ASSIGNMENT 2

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1. Identify factors for public policy failure in Nigeria
2. National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS), enunciated in 2004. This policy evolved from the stand point of Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations to address human development problems. It was also on the basis of Nigeria’s long-term goals of poverty reduction, wealth creation, employment generation, elimination of corruption, good governance and value-orientation. All the efforts and purported machineries put into this policy were wasted as was a mere symbolic policy. It never functioned at any of the three levels of government meant to implement it.
3. Overlapping functions of the agencies which ultimately led to institutional rivalry and conflict:

 Some policies down the years have been abolished because of this reason and its purpose or function has been absorbed by another agency/institution, for instance the formulation of national Agricultural Land Development Agency (NALDA) in1989 and it was later abolished and its functions carried out by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD).

1. Clarity of purpose:

Some of these policies lack a clear purpose as to why it was created. Either because it has an already similar agency meant to execute those same functions or it clearly does not benefit the society at large, for instance National Directorate of Employment which was targeted at youths in particular and to provide skill to the unskilled, Although the policy is still ongoing but it is not effective as it is not addressing youth employment and vocational skill.

1. Lack of mechanisms in the various policies and programs and projects to ensure sustainability
2. Lack of involvement of beneficiaries in project design, implementation and evaluation
3. Poor human capital development and inadequate funding
4. Unwieldy scope of policies and programs which resulted in resources being thinly allocated to projects
5. All the policies suffered from political instability, political interference, policy and macro-economic dislocations.
6. They also lacked continuity as different regimes, both military and civilian, enunciated different policies. (e) Poor governance leading to abandonment of projects.
7. Importance of unofficial policy makers in public policy making process?

According to Kotze (1998 :174) unofficial policy makers may have positons of influence but they don’t possess any legal authority to make binding policy decisions

1. They influence the direction of new policy in terms of development and implementation.
2. They harness the intensity and demand to influence official policy.
3. The unofficial participant includes interest groups, political parties and individual citizens and they function in different ways to contribute in the policy making process for instance citizens participate by voting, political parties provide indication to votes as what their stand is on a particular matter.
4. They also constantly reminding politicians and bureaucrats about the needs of the communities.