

Challenges and Issues in Public Policy-Making for Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

This study attempted to identify the issues and challenges in public policy-making for developing countries. Significantly, developing countries face problems and challenges in implementing public policy-making due to corruption, weak government regulation, lack of continuity in government policy, and a lack of human resources and instruments. Firm public-making policy can remove and reduce these issues and challenges for developing countries by implementing public policy rules and phases. This study analyzes six South Asian nations along with the parametric test and found significant outcomes in terms of total average corruption and percentage from it. Hence, Nepal has the highest average and the lowest average in Afghanistan in 2022. Otherwise, many developing countries have been grappling with structural vulnerabilities such as sticky social and economic inequalities, war and forced movement, declining trust in government, and environmental change. The main challenges in public policy-making and barriers to policy formation and implementation were industry interventions, resources, poor enforcement, and the absence of clear regulation. This study focused on reducing the problems and challenges for developing countries through the process of public policy-making, such as agenda setting, formulation of policy implementation, and evaluation.

Keywords- Public policy- making; Issue and Challenges; Six South Asia; Developing countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

General public policy is an institutionalized proposal to solve problems and challenges in the real world through the formation and implementation of programs as a course of action created and enacted by regulation, especially by the government in response to social issues. This study attempted to identify the issues and challenges in public policy-making for developing countries as well as South Asian nations' corruption index by using different statistical parameter. Implementation of any public policy in a developing country has faced many challenges and issues. Many developing countries have

been suffering from weak regulations, massive corruption, and a weak foundation, including legitimate and judicial systems, administrative and organizational organs, monetary policy, and fiscal policy, as well as the absence of human resources to operate these processes properly. Insufficient social infrastructure can be a hindrance to a country's improvement and may considerably undermine the effectiveness of development assistance. Developing countries may reduce these issues and challenges through the implementation of government rules, the utilization of social resources, and the public policy-making cycle, which includes the basic series of processes of policy making like agenda setting,

formulation and construction, legitimacy, implementation, and evaluation. By the agenda we can reach to problem or challenge that impact the public in initially identified. A solution is put forward by interested parties both inside and outside of the government. Policy makers attempt to find a key challenge and issue, thus identifying which policies would be appropriate for the country and circumstances, and in the second phase, move from understanding what changes are required to implementing those changes successfully for the country and nations. This topic is indicated to the public because the policies of the developed countries diverge from those of the developing countries. In many situations and cases, developed countries have more efficacy than developing countries, but developing countries are not implicit in understanding the dynamic of the policy-making process. Public policies in the developing countries have certain peculiarities of their own by virtue of being affected by an unsteady social-political environment and regulation of government, and they face different problems and challenges such as poverty, malnutrition, ill health, a weak education system, a low standard of living, diet, unemployment, and other phenomena of these countries. There has also been a better improvement in pessimism around the effectiveness of public policy. Policy studies deserve serious issue and attention in developing countries. Despite this, the current theories of policy making provide useful construction for analyzing the policies of developing countries, but they are not sufficient for a responsible and competing analysis. We studied under this subject information on public policy, public policy-making, the challenges and problems of developing countries, the six South Asian nations' corruption index analysis in 2022, and how we can remove these challenges and problems from developing countries? The aims of the research consist of clarification of public policy and adaptation to developing countries, various challenges facing developing countries through public policy-making, and analysis of South Asian nations' corruption index in 2022.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hudson (1993) studied that one of the noticeable segments of many policies, mainly those requiring face-to-face connection with the public, is that low-level staff have substantial dealings with external bodies and often enjoy flexible powers that accord them de facto autonomy from their directors. Even though many of the decisions of these players may seem slight exclusively, in aggregate they may utterly reform strategic policy intentions. Maitland (1995) revealed that it is probable that policy prop up courses will flourish more freely in some frameworks and in some conditions than others. Policies that show themselves to be reasonably simple to address and around which there is a great degree of agreement may require little or even no support, whereas those that are contentious and compound may be predestined to fail

