

The ways for outflowing the damages of administrative health policies in policy plan and compilation

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طرق التغلب على أضرار السياسات الصحية الإدارية في مجال تصميم

السياسات وتطويرها

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Abstract:-

The main purpose of this research is studying and evaluating the components of outflow ways from the damages of administrative health policies in the field of policy plan and compilation. The statistical population of this research consists of 390 employees and academics in the fields of political science, law, management and economics.... in five provinces of the country (Tehran, Golestan, East Azerbaijan, Qom and Hormozgan) which are selected by cluster sampling method. For this purpose, it has been used the descriptive-analytical method by conducting a questionnaire. Then, results and findings of this research show the components as outflow ways for damages of administrative health policies in this area as follows:

1. Outflow ways of damages related to editors/compiler
2. Outflow ways of damages related to the compilation structure

Key words: policies, Outflow Ways, Compilers, Compilation structure.

المخلص:

يعتمد الهدف الرئيسي في هذا البحث علي فحص مكونات طرق التغلب على أضرار السياسات الصحية الإدارية في مجال تصميم السياسات وتطويرها. يتكون المجتمع الإحصائي لهذه الدراسة من ٣٩٠ موظفًا وأكاديميًا في مجالات العلوم السياسية والقانون والإدارة والاقتصاد، وما إلى ذلك في خمس مقاطعات من البلاد (طهران، گلستان، آذربايجان الشرقية، قم وهرمزگان) والتي تم اختيارها بطريقة أخذ العينات العنقودية متعددة المراحل. لهذا الغرض، تم استخدام الطريقة الوصفية التحليلية عن طريق إجراء استبيان. تظهر النتائج أن المكونات التالية تمت الموافقة عليها كطرق للتغلب على أضرار السياسات الصحية الإدارية في هذا المجال.

- ١- طرق التغلب على أضرار المتعلقة بالمطورين
 - ٢- طرق التغلب على أضرار المتعلقة لهيكل التطوير
- الكلمات المفتاحية:** السياسات، طرق التغلب، المطورين، تنظيم التطوير.

Necessity and importance of the subject:

The administrative health is one of the most important policy-making in this issue. All countries have more efforts to establish administrative health. The results of national and international studies indicate that there is low level of administrative health in many countries, especially in the Third World. So, this subject stated the existence of damage at the policy compilation, implementation and monitoring level.

The acknowledging and identification of any damages in the administrative system and fighting way against corruption are the main important and necessary issues for achieving administrative health in the Islamic system. According to type of acceptance system in different communities, they are compiled and implement methods for their administrative health including attention to the tendencies of the selected people, the necessary training of laws and regulations, and monitoring the proper implementation of laws, etc. in addition to the said methods, the accuracy and sensitivity in choices, moral commitment and adherence to religion and religious teachings, Inner and inherent piety, encouragement and punishment are stated in the system of religious democracy that are very important for achieving administrative health.

The most important part of policy making is policy compilation which it is very important to provide outflow ways to eliminate these damages. In this research, we examine the outflow ways for the damages of administrative health policies in the policy plan and compilation.

It has been examining two components in the outflow ways for the damages of administrative health policies in the field of policy plan and compilation: first, it is in the damages and harms of compilers` administrative health policies, which has 9 indicators, and second, it is the structure of administrative health policy compilation, which has 8 indicators.

The compilation of policies

Thomas Dai (1992: 2-4) defines the policymaking: "what governments do, why they do, and what they do and what is the nature of everything they do? " The main point of emphasis of this

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definition of the government is the reason of their activities. Harold Losswell (1959:4) calls it as "codified program of goals, values, and actions". Jimz Anderson (1990: 24) refers to a purposeful set of actions that an actor or a set of actors pursue in relation to an issue or topic. Nutley and Webb (2000:14) know the policy-making as the process by which governments translate their political views into programs and actions to distribute their results.

