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Public policies proposals in Romania. Case studies

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Introduction to the analysis of public policies

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Abstract. We can talk about public policies when a public authority - central or local - intends, with the help of a coordinated action program, to modify the economic, social, cultural environment of social actors. At national level, public policies can appear from any of the major state institutions (Parliament, President, Government, central or local authorities). The study of public policies is different from the traditional academic research, having an applied approach, oriented towards: (1) designing and developing solutions for the problems of society, (2) Interdisciplinarity, (3) Orientation towards problem solving: it does not have a purely academic character, but it is oriented towards the problems of the real world, looking for solutions for them, (4) Normativity. The general stages of this process are as follows: (1) defining the problem, (2) making the decision, (3) implementation of public policy, (4) monitoring and evaluation of public policy.

Keywords. public policies, defining the problem, making the decision, implementation of public policy, monitoring and evaluation of public policy

1. The concept of public policies

The term "public policy" was used quite late in the specialized studies but also in the current language of Romania (at the end of the 1990s). The term public policy was borrowed from the English language - policy - this being translated into Romanian with the name of "politică", but Romania used the term from French literature, namely that of public policy ("politiques publiques"). "A public policy is a network of decisions related to each other regarding the choice of objectives, means and resources allocated to achieve the objectives in specific situations" (Miroiu, 2001, p. 9).

The concept of public policy knows a whole range of definitions, from the simplest - what governments choose to do or not to do (Thomas Dye, 1992, p. 4.) - to the instrumentalist one: a course of action with a specific purpose, pursued by an actor or group of actors in approaching a problem (James Anderson, 1994, p. 5.). Public policies are actions taken by the authorities (central or local) in response to the problems that come from the society. In other words, we can talk about public policies when a public authority - central or local - intends, with the help of a coordinated action program, to modify the economic, social, cultural environment of social actors. At national level, public policies

can appear from any of the major state institutions (Parliament, President, Government, central or local authorities).

The common denominator regarding the approach of a public policy is the reductionist character of the senses attributed to the notion; Among the most frequent associations of this type are (Hogwood, L.A., 1984, apud. Miroiu, A., 2000):

- action based on authority: public policy is an action implemented by the structures of power, structures that have legislative, political and financial authority to act;
- a reaction to the problems of the society ("real world"): public policy tries to answer a specific need / problem of the society (or a segment of the society);
- goal-oriented: public policy is aimed at achieving a set of well-defined goals in trying to solve a particular need / problem of the community (target group);
- the course of action: public policy is not a singular decision (action or reaction), but an integrated approach / strategy;
- a decision to do / not do something: public policy can be implemented in order to solve a problem or, based on the assumption that the problem can be solved within the already existing policies, a Government can decide that it is not the case to take action;
- the policy is carried out by one actor / group of actors: the policy is generally implemented by an implementation structure composed of several actors and, in rare cases, by a single structure (eg governmental agency);
- a justification for an action: any public policy must include the motivation of the action / non-action;
- a taken decision: public policy is an assumed decision, not a promise or an intention.

2. Analysis of public policies

The study of public policies is different from the traditional academic research, having an applied approach, oriented towards:

(1) *designing and developing solutions for the problems of society*: public policy is not limited to researching these problems, but has the express role of issuing solutions and the framework in which they are to be applied; "Submitting value-driven arguments: Like surgery, the process of developing public policies and offering political alternatives are skills exercises, and we do not judge performance by the amount of information stored in the mind of the one acting or by the volume of formal planning. Instead, we judge by criteria such as good time planning and attention to detail; by the ability to recognize the limits of possibilities, to use the limitations creatively and to learn from mistakes; by the ability to make mistakes. it did not show what to do, but to convince people to do what they know they should do (Giandomenico, 1989).

(2) *Interdisciplinarity*: it applies methods and knowledge from different fields, such as the study of political institutions, economic sciences, organizational theory, law, sociology, psychology;

(3) *Orientation towards problem solving*: it does not have a purely academic character, but it is oriented towards the problems of the real world, looking for solutions for them;

(4) *Normativity*: Lasswell (apud. believes that the science of politics aims to "improve the knowledge necessary to improve the practice of democracy.

The capacity for policy-making can belong to several categories of actors in the public or private spheres who must develop a series of specific skills in this regard. (Profiroiu, Iorga, 2009). At the same time, the process of carrying out a public policy consistently follows the same pattern, regardless of the nature and the field in which the respective policy is to be implemented. In the specialized literature, this model of construction is known as the public policy cycle (the series of stages or stages in the process of carrying out public policy). The cycle of public policies is in fact a logical deductive process, where the decision-maker follows a step-by-step process to find the solution to a real problem in society.

The general stages of this process are as follows:

- (1) **Defining the problem:** The problem of public policy is a condition or a situation that generates needs or dissatisfaction, for whose correction the governmental intervention is necessary. Not every problem can come to a solution through a public policy measure, which is why the agenda-setting process is a selective one, in which various institutional actors try to bring the issues to the attention of the governors. In this regards, the public policy issues must meet three conditions in order to remain on the institutional agenda: (1) to be significant enough - a significant number of people or communities are affected; (2) they have intensity - the magnitude of the impact is high; (3) they have durability over time.
- (2) **Making the decision:** A first fundamental element for a successful public policy is the correct definition of the problem and the identification of its causes, because the whole subsequent process of the public policy process is invariably dependent on this moment. When we do not have a clear picture of the problem, it is good to provoke discussions with all the potential stakeholders (stakeholders), to analyze the available data (quantitative and qualitative). A poorly structured problem or whose causes have not been properly identified can lead to a failure of public policy. Herbert A. Simon (1977) believes that "decision making is synonymous with the entire managerial process". In fact, management functions are a series of chained decisions. The main approach, which was taken into account when studying the decision-making processes, used the analogy between the decision-making and the general problem-solving process. There are several processes through which viable solutions to a problem can be generated, when the decision maker takes the time needed for this stage, namely (Profiroiu, C. M., Iorga, E., 2009): (a) Brainstorming (usually within the team that is responsible for solving the problem: in concrete cases, the team can consist of: counselors, experts, coalition partners, party colleagues, etc.); (b) Delphi technique - consists of consulting a group of experts in the field of reference of the problem we have chosen based on a questionnaire that measures their opinions on the analyzed problem; (c) consultations with people, organizations outside the institution - as a rule, these are especially useful when the problem is made by the decision-making factor, which does not know all the possible solutions for solving it; (d) studying how others have solved similar problems (best practice model).
- (3) **Implementation of public policy:** After obtaining the agreement of all the decision makers on the optimal solution of the problem, it must be made known to all those involved, in order to stimulate the creation of a legitimacy on the solution. Both the formulation of the policy and its implementation involve several participants, with different ways of understanding the problem that the policy is trying to solve and the objectives of the policy. Also, at this stage will choose the instruments by which the policy is implemented (legislative, institutional, etc.), respectively the implementing agency (Government, other public authorities, private organizations, etc.). Those who in practice are responsible for the implementation of a certain policy, sometimes have the tendency to overestimate the importance of the individual decision (be it legislative, administrative or economic) that precedes the realization of the policy. M. Potůček and L. Vass (2003) talk about the existence of four theoretical models for public policy implementation: (1) *Authoritarian model* - which emphasizes tools such as instructions and orders of management, planning, control, hierarchy and responsibility; (2) *Participatory model* - refers more to indirect control tools, such as setting objectives, spontaneity, training, adaptation, negotiation, cooperation and trust, as methods and conditions to be followed in the implementation; (3) *The actors' coalition model* - results from the assumption of the existence of a plurality of actors participating in the updating of a certain policy and which they communicate with each other, negotiate, make compromises, and who at the same time share the same common set of values and strive to achieve the same goals; (4) *The model of continuous learning* - in which those who legislate the policy, in an attempt to gradually reach the optimal solution, optimize the structure of their objectives and the techniques used to achieve them.

