



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE PROGRAMME

**THE STRATEGIC GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IN ETHIOPIA:-
THE CASE OF DRAFTING PUBLIC LAWS IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

BY

Tamiru Jabessa Gamtessa

**A Thesis Submitted to School of Journalism and communication of Addis Ababa University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters Degree of Public Relations and Strategic Communication
(PR & SC)**

June 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

School of Graduate studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Tamiru Jabessa Gamtessa entitled Strategic Government Communication and public engagement in Ethiopia:- The case of drafting public laws in council of Ministers. And submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Degree of Masters of arts in Journalism and Communication Specialty in Public Relation and Strategic Communication complies with the regulation of University and notes the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Submitted by Examining committee

Examiner _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Examiner _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Dean/Chair person

Acknowledgements

First of all I would like to give thank for almighty GOD. Second I would like to thank the advisor of my thesis project, **TON VEEN** (PhD) for his valuable comments, suggestions, precious discussions with necessary guidance and help for completion of this research.

Also, I would like to recognize all my family members for their valuable comprehensively supporting me, and I wish to express my gratitude to all who have contributed directly or indirectly to the success of this thesis.

Abstract

The objective of this research was to identify the gap currently seen on strategic government communication and public engagement in Ethiopia:- the case of drafting public laws in the Council of Ministers. The study was conducted to investigate why Council of Ministers turned back some draft of public laws for public discussion? Why discrepancies' are made on some public laws after adopted or amended? Are there integrations of public relation departments with Law drafting departments in sector offices? Are there good Strategic Government communicated with public concerning the draft of public laws? And others are stated. The main objectives are to Assessing existing strategic government communication on public law drafting; to identify the gap seen between Public and government strategic communication on drafting public laws; And to assess the causes of redundancy of public laws amendment; to extract why discrepancies are made on some public laws? The research design contains mixed research methods will take place. Mixed methods research resides in the middle of the continuum, because; it incorporates elements of both research method approaches. Thus, it enables the researcher to develop the actual experience and helps to use mixed methods and analyze the data relevant to the subject.

The researcher used stratified sampling techniques. The strata are formed based on some common characteristics. Basically the strata start with public law practitioners, public law drafting practitioners and from elite people of weredas council in Addis Ababa. The researchers randomly select the sample proportionally. This is due to the fact that selecting subjects for the study and it is very crucial and helps researcher to answer the research questions and to meet the goal for research title.

On this research some findings are: there are huge communications gaps between governments and public; there are redundancies' of amending proclamations and regulations; Amending proclamations and regulation causes wastes crucial time and economies. When council of minister turned back for draft of public laws for discussing on it again this wastes crucial time of nominate minister and direct coping of some public laws from abroad. Public relation departments are more responsible for bridging government with public. Here my recommendations are: Public relation departments have to do base on science of strategic government communication; Public relation departments in ministerial offices has to have integrated plans with law drafting departments and with others to address public and Public relation department shall strengthen and enhanced for their professional jobs.

Acronyms

AA	Addis Ababa
AAU	Addis Ababa University
EC	Ethiopian calendar
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GCAO	Government Communication Affairs Office
GC	Gregorian calendar
PR	Public Relation
PR&SC	Public Relations and Strategic communication
SCF	Strategic Communication Frame

CONTENTS

No	Title	P.No
1	Acknowledgement-----	3
2	Abstract-----	4
3	Acronyms-----	5
Chapter one		
1.	Introduction and Background-----	7
1.1.	Statement of the problem-----	9
1.2.	General Objective -----	11
1.3.	Specific objectives -----	11
1.4	Research Questionnaires-----	12
1.5	Significance of the study-----	12
1.6.	Scope of the study -----	13
1.7.	Definitions of the key terms-----	13
Chapter Two		
2.	Review of related literature-----	17
2.1.	The public law making process-----	17
2.2.	Theories of Government strategic communication-----	18
2.3.	Theories of public engagement-----	19
2.4.	Theory of public participations-----	20
2.5.	Theory of Communication-----	20
2.6.	Model of public relation-----	21
2.7.	Public relation in Government Organization-----	23
2.8.	Theoretical frame work-----	23
Chapter Three		
3.	Research methodology-----	25
3.1.	Research design-----	25
3.2.	Mixed methods research -----	26
3.2.1.	Quantitative method of data collection-----	26
3.2.2.	Qualitative method of data collection-----	27
3.3.	Design of survey questions-----	27
3.4.	Source of data-----	27
3.5.	Stratified sampling techniques-----	28
3.5.1.	Advantages of stratified sampling techniques-----	28
3.5.2.	Disadvantages of stratified sampling techniques-----	28
3.6.	Data collection tools-----	28
3.7.	Data collection sampling -----	29
3.8.	Questionnaires -----	29
3.9.	Focused group discussion-----	31
3.10.	Ethical consideration-----	31
3.11.	Data analysis method-----	32
3.12.	Organization of the Study-----	33

3.13. Design of Survey questionnaires-----	33
3.13. Participants of Interviewees-----	34
Chapter four	
4. Data analysis and presentation-----	35
4.1. Demographic Background of Respondent and descriptions of questions-----	36
4.2.1. Analysis on public law drafting process -----	43
4.2.2. Focused group discussion with public law drafter practitioner-----	45
4.2.3. Analyse of contribution of Public relation practitioners -----	47
4.2.4. Demographic Background Respondent on Wereda council and descriptions of questions-----	55
4.2.5. Over vies of document analysis-----	64
Chapter Five	
5. Discussions, finding, Conclusions and Recommendations-----	66
5.1. Summary-----	66
5.2. Finding-----	67
5.3. Conclusion-----	68
5.4. Recommendations-----	69
5.5. Reference-----	70
5.5.1. Appendix-1-----	72
5.5.1. Appendix-2 -----	74
5.5.1. Appendix-3 -----	76

Chapter One

1. Introduction and Background of the study

The term “strategic government communication” is used in many different disciplines like: public diplomacy, propaganda, public relations, public affairs, international broadcasting, and open military information operations. Some conclude the paradigm of strategic communication is still an immature science; because it cannot predict natural phenomena yet. (Yoseph S. nye March 1, 2008)

The time line perspective that will show if there has been an integration of communication strategy over time, the actor perspective will be discussed, if there has been an integral communication strategy among the different level of relevant actors that align denotative communication. The integration of communication means inside of the dimensions timeline meaning otherness, and policy on the one hand and the integration of these dimensions into each other. On the other hand it can help to point out the critical aspects of strategic organizational communication. (Martin, PhD 2010; P.16-18)

“Public Engagement “can facilitate the development of better policy, Enabling better informed, better quality and more sustainable decisions; Obtaining greater support and public acceptance, politicians and residents; Strengthening democratic institutions and reducing discrepancy; Building cooperative relationships, generating mutual understanding; Focusing attention on important issues; Obtaining valuable information about the public, Enhancing understanding of the public’s interests and priorities; Creating a positive foundation to resolve problems, make informed decisions and reach common goals; Increasing communication, transparency and accountability; Avoiding or minimizing adverse effects or unintended consequences of decisions; Addressing public concerns early in the process, thereby reducing likelihood for conflicts, Correcting misinformation. Aligning the project design with public priorities and planning; increasing the credibility of decisions and decision-makers. (Dr. Dragan Golubović 2008)

Understanding the damage that may occur if engagement activities are used inappropriately is an important consideration. Sometimes the prevailing public opinion will be misinformed on a particular topic or concern. It is essential that the public are provided with information which will allow them to make a more informed decision. Public engagement processes and practices should be guided by a commitment to values such as being accountable, transparent, respectful, inclusive and responsive to the needs and expectations of the residents. (Grote, 2012)

Public engagement or participation is intrinsically linked to the concept of governance. Governance has been defined as “the totality of interactions, in which public as well as private actors participate, aimed at solving societal problems or creating societal opportunities” Government-driven top-down creation of engagement opportunities. A public imagined as ignorant and hostile was the impetus for many of the science communication activities in the 1980s and 1990s, and though this transformed into more sophisticated ideas of engagement with multiple ‘publics’ for science and technology, such publics were often still imagined as ‘concerned’. It is facilitating the involvement of the public and can inform to improve public policy. Obtaining such involvement allows government to make decisions that are responsive to the needs and will of the residents of the province. Public engagement may consist of a wide array of activities that range from informing to the co-creation of policy. (Grote, 2012)

Effective public engagement ensures that the public are involved in the appropriate way at the correct time. Public engagement includes any efforts to involve the public in decision-making or problem solving efforts. While this sometimes simply includes information dissemination, it may also include consultation, deliberation or co-creation. The Public engagement principles are: Public engagement is simply as communication of science to a public audience. It ensures that the input of the public will play a role in the decision making process. It seeks to ensure that decisions are sustainable by making all participants aware of the various interests, the involvement of residents and stakeholders who may be affected by or interested in an issue or decision. It ensures that those taking part in the engagement process have an opportunity to determine how they will participate. It ensures that those involved possess the information required to meaningfully participate in the process. It ensures that participants are informed of how their contributions were considered and used or not used. Carol Porteous - 2018

Many governments have accepted that there is a need to do a better job of engaging the public in policy and decision-making. High quality engagement processes are a necessity to accomplish this task. Such engagement recognizes the value and needs of stakeholders and residents. It requires dedication, planning, and adequate resources in order to be effective. Recognizing, valuing and utilizing the immense knowledge possessed by the public through engagement will ultimately lead to better policies and decisions, reduced acrimony and conflict, enhanced civic participation and a strengthened democracy overall. (Carol Porteous - 2018)

Public relations (PR) is typically professionals work for any organization to establish and maintain relationships with an organization's target audience, the media, relevant trade media, and other opinion leaders, designing communications campaigns, writing news releases and other content for news, working with the press, arranging interviews for company spokespeople, writing speeches for company leaders, acting as an organization's spokesperson, preparing clients for press conferences, media interviews and speeches, writing website and social media content, managing company reputation, managing internal communications, and marketing activities like brand awareness and event management. (Betteke Van Ruler, 2018)

The aim of public relations is to inform the public, prospective customers, investors, partners, employees, and other stakeholders and ultimately persuade them to maintain a positive or favorable view about the organization, its leadership, products, or political decisions are the practice of deliberately managing the spread of information between an individual or an organization, government agency and the public. It includes an organization or individual gaining exposure to their audiences using topics of public interest. The purpose of this article is to answer the question in which terms strategic organizational communication can be analyzed. (Betteke van Ruler, 2018)

Council of Ministers is the name given to the supreme executive organ in some governments. The term is usually equivalent to the word "cabinet", Councils of Ministers are usually composed of those ministers who are responsible for a ministry, and they are usually lead by the President of the Council of Ministers, a term that is usually translated as "Prime Minister" The prime minister is chief of Executive the chairman of council of ministers and the commander-in-chief of the national armed force. He lead the council of ministers coordinates its activities and acts its representative. (Ethiopian constitution article 74 sub-article 3-4)

Council of Ministers comprises the prime minister's the Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers and other members as may be determined by law. Council of Ministers is responsible to the prime ministers. In the exercise of state function members of council of Ministers are collectively responsible for all decisions they make as body. (Ethiopian constitution article 72 sub-article 1-2)

The council of minister submits draft of public laws to the House of people Representatives on any matter falling within its competency, including draft of public laws and insures the implementations of those Laws and decisions adopted by house of people representatives. It shall enact regulation pursuant to power vested in it by the house of people of representatives and it shall ensure the observance of laws and order. (Ethiopian constitution article 77, P. 123)

1.1. Statement of the problem

The study was conducted to investigate on the following problems. When I served on the area of council ministers for 11 years I observed that when council leader or prime ministers turned buck the agenda again for public and stockholder discussions. Why Council of Ministers turned back some draft of public laws again for public discussion rather than adopting and why some public laws are turned back for amendments without implementation? Why discrepancies' are made on some public laws? Are there integrations of public relation departments with Law drafting departments in sector offices; especially, on draft of public laws? Is there good Strategic Government communicated with public concerning the draft of public laws? Why redundancies of amendments are made on some public laws in recent years of (2015-2019) G.C. in Ethiopia?

1.2. General objective

The general objective of this research is to investigate Strategic government communication and Public engagement in Ethiopia:- with specific focus on drafting public laws in council of ministers. The study investigates and discuss on the legal framework and the concept of public engagement in the current public law making in Ethiopia.

