance.

In this context, social development is not merely a process to improve welfare indicators; it is a political choice that reflects the state's commitment to building a balanced society, based on equal opportunities, guaranteeing fundamental rights, and producing a citizenry capable of innovation, responsibility, and contributing effectively and sustainably to the nation's development trajectory¹⁸.

-The Political Dimension of Development: The political and organizational dimension is one of the fundamental pillars of any comprehensive and sustainable approach to development. This requires moving away from traditional management models based on excessive centralization and top-down decision-making, which often overlook local peculiarities and available resources at the local level. In this context, there is a clear need for structural reform within institutional frameworks, with a focus on establishing democratic local governance based on principles of institutional integration, performance efficiency, and broad community participation.

The essence of this dimension lies in activating mechanisms of political and administrative decentralization, expanding the powers of local communities and regional institutions to ensure the effective participation of various local stakeholders in designing, implementing, and monitoring public policies. This approach also requires strengthening consultation and coordination mechanisms among different decision-making levels, allowing the development of policies that respond to the actual needs of the population, while ensuring fairness within local administrative units.

Therefore, integrated and comprehensive development cannot be achieved without activating this political and organizational dimension, which is considered a fundamental entry point for promoting good governance, achieving regional balance, and ensuring resource sustainability for future generations. In this context, the participatory approach is one of the core pillars adopted to ensure the effectiveness of developmental policies, as it involves engaging citizens, civil society, and the private sector in decisions regarding their economic, social, and environmental future¹⁹.

The shift from centralized planning to horizontal interaction among various local actors enhances the democratic legitimacy of development projects, making them more feasible and sustainable. Furthermore, enhancing this dimension requires genuine political will from decision-makers to implement the principles of transparency and accountability, and to redistribute power and resources fairly between the center and the

¹⁸-Mustafa Youssef Kafi, **Sustainable Development**, <https://almerja.com/reading.php?idm=197481> vist.04/03/2025 .

¹⁹ - Helmi Shahada and Mohamed Youssef, **Op.Cit**, p. 57.

peripheries, contributing to reducing regional gaps and achieving developmental justice.

The success of developmental projects is not only measured by economic indicators but also by the extent of local participation in their formulation and their empowerment in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Therefore, the concept of integrated development cannot be separated from the necessity of restructuring the political and institutional system at the local level, enabling the creation of a new developmental model that better responds to citizens' aspirations and is more capable of addressing the structural challenges faced by modern states amid rapid international transformations.

-The Environmental Dimension of Development: The traditional focus on economic and social dimensions in previous development strategies has led to negative environmental consequences. This has prompted many experts to emphasize the necessity of addressing these adverse effects through wise policies based on the sustainability of natural resources.

Formulating development policies that take into account the preservation of environmental balances and the protection of natural resources is crucial to ensure their sustainability for future generations. By adopting development models that promote the optimal use of resources while preserving their aesthetic, scientific, and historical values, it is possible to ensure the sustainability of the environment and protect it from depletion. These policies require the implementation of strict rules for sustainable exploitation to strike a balance between economic progress and environmental conservation. Furthermore, raising environmental awareness and activating regulatory roles contribute to achieving environmental goals that align with the interests of future generations in benefiting from these resources²⁰.

-The Cultural and Civilizational Dimension of Development: The civilizational dimension of development addresses the role of culture and heritage in shaping the identity of communities, reflecting the importance of preserving local cultural values in the face of globalization and modern challenges. In this context, cultural policy becomes a vital tool for ensuring the transmission of these values from one generation to the next, ensuring their continuity and development in line with social and economic changes.

From this perspective, governments are required to adopt educational and cultural policies that focus on developing cultural content and increasing awareness of heritage values, in addition to integrating this dimension with other developmental aspects, such as economic and social dimensions, to ensure inclusive development²¹.

On the other hand, enhancing the civilizational dimension also requires fostering

²⁰-Amouri Nassima and Traka Jamal, The Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development in Algeria, Oran University: **Al-Rassed Al-Ilmi Journal**, Vol. 07, No. 03, 2021, p157.

²¹- Adman Mohamed, The Cultural Dimension as an Approach to Adopting the Principles of Sustainable Development and Environmental and Social Responsibility, **Journal of Economic Reforms and Integration into the Global Economy**, Algeria: Higher School of Commerce, Vol. 11, No. 21, p212.

cultural diversity as a means to achieve sustainable development and contribute to social cohesion. Culture is considered a tool for building collective identity and enhancing national belonging, which in turn reinforces social and political stability. Politically, this can be achieved by promoting the arts, protecting historical and heritage sites, and activating cultural programs that support local creativity. In this regard, collaboration between the government, civil society, and international organizations becomes essential to provide a conducive environment for the development and protection of cultural values, enhancing communities' ability to respond to contemporary challenges.