- (4) **Monitoring and evaluation of public policy:** Monitoring and evaluation are two types of actions that are carried out simultaneously with the implementation of public policy. Basically, the monitoring ensures the correspondence of the objectives set with the actions proposed for implementation, and the evaluation quantifies the results obtained after the implementation and provides the basis for the next cycle of public policies. Monitoring and evaluation concern both the means used in the implementation process and the results as such. In this stage "the efficiency (maximization of the results - outputs in relation to the invested resources - inputs) and the effectiveness of the public policy (the ratio between the objective of the obtained results and the objective that was to be achieved) is measured". (Profiroiu, C. M., Iorga, E., 2009). In general, the term evaluation means issuing value judgments on an action, identifying and measuring its effects. It aims to answer the following questions: *What are the results (products) obtained from government action? What are the effects and impact generated on the ground by public policies? What is the relationship between the effects obtained and the means used in this regard?* By this, the analyst wants to inventory the transformations (or non-transformations) thus obtained. The evaluation can be described as an independent analysis of a public intervention, depending on the results, impact and needs that the intervention intends to satisfy. Howlett and Ramesh (2004) identify several types of evaluation: (a) *administrative evaluation* - it is the type of evaluation carried out by administrative bodies, possibly by agencies specialized in evaluating public policies, but most often performed by inspectors financial, legal or political attachments to ministries, by specialized administrative structures, legislative or judicial bodies; (b) *judicial evaluation* - is the type of evaluation that focuses on the legal aspects of program implementation, and not on budgets, efficiency, priorities or expenditures, and analyzes the possible conflicts between government programs and constitutional provisions or between administrative behavior standards and individual rights; (c) *political evaluation* - is that type of evaluation that tries to analyze the success or failure of a policy, its usefulness, in order to maintain or modify it. On the other hand, the monitoring highlights: institutional changes that occurred following the implementation of the policy, changes in the situation of the target groups concerned, the situation of the costs of the implementation at a given moment, the compliance with the terms and content of the activities provided in the action plan, delays or difficulties in carrying out the activities and their motivation.

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Proposal of public policy regarding the integration of financial education classes in Romania

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Abstract. This policy highlights the importance of financial literacy, the ability to make healthy financial decisions in regards to debt, credit and other expenses, serious matters in this Digital Age. Being financially literate in today's economic climate is more important than ever. Understanding finances can help individuals make better money management decisions, budget money properly, adequately save for college, and be financially prepared for retirement. Romania has the lowest number of companies per capita, most of the existent companies are not financially active and rarely do make a profit, which is a concerning statistic for a state member of the European Union. The general objective of this public policy is to integrate financial literacy classes into the Romanian educational curriculum.

Keywords. public policy, financial literacy, economy, budget, debt, credit, education

The institution that initiates public policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Elderly - Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sports
The nature of the problem	<p>Although Romania has made impressive efforts transitioning to democracy after the fall of communism, remarkably in the last few years, forced somehow by the requirements imposed by the European Union and its member statute, financial education remains a taboo, often considered “difficult” and irrelevant. The number of students who don’t graduate high school, don’t head to university or follow technical training courses and neither are included in the work field, the rate of debt to banks and non- bank financial institutions, the lack of information regarding on what a loan and mortgage mean and the associated risks, the number of young individuals who start their adult life without any knowledge on saving and smart shopping, the number of employees who don’t know their rights guaranteed by law, the consequences of foolish financial behavior, as well as the number of companies that is extremely low per capita indicate real problems that the Romanian society faces daily , problems that significantly influence the financial situation of all individuals forming a family, problems that can be attenuated through a firm approach in the education of young people from the competent authorities.</p>
Name of the policy	Proposal of public policy regarding the integration of financial education classes in Romania
Purpose	<p>The intention of the Romanian Government is that through its social and educational policies, it will focus on the formation of an educated citizen, well informed from all points of view, who knows the values and norms necessary for his active participation in the society, but also for his social inclusion. Therefore, it is desired to implement a national program that aims at the financial education of minors, the ultimate goal being to raise awareness of its impact and importance in training them as individuals, in the selection of values for creating their own identity and in personal well-being.</p>
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective: to integrate financial education activities into (extra) / curricular activities.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing didactic materials regarding financial education, relevant to the age and the implicit interests of primary school, middle school and high school students. 2. Mandatory introduction of financial education classes in schools and high schools; 3. Teacher training; 4. Familiarization of young people with financial risks and associated responsibilities; 5. Stimulating NGOs and financial-banking institutions in order to establish partnerships with schools and high schools in Romania to host events and campaigns with an informative purpose; 6. Reducing the number of students who do not pass the Baccalaureate exam; 7. Reducing the number of young people who do not continue their