Pierre Mooler (2000: 11) stated a brief but very clear definition of policy-making in a few simple words: "the science of government in action". Finally, Alvani (1995:20) know the public policy-making as a series of purposeful actions of Iranian writers that are formed by an individual or a group of people who have the power and legitimacy of policy, to deal with a public problem.

The compilation of policy is formed into two parts: policy analysis and its legislation, means that it is becoming a legal document, which each of these has delicate and precise components for making the policy compilation to specialized performance, time consuming and requires multifaceted analysis of variety of data and information, and this stage in policy-making is a broad and full of intellectual, experimental and computational activities; in this reason, the policy compilation formulate it in a legal and lawful framework (Malek Mohammadi, 2015:52).

Jimz Anderson (1990:93) believes that "the meaning of a policy compilation is adopting a set of acceptable and appropriate actions and responses to communicate public issues by turning them into law".

It is supposed that the compilation of a policy should lead to identify the problem or issue correctly such as prescribing a determined drug by doctor after a correct diagnosis of the disease. As misdiagnosis can make a patient worse, the compilation of inefficient policies not only does not help to solve the initial problem, but also worsens the situation and creates new problems.

Position of general administrative health policies towards other laws and regulations

In any organized legal system, it is regulated the relationship between norms based on a hierarchical structure with certain dignity.

In fact, a legal system is classified into appearance and attenuation norms, then the said system is included. The consistency of the legal system and the rule of law justifies the existence of a hierarchy between legal norms.

The general policies are written and notified in the system of Islamic Republic of Iran, because the necessity of determination of the position has more important (Strategic Research Center, Expediency Council; The position of general policies in the hierarchy of norms, Specialized meeting, Nov. 10, 2014).

The general policies of the system have a place beyond the ordinary law in the system of domestic law, because, although, the authority of policy and legislation compilation are formed and derive from the principles of the constitution, but in legislation has been emphasized inconsistent with the Shari'a constitution and standards under the supervision of Guardian Council, while the general policies of the system, has not been made such emphasis with regard to the authority issuing these policies. In terms of the issuing authorities, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the authority to issue the law and even supervises it in accordance with Article 59 of the Islamic Constitution. As stated in terms of content, these policies are issued to oversee all matters and affairs of society and address all elements of the system accordingly. (Although the application of the ICC also includes general policies, but this supervision is not a priori and automatic the same as the supervision of parliamentary approvals, and will not require to final the approvals of the Assembly by the opinion of the Guardian Council (Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Supervising the proper implementation of the general policies of the system, p 17).

Comments also confirm the superiority of general policies over ordinary laws and their unconstitutionality. For example, the explicit emphasis of the Supreme Leader in the communiqué is the first set of general policies of the system dated Jan. 22, 2001:

- The notified policies are enforceable within the framework of the principles of the Constitution, and violations of this law are not accepted in the implementation of general policies.
- Some have viewed this issue differently, while the vast majority of jurists and relevant experts agree on the non-law of

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general policies (refer to Musazadeh, pp. 162-164), believed that the general policies are not considered law in terms of nature and form, but they are bed for the formation of laws, plans or bills. Means that, to implement the policies must be clothed and disobeyed by the law such as some principles of the constitution (principles 173, 62, 116, 8, 54, etc.) that the legislator is obliged to approve the ordinary laws for implementation (P.164).