-The Technological Dimension of Development: The technological dimension in development is one of the critical factors in achieving comprehensive and sustainable progress, as technology has become a fundamental pillar in stimulating economic growth and improving living standards. Politically, this dimension involves developing a robust technological infrastructure that allows individuals and institutions to access innovative tools and methods that contribute to increasing productivity and enhancing competitiveness.

This process requires the adoption of effective government policies to ensure equitable access to technology, promote innovation through supporting research and development, and provide advanced technical education, thus preparing the workforce for the demands of the global digital economy. Additionally, encouraging investment in technology enhances the country's ability to keep up with rapid changes and reflects its capacity to engage with the accelerating knowledge economy²².

On the other hand, the technological dimension emerges as a tool for achieving social justice and sustainable development, as it helps reduce gaps between rural and urban areas and provides equal opportunities for all segments of society to access essential services such as education and healthcare. Politically, integrating technology with social and economic policies is a key factor in achieving sustainable development goals. New technologies support growth in vital sectors such as renewable energy, smart agriculture, and digital industries, contributing to the creation of green economies capable of balancing economic growth with environmental protection.

3. Challenges of Public Policies in the Context of Development.

3.1 The Relationship Between Public Policies and Development.

3.1.1- Factors Influencing Public Policy in Achieving Development Goals: The relationship between public policy and development is characterized by complexity, as it is shaped by a set of interrelated and dynamic factors that make development policies dependent on specific political, economic, and administrative contexts. The success of

²² -Heba Ali Hussein, *The Role of Information Technology in Promoting Sustainable Development*. <https://www.uomus.edu.iq>. vist.07/03/2025

public policy in achieving development goals depends not only on sound planning, but also on the availability of the necessary structural and contextual conditions for effective implementation. Therefore, understanding these factors is essential for analyzing the effectiveness of public policy and its responsiveness to the requirements of sustainable development. In this section, we highlight some of the factors that we consider influential in shaping the interaction between the state, society, and institutions in guiding development choices, as follows:

- **Economic and Financial Resources:** Economic and financial resources represent a central element in determining the capacity of public policies to achieve development goals. The economic conditions of a country—including government financing, local and international investment, and the efficient distribution of resources—play a crucial role in funding development projects and implementing public policies. In economies with limited resources, financial constraints are among the most significant challenges facing governments in achieving sustainable development goals, as these goals require substantial investments in social, environmental, and infrastructure sectors. In this context, the fair and efficient distribution of resources is vital to ensure that all social groups benefit from public policies and to avoid developmental disparities between regions and economic sectors²³.

On the other hand, fiscal policies and budget management are essential tools that determine the state's ability to finance development projects. Countries with sound financial management, the ability to attract investments, and financial reserves that enable them to implement strategic projects are more capable of withstanding economic crises and ensuring the continuity of development. In contrast, financial crises or excessive reliance on debt can exacerbate economic pressures and hinder the state's ability to achieve development goals. Moreover, international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund play a significant role in financing development policies, although there are political risks associated with the conditions tied to these loans and their impact on economic sovereignty.

- **Legal and Regulatory Framework:** The legal and regulatory framework is a fundamental factor that directly influences the ability of public policies to achieve development goals. A strong legal and legislative system contributes to providing the necessary stability for sustainable development, which is vital for creating an environment conducive to investment and encouraging private sector participation in development projects. In addition, a robust legal framework empowers political and social forces to safeguard rights and promote equal opportunities for development, thereby fostering a more just and sustainable society.

Well-formulated legislation plays a crucial role in guiding public policies and establishing the frameworks needed to achieve development goals by regulating relationships among various political, economic, and social actors and providing

²³- Labib Shaif Mohammed Ismail, **Influencing Public Policies**, Yemen: School of Peace Organization, 2023, p 33.

mechanisms for oversight and accountability to ensure effective policy implementation. Conversely, countries lacking a transparent legal system and strict law enforcement often face challenges such as widespread corruption and weak accountability, which hinder the government's ability to implement effective development policies. Furthermore, the absence of legal justice may marginalize certain social or economic groups, thereby limiting the capacity of public policies to achieve inclusive development²⁴.