	<p>studies after graduating high school and are not integrated in the field of work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Reducing the unemployment rate; 9. Promoting gender equality; 10. Encouraging parents to discuss financial matters with children. 		
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct: minors Indirect: parents, teachers, psychologists, affiliated NGOs, the community</p>		
Solution alternatives no. 1	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Elderly People and Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sports propose changing the curriculum and introducing a financial education class for students of grades 1- 12. The government will take the necessary steps to create an interactive online platform interactive that will replace the old- school textbook; each teacher will have to option to create its own student group while the students will have to opportunity to log into the platform anytime ; until the platform will be available, the students will be handed brochures and leaflets.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will have permanent access to a large reliable sourced database regarding financial literacy • Offering an attractive alternative to classic study methods for students who are becoming more and more connected to technology - - The possibility of understanding various topic using interactive audio-video media, much more attractive than classic textbooks; • Step-by-step learning, in relation to the age of the student and its capacity to understand <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude of certain individuals (parents, teachers) who might think this class will benefit financial institutions because it will lead students to open bank accounts and encourage other banking operations • Lack of interest from students who may consider the subject approached difficult to understand and lose their attention span quickly. - - Discrepancies between the degree of technology available in the </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Elderly People and Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sports propose changing the curriculum and introducing a financial education class for students of grades 1- 12. The government will take the necessary steps to create an interactive online platform interactive that will replace the old- school textbook; each teacher will have to option to create its own student group while the students will have to opportunity to log into the platform anytime ; until the platform will be available, the students will be handed brochures and leaflets.</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will have permanent access to a large reliable sourced database regarding financial literacy • Offering an attractive alternative to classic study methods for students who are becoming more and more connected to technology - - The possibility of understanding various topic using interactive audio-video media, much more attractive than classic textbooks; • Step-by-step learning, in relation to the age of the student and its capacity to understand <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude of certain individuals (parents, teachers) who might think this class will benefit financial institutions because it will lead students to open bank accounts and encourage other banking operations • Lack of interest from students who may consider the subject approached difficult to understand and lose their attention span quickly. - - Discrepancies between the degree of technology available in the
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		educational institutions (computers, video projectors)
Solution alternatives no. 2	<p>Semi - annual organization of informative sessions regarding financial education. Students will receive the desired information, leaflets and brochures that address different topics.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing citizens; • Awareness of the problem and the need to approach it; <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low accountability • Low attendance of the students to the semi-annual sessions 	<p>Impact</p> <p>This variant would not have a significant impact on the education of the youth given that one session per semester is insignificant to gather in-depth knowledge concerning financial responsibility.</p>
The consultation process	<p>In order to make the process of the public policy formulation transparent and to identify the key points for defining it, meetings were held, both with the qualified personnel from the public administrations and with other relevant social factors in the field. They generated the information needed to formulate suggestions and recommendations in order to make a reliable public policy proposal, which would be a real solution.</p> <p>Thus, the parties consulted were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of some international institutions and organizations (the purpose being the analysis of the impact generated by the implementation of financial education in other states): Information Office of the Council of Europe in Bucharest, Representation of the European Commission in Romania, Champlain College's Center for Financial Literacy, Global Financial Literacy Excellence Center • Representatives of the students by age groups; cases of young graduates who failed to manage their finances and went through a financial deadlock • Parents, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, social workers, etc. 	

Recommended solution

The recommendation is to implement Alternative 1 in order to solve the problem. Although it involves higher costs, this constitutes a direct investment in the formation of generations, it informs thoroughly about the aspects that concern the interests and the risks that will inevitably hit at maturity.

For this alternative, a platform could be created until 2021, which would be easier and less expensive compared to the costs of printing paperback textbooks, which can be damaged or lost over time and would not have the desired effect, that of attracting the younger generation.

Proposal for public policies regarding the promotion of online passport scheduling

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Abstract. About 70% of Romanians who need to get their passports renewed wait in a queue instead of scheduling an online scheduling. The truth is that many forget that the time of waiting for hours on end in queues has set, and this aspect should disappear from the conception of many people who have experienced hard times many years ago. At a regular queue, a Romanian stays for at least 2 hours if he has not reached among the first persons, which is not at all beneficial for them, but neither for the employees. The objective of the public policy proposal is to promote online scheduling for passports by: reducing queues on passports, reducing the stress of employees who work directly with the public and maintaining a harmonious connection between people and the website <https://epasapoarte.ro>.

Keywords. public policy, passports, online scheduling, Romania

The institution that initiates public policy	Government of Romania - Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Directorate of Passports	
The nature of the problem	It is known that everyone likes to travel and create memories to carry with them the rest of their lives, but what happens when we face the problem of obtaining a passport? Huge queues, nervous anticipation, annoyance, an acute need to use the toilet and much time wasted which could be reduced if people were well informed. According to a study by Journalists from The Daily Mail, a man spends almost a year of his life waiting. Specifically, there are six months of queuing, 27 days of waiting in stations or bus stations and 20 annoying weeks, waiting on the phone for the other end of the wire to answer a call center operator. About 70% of Romanians who need to get their passports renewed are queuing instead of scheduling an online scheduling. The truth is that many forget that the time of the queues has set, and this aspect should disappear from the conception of many people who have experienced hard times many years ago. At a regular queue, a Romanian stays for at least 2 hours if he has not reached among the first persons, which is not at all beneficial for them, but neither for the employees.	
Name of the policy	Proposal for public policies regarding the promotion of online passport scheduling	
Purpose	Because a modern Romania has always been desired, and the country's leadership has made and continues to make all the efforts to solve the most important problems of our society, this time, the Government will find ways to promote the site https://epasapoarte.ro and the idea of online passport scheduling so as to reduce queues and stress for employees who work with the public.	
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective: to promote online scheduling for passports</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce queues on passports. 2. Reducing the stress of employees who work directly with the public. 3. Maintaining a harmonious link between people and the website https://epasapoarte.ro 	
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct: all the inhabitants of Romania</p> <p>Indirect: Employees from the General Directorate of Passports</p>	
Solution alternatives no. 1	<p>Conducting an online promotion campaign, for the site https://epasapoarte.ro to a chosen target audience. The campaign will involve images and suggestive texts that will convince the public, specifically those who are passionate about travel or who need to travel abroad for work regularly, that online scheduling can save them long time at endless queues. An auction will be launched on SEAP to obtain the best services and prices from companies working in the field of</p>	<p>By this way passport self-scheduling will be promoted online and the queues will be greatly reduced. Although this system has been around for some time, Romanians still prefer to wait many hours in line, which is not productive at all. Thus, the chosen public, not yet informed about this concept, will be able to avoid queues and enjoy a pleasant trip.</p>