without it. A valuable structure for understanding the significance of policy type in correlation with supporting programs is Maitland's classic work on the effect of conflict and vagueness in policy implementation's. A. Osman, (2002) studied, in its simplest sense, 'policy refers to a wide statement that replicates upcoming aims and ambitions and provides instructions for carrying out those objectives. Burstein, (2003) said, most social experts who study public belief as well as public policy in democratic countries decide that, firstly, public opinion effects public policy. Second, the more significant the issue is to the public, the stronger the relation is likely to be. Third, the relationship is threatened through the power of interest associations, political parties, and economic choice. He pointed out that no one relies on that public belief every time estimate public policy; few trust that it never does. Even though, devoted proponents of the democratic notion acknowledge that democratic governments sometimes overlook the public. Al. Et Davies and I Walter (2008) emphasized the requirement for policymakers to confront the "muddled engagement of multiple performers with various resources of knowledge". K. Tremblay (2008) focused on the challenges of policy implementation in regional education, with special emphasis on issues of social approval and political possibility, In fact, educational restructuring often requires costs for some groups while their profits are less certain, more diffuse, and, in any case, postponed in time. This segment makes implementation a complex job for policymakers, one in which political economy concerns are of key importance. Volker (2014) studied that in order to well understand how to promote policy provision, it is first of all instructive to appreciate the nature of policy failure. Reasonably, the reason why things go wrong should assist in instructing the seek out for potential solutions. There is now increasing interest in the notion of policy failure. Norris et al. (2014) clarified that study policies formulated at the national level face the challenge of ensuring some degree of steadiness in delivery at the subnational level, a process that is particularly filled where the subnational level has some degree of segregation of political authority Gerston (2014) studied The methods of public policy investigation vary from those used in the hard sciences. The social sciences turn around needs, feelings, unanticipated events, and a good deal of illogicality. These characteristics are extremely challenging to quantity or duplicate, and there is seldom producer agreement regarding any order of significance or rank. Such is not the case in other disciplines. May (2015) studied the goal at this point would be to confirm policy makers are more change to the practicalities of implementation through inspecting the feasibility of policy proposal more cautiously at the outset, in consequence well policy design. Gazley (2017) argues that policymaking has a tendency to be developed in different administrative silos, though most interference will almost certainly have desperation implementation

that impacts external parties. Further moving forward, despite improving academic interest in developing notions and instruments for boosting inter organizational partnering, development has been at best limited and restricted. V. Ajulor (2018) denoted that "policy implementation is the process of altering a formulated policy into reality. It delivers the operational state of function in carrying out the public policy affirmed through competent authority. In the execution of public policy, the grouping of humans, materials, machines, and money is highly required. Hudson, Hunter David, and Peckham, Stephen (2019) revealed that there is an increasing awareness that policies do not pass or fail on their own merit; rather, their carry on is dependent upon the procedure of implementation. The normatively attractive top-down observation of policy and its implementation is established on three questionable assumptions. Hunter and. S Peckham (2019) indicate political acknowledgment that compound policies required to be given time to demonstrate gains, costs, and profits will be unequally distributed over time. Ahmadzai, M. Y. (2021) studied the relative significance of expenditure plans and income taxation in the political argument. Omari, M. H., & Ahmadzai, M. Y. An Economic Analysis of Information and Communication Technology Effects on International Trade.(2021) study demonstrated The rapid development of information and communication technology (ICT), is one of the focal factors in increasing the efficacy, productivity and policies .Ahmadzai, M. Y., & Kaur, G. A. (2022) Study exposed Afghanistan's economics and policies have challenged general damage over the last 40 years due to conflict, and political changeability and it have influenced on corruptions. Ahmadzai, M. Y. (2022) study researched that's a few fluctuations have been noticed in data during 2001 -2020, there are certain reason behind that such as use of modern agricultural machinery, alteration of government policies, increasing person engagement for the cultivation. Muhammadi, S., Dariz, K., & Ahmadzai, M. Y. (2023). study demonstrated that, the labor force total number of females per cent, the labor force females of Afghanistan have no impact on increasing the total real GDP market price of Afghanistan in 2020-2021-2022 due to the p value being greater than 0.05 or $0.989 > 0.05$. Shakib, A. J. (2025) study examined the implications of transition socio-political landscape and international associations, focusing on the Taliban's implementation of policies that challenge both national and international rules.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study of issues and challenges in public policy making for developing countries indicated that most of the developing countries suffered from implementing public policies, and there were several effects on low-income nations. This study was prepared under the different review articles, with descriptive and

inferential statistical analysis through the statistical packages for social science like mean, standard deviation, standard error of the sample, total average, percentage, one sample t-test, correlation, and one sample statistical measurement corresponding to this topic.

IV. COLLECTION OF DATA

Data collection have been emphasized on qualitative and quantitative and it have been scrutinized from the various review articles and political science and economics official cites such as Scopus, Google Scholar, gat research Reacher, Web Sciences, WJR Rule of Law Index and World bank.

V. METHOD AND ANALYSIS

Method of the study conducted by mix research (qualitative and quantitative method). Quantitative method focused on Corruptions index for six south Asian countries in 2022. based on the parametric test analysis shows different parameters such overall average corruptions, percentage, one simple test, correlation between the countries

VI. RESULT AND FINDING OF THE STUDY

The main challenges to public policy in developing countries are problems identifying corruption, a lack of resources, a lack of continuity in government regulation and policy, and insufficient human and material sources. These problems lead to the implementation gap, which developing countries control and consider. Currently, most of the developing countries have been grappling with structural vulnerabilities like persistent social and economic inequalities, unemployment, conflict and force displacement, eradicating trust in government, changing the environment, and climate change. The positive impact of public policy is adjustment, creating appropriate laws, rules, courts, and justice, and policy of economic such as monetary, fiscal, and asterniy policies to reduce the nation's turmoil and reckless state, which brings enlightenment, welfare, and wellbeing for residents of the developing nations. By the studied analysis covering six South Asian (developing nation) probability of the corruption index founded the high average possible outcome is Nepal and the lowest outcome is Afghanistan, such as 0.52125 and 0.331. There is a high fluctuation of corruption between Nepal and Afghanistan, the reason behind that is loopholes in government regulation and policy that do not favor collecting taxes like progressive tax and regressive tax; otherwise, there are maximum, median, and low percentages between each other; the maximum is 52.125%, the median percentage is 44.43, and the lower is 33.125. As a result of table 5 (one sample

t test), founded the overall average corruption p value is less than 0.05% or 0.000% < 0.05%, then fail to negative the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a high difference

between the total average corruption of the countries and each other.