- General policies are considered to be the determination of the general goals and policies of the system out of the legislative scope and almost equivalent to the basis of the law and the general spirit of the law. In the hierarchy of legal rules, it is above the law and the Islamic Consultative Assembly must considered it during legislating.
- Some believe that these policies, in principle, ensured the do's and don'ts criteria of prioritization, and generally do not contain clear and specific commands and prohibitions. These policies are more goals and ideals than a legal rule with a specific limit and command and prohibition (Musazadeh: 16).
- This view may be accepted in relation to the imposition of policies on the micro and macro executive apparatus of the people, but in the case of the three branches of government and the macro-government apparatus, such assumption is not acceptable. Because if it is not necessary for them, it will become impossible for policies to become law. General policies are placed after values and goals and formed a set of general solutions that are planed to achieve a specific goal. Therefore, the general policies are formed the constitution to implement the values and goals (such as the second and third principle) and to make its principles more efficient. (Komeili Fard, 2017:80).
- General policies are not considered as "law" in its specific meaning either in substance or form; At the same time, after acticipating the constitution, they are considered legal and binding for the government forces. In fact, general policies are the basis for the formation of laws, which in terms of the details and necessity should be distinguished between general policies and laws (Ismaeili and Mansourian, 2000:5).

- In comparing with laws, principles, and standards, these policies are broader and more general and are seen as defining the framework and overseeing a set of behaviors, laws, regulations, decisions, and actions. (Komeili Fard, 2017: 81).

The reform of administrative system is almost included in major component of all anti-corruption and financial strategies, and in many cases is considered as a sufficiently macro and complex program that is needed to analyzed in the form of regular timelines as well as subjective components.

The reform of administrative system does not always have the same function and in transition societies can be quite different from reform in developed societies both in terms of the form of work and in terms of the results. For example, if in a developed society, self-government is the best solution to reduce corruption, it can be a corrupt period in a developing society without any preparation (Farhadinejad, 2000: 63-64).

According to the failure of administrative health policies, it is damaged in the effects of plan and formulation, implementation and monitoring of administrative health policies (including macro policies and other levels), so the field method seeks to provide the outflow way of the relevant damages at the level of planning and compiling the administrative health policies.

Research Methodology

Studies on the damages of administrative health policies show the necessity of comprehensive way to remove and solve them. In applying these ways, it should be noted that damages occur systematically today, so we must have a systematic and continuous planning to solve them. One of the programs that can help us achieve administrative health, is to provide an outflow way of the damages of administrative health policies. For this purpose, the research method is explained in this research.

Research Method:

To identify the outflow way of damages of administrative health policies, it has been used the descriptive-analyzed methods by performing the questionnaire in the planning and compiling the policies.

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Statistical population and sample size:

Scientific and executive experts (including holders of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees; doctoral students and professors of public law and public policy, management, economics and sociology and other fields).

Sampling method:

Multi-stage clustering method was used for sampling in terms of the number of statistical populations, to determine the sample size based on Morgan table.

Data Analysis

Demographic characteristics

Table 1 - Frequency distribution and percentage of sample respondents by diploma degree according to gender and position

Diploma	Gender	Frequency distribution	Position			Total
			Employees	Students	Professors	
Bachelor's Degree	Man	Frequency	14	22	2	38
		Percentage	38.8%	57.9%	5.3%	100%
	Woman	Frequency	18	12	0	30
		Percentage	60%	40%	0%	100%
	Total	Frequency	32	34	2	68
		Percentage	47.1%	50%	2.9%	100%
Master's Degree	Man	Frequency	93	20	7	120
		Percentage	77.5%	6.7%	5.8%	100%
	Woman	Frequency	30	8	1	39
		Percentage	76.9%	20.5%	2.6%	100%
	Total	Frequency	123	28	8	159
		Percentage	77.4%	17.6%	5.5%	100%
Doctoral Students	Man	Frequency	27	6	4	37
		Percentage	73%	16.2%	10.8%	100%
	Woman	Frequency	9	5	2	16
		Percentage	56.2%	31.2%	12.5%	100%
	Total	Frequency	36	11	6	53
		Percentage	67.9%	20.8%	11.3%	100%
Doctoral Degree	Man	Frequency	8	---	34	42
		Percentage	19%	---	81%	100%
	Woman	Frequency	5	---	4	9
		Percentage	55.6%	---	44.4%	100%
	Total	Frequency	13	---	38	51
		Percentage	74.5%	---	74.5%	100%