	<p>online marketing.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The target audience will be able to benefit from online scheduling, anytime and anywhere, without having to spend hours in a row in queues. - The queues will be greatly reduced. - When the target audience is chosen, no money will be spent on people who are not interested. - Being already connected to the internet, those who see the campaign will be able to make their scheduling right away, with a simple click, as opposed to indoor and outdoor advertising. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Older people will not be able to adapt to this system. - There is a risk that the advertisement may not be convincing enough. - It will not have a large enough impact to considerably reduce queues. - Many people who might be interested may not spend so much time online. Impact 1 <p>By this way passport self-scheduling will be promoted online and the queues will be greatly reduced. Although this system has been around for some time, Romanians still prefer to wait many hours in line, which is not productive at all. Thus, the chosen public, not yet informed about this concept, will be able to avoid queues and enjoy a pleasant trip.</p>	
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<p>Solution alternatives no. 2</p>	<p>Indoor and outdoor advertising for the website of the General Directorate of Passports, the section "Online Scheduling" consisting of posters and banners of small and large size strategically located, in bus stations, subways, buses, highways, etc., so that can be seen by everyone passing through those areas. A tender will be launched on SEAP to obtain the best services and prices from companies working in the field of advertising production.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More people will be informed about the concept of online passport scheduling. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all the people who see them will be interested. - The costs can be quite high compared to Variant 1. 	<p>This would have a much greater impact on people due to traffic and "insistence". If a person sees the information multiple times in multiple places, he will certainly remember even if he can later, those ads will no longer be. This could even be a long-term solution.</p>
<p>The consultation process</p>	<p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Directorate of Passports, Constanța County Council, Constanța City Hall - Citizens of Constanța city - Representatives of marketing and advertising agencies in the area <p>Amendments:</p> <p>During the consultation process, the queue for passports was discussed especially in the city of Constanța, finding two variants for promoting online scheduling. The representatives of the Internal and External Affairs brought about the promotion only at local or national level. On this issue, the representatives of the Government and the Local Council chose to campaign first locally to see how it turns out, and then to extend it to the national level. 70% of citizens of Constanța, conference participants voted for Variant 1 due to the fact that they spend a lot of time on the Internet, showing a great compassion for the Burnt Forests of Amazon, topical situations, not wishing to consume excess paper for the promotional materials that they may or may not reach their goal. Many were interested in the content of the online campaign. This will be representative of Google and Facebook campaigns that will consist of banners, images and texts that encourage people to schedule their online advertising.</p>	

Recommended solution	85% of the participants in the event voted for the solution of the number 1 solution, due to the ability to select the public and to spend the financial resources more deliberately. The price for an online campaign is lower than the outdoor and indoor advertising, allowing more campaigns for longer terms. Also, Constanța does not want to use unnecessary paper, being eco-friendly, but there will be other means of promotion (radio, tv) if this solution will not reduce the number of people queuing daily for the passport .
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Proposal of public policies regarding the mental and emotional health of the population

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Abstract. A percentage of 13% of EU citizens are affected, at some point in their life, by depression. Paradoxically, Romanians are among the happiest Europeans, despite constant economic difficulties. However, surveys show that people are increasingly worried, suffering from anxiety, depression and stress. A recent study shows that 20% of Romanians suffer from mental disorders. Most are adults who have problems in professional life, in society, in the family. Such patients are always sad, without desire for life, they are withdrawn, they do not want to socialize. Anxiety is the main disease suffered by Romanians and even people around the world. Romanians are afraid of the economic crisis, corruption, poverty, climate change, terrorist attacks, crime. The objective of the public policy proposal is to approach with priority the mental and emotional health of the people in Romania.

Keywords. Mental and emotional health, public policy, Romania

The initiating institution	<p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Labor and Social Justice Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Youth and Sports Ministry</p>
The cause of the problem	<p>A percentage of 13% of EU citizens are affected, at some point in their life, by depression. Paradoxically, Romanians are among the happiest Europeans, despite constant economic difficulties.</p> <p>However, surveys show that people are increasingly worried, suffering from anxiety, depression and stress. A recent study shows that 20% of Romanians suffer from mental disorders. Most are adults who have problems in professional life, in society, in the family. Such patients are always sad, without desire for life, they are withdrawn, they do not want to socialize. Anxiety is the main disease suffered by Romanians and even people around the world. Romanians are afraid of the economic crisis, corruption, poverty, climate change, terrorist attacks, crime.</p> <p>It is no longer news that women are more worried than men. It seems that women are twice as affected by anxiety than men. Many cases also occur among people aged 18 and over. More than 20% of Romanians believe that nothing works well in Romania.</p> <p>More than 2 million Romanians have depressed states, created by worries, financial problems, family conflicts, shortcomings of life, stressful daily events.</p> <p>In our country, children also suffer from depression due to divorces of their parents and the fact that their parents went to work abroad. Romanians suffer from depression, mainly because of their dissatisfaction with the way they live, because of the emotional breakdowns they experience, the dark thoughts and disorders of adaptation to stressors. They can aggravate their condition and against the background of factors that favor the disease: alcohol consumption, caffeine, smoking, hormonal imbalances, exaggerated drug use, certain stressful situations that recur frequently and others.</p> <p>Until now, in Romania, depression was not considered a disease that would need a government program to combat it. This, although the estimated number of patients is the same as in the case of diabetics.</p> <p>If left untreated, depression can lead to suicide, and statistics show us once again concerning numbers, such as one million suicides a year in the world because of this condition.</p>
Name of the policy	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Proposal of public policies regarding the mental and emotional health of the population</i></p>
Purpose	<p>The intention of the Romanian Government is that through its social and educational policies, it will focus on the prevention and alleviation of mental illness, which could improve the results of education and increase labor productivity. Depression is expensive because of the large number of people affected and the major impact on the workforce. In order to increase people's working time, actions against depression and mental disorders are crucial.</p>
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective: to approach people's mental and emotional health with priority</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estimating the age of onset of the main mental and emotional disorders, especially depression and anxiety

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prevention services to be provided in schools, homes and communities against child abuse and bullying, building resilience and creating socio-emotional skills and abilities to deal with disadvantaged situations, avoiding stigma and discrimination 3. Prevention services provided to groups: socio-professional reintegration programs, support groups for depression, anxiety, mental disorders 4. Promoting a positive school climate 5. Modernize the financing of healthcare, including free social psychotherapy services 6. Supporting the coordinated workforce 7. Promote the efficient use of technology 8. Promoting health in the workplace, including stress management 9. Healthy eating 10. 10. Integration of sport into periodic activities 	
Beneficiaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct: adolescents, young population, people who have panic attacks, anxiety, depression, mental disorders 2. Indirect: parents, teachers, doctors, nutritionists, athletes, psychologists, NGOs, civil society 	
Solution alternatives	<p>Option 1 The Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Older Persons and the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport propose the implementation of prevention programs that include services provided in schools, homes and communities, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School counselors and psycho-pedagogy - 10 students / week - Training of teachers and parents - Promote a positive school climate - Informing the general population regarding emotional and mental health, as well as the role of sport as a natural antidepressant by means such as: TV shows, mass-media, social networking sites <p>The Government will make the necessary steps to create an online platform to be addressed to people at emotional risk through</p>	<p>Impact 1 The direct impact is to realize that without mental and emotional health there is no health, that by preventing and working together several types of institutions reduce unnecessary and unsafe services and treatments.</p> <p>The importance of the cognitive baggage that school provides to the student is not questionable, but as equally important is the availability and freedom to let the student get to know themselves, to express themselves without being discouraged, to enrich their emotional universe.</p> <p>Involving civil society in developing recommendations and integrating mental health issues, preventing reducing substance use, improving education outcomes and increasing work productivity.</p>

