

UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL

College of Political Sciences

Third Year

Public Policy in English

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Public Policy Definition

- Public policy refers to the actions, decisions, and measures taken by governments, organizations, or authorities to address specific issues or achieve particular goals that affect the public.

Importance of Public Policy

- Public policy affects your daily life. It ensures good schools, safe streets, healthcare, and other essential services.

Public Policies in Iraq

- Addressing Iraq's political, economic, social, and security challenges.

Security and Counterterrorism Policy

- Counterterrorism strategies and operations
- National security policies aimed at maintaining stability

Oil and Energy Policy

- Oil production, export, and revenue distribution policies
- Energy sector reforms and investments

Economic Policy

- Economic development and diversification
- Financial policies for budget deficits and exchange rates

Education Policy

- Reforms to improve education quality
- Addressing literacy and access to education

Healthcare Policy

- Healthcare infrastructure improvement
- Access to public health initiatives and disease prevention

Infrastructure and Reconstruction Policy

- Postconflict reconstruction
- Rebuilding wartorn areas and restoring services

Public Administration and Governance Policy

- Combating corruption and improving transparency
- Public sector reforms for efficiency

Social Welfare Policy

- Social safety and assistance programs
- Policies to support lowincome families

Foreign Policy

- Diplomatic relations and international cooperation
- Regional stability policies

Environmental Policy

- Addressing water scarcity and pollution
- Conservation of natural resources

Cultural and Heritage Policy

- Protecting Iraq's historical treasures
- Promoting cultural heritage

Human Rights and Legal Reform Policy

- Legal reforms for human rights
- Addressing minority and women's rights

History of Public Policy in Iraq

- A complex journey of governance, conflicts, and political changes.

Early 20th Century

- Ottoman rule to British mandate.
- Policies under British administrators.

Independence and Monarchy

- Independence in .1932
- Policies influenced by sovereignty efforts.

Ba'ath Party Era

- Centralized power and controlled economy.
- Social and political policies.

Gulf War and Sanctions

- Policies during economic hardships.
- Responses to sanctions and conflicts.

2003 Invasion and Regime Change

- New governance structures postinvasion.
- Democratic constitution in .2005

PostInvasion Challenges

- Security and sectarian tensions.
- Reconstruction efforts.

Decentralization Efforts

- Addressing ethnic and sectarian divisions.
- Powersharing initiatives.

Economic Reforms

- Diversification beyond oil.
- Attracting foreign investment.

Decision Making in Public Policy

- A complex process influenced by political, economic, and ethical factors.

Agenda Setting

- Identifying issues and setting priorities.

Policy Formulation

- Research and analysis.
- Stakeholder involvement.
- Developing policy options.

DecisionMaking

- Political considerations.
- Criteria for evaluating options.
- Decisionmaking bodies.

Implementation

- Action plans and resource allocation.
- Coordination and collaboration.

Evaluation

- Assessing outcomes.
- Feedback loops for improvements.

Structure of the Iraqi Government

- A parliamentary democracy with executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Executive Branch President

- Largely ceremonial role.
- Represents Iraq in diplomatic matters.

Executive Branch Prime Minister

- Head of government with executive powers.
- Policy formulation and administration.

Legislative Branch

- Unicameral Parliament.
- Responsibilities include lawmaking and budget approval.

Judicial Branch

- Federal Supreme Court.
- Interprets constitution and resolves disputes.

Council of Ministers

- Cabinet of ministers.
- Oversees specific areas like finance and defense.

Regional Governments

- Autonomous regions like Kurdistan.
- Local governance and resource management.

Provincial Governments

- Local councils and governors.
- Development and administration at the provincial level.

Security Forces

- Prime Minister as Commander in Chief.
- Maintaining stability and protecting interests.

Independent Commissions

- Electoral and human rights commissions.
- Supporting democratic processes.

Summary

- Public policy in Iraq reflects its history, challenges, and aspirations for stability, inclusivity, and democracy.