Findings:

- 19.5% of Male employees and 55.6% of female employees have a doctorate degree.
- 81% of male university professors and 44.4% of female university professors have a doctorate degree.
- 73% of male employees and 56.2% of female employees are doctoral students.
- 10.8% of male university professors and 12.5% of female university professors are doctoral students.
- 16.2% of male students and 31.2% female students are PhD students.
- 77.5% of male employees and 76.9% of female employees have a master's degree.
- 5.8% of male university professors and 2.6% of female university professors have a master's degree.
- 6.7% of male students and 20.5% are female have master's degree.
- 38.8% of male employees and 60% of female employees have a bachelor's degree.
- 5.3% of male university professors have a bachelor's degree
- 57.9% of male students and 40% of female students have a bachelor's degree

Data analysis related to outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies

- Examining the status of the component of outflow ways of the damages of administrative health in the plan and compilation stage

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Table 2 - Examining the status of the component of outflow ways of the damages of administrative health policies by compilers

Issues related to outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies by compilers	1st Priorities		2nd Priorities		3rd Priorities		Total		Mean	Sequence
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
Creating elite consensus in decision making and attention to all stakeholders	276	70.8%	91	23.3%	21	50.4%	388	100%	2.6572	2
Prioritize national interests over group, local, and ethnic interests in policy-making	272	69.7%	100	25.6%	16	4.1%	388	100%	2.6598	2
Accurate and consistent understanding of policy makers of the general problems and issues of society and the administrative system	248	63.6%	118	30.3%	22	5.6%	388	100%	2.58	5
Attention to the capacity of public participation and its mechanisms in explaining and implementing administrative health policies	228	58.5%	131	33.6%	27	6.9%	386	100%	2.59	4
Using elites from different fields in policy making	285	73.1%	85	21.6%	18	4.6%	388	100%	2.68	1
Identifying the strong theoretical foundations and literature by supporting administrative health policies and interpreting them for implementers	196	5.3%	159	4.8%	30	7.7%	385	100%	2.43	8
Policy makers' attention to the capability, capacity and facilities of policy makers	230	59%	133	34.1%	25	6.4%	388	100%	2.52	7
Using the views of implementers, stakeholders and implementation issues in compiling the administrative health policies	248	63.6%	113	29%	26	6.7%	387	100%	2.57	6

Questions 1-8 were calculated the outflow ways of the damages and harms of administrative health of the compilers as one of the seven components affecting corruption, which it has been determined the rank of each based on the calculated mean.

- Having first rank with the 2.68 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in using the elites from different fields in policy compilation in terms of importance.
- Having second rank with the 2.6598 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way the priority of national interests over group, local and ethnic interests in policy making in terms of importance.
- Having third rank with the 2.6572 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in creating an elite consensus in

decision making and attention to all stakeholders in terms of importance

- Having forth rank with the 2.59 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in attention to the capacity of public participation and its mechanisms in explaining and implementing administrative health policies in terms of importance
- Having fifth rank with the 2.58 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in an accurate and consistent understanding of the policy makers' problems and general issues of the society and the administrative system in terms of importance
- Having sixth rank with the 2.57 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in using the opinion of the executors, stakeholders and implementation issues in the formulation of administrative health policies in terms of importance
- Having seventh rank with the 2.52 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in attention of policymakers to the power, capacity and facilities of policy makers in terms of importance
- Having eighth rank with the 2.43 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in identifying the strong theoretical foundations and literature supporting the administrative health policies and interpreting them among the implementers in terms of importance

Chart 1- Bar chart of priorities for outflow ways of damages of Developers' administrative health policies