1.3. Specific objectives

1. To assess the strategic government communication on public law drafting.
2. To find out the gaps between strategic Government communication and Public on drafting public laws.
3. To find why discrepancies made on some public laws
4. To assess the causes of redundancy of public laws amendment.

1.4. Research Questions

These questioners are prepared for the purpose of conducting research for fulfillment under the title Strategic government communication and Public engagement in Ethiopia:- with specific focus on drafting public laws in council of ministers and some ministerial offices like: Urban development and constriction minister, Ministry of trade, Attorney General and Addis Ababa city administration Justice Office. The purpose and objective the research is to gather information to be used on the given title.

1. What are the challenges of public engagements on drafting regulation and proclamations?
2. Is there any alternative ways for public participations in law drafting what ways are possible?
3. What kinds of measures have to be taken for public participations laws drafting during and after?
4. Is there negligence of public and stakeholders participation during proclamation and regulation?

1.5. Significance of the study

The research was done to identify the gaps seen on Strategic government communication and Public engagement in Ethiopia:- with specific focus on drafting public laws in council of ministers. This analyses is why some proclamation and regulations are turned back again for discussion to their sector offices by the council of ministers and to check whether public relation practitioners in sector offices are cooperatively work with public law makers? The research will be benefits for the public relations parishioners who plan for implementing public engagements, the study can serve to reduce the discrepancies made on some public laws and help as a base line for further studies in public laws.

Strategic government communication and Public engagement is a fundamental element in drafting public law process for Ethiopia. Each ministerial and sect-oral office has to engage with publication and discuss with people during and after the laws has been drafted. The discussion has ahead with collaboration of law drafting department and public relation departments in ministerial offices.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study involves on the case study of strategic government communication and public engagement in Ethiopia: the case of drafting public laws in the Council of Ministers which found in Addis Ababa city administration with limits in the years of 2015-2018 G.C. The selected Ministerial offices are: Urban development and construction minister, Trade minister, revenue minister, general attorney, and Addis Ababa city administration justice offices. Those sect oral offices are selected for conducting questionnaires randomly.

1.7. Definition of key terms

The terms "citizen", & "public"; and "Engagement", "Involvement", & "participation" are often used interchangeably. It is a two-way process, involving interaction and listening with the goal of generating mutual benefit. While both are generally used to indicate a process through which citizens have a voice in public policy decisions.

Mize reveals that the term "citizen participation" and its relationship to public decision-making have evolved with general consensus regarding either its meaning or its consequences. Complete tasks through the maintenance of policy, procedures, or regulations that support daily and continuous operations; Helps us to accomplish tasks relating to specific roles and responsibilities of services and sales, production.(V. Mize, 1986) Public participation includes the public, with public being used in as pluralistic sense. Public participation is through the normative lens, in which typologies are created to show the amount of influence people, can have on the decision-making process. Public participation is "the practice of involving members of the public in the agenda-setting, decision-making, and policy forming activities of organizations/ institutions responsible for policy development".

Co-Create: is working directly with stakeholders in the active development of alternatives and the identification of preferred solutions. It is a management initiative, or form of economic strategy, that brings different parties together (for instance, a company and a group of customers), in order to jointly produce a mutually valued outcome. It is the 'joint creation of value by the company and the customer' (Prahalad & Ramaswamy, 2004, p. 8).

In the governmental context is the company the government and are the customers the citizens. This kind of participation belongs to the degree of citizen power of the participation ladder, because with citizen sourcing citizens are performing as policy makers and can make decisions. Citizen sourcing does not fit in only one of the policy process phases, because with this form of participation people are involved from the beginning of the policy process and go through the whole process of policy making in collaboration with the government. It is a difficult process for policy makers in governmental bodies. According to the policy makers, citizens can give advice about new ideas. It is important to structure the policy process and to implement co-creation with some rules (Ertinger & Leighninger, 2015). In this way policy, makers have to deal with the participation process and can experience all the advantages.

Finally the advantage is that the co-creation process could be seen as a control mechanism. Citizens can control the governmental bodies and this enhances their integrity (Pedersen & Johansson, 2014).

Disadvantages could be that people become fatigued if they are increasingly asked to participate and that they perceive little reward and capacity to influence the process (Burton, & Slater, 2004). Strategic communication: this is the higher-level concerns behind communicative efforts by organizations to advance organizational mission. Strategic communication is only about the integration of external communication fields. It is, therefore, inherently multidisciplinary as work in this area draws on literature from a wide array of other subfields, including public relations, marketing, advertising, and management. (Hallahan et al. (2007)

Strategic communication is seen as strategic when it integrates all those communications that are associated with organizational goals and strategies. For some, strategic communication is focused on presenting and promoting goals and strategies; for others, it is also focused on driving its development. In other words, for some, strategy precedes strategic communication; for others, strategic communication also constitutes strategy. Surprisingly, there is not much debate over these differences. This might be because of the relative absence of a view of communication as a pillar on which strategic communication rests. Strategic communication is always a matter of influence, and that it is permissible to influence your public as long as it is not manipulation. (Zerfass 2015)

Organizational communication: This how organizations represent, present, and constitute their organizational communication, values and goals that characterize the organization and its members as the sending and receiving of messages among interrelated individuals within a particular environment or setting to achieve individual and common goals. (A. Deetz in 1997)

Chapter Two

2. Reviews of related Literature

The main purpose of carrying out literature review is to gather information related to research topic. The literature reviews chapter has different sub-section designed to overview instances of prior published literatures on the area of strategic government communication and public engagements theories and models.

2.1. The public laws making process

As Ethiopian context, ministerial offices are drafting public laws like: proclamations and regulations then send to council of ministers for final approval. After the council minister's discussed on the drafts of public laws (proclamations) then sent to parliaments for final approval. If the drafted public laws were regulation here, it is adopted or amended for the final; if the drafted were proclamation, it will be sent to parliament for final approval. Here; the gaps seen is "when ministerial offices are sending the draft of laws to council of ministers without public discussion "after the public laws amended then immediately the discrepancies made on some public laws and turned back again for amendment this made the wastages' of crucial time of the ministers. It is clear that public engagement or participation plays a central role in drafting of public laws. This is functions of the government whether at the National or state level. So; Public engagement or participation has to ahead with collaboration of law drafting department and public relation departments in Ministerial offices. (1987 of Ethiopian constitution)

The council of Minister's ensures the implementation of laws and decision adopted by the house of people representatives, whereas constitution article 77 sub article 13 says it shall enact regulations pursuant to powers vested in it by the house of peoples of representatives". Surely, concept of public engagement or participation in public law drafting process was mostly ignored now a day, but, the concept has to be experienced through scientific system. (Ethiopian constitution article 77 sub articles 1)

2.2. Theories of government strategic communication

It is necessary to consider theoretical approaches to the research; therefore, the study had depended on the following theoretical frameworks. Theories of government strategic communication examine how organizations use communication purposefully to fulfill their mission. The purpose of communication is essential to the concept

of strategic communication, we should consider communication as the pillar on which the field rest. A new lens through which to view communication is deepen on knowledge of strategic communication; also significantly improve the alignment of strategic communication with the demands of today's strategy development process .(Holtzhausen & Zerfass, 2015)

“The strategic communication is consistent with the organizational mission, vision and values. It helps to move and enhancing the organization's mission forward in a purposeful ways. This is said to be strategic communication. The only communication that has intention to advance an organization's mission can be defined as “strategic” It is increasingly recognized as a developing the field within communication. Retrieved 23rd March 2017)

It explores the capacity of all organizations not only corporations, but also engaging in purposeful communication. He proposed that all these forms could be called “strategic communication.” Communication is a process of expression, interaction, and influence, in which the behavior of humans or other complex organisms expresses psychological mechanisms, states, and traits and, through interaction with the similar expressions of other individuals, produces a range of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral effects.” (Hallahan, 2004)

Communication is much more than a conveyer belt on which messages are sent back and arriving at the other end in the same form as the message was sent. Strategic communication is the purposeful use of communication by an entity to engage in conversations of strategic significance to its goals. Entity includes all kind of organizations (e.g., corporations, governments, or nonprofits), as well as social movements and known individuals in the public sphere. Communication can play a distinctive role for the formulation, revision, presentation, execution, implementation, and operationalization of strategies. Strategic communication as a discipline takes the perspective of the focal organization/entity and its calculus to achieve specific goals by means of communication under conditions of limited resources and uncertainty. (Barnlund, January 6, 2018)

2.3. **Theory of public engagement:**

Public engagement is about relationships between these actors, making it important to consider that each group begins from a different set of motivations and perspectives. The vision includes change in collective action, policy, research agendas, culture, and workforce. This is the biggest of the big picture; these are aspiration goals that

represent the very long-term purpose and potential for aggregate change due to public engagement. Mutual impacts are fundamental to public engagement; the participants represented in the model include scientists, publics, and practitioners.

Public engagement activities involves between three types of actors 1, Informal 2, informal 3, one-on-one interactions in daily life between scientists and publics. Primarily neglected in the literature, this category represents are most frequently experienced and least studied type of engagement. (Change for public Engagements 2016-09-15-pestheories)

This framework delineates several critical pathways for public engagement activities, each of which provides a unique set of opportunities, strengths, and constraints. Deliberative - usually tied to policy and directly addressing issues at the intersection of society; outcomes directly tied to policy action are most common. Dialogue-somewhat more process-based, with the act of interaction driving its outcomes tend toward more personal-level changes in interest, affect, or knowledge. Knowledge Production-emphasis on the process of science; outcomes relate to building skills in publics and bringing non-expert perspectives to research; University-Led Cooperative-focuses on professional communities

Crowd law frame work for institutional public engagements in lawmaking: The legal framework designed to institutionalize diverse yet manageable participation opportunities at every stage of lawmaking while ensuring that such participation is relevant and useful. This new model draft shifts the emphasis from dictating and defining participation mechanisms a priori to creating the enabling conditions to catalyze participation. By institutionalizing *the* power to create, study, and evolve participation mechanisms.

1. **Establishing open assemble:** the Open Assembly Lab shall have the mandate and ability to pilot new and innovative modes of public engagement in lawmaking. The Lab shall comprise an appointed staff with expertise in the lawmaking practices of the Assembly, new technology, and its uses for public participation.
2. **Authority to Bind the Legislature:** The procedures will be subject to public consultation and consultation with the Assembly's staff and elected members in order that the Assembly implements the engagement practices developed by the Lab during the pilot period.
3. **Declare public participations as a right:** Participation should promote processes whose design and implementation foster co-responsibility with the public and recognize that every member of the Spanish public has something to contribute. (Beth Simone Novack 2018)

2.4. Theory of public participation

The theory of participation is headed as individual and collective, as involving bottom-up and top-down processes between private economy, civil society and government. It emerged during the time of the Greek City-States, where it was believed that every 'citizen' should be allowed to participate in decision-making. With the recent revival of public participation, there have been many shifts in understanding of the concept of participation. (Sherry Arnstein, 1969) Participation as the redistribution of power that enables the 'have-not' citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. Thus, participation becomes a strategy by which the 'have-not's join in determining how information is shared, goals and policies are set, tax resources are allocated, programs are operated, and benefits such as contracts and patronage are parceled out. (Moser, 1989:81)

2.5. Theory of Communication:

Different approaches to communication, of which the first one is seen as purely pre-scientific and the second as a purely technical, non-communication approach.

1. One way uncontrolled: mere expression of ideas/messages.
2. One way controlled: transmission of messages to target groups,
3. Two way asymmetric: persuasion of audiences in a predetermined way,
4. Two way symmetric: consensus-building with publics,
5. Evolutionary: diachronic creation of meanings of involved actors.

Public relations in a normative ways as the social co social conscience of an organization that is able to contribute to the mutual understanding among groups and institutions, and brings harmony to private and public policies. Public relations should abandon "the transmission model of communication, that is, principles rooted in persuasion and advocacy rather than principles based on social involvement and participation.

The public relations practitioner's role as a communicator, and more specifically as a communication facilitator, should be his or her highest calling this communication role is rooted in communication theory for consensus-building with Communication models.

One-way models are always asymmetric, since the sender is only concerned with the transmission of his message and do not take the receiver into account:-

1st“it is a model of one-way influence: The communication does something to the audience, while to the communicator is generally attributed considerable latitude and power to do what the pleases to the audience”.