Table 1: shows the corruption indicators of South Asian (developing) countries with the probability and the overall average of p (corruption) in the 2022 year.

Countries	Government power	Absence corruption	Open government	fundamental rights	order and security	Regulatory enforcement	Civil justice	Criminal justice	Overall average p(A)
Sri lanka	0.5	0.47	0.51	0.5	0.69	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.5
India	0.58	0.4	0.59	0.47	0.64	0.47	0.43	0.39	0.49625
Nepal	0.59	0.4	0.52	0.52	0.73	0.5	0.46	0.45	0.52125
Bangladesh	0.38	0.34	0.41	0.3	0.63	0.4	0.37	0.31	0.3925
Pakistan	0.48	0.32	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.4	0.36	0.3875
Afghanistan	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.32	0.3	0.36	0.34	0.26	0.33125

Sources: (WJR Rule of Law Index).

Table 1: shows the different indicators of corruption in six South Asian countries with respect to the likelihood of indicators, whose total sample space is 54 and every nation has nine outcomes that are mutually exclusive to each other. Analysis shows the highest average possible outcome is Nepal and the lowest

outcomes are Afghanistan, such as 0.52125 and 0.331. There is a high fluctuation of corruption between Nepal and Afghanistan; the reason behind that is the lack of government regulation and policy and the taxations' like progressive taxes, regressive taxes, and so on

Table II: Shows the Six South Asian nations corruption issues with an overall average and percentage in the 2022:

NO.	Countries	Overall Average of Corruption	Percentage (%)
1	Srilinka	0.5	50
2	India	0.49625	49.625
3	Nepal	0.52125	52.125
4	Bangladesh	0.3925	39.25
5	Pakistan	0.3875	38.75
6	Afghanistan	0.33125	33.125

Sources: (WJR Rule of Law Index)

Table elucidates the percentage of six low income nations (south Asian nations) in 2022, analyzed to find the maximum, median, and low percentages between each other, the maximum being 52.125%, the median percentage being 44.43, and the lower being 33.125There

is a high difference between the maximum and lower percent due to the not-implemented rule and any policy of every sector, such as economic policy, industry strategies, despite collecting from the country's customs, education system, structural employment rules, and so on.

Table III: Shows the outcome of Table II through the One sample t-statistics test:

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Overall Average of Corruption	6	.4381250	.07769632	.03171939
Countries	6	3.50	1.871	.764

Table shows the one sample statistic test of six low-income nations, By the analyzed display, there are a few metrics and observations. Here, 6 as the observations, the total average of corruption mean is probability 0.438125, the standard deviation is 0.07769, which is

moderately far from the mean as expressed, it's not closed to it the std. E.M is 0.317. On the other hand, the countries' mean, standard deviation, and standard error of measurement are 3.50,1.81, and 0.764, respectively.

Table 4: Express the outcome of one sample t-test via Table II.

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Overall Average of Corruption	13.813	5	.000	.43812500	.3565877	.5196623
Countries	4.583	5	.006	3.500	1.54	5.46

Table 4 depicts the one sample t-test through the test value of 0 and 95% confidence level, analyzes the discovered overall average corruption p value is less than 0.05% or 0.000% < 0.05%, then fails to be negative, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a high difference between the total average corruption of the countries and

each other. Define "H0" to refer to the high significant difference between them. On the other hand, a significant two-tailed test of countries is significant since the p value is less than 0.05%. as a result, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 5: This table depicts the correlations between Six South Asian developing nations, with a total average of from the second table:

Correlations			
		Countries	Overall Average
Countries	Pearson Correlation	1	-.893*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.016
	N	6	6
Overall Average	Pearson Correlation	-.893*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	
	N	6	6

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows the Pearson correlation of six developing nations and the overall average under the two-tailed test; as a consequence, there is a high negative correlation (-0.893) between the independable and dependable variables to each other because it is near 1 as both variables are not in the same direction but are opposite each other. Moreover, there is high significance between two variables since Sig. (two-tailed test) is less than 0.05%, or 0.16% < 0.05%. Though the null hypothesis is rejected (failure to be negative under type 1 error),

VII. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that public policy-making in developing countries has a positive impact on reducing some issues and challenges. It has been implemented through rule of law, improving the education system, increasing social performance, reducing the unemployment rate, reducing destruction, eliminating corruption index, and bringing human resources prosperity, amendments, strong economic systems, sustainable development, and political stability for boosting developing countries. Finally, developing countries must create public policy for the rapid improvement of their own nations.

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