	<p>multidisciplinary services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evaluation, diagnosis and treatment online and do-to-do; - free social psychotherapy services; - awareness workshops and relapse prevention; - support groups for depression, anxiety, panic attacks; - nutritional, sports, legal, vocational counseling; - alternative techniques and therapies; - socio-professional reintegration programs. <p>For exceptional cases where there will be no access to the use of the platform in a time horizon, information support will be provided through brochures and campaigns with various partner NGOs.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will have permanent access to information accredited in the field; - Offering an alternative prevention, regardless of the administrative and financial problems of the population - Development of a rich social life, involvement in family activities, tasks and domestic responsibilities; - Forming a horizon of understanding and stage-based knowledge, according to the interests of the age; <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attitude of certain persons (parents, teachers, etc.) who do not consider physical and emotional health a priority - Lack of school counselors and psycho-pedagogues, as 	
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	<p>well as specialists in the field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty of teachers to adapt to students, school syllabus, etc. - Lack of interest in integrating mental health into the healthcare system 	
	<p>Option 2</p> <p>Organizing, periodically, informative sessions on the mental and emotional health of community members.</p> <p>Students will be able to receive the desired information, leaflets, brochures that address various topics in the field.</p> <p>Also, educating the workplace about mental health in order to prevent individuals from battling depression in silence and to increase their engagement in the community, given that communities can have more control over their resources and can help more people.</p> <p>Organizing webinars - as a source of information about the areas that matter for mental health.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing citizens; - Awareness of the problem and the need to approach it; - the health care system that promotes recovery no longer treats mental illness as a lifelong disability <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attitude of certain persons (parents, teachers, etc.) who do not consider physical and emotional health a priority - Lack of school counselors and psycho-pedagogues, as well as specialists in the field - Lack of interest in integrating 	<p>The direct impact would be to understand the role of each in improving the mental and emotional health of the population, starting from the premise that over 50% of Romanians suffering from depression do not know they have this condition, and of those who know, less than 1/3 request professional help.</p>

	mental health into the healthcare system	
The consultation process	<p>Organizations, institutions consulted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save the Children Romania 2. National College of Psychologists in Romania 3. Mindfulness Teachers Association 4. The National Federation of Parents' Associations in Romania 5. Development association for social assistance and vocational training <p>The result of the consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problems arising in communication with some institutions due to bureaucracy 2. Accepting the granting of support in carrying out and ensuring the development of the project in accordance with the legislative provisions in this field. 3. Attracting a large number of advisers and specialists in all areas covered by this public policy 	
Recommended solution	<p>Alternative I is the most beneficial option especially for children, adolescents and young people in the sense that the school represents a huge potential for the emotional enrichment of the child, teenager and future adult in order to acquire skills through non-formal education techniques. and informal, as well as in order to proactively improve their mental health with consequences for their direct involvement, subsequently, in society. Also, a number of non-governmental organizations and sports associations can support this public policy through their own programs to improve the quality of life.</p>	

Proposal of public policies regarding the participation of the population of Romania in sports activities

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Abstract. This problem symbolizes the importance that sport has in a person's life. No one disputes the fact that the practice of sport has many benefits for human health. It is a worrying statistic, considering that the young generation is no longer willing to play sports, but judging from these statistics, there will be no investments in this branch. One of the most important desires of today's society consists in a healthy life that requires a healthy and adequate nutrition, but not least an active life. In Romania more than half of the population is facing the problem of obesity, also occupying the second place in Europe in the ranking of overweight, the most targeted being children. The general objective of the public policy proposal is to integrate the activities in the field of physical education into the curricular activities.

Keywords. public policy, sports activities, Romania

The institution that initiates public policy	Youth and Sports Ministry
The nature of the problem	<p>This problem symbolizes the importance that sport has in a person's life. No one disputes the fact that the practice of sport has many benefits for human health. This is a worrying statistic (Appendix 1), given that the young generation is no longer willing to play sports, but judging from these statistics, there will be no investments in this branch.</p> <p>One of the most important desires of today's society consists in a healthy life that requires a healthy and adequate nutrition, but not least an active life.</p> <p>In Romania more than half of the population is facing the problem of obesity, also occupying the second place in Europe in the ranking of overweight, the most targeted being children. This is the fault of the parents, who are also involved in this public policy proposal - in the process of public consultation, because they are not an example for their children, they do not encourage and educate them to have a sporting or even more active spirit. The technological context is frequently mentioned, as children are rather attracted to the digital environment (tablets, phones, internet, etc.) and eliminate physical exercises from their program. Today, a child hardly understands how important sport is in human life, especially since his main activity, in his free time, is to stand in front of the television, computer, tablet or mobile phone. Virtual reality has completely captured him, so most of the time, he refuses to have fun in the park with friends, on the playground or to attend different events according to his age.</p>
Name of the policy	Proposal of public policies regarding the participation of the population of Romania in sports activities
Purpose	The purpose of this program in Romania is to promote sport in the life of every person, regardless of age, to involve as many Romanian citizens as possible in sporting activities. Sport can contribute to social development, so by practicing a sport we can convey important social values, such as self-discipline, solidarity, team spirit, tolerance and sportsmanship.
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective: to integrate physical education activities into curricular activities.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory introduction of physical education classes in elementary schools and high schools; 2. Better training of teachers; 3. Higher funds for sports activities and its encouragement. 4. Improvement of the institutions that carry out activities in the sports field. 5. Encourage citizens to play a sport and have a more active life. 6. Accessing European funds. Financing of some funds from the state for sports activities in order to encourage the citizens of Romania to participate in them. 7. Introducing a set of activities in schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motion games with a role in the physical and mental development of

	<p>children: "stone bridge", "ball pole", etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bilateral sports games that involve the development of team spirit, competitiveness, the sense of sacrifice, the desire to win and self-promotion, the presence of spirit: football, basketball, handball, volleyball; • creation of team-building groups in order to increase the degree of individual participation and to build the capacity to work in a team; 	
Beneficiaries	<p>Direct: it concerns all the citizens of Romania. Indirect: owners of sports clubs, fitness rooms, aerobics rooms, etc.</p>	
Solution alternatives no. 1	<p>The state to finance sports competitions with more money, as well as certain projects that involve promoting a sport and a healthy life.</p> <p>Benefits: The allocation of bigger funds also means greater interest, both for the citizens who will be informed about the importance of sport, and for the institutions that will carry out as many projects as possible.</p> <p>Risks: Lack of necessary funds. Disinterest by people who are not attracted to sports.</p>	<p>Impact Important would be the participation of several citizens, especially the participation of students to promote sport and a healthier life, because today's students are tomorrow's parents. By this method of educating the ascetic the future generations will have from whom they learn.</p>
Solution alternatives no. 2	<p>More detailed information of the population regarding sports and how important it is by means such as: TV shows, mass-media, socialization sites, organization of sports hours in public spaces by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education .</p> <p>Benefits: - Familiarization with a healthier and more balanced lifestyle -responsibility of people who are interested in playing sports - increasing the number of people in the practice of a sport</p> <p>Risks: - disinterest on the part of citizens to get involved in sports activities - lack of funds</p>	<p>Impact As a direct impact would be the interest of the people in the practice of a sport for a healthier life, a fact to prevent the appearance of certain diseases and obesity.</p>