2nd “the scientific model of communication as a transactional process: in which two parties each expect to give and take from the exchange approximately equitable values” Although this scientific model allows for influencing; this does not follow a linear causal model.

3, Transmission model view is the one-way communication can be called a persuasion model. The one-way transmission view is concerned with the transfer of a message in order to influence the addressee without emphasis on altering feelings and emotions, while the one-way persuasion view is about changing the addressee’s behavior. This model focuses on the transmission of denotative meaning, while the persuasion model emphasizes the one-way synchronization of connotative meaning, held by the audience. (Van ruler 2004)

2.6. **Model of public relations**

In press agent/publicity model communications professionals use persuasion to shape the thoughts and opinions of key audiences and it is a one-way form of communication. In public information model moves away from the manipulative tactics used in the press agent model and presents more accurate information. In the two-way asymmetrical model two-way asymmetrical mode presents a more scientifically persuasive way of communicating with key audiences. Still, persuasive communication is used in this model to benefit the organization more so than audiences; therefore, it is considered asymmetrical or imbalanced.

Finally the two-way symmetrical model argues that the public relations practitioner should serve as a liaison between the organization and key publics, rather than as a persuader. Here, practitioners are negotiators and use communication to ensure that all involved parties benefit, not just the organization that employs them. The term “symmetrical” is used because the model attempts to create a mutually beneficial situation. The two-way symmetrical model is deemed the most ethical model, one that professionals should aspire to use in their everyday tactics and strategies (Simpson, 2014).

That, while research shows that the scientific model is by far the more adequate of the two, it is the social model that is dominant in practice, which is model of one-way influence, is equivalent to asymmetrical models, including the two-way asymmetrical one. While the two-way symmetrical model reflects scientific model; Bauer, however, talks about one-way influence in his social model, because of the presumed linear causality. Communication which is limited to expression is, of course, a kind of one-way model, but without any concern for the destination of what is expressed. He describes as the social model, is “held by the general public, and by social scientists when they talk about advertising, and somebody else’s propaganda is one of the exploitation of man by man. It is questionable whether we can use the concept of “two-way” to describe the social model, as the receiver is seen as object who is only able to receive or, possibly, to answer the sender’s questions. The receiver is not seen as a full participant in the two-way process, and the same is true of Grunig’s two-way asymmetrical model. That is why I prefer to describe two-way asymmetrical model as “controlled one-way” communication. (Jack Bauer December 2018)

In linguistic terms “dialogue” is not the same as discussion trying to convince each other of the “best idea” is a discussion and dialogue. This idea of dialogue fits the diachronic view of communication, as stipulating that communication is an ongoing process of learning, in which meanings develop through developing cognitions, feelings. The view sees communication as an ongoing rather emotional process of co-creating of connotative; meanings, while the second view sees communication as the rather rational co-creation of a new denotative; meaning, which is normally called consensus-building. The above analysis of differences in communication theory reveals at least two dimensions of the communication model, namely the degree of involvement of “the other” in the communication process and the view of meaning. The three positions regarding involvement: communication as emission, as controlled one-way process and as two-way process. Two positions, denotative and connotative, have been identified with regard to meaning.

Table 2.9.1, Van Ruler, 2004, Public Relations Review

	Focus on denotative meaning,	information as 'objective'
Communication as an undirected emission process "magic bullet"	Communication as an expression of information to all concerned	Communication as contact with others who actively present themselves for this purpose
Communication as a controlled one-way process "linear causality"	Communication as transmission of meaning to target groups	Communication as a one-way synchronization of meaning in target groups
Communication as a two-way process "interaction"	Communication as consensus building with publics	Communication as diachronic co-creation of meanings with publics

A model of communication offers a convenient way to think about it by providing a graphical checklist of its various elements. In transactional model information is sent and received simultaneously through a noisy channel, and further considers a frame of reference or experience each person brings to the interaction. The accepted first model of communication is speaker-Speech-Audience in which the basic function of communication was to persuade the other party. The transactional model of communication views communication as an intricate process that evolves from participants joining into a relationship that is more than the sum of its parts. (Daniel Chandler, 1994)

2.7. Public Relations in Government Organizations

The need for public relations service interventions in government is required to achieve the organizational goals. Organizations aim at acquiring legitimacy for their activities. These may summarize into the following: To support the structure and strategic mission, vision and goals of the organization; To prepare to respond to the increasing problem faced by the organization both internally and externally and To help build a desirable image of the organization by suitable PR strategies and actions. Therefore it needs to be willing to participate in dialogue

with stakeholders and be held accountable for the decision they would make.
December, 2017 Addis Ababa University)

(Shameless Mulatus`,

2.8. Theoretical frame work

The study was conducted to investigate the following problems. Overviews of public relation, strategic Government communication frame, and the drafting of public laws process and how public engagement or participation ahead was assessed; Mixed research methodology had applied in order to analyzes the collected data through questionnaires, focus group discussion, observation and document based evidence in recent years of (2015-2019) G.C. in Ethiopia

“The research had conducted to investigate such kind of listed problems seen on strategic communication gaps which make the wastages of crucial time of nominated ministers scientific solutions is searched for it” especially on “Strategic government communication and Public engagement or participations in Ethiopia. Thus; scientific strategic Communication Bridge has to make between public and government sectors especially; on public laws before it had been sent to the council of ministers for approval, amendment and adoption.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research methodology

Research methodology is the systematic procedures and techniques and the case stands for how and by what means certain study should be conducted. The researcher used mixed methods. Data sources are the core idea discussed in the study. The natures of data desired research methodology are highly interdependent. For this study the primary sources of data collection are Questionnaires and focus group discussions.

Secondary source of data collection is document analysis which is referring to Federal Negarit gazette and unpublished organizational reports. To site directions for the gap seen on public engagements or participations and strategic governments' communications during drafting public laws; a particular problem had been taken into consideration when the data collected was conducted. (Punch, Keith, 2000)

3.1. Research design

This research attempts to show strategic government communication and public engagement or participation on process of drafting public laws". The public relation practitioners in sector offices have to on the communication to bridge with public or stockholders especially on the proposal of draft public laws. Thus the research had extract the gap seen on bridging government communications and the ignorance of public participation on draft of public laws like draft of proclamations and Regulations.

The research design contain: qualitative and quantitative research methods which resides in the middle of the continuum, because; it incorporates elements of both research method approaches. This enables the researcher to develop the actual experience and helps to analyze the data relevant to the subject. (Creswell 2014)

3.2. Mixed research methods

Mixed research method is an approach to enquiry that combines or associate both qualitative and quantitative forms. This method approach is better than either method alone because; it provides not only more information but also better quality information. It involves philosophical assumptions that use qualitative and quantitative

approaches in a study. It integrates the two methods for gaining better insight into a social phenomenon. Here, researcher plans to use both quantitative and qualitative approaches. (Baker 2010)

There are some Advantages for mixed research methods; summarized advantage and disadvantage of mixed research methods approach as follow: The ability to choose from among all quantitative and qualitative tools in order to perform a comprehensive study of research problem, the ability to answer more in-depth research questions and the ability to combine both inductive and deductive reasoning. (Creswell and Plano Clark 2007)

Early thoughts about the value of multiple methods—called mixed methods—resided in the idea that all methods had bias and weaknesses, and the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data neutralized the weaknesses of each form of data. Triangulating data sources—a means for seeking convergence across qualitative and quantitative methods—was born. By the early 1990s, mixed methods turned toward the systematic convergence of quantitative and qualitative databases, and the idea of integration in different types of research designs emerged. John W. Creswell, 2014

3.2.1. Quantitative methods of data collection

This is a kind of numerical research approaches involve the generation of data which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a form rigid fashion. The main purpose of employing these methods are: It enables to generalization through identifying attribute of large population from the sample. Data collection techniques are rapid “less time” and “less cost” economically effective. Purpose survey is enables to include relatively large size of participants in data collections process cross-sectional once a time and the final purpose of survey design self-administered questionnaires. (Kothari, 2004, and Creswell 2009)

3.2.2. Qualitative methods of data collection

Qualitative research methods approach is exploring and understanding the meaning individual in group of people to ascribe problems. Qualitative data are not numerical and usually subjected to statistical method of analysis. The process of qualitative research involves in emerging questions and procedures during data collection from participants and the researcher makes an interpretation of the meaning of the data. (Creswell, 2009) In my thesis project plan qualitative was aim at gathering information based on actual facts related to public engagement in

drafting laws. Interview guide will look for the exact meaning or clarifications of answers to questionnaires in government organization and sector office.

3.3. Design of Survey questionnaires

Design of survey questionnaires are developed by the researcher, He endeavors with the major intent to fulfill the stated objectives of the research and to answer the research questions. The prepared questionnaires contain all techniques of data collection in which each person were asked to respond pretested questionnaires.

Generally, long questionnaires get less response than short questionnaires. In this respect, content and quality rather length are more important. Brief and yet clear and concise questions with a clear aim will enable to get data needed. The questions must be clear and unambiguous: the goal is to eliminate the chance that questions will raise different meaning to different people leading to answers that of no significance and use to the research aims and objectives. The questions asked must meet objectives”

3.4. Source of data

The study conducted from Public law drafting practitioners in Office of the Prime minister, Trade minister public relation practitioners and law drafting practitioner, urban development and construction minister public relation practitioners and law drafting practitioners, General Attorney laws drafting practitioners & public relations and Addis Ababa City Administration Justice office public relation practitioners & law drafting practitioners, few number from Publics.

3.5. Stratified Sampling techniques

The researcher adopted stratified sampling techniques. This is a type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups. The strata are formed based on some common characteristics and then dividing the population. Basically the strata start with public relation practitioners, law drafting practitioners and from elite wereda council members. The researchers select the sample proportionally. This is due to the fact that selecting subjects of the study is very crucial and helps researcher to answer the research questions and to meet the

goal for research. It is used to select interviewees and focus group discussion from government organization offices and sub-sectors offices. Bhesh Raj Devkota 2019

3.5.1. Advantages stratified sampling techniques

In stratified sampling the researchers may capture key population characteristics to ensure a high degree of representativeness of all the strata or layers in the population

3.5.2. Disadvantages stratified sampling techniques

The disadvantage of stratified random sampling is that several conditions must be used properly. Stratified random sampling cannot be used in every study. Though researcher must identify every member of a population and classify into subpopulation. As a result, it is disadvantageous when researcher can't confidently classify every member of the population into subgroup. Bhesh Raj Devkota 2019

3.6. Data Collection Tools

In this research the data collection tools that I had used were primarily questionnaires, focused group discussions and as secondary, document analysis and observations are applied. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches had applied to answer a broader and more complete range of research questionnaires; because the researcher is not confined to a single method or approach and can provide stronger evidence for a conclusion. The methods would minimize bias and strengthen the findings of the study. The tools enabled the researcher to get reach data both from the public relations practitioner and public law makers. (British dental journal Volume 204, no 6, March, 22, 2008)

3.7. Data collections and sampling

The study is concerned with the strategic government communication and public engagements or participations'. Based on relevant literature review as a frame of reference about strategic government communication and public engagements, the selected data have been stratified and analyzed. Data were collected from distributed questionnaires, focus group discussion and Document analysis on Federal Negarit Gazette. The population taken for sampling is based on the purpose of the research topic. The researcher used stratified random sampling; it

means that select a limited number of elements from large group of elements (population) for sampling, I want to make sure that the samples taken correctly represent the population. How much my analysis of the limited dataset agrees with the characteristics of the population and it depends largely on the method of sampling used. One way of my selection samples from the population is by dividing population into public relation practitioners, law drafting practitioners and elite people from weredas council members. The strata consisting up of elements with some similar characteristics and then choosing such number of samples from each of them so as to proportional to the size of the stratum which focused on selected ministerial offices law drafting practitioners and PR public relation practitioners. Bhesh Raj Devkota 2019

3.8. Questionnaires

Questionnaires: is a research instrument that consist a set of questioners or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. In this study questionnaires can be classified as both, qualitative and quantitative method depending on the nature of questions. Specifically, answers obtained through closed-ended questions with multiple choice answer options are analyzed using quantitative methods and they may involve Table chart and percentages. Answers obtained to open-ended questionnaire are analyzed using quantitative methods and they involve discussions and critical analyses of numbers and calculations. (E-book of John Duduskiy 2018)

Open questions may produce unexpected results, which can make the research more original and valuable. However, it is difficult to analyze the results of the findings when the data is obtained through the questionnaire with open questions. Anyway; I decide to collect through a closed-ended and open-ended or combination questionnaire. Then I grasped all similar answers together for my analysis. (E-book of John Duduskiy 2018)

In open ended questions respondents use by writing their own words to answer a question, whereas in closed questions are categorized in to five terms; Like: (strongly agree, agree, Not sure, Disagree, and strongly disagree). Also, it need to think about whether the questionnaire is to be self-administered, that is, the respondent fill it in on his own, away from the researcher, or whether it is to be interviewer administered. It is also important to think about the analysis of the questionnaire at this stage as this could impudence its design.