On another level, the legislative framework reflects the state's strength in addressing global challenges and adapting to economic and social changes. Legislation that aligns with international standards is a key element supporting integration into the global economy, facilitating knowledge exchange, technological innovation, and progress.

Therefore, the legal and regulatory framework is a cornerstone of the success of public policies in achieving sustainable development. Legal stability and the development of appropriate legislation are both essential factors in effectively meeting development objectives.

- Political and Security Stability: Political and security stability is a fundamental factor that significantly influences the success of public policies and their ability to achieve development goals. Political stability refers to the state's capacity to maintain a stable system of governance and efficiently manage its affairs, which contributes to creating a favorable environment for launching development projects. In politically stable contexts, public policies tend to be consistent and coherent, enhancing the capacity to implement long-term development plans. Moreover, political stability fosters trust between the government and citizens, supports local and foreign investments, and enables the state to make strategic decisions aimed at improving its economic and social conditions.

On the other hand, security stability is a vital component of sustainable development. The absence of security—alongside political or social unrest—hinders the effective implementation of public policies, as government institutions face challenges in accessing conflict-affected areas or securing development projects. Security threats create an unattractive environment for investment and generally restrict economic and social development. Social security and institutional stability help build a secure environment that encourages individuals and businesses to engage in economic and social activities, thereby contributing to overall prosperity²⁵.

Furthermore, political and security stability reflects a state's ability to adapt flexibly to internal and external challenges. In countries experiencing political turmoil or armed conflict, public policies are often vulnerable to political fluctuations, hampering the achievement of sustainable development goals. Economic and social

²⁴- Khayri Abdul Qawi, *The Study of Public Policy*, 1st ed., Kuwait: That Al-Salasil Press, 1989, p. 72.

²⁵- Salma Harrouche, "The Role of Public Policy Implementation in Achieving Political, Economic, and Social Stability in Algeria", *Al-Mi'yar Journal*, Vol. 25, No. 3, 2021, p .

interactions are also negatively affected in unstable environments, leading to economic stagnation or mass migration.

In conclusion, political and security stability is a cornerstone for achieving inclusive and sustainable development, as it strengthens the business environment, attracts investment, and builds public trust—empowering the state to effectively implement and manage development policies.

- Strength and Maturity of Civil Society and Local Elites: The strength and maturity of civil society and local elites are essential factors in determining the effectiveness of public policies in achieving sustainable development goals. A well-organized, politically aware, and independent civil society that genuinely represents citizens' interests can significantly influence policy-making and monitor its implementation. This, in turn, enhances government transparency and helps direct resources toward real development priorities. Likewise, local elites—whether political, academic, or economic—play a vital role in translating national policies into effective local initiatives, drawing on their deep understanding of local contexts and community needs.

From a political perspective, a mature civil society reflects the vitality and openness of the political system to participation and pluralism. These actors serve as a vital bridge between the state and society, acting as reformist forces capable of proposing realistic political and developmental alternatives. In contexts where civil society institutions are weak and active elites are absent, public policies tend to be top-down and imposed, often lacking social legitimacy and effective implementation—widening the gap between the state and local communities²⁶.

Establishing a participatory relationship between the state, civil society, and local elites not only strengthens participatory democracy but also enhances public policy responsiveness to development challenges by creating mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, solution-proposing, and public oversight. Therefore, the strength of civil society and the maturity of local elites serve as key indicators of the quality of local governance and the extent to which citizens are engaged as partners—rather than mere recipients—in the development process.

- International Trends and External Pressures: International trends and foreign relations are critical factors that significantly influence public policies and development. Global and regional powers play a key role in shaping development pathways within countries. These international trends include global economic policies, international trade agreements, and changes in global economic and environmental systems, all of which present new challenges and opportunities for countries at the local level. A state's foreign relations can directly or indirectly affect the implementation of public policies through financial aid, foreign investment, or even technical and technological cooperation.

When countries adopt development policies aligned with international standards,

²⁶- Mohammed Al-Tayeb Hamdan, "The Role of Civil Society in Contributing to Development and Shaping Public Policies in Developing Countries", *Al-Mufakkir Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 108–110.

they contribute to attracting foreign investment and enhancing trade exchanges, which in turn stimulates economic growth and development. For instance, international agreements such as free trade deals or development cooperation agreements enhance opportunities for collaboration among countries, helping developing nations improve their capacity to implement public policies. However, international pressures may sometimes pose challenges, as global powers may impose specific conditions on developing countries in the form of loans or economic requirements. These conditions can limit sovereign decision-making and pose a threat to national sovereignty²⁷.