<p>Solution alternatives no. 3</p>	<p>Lower prices for fitness rooms subscriptions.</p> <p>Benefits: With lower prices people would be more tempted to make a subscription. Owners of an aerobics / fitness room will be more interested in lowering the price to attract customers.</p> <p>Risks: The state does not have the power to support this reduction of the subscription.</p>	
<p>The consultation process</p>	<p>In order to formulate the public policy and to identify the key points for defining it, meetings were held with both qualified personnel practicing sports and with other people passionate about this field. They generated the information needed to formulate concrete suggestions and recommendations in order to make a public policy proposal, which would be a real solution.</p> <p>Thus, the parties consulted were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of the Ministry of Youth and Sport of Romania. - Representatives of students by age groups; - Parents, teachers, psychologists, doctors. 	
<p>Recommended solution</p>	<p>Following the evaluation of the three proposed variants, Variant 2: "More detailed information of the population regarding the sport and how important it is by means such as: TV shows, mass-media, socializing sites, organizing some hours of sports in public spaces by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education "represents the most important step in determining the population to play sports, providing as much information as possible on this field, and therefore variant 3, which refers to it, can be implemented when reducing the prices for fitness room subscriptions, reductions that will be financed from the State Budget.</p>	

Appendix 1

The echo of this activity among the population of our country is reflected in the fact that in recent years, 60% of the population of Romania does not practice any form of sporting activity.

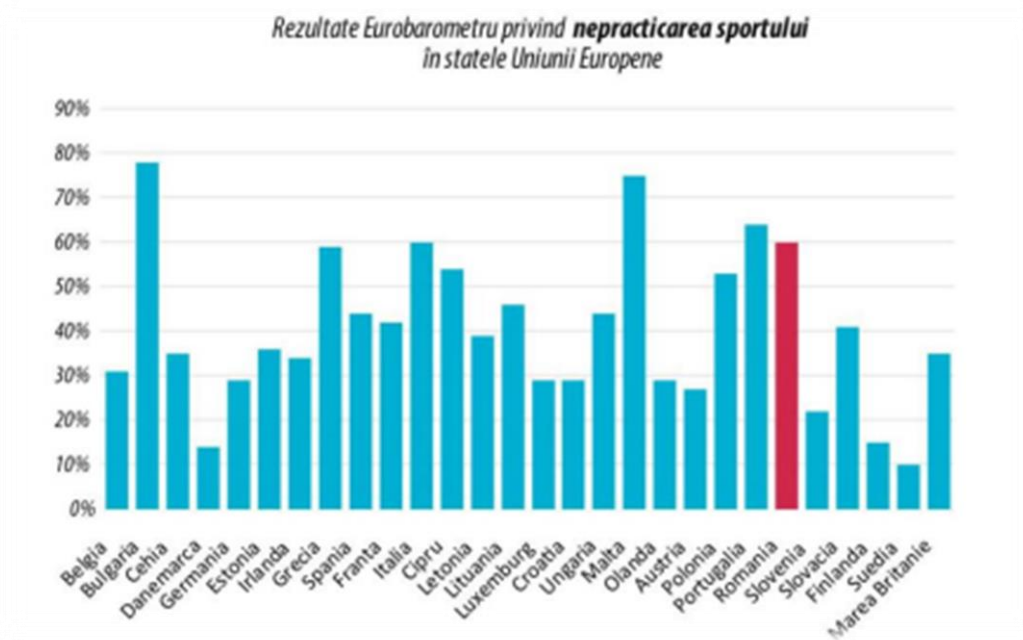


Figure 1 - Eurobarometer results on non-sports practice in the European Union states

The same source also highlights the percentages of non-sports, by gender and age.

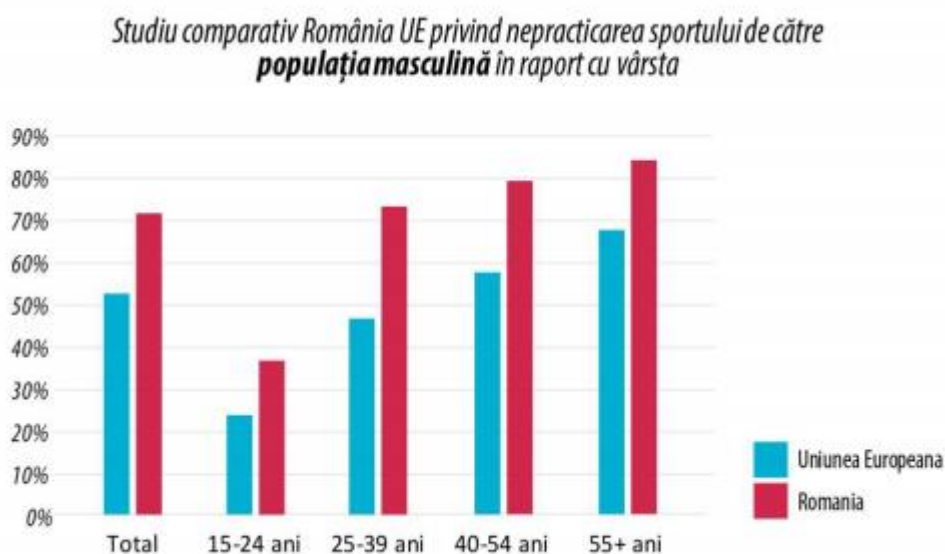


Figure 2 - Comparative study Romania - EU regarding the non-practice of sport by the male population in relation to the age

Studiu comparativ România UE privind nepracticarea sportului de către populația feminină în raport cu vârsta

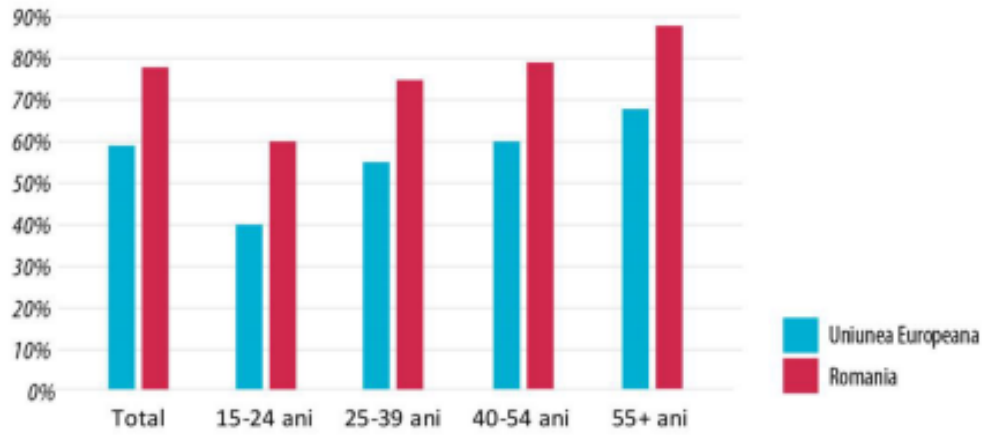


Figure 3 - Comparative study Romania - EU on the non-practice of sport by the female population in relation to the age