Table 3.8.1 description about questionnaire

Open questions	Clouse ended questions
Tend to be slower to administer.	Tend to be quicker to administer
Can be harder to record responses	Often easier and quicker for the researcher to record responses
May be difficult to code, especially if multiple answers are given	Tend to be easy to code
Do not stile response	Respondents can only answer in a pre-defined way
Enable respondents to raise new issues	Respondents can only answer in a pre-defined way.
Enable respondents to raise new issues.	New issues cannot be raised
Respondents tend to feel that they have been able to speak their mind	Respondents can only answer in a way which may not match their actual opinion and may, therefore, become frustrated

(Dr. Catherine Dawson, 2002; E-Book)

3.9. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is a research strategy for understanding audience attitudes and behavior. Suggesting this by saying, “focus group interviews or discussions held. In FGD – 1 participants are 7 In the first group 7 (Seven) interviewers are participated from federal democratic republic of council of minister’s or from offices of Prime minister’s; and FDG-2 participants are 6 interviewed. Second group contains 6 (Six) discussion held with participated from office of general attorney Public relations department practitioners and laws drafting practitioners. Using FGD the researcher collected data’s through recording and verify those data’s and translated from Amharic language to English. Focus group interview offers a methodological response to those problems which researchers face in conducting individual interviews. (Lindl of 1995) unlike interviews conducted with individual interviewee focus groups create settings in which diverse perceptions and ideas on particular topics can surface. A focus group is where a number of people are asked to come together in order to discuss a certain issue

for the purpose of research. They are popular within the fields of political research and educational research. The focus group is facilitated by a moderator who asks questions, probes for more detail, makes sure the discussion does not digress and tries to ensure that everyone has an input and that no one person dominates the discussion. Therefore, the (SGC) communicator who are working in organizations specifically on PR & communicator and law drafter practitioners were the target of the researcher for focus group discussion. Those focus groups are helped to get wider reflections for the practice of law drafting process and public engagements or participations'. (Creswell, 2014)

3.10. Ethical Consideration:

Ethics in research refers to the norms of conduct that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. In this study participants had been voluntary and advised to have a right to withdraw at any time with consent form. Permission had obtained from the leaders of the various offices as well as individual respondents. There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research.

1. Norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error.
2. since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, mutual respect, and fairness
3. many of the ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public
4. Ethical norms in research also help to build public support for research. Finally, many of the norms of research promote a variety of other important moral and social values, such as social responsibility, human rights. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws.
5. Concerning to ethical consideration, participants were fully informed regarding the objectives of the study, while they were reassured that their answers were treated as confidential and used only for academic purposes and only for particular research. However, qualitative research is not allowing the

measurement of the examined problems and in some cases participants may refused to speak against their organizations. (David B. Resnik 2015)

3.11. Data analysis Method

Data analysis and data interpretation involves for analysis moving deeper into understanding, the data and makes larger meaning for it. As the methods of data collection the data obtained within qualitative and quantitative methods and has been analyzed accordingly. Stratified-Sampling frame is divided into subsections comprising groups that are relatively homogeneous with respect to one or more characteristics and a random sample from each stratum is selected. Basically content analysis methods had been done and it tried to identify the response of questionnaires. This is converting raw data's to meaning full and concrete realities. This is by screening response as per the research criteria. This is done on separating respondent's questionnaire into three categories; PR, public Laws drafters and public.

The primary data is taken from questioners then coded and categorized before analyzed. Then focused group discussion is recorded and transcribed. The primary sources have higher credibility and secondary sources also have their own help in conducting a research.

Secondary data is collected from Documents like: federal Negarit Gazette, books, organization strategic plans, internet, website, reports, and other unpublished papers are used to secure secondary data for this research. The data analysis was done.

3.12. Organization of the Study

This study will have five chapters. The first chapter would be introductory, Statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Research questions, Significance of the study and Scope of the study. Second chapter contains methodology, Research design; research methods, research instruments, Interview methods, case study and techniques, Sample techniques and size, Data collection tools and data analysis methods. The third chapter contains literature related issues, Theoretical related issue, Strategic Communications Models, Definitions of the terms, Chapter four contains Data presentation, analysis, some information's and background of the organizations and chapter five contains general Conclusion, Recommendations, action plans, references and appendixes.

3.13. Design of Survey questionnaires

Design of survey questionnaires are developed by the researcher, He endeavors with the major intent to fulfill the stated objectives of the research and to answer the research questions. The prepared questionnaires contain all techniques of data collection in which each person will be asked to respond pretested questionnaires.

Generally, long questionnaires get less response than short questionnaires. In this respect, content and quality rather length are more important. Brief and yet clear and concise questions with a clear aim will enable to get data needed. The questions must be clear and unambiguous: the goal is to eliminate the chance that questions will raise different meaning to different people leading to answers that of no significance and use to the research aims and objectives. The questions asked must meet objectives”

3.13.1. Participants of Interviewees (Focused group discussion)

1. From Office of the Prime Minister Public law drafting practitioners 7(seven= 2 femal and 5 male)
2. From office of General attorney public relation practitioners and law drafting practitioners, 6 (six=1 female and 5 male)

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter contains different sub sections. Data analysis and presentation section depends on the responses from questionnaires, Focused group discussions and Document analysis. First it tried to provide demographic characteristics of the respondents. Second it explains and presents questionnaires that are prepared in the form of Clouse ended questionnaires. This had been prepared in the form of table which is simple to give answer and open ended questionnaires are prepared to write their opinion as they like it.

The next questionnaires are prepared for focused group discussions with Lawyer (FGD-1) and with public relations practitioners (FGD-2) each respondent could select the questions from the given alternatives and give his/her suggestions. The respondents were selected from ministerial offices; that are from General attorney sector office and from Office of prime ministers public law drafting practitioners. The discussion is transcribed in Amharic and translated in to English.

Total numbers of participant in responding questionnaires are:	Male 148
	Female 72
	<u>= 220</u>

From those selected ministerial offices the questions are distributed for each 5 department: for public relation practitioners and for Public laws drafter practitioners from all sectors. Those respondents are Public laws drafting practitioners from all selected five sectors, Public relations practitioners from five selected sector offices and the rest are from Wereda/District council members had gave the responses on a given questionnaires.

Table 4.1 Demographic Background of Respondent on Public law drafting practitioners:

Gender	Public law drafting practitioners			
		Frequency	Percent	
Male	36	90		
Female	4	10		
Total	40	100		
Age		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative %
	20-29	6	15	15
	30-39	24	60	75
	40-49	10	25	-
	50<	-	-	-
	Total	40	100.0	-
Education	Diploma	1	2.5	2.5
	Degree	27	67.5	70
	Masters	12	30	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0
Profession	Lawyer	39	97.5	97.5
	Other (Occupation)	1	2.5	2.5
	Total	40	100.0	100.0
Experience	1-5	3	7.5	7.5
	6-10	18	52.5	85
	11-15	10	25	80
	16<	6	15	15
	Total	40	100.0	100.0
Position	Manager	1	6	15
	Team leader	3	3	22.5
	Expert (occupation)	3	31	77.5
	Total		40	100.0

This 1st table describes that the Characteristics of respondents of questioners and it helps to explain about their background: like Gender, Male or Female. Age: categories. Educational background: Like Diploma, BA Degree/MSC Degree, and Master Degree. The next is their professional background: Like Lawyer, Public relation and other professions. Work experience: according to their durations in working areas. At the last it indicates their work status: like Manager, Team leader and other Experts.

The educational background of samples is taken to be at least having first degree and at least 10 (ten) years experience associated with Law drafting practitioners and more than 6 (six) years experience in PR public relation practitioners. The selection was done based on the purpose of the study. It is useful to consider the full range of possibilities for data collection in any study and to organize these approaches by their degree of predetermined nature, their use of closed- ended versus open-ended questioning. Creswell (2003)

According to their age the highest part of respondents are between 30-40 this indicates that they are matured enough for drafting for Public laws, and this takes (60)75% it shows highest percentage of agers. The rests are more than the mentioned percentages and less than the cited percentages.

As it is revealed on table above the respondent educational background shows that the highest (67)70% covers BA degree this means most of them are mature. Diploma holder is the only 1 person which covers in percentage of (1)2.5% beside this, when we see MA or Masters Degree holders it covers (12) 30% as data shows.

The professional background respondent are seen in the table, and it indicates that (39) 97% of them are lawyers. The only percent (1) 2.5% is with other professional background.

Generally for the given drafting public laws their professional totally enough we can say. When we see respondents experience their coverage's are (52.5) 85% it shows that they is the coverage's of the highest numbers of respondents are well experienced. Whereas rest (3) 7.5% are less experienced and (10)80% of those respondents have higher level of experience which is more than ten and more years of experienced. So, those are expected to prepare qualified draft of public laws. The positions of respondent for questioner are seen in table below and it indicates that the coverage of experts are (31)77.5%, Team leader covers (3)22.5% and Manager Covers (6)15%. These imply that many of them are experienced and good in expertise.

Part one of Analysis Public law drafting process with Clouse ended Questionnaire:

1. There are redundancies of Public law amendments and this made wastage of crucial time.

Table 4.1.1 Descriptions of questionnaires

Redundantly amending Public Laws waste time and this happens due to less undemanding	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	11	27.5
Not sure	4	37.5
Valid Agree	19	85.0
Strongly Agree	6	100.0
Total	40	

According to the table below presents when public make disagreements on some public laws it going to be amended this is made due to less consensus on that public laws. The highest percentages of respondents are confirmed that they are agreeing on given questioners. The redundancies of respondents are (19)85% are agreeing on questioners and (4)37% are Not sure for a given questioner. From the total respondents (11)27% disagree on the given questions but (6)15% of them are strongly agree and comparatively when we see the table descriptions the highest number of respondents are agreed on given questioners.

2. Discrepancies are made on some public laws come from less understanding about public laws.

Table 4.1.2 Descriptions of questionnaires

Due to less understand on public laws disagreement happen	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	5.0
Disagree	3	12.5
Valid Not sure	9	35.0
Agree	20	85.0
Strongly Agree	6	15.0
Total	40	

As stated on likert scale table bellows strongly disagree takes only (2)5% of from those respondents, at the same time when we see frequencies of Disagree it takes (3)7.5% in percentages. The description shows that there is less disagreement are there on a given questioners. When we see comparatively with that of agree it takes or coves

(20)85% whereas strongly agree takes (6)15%. These shows that the highest percentages of respondents are agreed on given questions; the rest of (9)35% are not sure to answerer the given questions.

3. You did not engaged or participate public to make consensus on draft of public laws Table 4.1.3.

Descriptions of questionnaires

Lawyers do not engage public to make consensus on draft of laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	strongly Disagree	3	7.5
	Disagree	8	27.5
	Not sure	5	40.0
	Agree	14	75.0
	Strongly Agree	10	25.0
	Total	40	

As indicated on the table above Lawyers could not create consensus on draft of public laws those respondents are asked whether they agree or not. Thus those respondents who are strongly disagree shown in frequency (3)7.5% at the same time who say disagree frequencies shows are (8)27% and who says Not sure takes (5)40% it means that they don't give positive answers. Many respondents have take high redundancies shown in the table are (14)75% this means the highest point is here seen. Public law drafters did not aware people on draft of laws. The respondents who are strongly agreeing takes in redundancies and percentages takes (10)25% the response support each other.

4. Sometimes Users of public laws reject the adopted laws and these made wastages of time and economy disaster. Table 4.1.4. Descriptions of questionnaires

The rejections of adopted public laws made wastages of time & economy		Frequency	Percent
Valid	strongly Disagree	5	12.5
	Not sure	11	40.0
	Agree	17	82.5
	Strongly Agree	7	17.0
	Total	40	

As indicated in the table above respondent who strongly disagree takes (5)12% but some of them are ton sure about the given questions this take (11)40%. Many of them are agree and this takes (17)82% with strongly agree

(7)17% thus, the highest number of respondent take the highest percentages it means that rejecting public laws made high disaster of time and economy.