- **Political Will:** Political will is one of the most critical factors determining the effectiveness of public policies and the achievement of development goals. It reflects the commitment of political leadership to implementing real and transformative changes that respond to societal needs—moving beyond rhetorical statements to tangible programs and actionable measures. Strong political will entails having a clear vision, the courage to make bold reform decisions, and the determination to mobilize and direct resources toward development priorities, even if that means confronting entrenched interests or bureaucratic resistance.

From a political standpoint, political will serves as the compass that guides government institutions toward developmental action. It is an indicator of a regime's seriousness in pursuing social justice and reducing economic and spatial disparities. Political will is also closely tied to political legitimacy—the more it aligns with citizens' aspirations and translates into concrete results, the greater the public's trust in institutions, thus reinforcing political stability.

Conversely, the absence or weakness of political will leads to institutional stagnation, repeated planning without implementation, and a state of “non-decision-making,” stripping public policy of its substance and rendering development an empty elite discourse disconnected from everyday realities. This often manifests in hesitancy to combat corruption, delays in implementing necessary economic and administrative reforms, or ignoring the demands of civil society²⁸.

Political will is not merely a desire for change; it is a deliberate and strategic exercise of authority, expressed through legal and institutional reforms, and enacted through effective leadership, good governance, and intersectoral policy coordination. Therefore, strong and transparent political will is the essential prerequisite for the success of any development initiative, regardless of the availability of resources or infrastructure.

3.1.2-The Relationship Between Public Policy and Development.

- **The Interactive Relationship Between Public Policy and Development:** The relationship between public policy and development is interactive and dynamic,

²⁷- Salem Aghari, "The Impact of Globalization on Public Policies in Developing States", *Journal of Political Orbits*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2019, pp. 31–33.

²⁸- "The Impact of Political Factors on Public Policy Implementation", <https://fastercapital.com/kalimat.vist.10/03/.2025>

characterized by continuous mutual dependence. Neither can be considered in isolation from the other. Development is one of the primary goals that public policies aim to achieve, while developmental progress indirectly influences the formulation and direction of future public policies. This relationship is mutually impactful, where public policies affect the course of development, while at the same time, developmental challenges shape the policymaking process.

The interactive relationship begins at the policy formulation stage, where governments design development strategies aimed at addressing economic and social challenges, such as poverty, unemployment, and class inequality. These policies create an enabling environment for the implementation of sustainable development projects. Over time, as policies are effectively implemented, measurable development outcomes can be achieved, such as economic growth and improvements in human development indicators, such as health and education. In this context, public policies play a vital role in achieving development goals²⁹.

However, sustainable development is not always achieved through current policies alone; it also requires policy adjustments in response to developmental outcomes. In other words, when certain public policies succeed in achieving some development goals, these successes act as a catalyst for reshaping policies to either expand the success or address emerging developmental gaps or negative aspects. For example, environmental challenges or economic disparities might prompt policy changes to achieve inclusive development.

The interaction between public policy and development is not a one-time event; rather, it is an ongoing and interconnected process that requires regular evaluation of developmental results and a reassessment of policy direction in alignment with local and global developments. Development is not a one-off achievement but an incremental process that evolves with policy changes. Therefore, the relationship between public policy and development remains dynamic and interactive.

-The Causal Relationship Between Public Policy and Development: The causal relationship between public policy and development lies in the direct impact that public policies have on the development trajectory within a country. In this context, public policies are considered the driving forces or causal factors that lead to specific developmental outcomes. This relationship is characterized by a one-way link, where development follows the developments triggered by public policies.

Public policies, whether economic, social, or environmental, play a key role in shaping the developmental environment within a country. For instance, educational policies can lead to improved human skills and knowledge, contributing to future economic development. Similarly, economic policies focused on stimulating investments or achieving financial stability can lead to sustainable economic growth.

²⁹-Ali Mohammed Ali Al-Ajmi and Majed Reda Boutros Saleeb, "The Extent of Public Policy Integration in Achieving Sustainable Development in Bahrain," Egypt: **Journal of Geographical and Cartographic Research**, No. 33, 2022, p. 49.

Additionally, government strategies in areas such as infrastructure or healthcare directly contribute to improving the quality of life for citizens, thus supporting social development. By implementing structural reforms in economic or social systems, governments can significantly influence development indicators such as GDP, education levels, healthcare, and social justice³⁰.

