

# Public administration

Business, Decision Making



Name: Lecturer: Course: Date: Public Administration Question One Through the goals of equity, efficiency, welfare, security, and liberty, Deborah is referring to the goals or ambitions of a community. In any conflict or situation, temporary solution or resolution is the desired result. These goals facilitate problem solving. Individually, equity implies treating similar things alike. Efficiency stands for attaining the highest result from a given input. Liberty is the ability of doing what one wishes as long as others are not harmed in the process. Finally, security stands for the satisfying a human's minimum needs.

The goal on welfare implies stimulating an individual to become, clever, resourceful, creative, and productive (Stone, 49). Question Two The goal of Equity by Deborah can be used to explain the federalist papers. Primarily, the Federalist papers were written to ratify the constitution of the United States. We can relate the goal of equity in the sense that it implies making decisions that makes equal interests of parties; based on a sense of justice. The federalist papers were written to solicit for justice by attending to the people's interest on making the constitution valid. Equity may in this case be taken to stand for interests of interpreting and amending written law; in this case, the Articles of Confederation, consistent alone with reason. It became evident at the time that the articles of confederation would not succeed in managing the nation, hence the reason to replace it with the constitution or amend it fully.

Question Three The goal of efficiency can be applied to both post-incarceration laws regarding sex offenders and public health laws regarding disclosure of people with HIV/AIDS. The American society has deemed post

incarceration controls efficient ways of determining if, how, and when sexual offenders are allowed to be free. Efficiency stands for attaining the highest result from a given input. The highest expected result in this case involves curbing sex related crimes. Post incarceration laws are the federal government's way of looking for efficient ways of stopping sex related offenses. The public health laws regarding disclosure of people with HIV/AIDS require disclosing results of HIV infected individuals to the state health department. However, personal information is withheld. The federal government looks to monitor the HIV pandemic and certify whether measures to manage it are efficient.

These laws may be framed similarly because they have a common motive towards controlling vices plaguing the society. Their intent is to alleviate social and legal problems in society. On the other hand, they may also be framed differently based on their nature. The post-incarceration laws regarding sex offenders deal with criminal offenders, whilst the public health laws regarding disclosure of people with HIV/AIDS are civil in nature. Both sides may use the goal of efficiency to help control or prevent sexual offences and new HIV infections.

Question Four The policy chosen for discussion is on obesity. In America and other states, obesity contributes largely to serious health problems that increase mortality, morbidity, and reduce life expectancy. In the past four decades, obesity prevalence in the United States has risen drastically. Policies on public health such as obesity aim to help people attain healthy lifestyles. The goal on welfare can be used to expound this policy.

The goal on welfare implies stimulating an individual to become clever, resourceful, creative, and productive. The policy on obesity in this case attends to the welfare of obese citizens with intent of stimulating them to embrace healthier lifestyles. Ultimately, this will enable them to become clever, resourceful, creative, and productive.

Welfare can as well be taken to imply well-being (Stone, 54). Therefore, the obesity policy works for the best interests of developing a healthy nation with productivity. Works Cited Stone, Deborah A. Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making. New York: Norton, 2002. Print.