5. Council of ministers turned back the draft of laws for public and stakeholders for discussion on draft of public laws.

Table 4.1.5 Descriptions of questionnaires

Council of ministers turned back the draft of laws for public discussion		Frequency	Percent
Valid	strongly Disagree	3	7.5
	Disagree	1	10.0
	not sure	8	30.0
	Agree	19	77.5
	strongly Agree	9	22.5
	Total	40	

As indicated on the table above respondents who are saying strongly disagree occupies (3)7.5% near to that who are saying Disagree are (1)10% whereas who are not sure covers (8)30%. But on the opposite side when we see those respondents on Agree parts in percentage they take (19)77% beside these strongly agree covers in percentage (9)22.5% these part is very high respondents of agreed upon the turned back of public laws for discussion. This shows that without public discussions the draft of laws is coming to the council of minister. So, there is a gap seen on public engagements or participations.

6. There has to be integration plan with public law drafting departments, Public relation/communication departments to aware public on draft of public laws

Table 4.1.6 Descriptions of questionnaires

Integrated plan with public relations, law making and public has to be there during and after draft of laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disagree	5	12.5
	not sure	4	22.5
	Agree	24	82.5
	strongly agree	7	117.5
	Total	40	

The coverage frequencies of respondents for disagreements shows (5)12.5% and For Note sure are (4)10% these are the very low percentages of frequencies for respondents for the given questions. Whereas frequencies of Agree shown on the table are (24)82% these coverage of respondent are the higher mark for agreeing for the given questions. The same things for strongly agree for respondents are (7)17.5% these coverage's are the support for agreeing on a given question. So, there has to be integrated plans for public relations Law drafting departments and with public wing for giving aberrances on a given public laws.

7. Engaging or participating public is valuable during drafting public laws and after its adoption or amendment: Table 4.1.7. Descriptions of questionnaires

participating Public have great values during drafting and after the laws adoption/amendments		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disagree	3	7.5
	not sure	3	15.0
	Agree	17	57.5
	strongly Agree	17	57.5
	Total	40	

As indicated on table above the frequencies of disagreements takes (3)7.5% and Not sure takes (3)15.0% these shows that the very low percentages. On the other hand those respondents who are saying Agree take frequencies of (17)57.5% with strongly agree frequencies of (17)57.5% percentages take higher marks for agreeing. This means that public engagements or participations have a great value in reducing discrepancies/disagreements made on some laws between government and public.

8. There can be situations for adoptions or amendment for public laws.

Table 4.1.8 Descriptions of questionnaires

There can be situations for adoptions or amendment of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	not sure	2	5.0
	Agree	27	72.5
	strongly Agree	11	27.5
	Total	40	

The frequencies of responded for this questions Not sure is (2)5% this percentage is very low in occupations. Whereas Agreeing on the given questions are (27)72% is very high. These show that the highest respondents are happy for responding for the given questions that means there can be situations for adopting public laws. Some respondents are strongly agreed and the frequencies for this are (11)27.5% so, there can be situations for adopting and amending for public laws.

9. Public laws are very useful Table 4.1.4. Descriptions of questionnaires

Public laws are very useful for kipping public	Frequency	Percent
not sure	1	2.5
Agree	16	42.5
Valid strongly Agree	23	42.0
Strongly disagree	23	57.5
Total	40	

As table shows above frequencies for not sure (1)2.5% this is very less voters. Whereas the frequencies for Agree take (16)42.5% is highest percentages for the given supportive questions. Strongly agreeing on the given questions are (23)42% and this takes the highest numbers of respondents. When we come to respondents for strongly agree their frequencies are (23)57.5% these are good for the given questions. When we see respondents of (agree and strongly agree) the support each other on giving well responds on usefulness of public laws.

10. To aware public, Strategic communications has to be done on draft of public laws.

Table 4.1.10 Descriptions of questionnaires

To aware public, Strategic communications has to be done on draft of public laws	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	7.5
Not sure	4	17.5
Valid Agree	17	60.0
Strongly Agree	16	40.0
Total	40	

On the need or not need of Strategic organizational communication is selected here and the frequencies of strongly disagreement are shown as follows. Thus (3)7.5% strongly disagreed and Not sure takes part of (4)17.5% it covers. When we see those respondents of agreeing in percentages its frequencies are (17)60% it covers. This show that

the highest part of respondents is agreed on the need of strategic organizational communications has to be done for draft of laws. The same as strongly agree respondents are (16)40% covers. When we see respondents of Agree and strongly agree is support each other for the needs of strategic government communication.

Part Two of analysis on public law drafting practitioners' opinion on process of draft of public laws with Open ended Questions: only on 5 Questionnaires.

1. Let you write the process of drafting public laws: Where it starts and where it end?

Public laws maker practitioners mentioned the coherencies and procedures of public law making process in written form and these are collected together as stated bellows: The process and steps of Proclamations have to be set as follow: There are no written directions but it stars from Planning - decision making the procedures - developing a draft - searching for additional public notice - Consultation with agency attorney. Department of Law opens file - inspecting old regulation and gaining imputes from regulation - preparing notice information - distributes public notice with draft of public laws. Then public relation departments posts public notice Online making- taking Public engagements – making- Public Notice System - making oral hearing - taking comment - drafting proclamations - Submit final regulation- package to department of Law for review and approval - submit to the ministerial office for reviewing - sending the draft of laws to attorney for reviews - then approves or disapproves the or returned the draft of laws. If it is approved then send the draft of laws to council of ministers for final discussion - then send to the Parliaments for the last approval. After final approval; the proclamations will be published under the author of parliament by “Brehanina selam” printing. Finally; Ministerial or sector offices posts summary and leave Online for Public and publicize forever. When draft of regulations are sated then some 7-11 technical steps to promulgated before enacted to head of executive, who is said to be Council of Minister.

The draft of regulations has to coincide and approve with proclamations. Additional public notice added and the sectors must propose to make oral public hearing for procedural decisions. Notice information for the proposed regulation with deadline date for submission of to the council of ministers. After approval of council of ministers written comments added on the proposed regulations then finally sent it to “Berhanina Selam Press” for printing.

Finally; Ministerial or sector offices posts summary Online and leave it and publicize for Public forever with its applications and effective days.

2. What are your suggestions about discrepancies made on some public law

Many respondents write their opinion and say that: when public laws are amended or adopted without public participation confusion can be made. So, to creating consensus public have to participate on draft of laws. Unless confusion may cause on that law immediately, this implies political problem and this made discrepancies between public and government.

3. What is you say on currently redundantly amending for public laws?

Since political situations are changed or destabilized from time to time it is must to amending the some needed regulations not only this but also the timely development is could limit to promote forwarding. Beside this there is lack of information's on some regulations and other existing public laws, these problems are made due to high turnover of leaders and well experienced professional lawyers, not only but also, less knowhow on some documentations can be mentioned here. Sometimes there are no clarity the why discrepancies are made on some public laws. Because, there are miss interpretations on some public laws; also you cannot gate the professionals and knowledgeable in people who could give emphases on a given public laws. There are some obstacles made on the hierarchy of public laws on application. This is the cases of some bureaucracy made on public laws. On some public laws there is problem made in comprehensive way, because, the nature of the making or drafting public laws did not have settled procedures for the specified institutions. Sometimes it is difficult fulfil the need of all stakeholders, so, it is good to participate public and specifically stakeholder. Giving emphasis on the needed regulation, its mission and the aims of regulations for public and stakeholders is good.

Before the amendment public laws stakeholders and public hearing and Public awareness creation has to be done. We did not have to take amending proclamations as problem; because there can be good to up-to-date with current situations. Because other technical problem can be face: Like political situations, economic situations and development and other conditions.

4. Is there integrated plan of public law drafting department with other public relation department to address draft of public laws?

Many respondents write that there is no integrated plan at all, only they plan for their own department. There is sectors general plan and they are sharing it from the organizational annual plan.

5. How did you participate public on draft of public laws? Many respondents said on their questionnaires that; some selected group only could participate, sometimes wereda cabinet could participate. Maybe the concerned body and stockholders can participates.

Part three: Focused group discussion with public law drafting practitioners (FGD)

1. As your organization how do you judge the amendment of proclamation and regulations?

Before the draft of public laws are adopted or amended assessment has to be done the on existing laws, what are public say about the gap seen on application. Participatory system has to be there unless public do not take that laws as his own properties. To address public you can use malty purpose system Like: collecting and Identifying the gaps seen on the given laws, Taking need assessment, conducting some small assemble or group, participating directly in the villages, Using weredas/District council, Using pamphlet, calling free phone, giving information and taking feedback analyzing public opinion etc.

2. How did you describe the result of the disagreements made on some public laws? There has to be participations on draft of public laws. Unless otherwise public could reject the given laws;. Because they did not owned it as their properties; Sometimes challenges seen on copying laws from abroad is too difficult for amplifying it this can be one case for discrepancies. Late we see some laws that were made under discrepancies: “Land leas proclamation and Addis Ababa city integrated development plan and driving efficiency license can be listed. On some public laws drafting many public could engorged not to participate. When you participates it is obvious that not massive but some selected and concerned bodies could participate. If disagreement made on some laws there may be peace kipping part around and one part can be there to be charged this can Bering another problem. The constituencies are public could not believe government, public do not own that laws and these can bring economic disaster and time wastages.

Table 4.2.1 Demographic Background Respondent on Public Relation practitioners (PR)

Gender	Public relation (PR)		
	Frequency	Percent	
Male	28	70.0	
Female	12	30.0	
	40	100.0	
Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
	24	60.0	60.0
	11	27.5	87.5
	3	7.5	95.0
	2	5.0	5.0
	40	100.0	100.0
Education	-	-	-
	33	82.5	82.5
	7	17.5	17.5
	40	100.0	100.0
Profession	32	80.0	80.0
	8	20.0	20.0
	40	100.0	100.0
Experience	20	50.0	50.0
	12	30.0	80.0
	5	12.5	92.5
	3	7.5	-
	40	100.0	100.0
Position	4	10.0	10.0
	9	22.5	32.5
	27	67.5	100.0
	40	100.0	

This is the 2nd respondents; they are public relation practitioners who are seen on the table second table. They are 40 in numbers, from those respondents (28)70% of them are male and the rest (12) 30% are Female. When we come to the respondent's age as indicated in table below; (24)60% of them are found between the ages of 20-29 those are who found in young stage and on a good performance for public relation. Between the age of 30-39 are (11)87.5% those are highly matured and have enough skill for convincing as public relation practitioners. Whereas the rest of them are covers (3)95% very few in number.

On the other side when we see that respondent’s educational background; there is No Diploma level at all in public relation departments. But Degree holders are (33)82% this shows that public relation practitioners are matured enough for their positions. Whereas (7)17% of them are Masters Degree holders it means that having MA degree is good and capable enough for a given positions. On the other side when we see those respondents professional (32)80% of them are qualified in the field of public relations; and (20)20% of them are other field in professions.

According to data presented on table shows below (20)50% of the have 1-5 years experience and this shows that they have less experienced but young and expected for the future for doing well. The rest are found between 6 to10 and this occupies (12)80% it covers this percentage shows the huge percentages. Whereas the rest of (5)12.5% are well experienced in their professional public relations job.

According to the data presentations the positions of public relations (4) of them have seats for manager’s positions from five selected sector offices and the rest (9)32.5% have occupied the positions of team leaders. At the end (27)67.5% have occupied an expertise positions, these part percentages have huge positions in any sector offices. This means that experts are expected to have good accomplishments in their professional.

Part one: Clouse ended Questionnaires Public relation practitioners, to analyse contributions of Public relation practitioners on draft of public laws

1. As Public relation practitioners have participated on discussion of draft of public laws: proclamations and regulations with public?

Table 4.2.1. description of questionnaires

Public have participated draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	12.5
	Agree	8	32.5
	Not sure	5	45.0
	Disagree	18	90.0
	Strongly Disagree	4	10.0
	Total	40	

As indicated on the table above seen whose give response on Disagree covers in frequencies (18)90% respondents and who are strongly agree cover only (5)12.5% whereas Disagree respondents covers only with (frequencies of (8)32%. On the other side both strongly agree and agree respondents have near the same responses and Not sure are sited in between in frequencies it covers only (5)45%. and strongly disagree respondent frequencies cover (4)10 those respondents are near the same response. They have high coverage of response.