From a political analysis perspective, the causal relationship between public policies and development is a complex effect, where public policies directly impact various aspects of development. However, the results are also linked to the effective implementation of those policies. While public policies may lay the foundations for development, the success of development depends on the political and administrative capacity of the government to implement those policies efficiently and effectively.

Thus, public policies become the driving force that determines the course of development. If policies are poorly designed or ineffective, they may hinder development or delay progress. Conversely, if policies are based on a thorough analysis of reality and align with the needs of society, they will contribute to achieving positive developmental transformations in the long term.

-The Guiding Relationship Between Public Policy and Development: The guiding relationship between public policy and development lies in the ability to direct development paths through setting goals and directions that influence economic and social activities within the country. In this context, public policy serves as a key guide for communities and economic and social systems, defining the long-term developmental vision that the state aims to achieve, and shaping the strategies and policies that contribute to realizing this vision.

The guiding relationship includes the idea that public policies do not only control the current reality, but also aim to direct the future by setting future directions and determining development priorities in areas such as education, health, infrastructure, and social justice. Through these policies, governments establish a framework for organizing resource distribution and define implementation mechanisms that contribute to achieving sustainable development.

From a political perspective, this relationship can be considered a strategic guidance process, where the government plays a directing role rather than just executing. This requires coordination between various policies that are characterized by flexibility and integration. For example, the government may direct agricultural policies to stimulate investment in rural areas and develop the agricultural sector, which contributes to reducing poverty and enhancing food security. In this context, public policies play a crucial role in directing human and financial resources towards the most needy areas of development, leading to the alignment of objectives between public policy and sustainable development³¹.

³⁰- Sager Fritz. "Causality in Comparative Policy Analysis: Introduction to a Special Issue." *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, Vol. 23, No. 5, 2021, pp. 449–456.

³¹- O'Flynn, J, & Wanna, J , *Understanding policy integration through an integrative capacity framework. Policy & Society*, 2021,43(3),pp 381-400. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2021.2013715>. vist.04/03/2025

Politically, the guiding relationship can be seen as a form of soft power, where societal directions are steered toward achieving developmental goals that enhance the quality of life in the country. This requires that public policies be driven by a comprehensive strategic vision that aligns with local and international challenges, while simultaneously balancing economic sustainability and social justice.

-The Reciprocal Relationship Between Public Policy and Development: The reciprocal relationship between public policy and development is one of the complex relationships characterized by continuous and mutual interaction between political actors and the outcomes of policies at various levels of development. In this context, public policy is not only a driver of development but also a result of ongoing developmental processes within society. In other words, public policies are shaped in response to the developmental challenges faced by society, while effective public policies lead to the improvement of social and economic conditions that foster the development process.

The reciprocal relationship is evident in that public policies affect development by setting priorities, allocating resources, and directing strategies toward specific goals. On the other hand, developmental progress contributes to modifying government policies by creating a political, social, and economic environment that may require changes or adjustments to existing policies. For instance, economic or social transformations within society may lead to the adoption of new policies or adjustments to current ones to address emerging challenges³².

From a political perspective, the reciprocal relationship can be seen as a dynamic and sustainable process between public policy and development, where policies are not static institutions but are part of a continuous process of adaptation and interaction with societal changes. Developmental achievements can enhance the political legitimacy of the government and expand its social support, strengthening its ability to implement new policies that drive future development. At the same time, successful public policies can improve living standards and expand long-term development opportunities, creating a conducive environment for increased investment and progress across various sectors.

In light of this dynamic, it can be understood that the relationship between public policy and development is not a one-way or coercive relationship, but a reciprocal one, where influences and outcomes are exchanged between both sides. Developmental policies are shaped by ongoing developmental conditions, while successful policies drive development forward and lead to more sustainable developmental outcomes.

-The Institutional Relationship Between Public Policy and Development: The institutional relationship between public policy and development is a vital one, focusing on the role of both governmental and non-governmental institutions in shaping policies

³²- Harrison, P.. Does relationship quality matter in policy-making? The impact of government-resident relations on policy support. *International Journal of Public Administration*, (2017) , 40(7), pp602–611. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2017.1323469>. vist.08/03/2025

and implementing development strategies. In this context, the effectiveness of public policies is determined by their ability to leverage existing institutions to ensure the achievement of developmental goals on the ground. Institutions are not merely executive bodies; they are essential components that ensure coordination between different policies and achieve sustainable development through resource management and promoting community participation.

