**Topic**: Assume you are an analyst working for the St. Petersburg Informational and Analytical Center. Explain how you would use data available to you to prepare a report for the Governor for the State Program “Combating Proliferation of Drugs.”

**Question**: Briefly explain what you would include in your report to detail the problem, and what the forecast results would be for each of several responses to the problem. (You do not have to use actual data from a real model for this discussion.) The idea is to focus on how models can use real data to create forecasts.

**Instructions**:

* Need minimum 400 words
* Need 3 APA References
* Need 3 Responses (150 words each) (Use uploaded document to see other students initial posts)

**Initial 1**:

Starting late, the landmass of Africa has ended up at the convergence included about with the valuable asset of financial retreat; political separations and changes, culpability, pollution and ineptitude organization that has conveyed about national fragility and desperation. It is the more prominent time as of now to join in looking down choices for area the multifaceted troubles going up against viable improvement in Africa. It isn't really bewildering yet moreover a rendition for Africa with human and regular advantages for has entered financial subsidence. (Hinds, M. 2006). The monetary archives of advancement which are used to broadcast Nigeria as the most essential and the most expanded GDP in Africa are never again meant affect the presence of the day by day man in Nigeria. Nigeria is regardless among the least blessed worldwide areas on the planet.

Difficulties of inclusion execution in Africa need to hyperlink to imperfect arranging, political instability, and bureaucratic bottleneck, the purposeful burden of methodology, complete acclimation to the plan on the off threat that it isn't ceaselessly exceptionally legitimate to the implementers or specialists labourers burdened with the responsibility to realize explains that connection utilization can be affected with the guide of affiliation, interpretation, and application.

In any case, the new examples in Africa at present are to epitomize outside made answers for its heaps of issues and the execution of such course of action regularly undermines the limit of neighbourhood academic property to consent to up on near to issues. These will in ordinary development the underdevelopment of closed by utilizing capacities and prevent them from claiming the danger to expert the test on their terms.

These similarly join the mistake policymakers to consider the social, political, financial and administrative circumstance while assessing affiliation utilization and this much of the time results in technique frustration. (Hinds, M. 2006). It has developed to develop to be into a monotonous decimal for the conventional system to weight a game plan as expectation characterizing like Millennium Development Goals MDGs and now Sustainable Development Goals SDGs. Explains that characterizing unrealistic points are characteristics of system presentation of the developing global areas checking Africa. Their game plans little print are always a methodologies accomplishing and induce needs among the normal people and which can barely be composed with the guide of the utilization of the points of confinement of the system to execute them enough.

In developing countries, the spot upgrades needs are high, least-cost environmental arrangements are urgent because of the truth that they can diminish the competition between financial improvement and the earth. In angle on this, policymakers in these economies should know about the association among money related and characteristic issues to give approach activities which can extend profitability and improve esteem.

The makers give a sizable examination of subjects moving from the standard inconveniences of progress and security to explicit applications, for instance, infection costs, normal expense accumulation, deforestation and ecological change. (Deere-Birkbeck, C. 2011). This degree in like manner presents policymakers a total perspective on the challenges they face, and the legacies they leave, in order to trade over natural strategy making into a genuine utilization of welfare improvement.

Regular Economics and Policy Making in Developing Countries is confined in open language and is methodology organized. It will as such be of striking excitement to every policymaker and analysts being created money related viewpoints, natural assessments and worldwide organizations drew in with these regions.

**Initial 2**:

Challenges in Policy making in developing countries

Informational and analytical activities, as well as forecasting for the processes of socioeconomic development, should be an important element of all levels of governmental administration. Technology enabled government promises to deliver better services and hence facilitate better lives for citizens. However such e-government cannot be implemented without trust between government and citizens and between government departments. Concerns over information security and privacy have become a contentious issue for governments and stand in the way of that trust. The pursuit of drug prohibition has generated a parallel economy run by criminal networks. Both these networks, which resort to violence to protect their markets, and the police and sometimes military or paramilitary forces that pursue them contribute to violence and insecurity in communities affected by drug transit and sales (Trutnev, D., Vidyasova, L., & Chugunov, A., 2015). In Mexico, the dramatic increase in homicides since the government decided to use military forces against drug traffickers has been so great that it reduced life expectancy in the country.

Research on drugs and drug policy has suffered from the lack of a diversified funding base and assumptions about drug use and drug pathologies on the part of the dominant funder, the US government. At a time when drug policy discussions are opening up around the world, there is an urgent to bring the best of non-ideologically-driven health science, social science and policy analysis to the study of drugs and the potential for policy reform. Standard public health and scientific approaches that should be part of policy-making on drugs have been rejected in the pursuit of prohibition. The idea of reducing the harm of many kinds of human behavior is central to public policy in the areas of traffic safety, tobacco and alcohol regulation, food safety, safety in sports and recreation, and many other areas of human life where the behavior in question is not prohibited )Wright, D., Gutwirth, S., Friedewald, M., De Hert, P., Langheinrich, M., & Moscibroda, A., 2009). But explicitly seeking to reduce drug-related harms through policy and programs and to balance prohibition with harm reduction is regularly resisted in drug control. Needs to decriminalize minor, non-violent drug offenses and strengthen health and social-sector alternatives to criminal sanctions. Reduce the violence and other harms of drug policing, including phasing out the use of military forces in drug policing, better targeting of policing on the most violent armed criminals, allowing possession of syringes, not targeting harm reduction services to boost arrest totals, and eliminating racial and ethnic discrimination in policing.

**Initial 3**:

The government and most institutions dealing with the public should include information and analytic tools, not forgetting forecasting, as methods of dealing with socioeconomic changes. In Russia, and Saint Petersburg specifically, the government has been applying information analysis and development programs in decision making. Drug proliferation of drugs is one of the socio-economic changes that has become a menace in most of the states. To combat this problem, the State Automated Systems of Administration (SAS) can be used in Petersburg.

SAS is an administrative tool used for collecting, recording and processing data contained in the municipal systems or resources. At the same time, SAS tool is used in the analysis of information to assist in decision making. The objectives of the SAS is to provide information and help analytics in decision making and monitoring, analyzing and controlling decisions made (Janssen, Wimmer, and Deljoo, 2015). In the same manner, technology can be used in collecting information about the proliferation of drugs, analyze the collected data and help in decision making on ways of combating the problem.

After analysis of the problem, the SAS tool would be used to prepare a report to the administration. The information that would be included in the report includes information on the level of drug proliferation in Petersburg as compared to the world statistics; the efficiency of the federal government on combating the menace; programs already in place to tackle the problem and the budget used; and budgetary forecasting. The forecast would include the prediction of the drug proliferation in the next five years and the amount of money that will need to be used to deal with the problem.

In conclusion, the development of technology has helped administrations in decision making. SAS has been applied in Russia to assist in decision making especially in socioeconomic issues. The same tool can be used in Petersburg to decide on reducing the proliferation of drugs.