- Public relations practitioner uses “strategic organizational communications” to create public engagement or public participation draft of public laws:

Table 4.2.2 description of questionnaires

Public relations practitioner uses “strategic organizational communications” to create public engagement		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	12.5
	Agree	1	15.0
	Not sure	13	47.5
	Disagree	15	85.0
	Strongly disagree	6	100.0
	Total	40	

The questions have risen whether public practitioners use scientific knowledge of strategic organizational communications to create and awarding public on draft of public laws. Thus accordingly the respondents for the given questions strongly agree covers only few percentages and those who say agree also very few numbers. Strongly agree covers (5)12.5% and agree covers (1)2.5% these shows that very les percentages of respondents. When we see respondents of Not sure the frequencies (13)47.5% this is also under fifty it is very few. Whereas the highest numbers of respondents are (15)85% these show that many of them don’t uses about scientific or academic strategic communications but the use accustomed system. Because the highest frequencies shows that 85% disagreed in using the mentioned title, and full list of these are shown in the table bellows.

3. Disagreements or discrepancies can make redundancies of amendments for public laws

Table 4.2.3 Description of questionnaires

Disagreements or discrepancies can make redundancies of amendments for public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disagree	1	2.5
	Not sure	2	7.5
	Agree	18	52.5
	Strongly agree	19	65.5
	Total	40	

As indicated on the given table above the cause of amending public laws comes from the resistances of public and these can be one part for amending public laws redundantly. Thus, the respondents frequencies shows that Disagreeing are only (1)2.5% and Not sure (2)7.5% that is very little and few nu of respondents; whereas frequencies of Agree shows (18)52% and strongly agree indicates that (19)65.5%, these are the very highest number of respondent. These show that many respondents are giving their genuine response and if there is resistance of public laws that may cause time wastage and make economic disaster.

4. Public are engaged or participated on draft of public laws: proclamations and regulations. Table 4.2.4.

Description of questionnaires

Public are engaged or participated on draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	5	12.5
	Agree	8	32.5
	Not sure	5	45.0
	Disagree	18	90.0
	Strongly Disagree	4	10.0
	Total	40	

The table's above indicate that the high voters of disagreeing and Agree frequencies are very low and it indicates that strongly agree frequencies are (5)12.5% with Agree frequencies are (8)32% these are very low voters and those who vote for Not sure covers (5)45% still these are under fifty percent. When we see the highest voters for agreeing (18)90% these shows the highest percentages of voters, at the same time those who disagreeing (4)10%. The disagreement could support with that of agreeing.

5. There is integration plan with public law drafting departments to communicate with public on draft of public laws.

Table 4.2.5 Description of questionnaires

There is integrated communication plan with public law drafting department		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	5	12.5
	Agree	10	37.5
	Not sure	9	60.0
	Disagree	15	97.5
	Strongly Disagree	1	100.0
	Total	40	

The questioning rise if there is integrated plan with that of other departments to communicate with public on draft of public laws. The respondent frequencies shows for the highest percentages are disagreeing on a given questions. These show that there is no integrated plan with other departments to discuss on draft of laws. Thus there is gap seen for communication plan for discussion. We can refer the table sited bellows.

6. There is negligence's of participating public on draft of public laws.

Table 4.2.6 Description of questionnaires

There is negligence's of public participations on draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disagree	8	20.0
	Not sure	8	40.0
	Agree	19	87.5
	Strongly agree	5	12.0
	Total	40	

The questions rose for checking of public participation on draft of public laws; The frequencies of Disagreement and Not sure are very low in voting the given alternatives, for instance those who disagreed frequencies are (8)20% and Not sure are (8)40% these shows that the voters are under fifty and it is unsatisfactory. Voters who are Agreeing frequencies are (19)87.5% and strongly agree (5)12% both agree and strongly agree are support each other. For the given question the highest voters takes the top of 87% these means there is negligence's of public for discussing on draft of public laws during draft and after adopted.

7. Good communication can bridge public with government these can bring good public for good Consensus

Table 4.2.7 Description of questionnaires

Good Communication can bridge public with governments, especially on draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	strongly Disagree	3	7.5
	Disagree	3	7.5
	Not sure	4	10.0
	Agree	15	62.5
	Strongly agree	15	37.5
	Total	40	100.0

As indicated in the table above the highest voters for good communications bridging public with government frequencies are agree this is (15)62.5% and strongly agree which supports the above ideas are (15)37.5% from this we can understand that good communication can bridge public with government and this can reduces the discrepancies or disagreement made on some public laws.

8. There is face-to-face communications with public and stakeholders especially on draft of public laws.

Table 4.2.8 Description of questionnaires

There is face-to-face communications with public and stockholders		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	1	2.5
	Not sure	2	7.5
	Disagree	18	52.5
	Strongly disagree	19	100.0
	Total	40	

The table above indicates highest voters are don't agree inside they are disagreed. That means there is no face to face communications with public, but it is good if there is face to face communications and discussions on draft of public laws. Thus the table indicates that frequencies of Agree (1)2.5%and Not sure (2)7.5% this is bellow and under fifty. Whereas voters of disagreeing take (18)52% this is above fifty and it is accepted voting. When we see Disagreeing voters; the frequencies are about (19)56% it means that there is no face to face communications.

Thus the response conforms that there is communications gap between public and governments and Public relations practitioners are not communicating to public.

9. The current strategic government communication is active Table 4.2.9 Descriptions of questionnaires

The current strategic government communication is active		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	2	5.0
	Agree	6	20.0
	Not sure	9	42.5
	Disagree	17	85.0
	strongly Disagree	6	20.0
	Total	40	

As indicated in the given table above the highest numbers of frequencies shows disagree (17)85.0% and strongly disagree (6)20% two of them are support each other. The frequencies on the table conformed that there is the current government strategic communication is not active in sector offices.

10. There are communication gaps between public and public and government concerning draft of public laws.

Table 4.2.10 Descriptions of questionnaires

There are communication gaps between public and government concerning draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	5.0
	Disagree	3	12.5
	Note sure	4	22.5
	Agree	12	52.5
	Strongly agree	19	87.5
	Total	40	100.0

From the table above we can imagine that the highest number of frequencies takes Agree and strongly disagree. These are seen on the table above as Agree (12)52% and strongly agree (19)87.5% Thus, from the given alternatives the highest number indicates that ‘there is communication gaps between government and public concerning draft of public laws’ here public relation department did not bridge public with government.

Part two to analysis the contribution of PR practitioners with Open ended Questionnaires

1. As public relation practitioner how often did you discuss on draft of public laws with public?

Draft of laws comes to our offices once in a year or two times in a year; fort that matter some respondents said that they could not get chance for discussion on draft of laws. This shows that there is huge gap on the given topic. The discussion held only with some nominated leaders and senior expertise and board members in offices this is not enough to discuss with only those selected persons. Sometimes they discuss face to face. Sometimes Public relation departments use broadcasting media, and Fana TV programs to communicate on some laws and other agendas’.

2. Justify whether you plan with law drafting departments on public laws

There is no integrating plan with other departments the public relation departments do plan only for their job and conform that plans with head office only these kind integration plans do not accustomed in their department. There is huge gap seen on the integrated plan.

3. What is your say about the current strategic government communication concerning public laws? As a department we do not consider about strategic government communication and minimal attention is given for strategic governmental communications. We believe that there has to be communication plan once in a year or twice in a year. But our ideas we have to follow strategic government communications to support public law drafter practitioners. As department they believe that the strategic government communication plan can bring general nonsuccess with public on a given topics. Some of the do not have enough knowledge about strategic government communication plans. Only they plan but they do not consider about strategic government communication plan; this is currently it has political implication and interference.

4. What possibilities and opportunities are there for public engagements or participations? Good possibilities are there For example Making conference, participatory discussion, Questions and answers, panel discussions, call phone for free, Face to free meeting, at weredas/District and level, Not only promising but

also applying the promised willingness, Giving and taking information with feedback, gathering and analyzing public opinion, Giving opportunities first for stockholders.

Part three: Focused group discussion with public relation practitioners

1. Focused group discussions (FGD) with public relations practitioners on draft of public laws: 1, How do you explain the contributions of public relation practitioner in organization?

Group members stated that Public relation practitioner has great contribution for organization: public relation practitioners are Creating national consensus as country level, they are theoretically they are using scientific strategic communications as much as possible and they are addressing the government missions to public and bridging both government and public, The are creating awareness about government mission in to public minds, Public relations are giving information continuously using two ways of communication methods to public and shaping public attitude towards the government mission. Public relation practitioner's uses communication tools for bridging government with public and they analysing public attitude and their opinion based on strategic plan. They are shaping public attitude to believe on government and at the same time they can avoiding hesitation of governments. PR are Making or building good image for organization in Knowing attitude of public and their opinion by giving immediate feedback at the end they are doing collaboratively with top manages.

2. What kind tools are more acceptable to address public?: Using main broadcast media, Like Radio, EBC and different channel of TV, Using different Gazette, Internet, and social media, transmitting messages and looking at the messages implications, if there is disagreement on the messages giving feedback is good. Schools can be good ways to be addressing public and to transmit message. Making advanced strategy, Face to face communication, using social structures.

Table 4.3 Demographic Background Respondent on Wereda council members

Gender	Wereda council members		
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative%
Male	84	63.4	63.4
Female	56	40	40
	140	140	100.0
Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative%
	105	13.9	75%
	25	17	17%
	6	4.3%	100.0
	4	2.9	2.9
	140	100.0	100.0
Education	99	70.9	76.7%
	32	22.9	33.3
	9	2.8	2.8
	140	100.0	100.0
Profession	7	2.8	2.8
	133	97.2	97.2
	120	100.0	100.0
Experience	46	32.9	32.9
	24	50	56%
	64	95%	95%
	6	4	16.7
	120	100.0	100.0
Position	26	18.9	18.9%
	39	22.2	39%
	75	49.1	
	140	100.0	

The third part of the Demographic background presentation shows from Wereda/District council members. This shows as (34)84.0% Of them are Male and the rest are 6)16.6% of them are Female. Their age range of them shows from the table seen 20-29 ages are (5)13.9% covers. Whereas (21)72.9% occupies from 30-40 this part is the highest percentage shows that well experienced in exercising with public laws and have good accomplishments for giving suggestions. The rest of (20)27.8% aged occupied by 40-49, and (4)10% covers 50 above years.

The educational background of that Wereda/District council members are Diploma level covers (99)70.7% this implies that they are not professional enough in academic sense or perspectives. Whereas (32)22.9% covered by Degree levels, those who have BA Degree are found in positions of leading.

According to the table presented above there is only MA/Master Degree level who's its coverage is only (9) 22.9 this kinds of educational background shows that less educated people are found in those wereda/District council. Whereas when we see their professional background (133)97.2% this has huge coverage was Other Occupational works areas. Whereas few numbers of them or only (7)5% coves lawyer professional.

As on the table presented bellows there are five managerial positions that allow being had coverage's (26)42%. The huge number coverage's are occupational workers and they have good knowhow about draft of public laws since they had stayed in those council.

Part one analysing Questionnaires of Wereda/District council members

1. Proclamations and regulations are helpful.

Table 4.3.1 Description of questionnaires

Proclamations & Regulations are helpful for public		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	7.1
	Disagree	17	19.3
	Not sure	57	60.0
	Agree	22	75.7
	Strongly agree	34	43.0
	Total	140	

These questions rose for usefulness of proclamations and regulations. The highest voter mark indicates that public laws are very useful. The highest frequencies of voters for agree shown on the table is agree (22.5)75.5% and supporter of this assumptions which is strongly agree it show that (34)43 these is the highest vote for the given question. The rest are under fifty. Some of them are not sure about the usefulness of public laws.