The institutional relationship is evident through the interaction between political, administrative, and executive institutions, all of which work within a unified framework aimed at achieving developmental goals. The role of governmental institutions is crucial in formulating and implementing public policies, as regulatory bodies contribute to defining the legal frameworks that facilitate sustainable development. At the same time, local institutions and civil society play a central role in activating policies and ensuring that development resources reach the targeted groups.

From a political perspective, the institutional relationship requires strong coordination among various actors in the political landscape, from the government to the private sector and civil society, to ensure that public policies align with local interests and developmental needs. Institutions with high organizational and administrative capacity directly contribute to achieving positive outcomes in both economic and social development, where governmental institutions provide the appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks, while community institutions help monitor transparency and accountability, enhancing good governance³³.

Moreover, the institutional relationship also includes coordination between international and local institutions, where international organizations like the World Bank or the United Nations influence local policies by providing financial and technical support, contributing to the implementation of large-scale development programs. At the same time, local institutions offer the opportunity to respond quickly to the needs of citizens, which enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of development efforts.

3.2- Towards Effective Integration Between Public Policy and Development Goals.

3.2.1-Challenges Facing Public Policy in the Context of Development:

Public policy represents a central tool through which the state directs development and strives to achieve economic and social objectives. However, its effectiveness largely depends on its ability to respond to a wide range of complex and interconnected challenges. In the context of development, public policy is not just a technical process, but also a political and social effort shaped by structural, functional, and contextual constraints. These challenges range from institutional weaknesses, lack of coordination, and limited resources, to external influences and economic fluctuations. Analyzing these challenges is crucial to identifying points of failure, proposing meaningful reforms, and advancing toward a more inclusive, just, and sustainable development model.

³³- Wanna, J.. *Institutional policy analysis: A critical review*. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Administration*, (2018) , 77(1), pp22-34. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3324512>. vist10./03/2025

-Structural Challenges: Structural challenges represent some of the deepest, deeply rooted obstacles to the formulation and implementation of public policies. These challenges are related to the general structure of the state, including the readiness and efficiency of its institutions in performing their developmental roles. The existence of a fragile institutional framework, an unbalanced distribution of power, and the absence of a modern legislative structure are all elements that tend to undermine policies even before the implementation process begins, and these challenges are reflected in:

✓ **Weakness of Official Institutions:** Official institutions form the backbone through which public policies are executed. When these institutions suffer from inefficiency, lack of independence, or bureaucratic inflation, the policy-making process becomes flawed from the outset. Shortcomings in both the administrative and political apparatus manifest as slow decision-making, a lack of strategic vision, and a reduced responsiveness of the state. This institutional fragility undermines citizens' trust in the government, creating an environment conducive to authoritarianism and corruption, which obstructs genuine developmental progress³⁴.

✓ **Excessive Centralization:** The central government, characterized by the concentration of decision-making power within the executive branch, often distances local entities from influencing the policy-making process. This top-down approach produces policies that are disconnected from the diverse social and economic realities across regions. As a result, uniform solutions are imposed on heterogeneous contexts, reducing the effectiveness of public interventions. Politically, centralization is seen as a mechanism for controlling peripheral regions, hindering participatory democracy, which further marginalizes political engagement and weakens social cohesion³⁵.

✓ **Absence of Legal Reform:** A coherent and updated legal framework is crucial for defining the boundaries of institutional work and ensuring the rule of law. In many developing contexts, the legal system suffers from outdated laws, contradictions between regulations, and legal ambiguity. This disorder undermines legal certainty, opening the door for institutional overlap and administrative paralysis. The absence of reform fosters a culture of impunity, weakens accountability mechanisms, and diminishes the legitimacy of public institutions in the eyes of citizens and international partners alike³⁶.

- Functional Challenges: Functional challenges do not relate to the structure of the state, but rather to how it performs its duties—particularly in policy planning, implementation, coordination, and evaluation. In many cases, policy failure does not stem from conceptual weakness, but from ineffective implementation mechanisms and

³⁴-Public Opinion Survey Unit, "Trends of Public Opinion in Arab Countries Towards Public Policies in Developing Countries", Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, **Arab Policies Journal**, Issue 42, 2020, p. 165.

³⁵-Amar M'ammam, "Difficulties and Challenges of Public Policy in Algeria", Biskra University: **Al-Mufakker Journal**, Vol. 07, Issue 02, 2012, pp86-87

³⁶ -B. Guy Peter, "Public Policy Studies: Academic Foundations and Scientific Importance", Beirut: Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, **Arab Policies Journal**, Issue 42, 2020, p. 28.

poor institutional coordination.