Proposal of public policies regarding the reduction of deforestation in Romania

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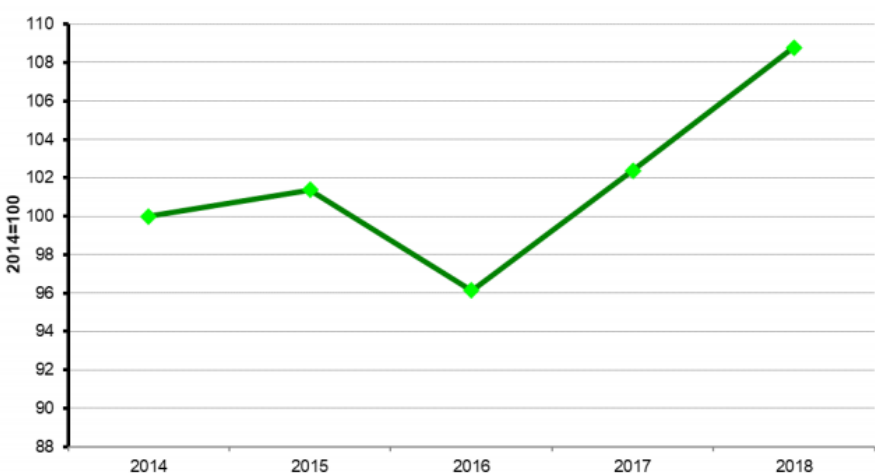
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Abstract. This problem highlights the importance of reducing deforestation in order to improve the natural environment. The problem of clearing forests is not a novelty, but, on the contrary, the Romanian state has been facing this for a long time; It's worth mentioning that the problem of deforestation is not only at national level, but it is also felt globally. The massive deforestation is due to a high demand on the market, of the wood, but also of the wood products, most of them illegall, because poaching is at high levels in Romania. The general objective of this public policy is to stop illegalities regarding the forestry fund, to improve air quality and biodiversity and to stop illegal trade.

Keywords. public policy, deforestation, natural environment, poaching

<p>The institution that initiates public policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests; - Local town halls; - NGOs.
<p>The nature of the problem</p>	<p>In Romania, the problem of clearing forests is not a novelty, but, on the contrary, the Romanian state has been facing this for a long time with no improvement; We should mention that the problem of deforestation is not only at national level, but is also felt globally. The massive deforestation is due to a high demand on the market, of the wood, but also of the wood products, most of them illegal, because poaching is at high levels in Romania.</p> <p>The issue of deforestation is not unique, but it still entails a lot of shortcomings, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Desertification of the soil and decrease of its quality, which can be followed by water drying, landslides, etc .; b) Decreased air quality due to CO2 emissions, which is constantly increasing; c) Floods, which endanger the citizens who have their homes nearby; d) Thus, biodiversity suffers, following the loss of shelter or climate change. <p>Following the studied and observed, we can say that the Romanian state is not sufficiently concerned in solving this problem, nor are quite rigorous measures taken against poaching, which might as well be considered a crime against nature and humanity, with disastrous effects in time. The measures taken by the state are not able to reach the desired effect, while poaching and other illegal activities are at an all-time high, resulting in disastrous consequences on the environment and on society as a whole.</p> <p>We reached such a conclusion, because the problem is not a new one, and this is what we have been talking about for years, the state has not implemented real rules for combating deforestation, and the ones proposed have no visible effect, because the cuts continue and not only, they are becoming more and more bulky, especially poaching.</p> <p>Legislative framework: Law 46 of March 19, 2008 Forestry Code (the normative act that includes, in systematic and unitary form, the norms of law regarding the administration, management, protection and guarding of the forestry fund, as well as the liability for the facts that affect the forest regime and forestry offenses.).</p>

	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 1 - Dynamics of timber harvesting, 2014-2018 (source: National Institute of Statistics)</i></p> <p>In 2018, the volume of harvested wood was 8.8% higher than in 2014.</p>	
Name of the policy	Proposal of public policies regarding the reduction of deforestation in Romania	
Purpose	This public policy aims to reduce the amount of deforestation, to stop illegal logging and sales, to monitor logging, to strictly monitor and punish poachers, in order to benefit from a human-nature harmony and to have a safer life.	
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stopping illegalities regarding the forestry fund, improving air quality and biodiversity, stopping illegal trade. <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree planting, with emphasis on risk areas; - Reduction of toxic gas emissions into the air; - Reconstruction of forests that have suffered; - Defense of national heritage; - Protection of forests by law; - Increasing biodiversity; - Commercialization within the limits of the law of wood; - Continuous monitoring of the activities carried out in connection with the forestry fund. 	
Beneficiaries	<p>beneficiaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct beneficiaries: The citizens of Romania, who have their place of living near the forests and mountains. 2. Indirect beneficiaries: All citizens of Romania. 	
Solution alternatives no. 1	<p>Option 1:</p> <p>Financing from the state to the local authorities for the purchase of the equipment for the purpose of tracking and calculating the quantity of wood cut and transported within the limits of the law.</p>	<p>Impact option 1:</p> <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting the health and integrity of citizens; - Promoting the quality of life. <p>Ecological:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the quality of the natural environment; - Increasing the lifespan of people;

	<p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The authorities will be informed about the quantity of wood extracted; 2. They will also benefit from modern equipment to facilitate work. <p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funds needed to implement the policy. 2. Including a financial stake, the possible disinterest of both citizens and the authorities. <p>Feasibility: High enough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil fertility; - Biodiversity; - Plant protection; - Reduction of toxic gas emissions.
Solution alternatives no. 2	<p>Option 2: Formation of certain groups of people, both specialists and volunteers to plant trees in areas that have been subjected to deforestation and beyond.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The restoration of the forestry fund, which brings with it a lot of advantages for the whole society. <p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state might not allocate enough money for the training and the reward of specialists involved in those actions. <p>Feasibility: Pretty high.</p>	<p>Impact option 2:</p> <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups of people will have the opportunity to interact and create a pleasant working atmosphere; - Promoting restored areas will be easier to achieve. <p>Ecological:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of the environment and biodiversity; - Beautifying the environment in which we live; - Increasing the forest fund; - The quality of citizens' health.
The consultation process	<p>The consultation process will take place on several levels, as it has an environmental, primarily social and budgetary impact.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the level of the ministries involved, which means a more in-depth analysis of the proposed policy; 2. At the level of the involved institutions such as local mayors, NGOs, or even international actors, who will be willing to invest in this project; 3. At the level of the private environment: any company or firm interested in contributing to the project support; 4. At the level of society - citizens' consulate, in order to examine the point of view of all the factors involved and to make a favorable decision for everyone. 	