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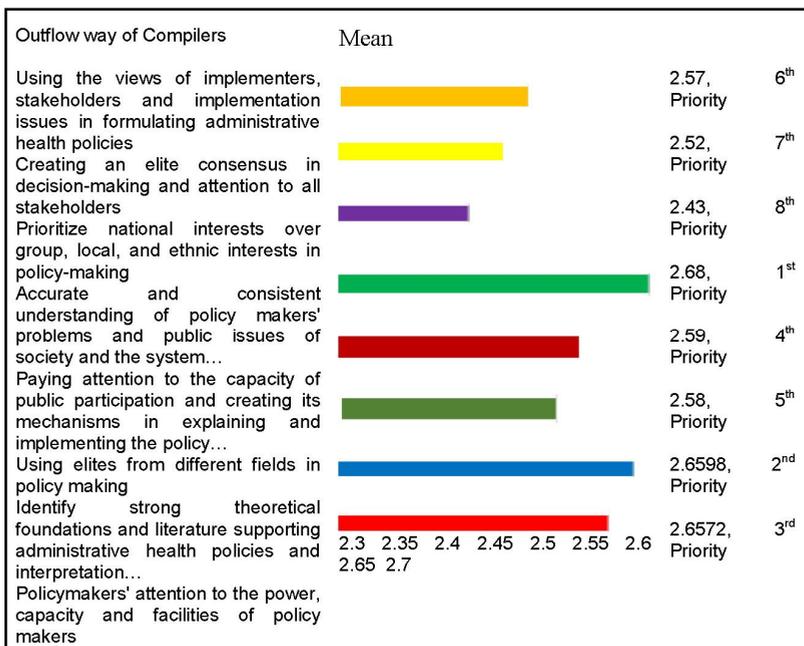


Table 3 - Assess the status of the component of outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies in compilation structure

Issues related to outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies by compilers	1st Priorities		2nd Priorities		3rd Priorities		Total		Mean	Sequence
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
Adopting low and precise policies with determined prioritization	212	54.4%	150	38.5%	21	5.4%	383	100%	2.49	8
Clarifying policies that cannot be interpreted	239	61.3%	126	32.3%	23	5.9%	388	100%	2.5567	3
Attention of Policymakers to the applicability and practicality of policies	258	66.2%	111	28.5%	19	4.9%	388	100%	2.61	2
Observing realism in adopting administrative health policies and avoid them being slogans	270	69.2%	87	22.3%	27	6.9%	384	100%	2.63	1
Compliance with administrative health policies with other relevant laws in this area	222	56.9%	136	34.9%	26	6.7%	384	100%	2.51	7
Integration of administrative health policy centers	213	54.6%	138	35.4%	35	9%	387	100%	2.53	5
Attention to cultural contexts and observing the harmony of the values of policies with the values of the people	227	58.2%	135	34.6%	25	6.4%	387	100%	2.52	6
Determining the mechanism and methods of implementing the health policies of the administrative system	239	61.3%	123	31.5%	25	6.4%	387	100%	2.5530	4
Explaining the challenges and issues of administrative health policies for brokers and executives	223	57.2%	131	33.6%	32	8.2%	386	100%	2.49	8