✓ **Weakness in Policy Formulation and Implementation:** Public policies go through a multi-stage process, starting from problem diagnosis and policy design to implementation and evaluation. Policies are often formulated without adequate field studies, making them disconnected from actual social needs. Furthermore, implementation frequently falters due to institutional and financial deficits. This gap between design and execution reflects poor governance and a lack of genuine political will, where policies are often reduced to administrative directives lacking strategic vision or community participation³⁷.

✓ **Poor Inter-Institutional Coordination:** The absence of effective coordination between government sectors—and between them and non-governmental actors—leads to fragmented efforts, policy contradictions, and resource wastage. This institutional fragmentation not only reduces the efficiency of public work but also reveals internal power struggles that favor institutional rivalry over the public interest. The lack of a unified approach to development policy-making indicates a broader crisis in strategic governance and undermines the credibility of public initiatives³⁸.

✓ **Limited Resources and Expertise:** Even with political commitment, the lack of financial resources and scarcity of qualified personnel hinders the implementation of development plans. Poor administrative efficiency, budget constraints, and inadequate training mechanisms lead to procedural errors and misallocation of funds. These limitations point to a broader neglect in national capacity building and suggest that political appointments may prioritize loyalty over merit, perpetuating systemic inefficiencies and long-term policy failure³⁹.

✓ **Weak Community Participation:** Genuine citizen participation in shaping public policies is a cornerstone of participatory democracy. However, in many contexts, the public remains excluded from decision-making processes, reducing their role to that of passive recipients rather than active stakeholders. This gap undermines social legitimacy and weakens the sense of public ownership. The lack of participatory frameworks also indicates a political system that is wary of public accountability and resistant to bottom-up participation⁴⁰.

3.2.2-Integration between Public Policy and Development Goals:

The integration between public policy and development goals constitutes a

³⁷-Hajira Oubeich, "The Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policies in Algeria: Reality and Challenges" , **Al-Ustadh Al-Bahith Journal of Legal and Political Studies**, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2021, p 350.

³⁸-Burhan Al-Din Al-Khatib, "The Scientific Foundations for Designing and Implementing Public Policies and the Obstacles Limiting Their Effectiveness", **Al-Qarar Journal for Scientific Research**, Vol. 01, Issue 01, 2024, p 39.

³⁹- Hajira Oubeich, Op. cit,p351.

⁴⁰ -Atiyah Hussein Afandi, "**Partnership Between Government and Civil Society: Towards a New System of Government-NGOs-Private Sector Relations**", a working paper presented at the Dialogue Session on "Partnership Between Governments and Civil Society," Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Beirut, October 4–5, 1999, p. 1.

fundamental pillar in achieving comprehensive and sustainable progress within contemporary societies. Public policies are no longer formulated in isolation from developmental challenges; rather, they have become strategic tools through which the state directs the paths of economic, social, and environmental development in a way that ensures balance, justice, and sustainability. This integration requires a comprehensive and coordinated vision among decision-makers, executive institutions, and societal actors to ensure that policies align with declared development goals and respond swiftly to evolving challenges. It can be formulated through the following elements:

-Adopting the Participatory Approach: The participatory approach in public policy is not merely an organizational or technical tool, but rather a political concept that reflects a transformative desire to reshape the fundamental relationship between the state and society. Through this approach, public policies move beyond the boundaries of the centralized state, allowing social actors—whether individuals or groups—to have a direct influence on decision-making processes that affect their daily lives. In other words, this approach acts as a political driver to rethink public decision-making, making it more inclusive and democratic.

The political idea underpinning the participatory approach is based on the principle of “popular sovereignty,” which asserts that democracy is not limited to elections alone, but extends to the continuous active participation of citizens in shaping political decisions. As a result, public policies become more flexible and adaptable to diverse local realities, enabling citizens to shape policies that align with their cultures and socio-economic conditions⁴¹.

On the other hand, the participatory approach marks a retreat from the traditional role of the state in imposing "top-down" policies, shifting toward increased citizen involvement in strategic thinking and planning—leading to solutions that respect social diversity. However, it must be acknowledged that this process may face political resistance from some ruling elites who may perceive a loss of control in the transition toward genuine participatory democracy. In such cases, the participatory approach may encounter challenges in its full implementation.