2. Public here only here when public laws are adopted or amended by council of ministers:

Table 4.3.2 Description of questionnaires

Public Laws are adopted or amended without public engagement/participations they only here it		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	5.7
	Disagree	16	17.1
	Note Sure	26	47.7
	Agree	53	73.6
	Strongly agree	37	56.0
	Total	140	

The questions rose to check whether public have information's or have engagements/ participations on amendments of public laws. Thus, according to frequencies of answer strongly agree shows (53)73.6% and strongly agree is only (37)56%. Whereas Not sure (26)47.7% cumulatively three answer are under fifty percent, and all of them are not take or covers (26)35% the given questions. The highest percentages are Agree these means public do not engaged or participate on draft of public laws.

3. Some proclamations and regulations are adopted without public participations:

Table 4.3.3 Description of questionnaires

Laws adopted without public engagement/ participations		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	16	11.4
	Disagree	5	15.0
	Not sure	56	55.0
	Agree	48	89.3
	Strongly agree	15	10.7
	Total	140	

The questions need to extract whether participations 'ahead or not; thus, the frequencies of respondents on the table bellows shows that agree (48)89.3% and strongly agree (15)10.7% the frequencies comforted that Not sure (56)55%. When we see Agree responses frequencies it conforms that Sector offices are not inclusively participate public during and after the draft of public laws

4. It is good to make public engagements or participations to give their opinion on draft of public laws.

Table 4.3.4 Description of questionnaires

Public engagement is good to give their opinion on drafting public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	4.3
	Disagree	3	6.4
	Not sure	31	28.6
	Agree	46	61.4
	Strongly agree	54	76.6
	Total	140	

Public Engaging or public participation is very useful for gathering their opinion on draft of public laws. The frequencies for questioner “agree” covers (46)61.4% whereas strongly agree (54)76.6% and not sure is (31) 28.6% here according to the frequencies on the data indicate that Participating public is highly enhanced. Agree and strongly agree covers the highest percentages on the table.

5. It is known that some proclamations and regulations rejected by public.

Table 4.3.5 Description of questionnaires

Some proclamation and regulations rejected by public		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	1.4
	Disagree	8	7.1
	Not sure	37	33.6
	Agree	40	62.1
	Strongly agree	53	82.0
	Total	140	

Public could reject some adopted proclamations because they do not accept it as their own properties. On this question the highest frequency indicate that Agree (40)62.5% and support of this questioner which is strongly agree take the percentages of (53)82% Here the highest percentage conformed that public could reject some public laws. Whereas for some respondents who are Not sure takes the frequencies of (37)33.6%.

6. There is negligence’s for participations’ of public on drafting public laws

Table 4.3.6 Description of questionnaires

There is negligence's of public on draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	2.1
	Disagree	22	17.9
	Not sure	40	46.4
	Agree	59	88.6
	Strongly agree	16	20.0
	Total	140	

As indicated on the table above and the frequencies shows highest respondents take (59)88.6% the rest are under fifty percent. The frequencies of respondents conformed that there is negligence's of participating public on draft of public laws.

7. Integrated communication plan is not seen with public law drafting departments and public relation departments with that of public. Table 4.3.7 Description of questionnaires

There is no integrated communication plan within department and public		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	7.1
	Disagree	26	25.7
	Not sure	36	51.4
	Agree	60	94.3
	Strongly agree	8	100.0
	Total	140	

The frequencies of high respondents' shows that agree (60)94.3% this indicates that frankly there is no integrated communication plan for public relation department and public law drafting departments to give awareness' for public on draft of public laws. The rest are under or bellow fifty and it is not satisfactory.

8. As public you have participate on draft of any public law. Table 4.3.8 Description of questionnaires

Public have participated draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	13	9.3
	Agree	31	31.4
	Not sure	31	53.6
	Disagree	54	92.1
	Strongly Disagree	11	100.0
	Total	140	

As indicated on the table above the frequencies of respondents shows that the highest is disagree which show that (54)92.1% and the rest are Not sure are (31)53% other are bellow of fifty.

9. Engaging public or participating public on during draft of public laws can reduce the discrepancies or disagreement made between government and public:

Table 4.3.9 Description of questionnaires

Public engagement can reduce the disagreement made on public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	2.1
	Disagree	17	14.3
	Not sure	16	25.7
	Agree	60	68.6
	Strongly agree	44	58.5
	Total	140	

As indicated in table above many respondents are agreeing (60)68.6% and strongly agreeing take coverage of (44)58.5% these show that most of respondents agreeing that participating public can reduce disagreement made between public and government.

10. Consensus creation has to be done on draft of public laws with public.

Table 4.3.10 Description of questionnaires

Consensus creation has to be done on draft of public laws		Frequency	Percent
Valid	strongly Disagree	6	4.3
	Disagree	9	10.7
	Not sure	8	16.4
	Agree	54	55.5
	Strongly agree	63	73.5
	Total	140	

Public have to gate information about draft of public laws and consensus has to be there on laws. Here in the table bellow it indicates the highest number frequencies are seen on Agree and strongly agree. The agree shows (54)55.5% and strongly agree shows (63)73.5% these indicates that frequencies of agree and strongly agree implies consensus creation has to be there on any draft of public laws and this could reduce the disagreements made during and after the laws are adopted.

Part two analysing with Open ended Questionnaires on wereda/District council members

1. Why public resist some proclamation and regulations: Many respondents write their answer that: public do not take or own those laws as their properties. Because, they do not participate even during of draft were ahead. There were not made transparencies during draft of a given public laws. These could make for discrepancies between public made governments. But in the future there has to be accountabilities, honesty, loyalty, continuity of exercising legitimacy authority in leading public concerning this. Resisting or against laws cause for criminal and make charge this is harmful. So, the government uses the laws as tool of punishment on the other hand public refuses not to be punished this is due to gap of knowledge on some public laws.
2. What ways of participations are good to address public on draft of public laws?

Making different stages of meeting, making continuous public awareness on draft of public laws even after adoptions of a given laws. Sector has to participate their stakeholders: Like trade sector, Revenue sectors and Transport sectors. There has to be integrity, impartiality and transparencies' on a given laws. Public have to

participate massively on draft of public laws. Call for conference face to face meeting and discussions have to be ahead.

3. What are the causes for resist and refuse some public laws? Public need benefit, for that matter they transfer some public laws and this made for discrepancies' between government and public.
4. How often do you discuss on some public laws? Many of respondents are not participate on any draft of public laws.
5. What is your filling about redundancy amendments' of some regulations and proclamations? Amending public laws redundantly can delay job and time and economic wastages, on the other side we do not forget that of amending regulations and or proclamations ca have its benefit and has to be taken as good opportunities. Because there can be technical problems and situations for amendments.

4.1. An overviews Document on Federal ``Negarit` Gazette

Table 3, Redundancies of amendment Proclamations that seen on “Federal negarit gazette” during 2015-2018, From the table bellows we can see the redundancies made on proclamations and regulations many of them are amended at list for two or three times. These are happens due to less awareness happened on those public laws.

Year 2015-2018 Redundantly amended Proclamations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proclamation No.882/2015 The revised anticorruption especial procedure and rule of evidence (Amendment) 2. Proclamation 883.2015 Revised federal ethical and anti corruption commission establishment (Amendment) 3. Proclamation No.902/2015 Registrations of vital events and national Identity card (Amendment) 4. Proclamation No.907/2015 Public service pension (Amendment) 5. Proclamation No.908/2015 Private organizations employees pension (Amendment) 6. Proclamation n.896/2015 Bio-safety (Amendment) 7. Proclamation No. 934/2016 Rights and benefits of outgoing head of state and governments, senior Government’s officials, members of parliaments and judge proclamation (Amendment). 8. Proclamation No.942/2016 Definition of power and duties the executive organs of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia (Amendments) 9. Proclamation No.944/2016 Ethiopian federal police commission establishment (Amendments) 10. Proclamation No. 970/2016 Federal government of Ethiopia financial administration (Amendment) 11. Proclamation No. 1003/2017 right and benefits of outgoing head of state and government senior government official members of parliaments and judge (Amendment) 12. Proclamation No. 1021.2017 Definition of power and duties of the executive organs of the Government[of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia (Amendments) 13. Proclamation No, 1049/2017 Vital events registration and national identity card proclamation (Amendment) 14. Proclamation No. 1050/2017 Ethiopian commodity exchange establishment (Amendments) 15. Proclamation No. 1070/2018 Revised family code (Amendment) 16. Proclamation No.1079/2018 Ethiopian geospatial information Agency (Re-establishment) 17. Proclamation No.1073/2018 Raw Hides and Skin marketing (Amendment) 	<p>Totally the redundancies of amendments are seen two- to - Three times in four years</p>

<p>18. Proclamation No.1084/2018 Definition of power and Duties of the executive Organ of federal democratic republic of Ethiopia</p> <p>19. Proclamation No.1085/2018 Energy (Amendment)</p> <p>20. Proclamation No.1095/2018 Dire Dawa Administration charter (Amendment)</p> <p>21. Proclamation No1114/2018 House of people representatives secretariat establishment (Amendment)</p>	
<p>Year 2015-2018 Redundantly amended Regulations that seen on “Federal negarit gazette” during 2015-2018</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council of minister regu.No.362/2015 Public service employee’s transport service enterprise establishment (Amendments) 2. Council of minister regulation No.343/2015 Development bank of Ethiopia establishment (Amendment) 3. Council of minister regu.No.380/2016 Agricultural transformations council and agency establishment amendments 4. Council of minister regu.No.381/2016 Ethiopian electric utility establishment (Amendments) 5. Council of minister regulation No.382/2016 Ethiopian electric utility establishments (Amendment) 6. Council of minister regulation No.386/2016 Ethiopian shipping and logistic service enterprise establishment (Amendments) 7. Council of minister regulation No.387/2016 Ethiopian agricultural commodities warehouse service enterprise Establishments(Amendments) 8. Council of minister regulation No.389/2016 Ethiopian airline enterprise establishment (Amendments) 9. Council of minister regulation No.390/2016 Ethiopian construction works corporation establishments (Amendments) 10. Council of minister regulation No.395/2017 Road transport traffic control (Amendment) 11. Council of minister regulation No.397.2017commercial bank of Ethiopian Establishment (Amendment) 12. Council of minister regulation No.406/2017 Ethiopian airline group establishment (Amendments) 13. Council of minister regulation No.407/2017 Ethiopian revenue and customs authority employee administrations 14. Council of minister regulation No.412/2017 “Brehanena selam” printing enterprise (Amendment) 15. Council of minister regulation No.413/2017 Ethiopian mineral , petroleum and bio-fuel establishment (Amendment) 16. Council of minister regulation No.414/2017 Assela malt factory establishment (Amendment) 17. Council of minister regulation No.4015/2017 National alcohol and liquor factory establishment (Amendment) 18. Council of minister regulation No.4016/2017 Chemical industry corporation establishment (Amendments) 19. Council of minister regulation No.417/2017 Industrial parks of establishment (Amendment) 	<p>Totally the redundancies of amendments are seen two-to -Three times in four years</p>

Chapter Five

5. Discussions, finding, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter covers three sub-sections. The primary section is concerned with key discussion emanating from the finding were discussed in relation to literature reviews and the summaries of findings from various sources of data such as from questionnaire, Open ended questionnaire's, Clouse ended questioners, focused group discussions, and document analysis. The second part focused on recommendation of the study. The third section concerns with the implication.

5.1. Summary

In relation to demographic characteristics of respondents in sector offices, employees are from ministerial offices: like General attorney, urban Development and construction minister, Trade minister, Addis Ababa city administration Justice Office and Council of ministers public law drafting practitioners are participated. The actual numbers of lawyers and public relations in mentioned ministerial or sect-oral offices are not huge in number, but all questionnaires had been responded properly.

Totally 220 of them are participated in answering the questionnaires. From those respondents 148 of them are Male and 72 of them are female.

Their educational background diploma holders are about 100, BA/ BSC holders are about 92 and MA Masteret Degree holders are 28.

When we see profession of them respondents Public relation practitioners are about 39 in numbers. Law drafting practitioners are 39 and other occupational workers are 142 in number. When we see positions of respondents 46 of them are found on managerial positions, Number of team leaders are about 51 and Occupational works are about 105 in numbers.

5.2. Findings

There are no public engagements or participations during draft of any public laws this makes misunderstanding on some public laws because of these some disagreements are made between public and Government. To reduce such kind problems; during draft of public laws those practitioners and public relations has to participate public.

There is no integrated plan within public law drafting departments due to theses huge communications gaps happened between governments and public this makes problems on applications that made many times for amending proclamations and regulation and redundantly amending wastes crucial time and economies.