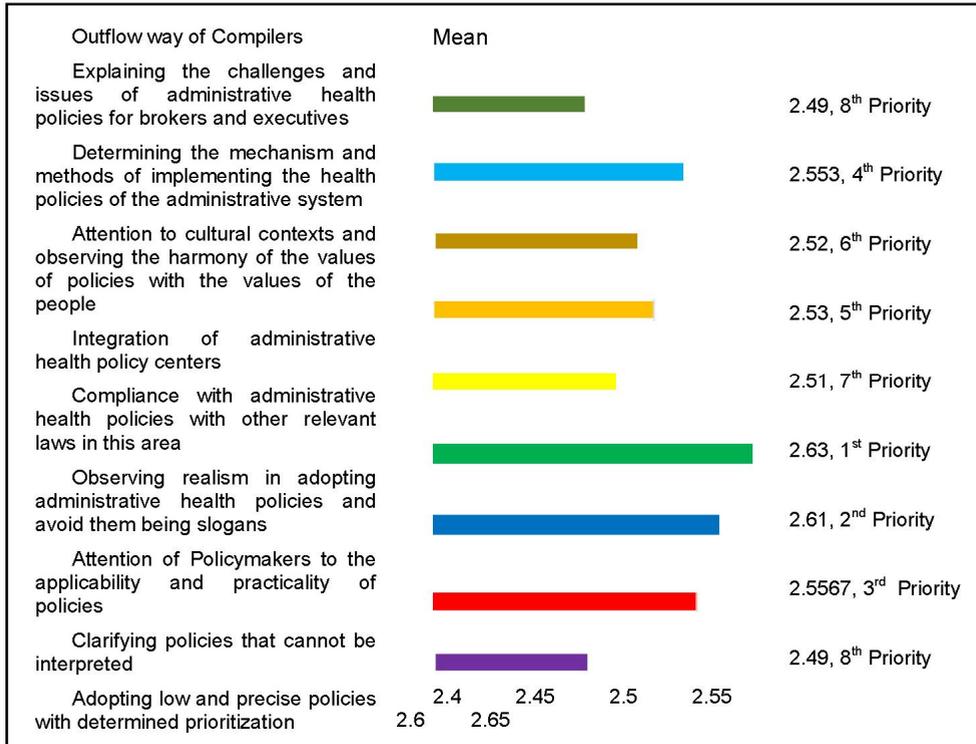
Questions 1-9 were calculated the outflow ways of the damages and harms of administrative health of the compilers as one of the seven components affecting corruption, which it has been determined the rank of each based on the calculated mean.

- Having first rank with the 2.63 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Observing realism in adopting administrative health policies and avoid them being slogans in terms of importance.
- Having second rank with the 2.61 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Attention of Policymakers to the applicability and practicality of policies in terms of importance.
- Having third rank with the 2.5567 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Clarifying policies that cannot be interpreted in terms of importance
- Having fourth rank with the 2.5530 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Determining the mechanism and methods of implementing the health policies of the administrative system in terms of importance
- Having fifth rank with the 2.53 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Integration of administrative health policy centers in terms of importance
- Having sixth rank with the 2.52 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Attention to cultural contexts and observing the harmony of the values of policies with the values of the people in terms of importance
- Having seventh rank with the 2.51 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Compliance with administrative health policies with other relevant laws in this area in terms of importance
- Having eighth rank with the 2.49 mean of respondents' opinion about the outflow way in Explaining the challenges and issues of administrative health policies for brokers and executives in terms of importance

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- Having eighth rank with the 2.49 mean of respondents` opinion about the outflow way in Adopting low and precise policies with determined prioritization in terms of importance

Chart 2- Bar chart of priorities for outflow ways of damages of Developers' administrative health policies



Conclusion

To have policy-making in administrative health, we must consider the indicators that they are supposed as outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies in the policy planning and compiling stage to provide the correct and principled policy areas. In this research, to explain the outflow ways of the damages of administrative health policies in the planning and compiling the policies should be considered two components as follows:

- Outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies by compilers with 9 indicators

- Outflow ways of damages of administrative health of compilation structure with 8 indicators

The findings of the analysis performed in the two sections of the compilers and the structure of the compilation is explained as follows:

A) Outflow ways of damages of administrative health policies by compilers with 9 indicators

- Using elites from different fields in policy making (first priority)
- Prioritization of national interests towards group, local and ethnic interests in policy-making (second priority)
- Creating an elite consensus in decision-making and attention to all stakeholders (third priority)

B) Outflow ways of damages of administrative health of compilation structure with 8 indicators

- Observing the realism in adopting administrative health policies and avoiding them being slogans (first priority)
- Attention of Policymakers' to the applicability and practicality of policies (second priority)
- Clarify policies that cannot be interpreted (third priority)

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