- Strategic Planning and Proactive Policies: Strategic planning is one of the key factors that determines the success or failure of public policies, especially when it comes to sustainable development. In the past, many public policies were formulated reactively in response to unexpected events and crises, resulting in weak or ineffective outcomes. In contrast, strategic planning serves as a tool to steer policies toward long-term goals, taking into account rapid economic, social, and cultural transformations, thereby enhancing resource management and building the capacity to adapt to challenges.

Strategic planning relies on thorough analysis of current realities, which helps identify priorities in a scientific manner, free from political motives or external

⁴¹-Aziza Dembari, "Public Policy-Making in Algeria According to the Participatory Approach: A Study of Obstacles and Feasibility", *Al-Naqid Journal for Political Studies*, Vol. 05, Issue 02, 2021, p. 324.

pressures. This, in turn, contributes to policy integration by enhancing coordination between various governmental and non-governmental sectors. However, in practice, many political obstacles may hinder this type of planning, such as political debates over economic priorities or the failure to implement policies based on long-term strategies.

From a political perspective, developing integrated strategies based on democratic visions strengthens the state's control over its institutions and enhances political stability. A state that empowers itself through strategic planning becomes capable of anticipating the future and taking proactive measures to face challenges, thereby boosting its political standing both domestically and internationally. In this context, strategic planning is not merely a technical tool, but a political force for reshaping the nation's future⁴².

- **Consolidating Good Governance:** Good governance is a fundamental principle in the formulation of effective and sustainable public policies. It goes beyond the mere improvement of administrative systems and decision-making processes; at its core, it seeks to rebuild the relationship between the state and society on the foundations of transparency, accountability, and social justice. In the context of comprehensive development, good governance means that the state should not address developmental challenges through traditional bureaucratic mechanisms, but rather through open, inclusive, and transparent processes that actively engage citizens.

In the absence of good governance, public policies are often susceptible to administrative corruption, favoritism, and political bias, which leads to mismanagement of resources and the squandering of potential. In contrast, good governance enables the establishment of institutions based on competence and transparency, enhancing the state's capacity to deliver quality public services and realigning development toward meaningful goals that genuinely benefit the population⁴³.

Politically, good governance requires the construction of a civil state in which all citizens participate in the oversight of governmental institutions. Public policies are implemented with accuracy and efficiency, free from political interference. Good governance serves as the foundation for rebuilding trust between the people and the state, restoring the legitimacy of public institutions as tools for the common good. In doing so, it contributes to political stability and improved governance standards, ultimately creating a stronger framework for comprehensive development.

4- Conclusion:

Rethinking the interactive relationship between public policy and the dimensions of development represents both an intellectual and political framework for understanding the profound transformations experienced by the modern state—

⁴²-Aicha Abbach, "Developing Government Performance as a Strategic Option for Rationalizing Public Policy: A Study of Mechanisms and Foundations," *The Algerian Journal of Public Policies*, Issue 08, 2015, p. 18.

⁴³- Aziza Dembari, *Op. cit*, p325.

particularly in light of growing global and local challenges and increasing societal demands for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. Public policy is no longer a neutral tool administered solely by ruling elites in isolation from society; it has become a complex outcome of social and political negotiation, reflecting multiple—and at times conflicting—interests. From this perspective, policies that fail to integrate developmental dimensions into their strategic vision, and that ignore the structural, functional, and contextual complexities of their surrounding environment, remain at high risk of failure or institutional collapse.

• **Recommendations and Proposals:**

- ✓ Adopt mechanisms of good governance: Establish good governance principles as a guiding reference in designing and implementing public policies.
- ✓ Strengthen participatory approaches: Expand platforms for community participation to ensure broader inclusion in decision-making processes.
- ✓ Promote effective decentralization: Enhance real decentralization by empowering local authorities to better meet local needs.
- ✓ Develop human capital in public administration: Invest in human resources by strengthening the skills and capacities of public sector employees.
- ✓ Establish a periodic evaluation system: Implement a system for regularly assessing public policies and their developmental outcomes.
- ✓ Integrate digital transformation into strategic planning: Incorporate digital tools and processes into strategic planning to improve efficiency and responsiveness.
- ✓ Institutionalize foresight and proactive policymaking: Foster a culture of foresight and proactive policy design within government institutions to address future challenges.
- ✓ Safeguard public decision-making from ideological and personal pressures: Protect the policy-making process from undue ideological influences and personal interests.
- ✓ Enhance the independence of oversight institutions: Strengthen the autonomy of regulatory bodies and ensure transparency in their operations.

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