Recommended solution	<p>Solution 1 was recommended in favor of allocating funds to local authorities to purchase the necessary technical equipment to measure the quantity of timber transported and to improve control over the forest fund.</p> <p>The main advantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preventing the illegal sale of wood;- Reforestation supported by NGOs;- Restoration of the forest fund in the risk areas;- Economic development of commercial companies within the limits of the law.
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Proposal of public policies regarding the introduction of first aid courses for emergency situations in schools

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Abstract. Situations such as the fire from the "Colectiv" club, the floods and the last great earthquakes, have shown that the population of Romania is not prepared for such situations and the efforts made so far have not proved their efficiency. In these situations, it is proven that the number of victims could be smaller if those present knew how to rationally manage the situation. The objective of the public policy proposal is to integrate first aid courses in emergency situations in schools.

Keywords. public policy, first aid courses, emergency situations, schools, Romania

The institution that initiates public policy	Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Youth and Sport Ministry of Health General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations Red Cross
The nature of the problem	<p>Situations such as the fire from the "Colectiv" club, the floods and the last great earthquakes, have shown that the population of Romania is not prepared for such situations and the efforts made so far have not proved their efficiency.</p> <p>Studying the history of earthquakes in Romania, we observe a periodicity with which they occur with high magnitude, which causes material damage and losses of human lives. The winter season, as well as the melting period of the snow that leads to floods, surprise the authorities prepared insufficiently.</p> <p>The problem identified has several dimensions, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of a properly formulated curriculum, which contains complex topics: the topics are superficially addressed, discussed in general and only once per semester about fire and earthquakes. • lack of training of teachers in the field of emergency situations, usually teach teachers without specific knowledge • students do not have first aid hours, except for those who participate in specific competitions • the fact that information on emergency situations is occasionally presented • poor information from parents about the importance of these courses
Name of the policy	Proposal of public policies regarding the introduction of first aid courses for emergency situations in schools
Purpose	<p>The intention of the initiating institutions is that through this educational policy the focus will be on the formation of an educated citizen, well informed from all points of view, who has minimal knowledge about the rules necessary for his active participation in case of natural disasters, accidents, fires but also other types of situations at risk that require first aid knowledge.</p> <p>Therefore, the aim is to implement a national program aimed at educating students, the ultimate goal being to raise awareness of its impact and importance in training them as individuals, but also to adapt to situations that require basic knowledge of personal protection as well as help offered to others.</p>
General objective / Specific objectives	<p>General objective: Integration of first aid courses in emergency situations in schools</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher training - 1 year; 2. Providing the teaching materials regarding the first aid, in relation to the age and the implicit interests for the primary cycle, the gymnasium cycle, high school respect - 2 years;

	<p>3. Mandatory introduction of first aid hours in emergency situations in schools and high schools - 2 years;</p> <p>4. Familiarization of young people with the importance of granting the first aid maneuvers in the first minutes after the event has been produced through popularization actions - 1 year;</p> <p>5. Stimulating the NGOs in order to establish partnerships with schools and high schools in Romania for the creation of events and campaigns with an informative role - 2 years;</p> <p>6. Encourage young people to have an open vision towards others and the special situations that may occur and that they can become savior for others but also for themselves through information sessions - 1 year;</p> <p>7. Reducing the number of deaths in situations such as natural disasters, accidents, fires and other types of situations at risk - 10 years;</p> <p>8. Encourage parents to discuss with children about aspects of education regarding emergency situations and first aid - permanent term;</p>	
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>1. Direct: the students</p> <p>2. Indirect: parents, teachers, doctors, psychologists, specialized structures;</p>	
<p>Solution alternatives</p>	<p>Solution alternatives no. 1</p> <p>The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Health propose to modify the school syllabus and to introduce an hour of first aid in weekly emergency situations for students of grades I - XII. To focus on the practical part of the problem and the risks of neglecting this area at national level. The government will make the necessary steps to create an interactive online platform that will take the place of the classic course manual, with presentations of concrete cases and specific measures. Each teacher will be trained in providing first aid and managing different emergency situations. Information support will be provided through brochures and campaigns with various partner NGOs, Red Cross, General</p>	<p>Impact 1</p> <p>Proposing a modern way of approaching the stated problem, we will find a responsibility in this regard for students and future generations; young people will increase their self-esteem, by accumulating new knowledge and by the ability to help and save human lives.</p> <p>The applicability of these accumulated knowledge will be useful regardless of the subsequent school year.</p> <p>The costs generated by this initiative can be high but the general benefit of the population will justify this investment.</p> <p>To carry out this proposal, the procedures for attracting European funds and the participation of NGOs can be started.</p> <p>or of companies with specific in this field.</p>



	<p>Inspectorate for Emergency Situations</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will have permanent access to accredited information in the field of first aid in emergency situations; - Offering an attractive study alternative for young people who are increasingly connected to technology; - The possibility of understanding the various topics based on interactive audio-video media, - Formation of generations of students prepared for special situations. - Decreased mortality due to failure to provide first aid in time, among the population, effects that will be seen in time. <p>Risks:</p> <p>The parents' intervention regarding the increase of the number of hours of the students Logistics in educational establishments (computers, video projectors, internet connection, etc.)</p>	
	<p>Solution alternatives no. 2</p> <p>Semi-annual organization of information sessions on first aid in emergency situations</p> <p>Students will be able to receive the necessary information, leaflets, brochures.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing students; - Awareness of the problem and the need to approach it with special attention; 	<p>Impact 2</p> <p>This variant would have a low impact on students and young people, a semester session being insufficient to address all the topics in the field of first aid and emergency situations. The significantly lower costs generated by this way of implementing the program can also be taken into account.</p>



	Risks: minimal attention to this area from the students, lack of demonstrations based on those presented	
The consultation process	In order to formulate this public policy and to identify the strategic points for its definition, meetings were held, both with the qualified personnel from the public administrations and with other important parts of this project. They generated the information needed to formulate concrete suggestions and recommendations in order to make a reliable public policy proposal, which would be a real solution to this national problem. Thus, the parties consulted were: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Representatives of some institutions and organizations: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Red Cross, Save the Children, Doctors without Borders.- Representatives of the students by age groups;- Parents, teachers, doctors, members of the National Institute of Statistics of Romania.	
Recommended solution	Following the consultations, it was recommended that the optimal solution solution, the number one variant. Although it involves high costs, it is a direct investment in the formation of well-informed generations on issues that concern the interests of each one, sooner or later. For this variant, a strategy for creating and developing interactive programs by 2022. could be prepared. The weekly presentation of the information as well as their diversity can make the citizen responsible by providing the desired answers.	