When copying public laws made from abroad immediately public law drafters have to coincide or contextualized with our country culture; because direct copying and applying some laws may harmful on applying it.

5.3. Conclusion

From the collected data, it is concluded that huge communication gap is seen on participations of draft of public laws. These strategic communications gaps make disagreements or discrepancies' between governments and public. It is very important to reduce the disagreements that are made on some public laws. The answers for 'why discrepancies are made on some public laws', many of respondent are agreed that strategic Government communication has to be done from bottom of public level or society level.

Many of the respondents have emphasized mass participations has to be ahead on any draft of public laws. Hence, stakeholders, concerned body and public or societies have to participate during draft of public law and after the public laws are adopted.

The highest percentage of respondent gives their suggestions that there has to be public engagement or public participations at every stages starting from society level. Awareness creation has to be done with public structure on public laws. Need assessment has to be done be for the draft of public laws are drafted. Research has to be conducted be for and after the applying of adopted proclamations.

Public relations department has to bridge public and governments concerning draft of public laws. Many respondents agreed that there is huge communication gap between government's organizations and public especially on draft of public laws.

From respondent idea the researcher could conclude that the department of public relations could not perform well as its mission sited. Public awareness has to be made; especially on public laws. From the illustration the researcher understands that in the last four years Public relation practitioners can do mass mobilization on draft of public law but, the huge gap is seen on strategic government communications concerning public laws. Of course, during focused group discussion many of them conformed that amendment of proclamations and regulations can be taken as opportunities not only as problems; because some technical problems can be corrected and some laws can be contextualized as our society's culture and situations.

During the draft of public laws some of proclamations are directly copied from abroad without contextualizing our society's culture and settlement or level of awareness. Sometimes these may cause for discrepancies to reduce such problems public awareness has to make through public relations practitioners. From the document analysis the researcher concludes that the redundancies of amendment seen on some laws come from less awareness and rejections made on public laws. Many of proclamations and regulations are amended at least for two to three times in four years. This could bring time wastages and economic disaster. Even resisting or rejecting some laws may bring charges on selected public.

5.4. Recommendations;

For public relations

- Public relation departments have to do base on science of strategic government communication.
- Public relation departments in ministerial offices has to have integrated plans with other law drafting departments and with others to address public
- Public relation practitioners have to narrow the gaps of communications seen between government and public
- Public relation practitioners have to conduct research concerning the current public laws.

For law drafting practitioners

- Public law drafting practitioners in any ministerial offices have to gather need assessment on any public laws and they have to share the draft of public laws with other departments
- When Public law draft is prepared or makes copies from abroad they have to coincide or contextualized whether it fits with our country culture or not; then they have to do awareness creations with public relations departments
- By any means public laws are very useful; thus, consensus creations have to be made on public laws with collaborations of public relation departments

5.5. Reference

- Abelson, J. et al (2003). Deliberations about Deliberative Methods: Issues in the Design and Evaluation of Public Participation Processes; *Social Science & Medicine*, 57(2), 239-251.
- Arnstein, S. (2009) A Ladder of Citizen Participation, *Journal American Institute of Planners*, 35, 215-224 BC Council for International Cooperation.
- Crowd Law and Open Justice: How public participation and technology are transforming lawmaking, Government and the courts
- Carolyn Boyce, (May 2006) Palena Neale, MA, Evaluation Associate PhD, Senior Evaluation Associate, Pathfinder International 9 Galen Street, Suite 217 Watertown, MA 02472 USA
- Dr Catherine Dawson 2002 Magdalen Road, Oxford OX4 1RE. United Kingdom, Practical research methods
- Dr. Catherine Dawson, 2002; Practical Research Methods: Published in by How To Books Ltd, Newtec Place, Magdalen Road, Oxford OX4 1RE United Kingdom
- D. Van, Ruler, B; Vercic, Sriramesh, K. (2007, pp. 3): Defining Strategic Communication, In: International Journal of Strategic Communication
- Ethiopian constitution (August, 1995) of federal democratic republic of Addis Ababa -21st
- Grote, J. R., & Gbikpi, B.(Eds.) (2002). Participatory governance: political and societal implications.
- Joep Cornelissen, (2014) Corporate Communication; A guide to theory and Practice, 2nd edition Sage publications Ltd
- John .W. Creswell, 2014, Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches: 2nd edition Sage publications ltd
- John. W. Creswell, (2009) Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods; Approaches, SAGE Publications,
- John W. Creswell Inc (2013) Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods
- Joseph S. Nye, Jr. (March 1, 2008) the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

John W. Creswell, 2014 by SAGE Publications, Inc Research design: qualitative, quantitative,
and mixed methods approaches-4th edition

National September 12, 2018, United Kingdom's (UK) Department for Business Innovation and Skills

Patrick Bracher (ZA 2017) My Enemy: Justice and Community in the Public participation in the legislative process

Pázmány Péter (October, 2012) Conference on Environmental Democracy Catholic University

Public Engagement: (march 26, 2009) Resources and Evaluation, Tools. Workshop Report,

Retrieved from bccic.ca/documents/pre-workshop-report

Punch, Keith: 2000, Sage Publications, Inc. Developing Effective Research Proposals Essential

Resources for Social Research

Ralph Tench and Liz Yeomans, (2009) Exploring public relation: Second edition; Navaro,

Spain Institute of Public Administration, Ireland (www.ipa.ie/research)

Ritchie, J. & Lewis, J. (2003): Sage Publications, Qualitative Research Practice -A Guide for

Social Science Students 1st edition,

Seema Hasan. (2016) Mass Communication: Principles and Concepts, 2nd Edition

State V. Mize; (February, 18, 1986) STATE of North Carolina; Supreme Court of North Carolina, No. 662

Sharon Neulen mentioned in his study of Corporate and organizational communication.

Tashakkori, (2003) Handbook of Mixed Methods: <http://dmcodyssey.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/MODELS-AND-PROCESSES-OF-COMMUNICATION>

www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1553118X.2018.1493485?src=recsys

[www.toolshero.com/strategy/co-creationhttp://www.communicationcache.com/uploads/c1/0/8/8/10887248/critical theory](http://www.toolshero.com/strategy/co-creationhttp://www.communicationcache.com/uploads/c1/0/8/8/10887248/critical%20theory)

www.google.com/search?q=transmission+model+of+communication&aq=chrome.1.69i57j015.6359j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christopher_Sunday University of capverde

<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~cheang/Sampling%20Strategies%20and%20their%20Advantages%20and%20Disadvantages.htm>)

<https://www.google.com/search?q=using+a+ploy+to+win&oq=using+a+ploy+to+win&aqs=chrome..69i57.2215j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-Typology-of-Citizen-Participation_tbl1_242172057

https://books.google.com.et/books?id=tqsvAgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

<https://www.google.com/search?q=what+are+questionnaires&oq=what+are+questioner&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0l5.14955j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0002716207311699>

<http://localizingthesdgs.org/library/548/Generation-SDG-Blueprint->

<https://www.google.com/search?q=co+create+meaning&oq=-+Co-Create&aqs=chrome.3.69i57j0l5.4463j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

5.5.1. Appendix = 1

Dear Respondents: Thank you in advance for your cooperation for filling questionnaire!

Tick only [$\sqrt{\quad}$] and [\times] on a given blank spaces

Section I: Demographic background

1. Gender: male _____ Female _____
2. Age: 20-29 years _____, 30-39 years _____, 40-49 years _____, 50above _____.
3. Education status: Diploma _____ BA Degree _____ A/MSc _____ PHD _____
4. Professional back ground: Lawyer _____ PR _____ Other profession _____
5. Work experience: 1-5 years _____ 6-10 years _____ 11-15years _____ 16Above _____
6. Work status: manager _____ Team leader _____ Expert _____

Section II; Instructions two: Public law drafting practitioners;

Decide whether your organization has been effective in using “strategic organizational communication on drafting public laws” in creating public engagements or participations.

Rank the five most critical steps for the success and put tick sign on the given space.

- Please respond to all questions
- The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality
- If you have any question, please give a missed call me on a given number

1st table shows Strong disagree 2, Disagree 3, Not sure 4, Agree 5, Strong agree

No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	There is the redundancies of public law amendments					
2.	Discrepancies are there on some public laws					
3.	You engaged or participated public on drafting public laws to make consensus					
4.	Sometimes users of public laws could reject the adopted laws; this made wastages of crucial time and economy					
5.	Sometimes council of ministers turn back the draft of laws for public discussion					
6	There has to be integration plan with Public law drafting department, Public relation/communication department and public on public laws					
7	Public engagements is valuable during and after public laws are adopted or amended					
8	There can be situations for amendment of public laws					
9	Public laws are very useful					
10	Strategic communication has to be done on draft of public laws to aware public.					

Section III please writes your opinion

1. Let you write the process of making public laws; where it starts and where it ends? -----
 2. What are your suggestions about discrepancies made on some public law-----
 3. What do you say about the current redundantly amendment of proclamations and regulation-----
 4. How do you integrally plan with public relation department to address on draft of public laws? -----
 5. How do you participate public on draft of public laws?-----
-

5.5.2. Appendix = 2

Dear Respondents; **Thank you in advance for your cooperation for filling questionnaire!**

Tick only [] and [] on a given blank spaces

Section I: Demographic background

1. Gender: male _____ Female _____
2. Age: 20-29 years _____, 30-39 years _____, 40-49 years _____, 50 above _____.
3. Education status: Diploma _____ BA degree _____ MA/MSc _____ PHD _____
4. Professional back ground: Lawyer _____ PR _____ Other profession _____
5. Work experience: 1-5 years _____ 6-10 years _____ 11-15 years _____ 16 Above _____
6. Work status: manager _____ Team leader _____ Expert _____

Section II: For public relation practitioners/communicator.

Instructions: Decide whether your organization has been effective in using “strategic organizational communication on drafting public laws” in creating public engagements or participations. Rank the five most critical steps for the success and put tick sign on the given space.

- Please respond to all questions
- The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality
- If you have any question, please give a missed call to me on a given number

2nd table shows Strong disagree 2, Disagree 3, Not sure 4, Agree 5, Strong agree

No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	You have discussed on draft of proclamation and regulations with public					
2.	You use “strategic organizational communication” to create public engagements or public participation on draft of public laws					
3.	Disagreement or discrepancies make redundancies of amendments for public laws					
4.	Public is engaged or participated on proclamations and regulations					
5	There is integration plan with pubic law drafting department and public relation departments to communicate with public					
6	You have isolated department plan to communicate with public					
7	Good communication can bridge public with government					
8	The current strategic government communication is active					
9	There is face-to-face communications with public and stakeholders especially on public laws					
10	There is communication gaps concerning public laws					

Section III: Please write your opinion

1. How often you discussed with public on draft of laws? -----
2. Justify whether you plan with law maker departments on public laws? -----,
3. What is your say about the current strategic organizational communication concerning public laws? -----
4. What opportunities are there for public engagements concerning draft of public laws?
5. What possibilities are there to engage public? -----

5.5.3. Appendix=3

Dear Respondents; **Thank you in advance for your cooperation for filling questionnaire!**

Section I: Demographic background

Tick only [$\sqrt{\quad}$] and [\times] on a given blank spaces

- 1 Gender: male _____ Female _____
- 2 Age: 20-29 years ____, 30-39 years ____, 40-49 years ____, 50 above _____.
- 3 Education status: Diploma _____ BA degree _____ MA/MSc _____ PHD _____.
- 4 Professional back ground: Lawyer _____ PR _____ Other profession _____.
- 5 Work experience: 1-5 years __ 6 -10 years __ 11-15 years __ 16 Above _____
- 6 Work status: manager _____ , Team leader _____, Expert _____,

Section II: Decide whether organizations are effectively in use “strategic organizational communication on drafting public laws” to create public engagements or participations. Rank the five most critical steps for the success and put tick sign on the given space.

- Please respond to all questions
- The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality
- If you have any question, please give “a missed call to me” on a given number

3rd Table shows:- 1 strongly disagree 2, Disagree 3, Not sure 4, Agree 5, strongly agree

No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Proclamations and regulation are help full for public					
2.	You here when council of ministers adopted public laws; but, you don't have any information about it.					
3.	Some proclamation and regulations adopted without public engagements or participations					
4.	It is good to make public engagements to give their opinion on draft of public laws					
5	It is known that some proclamations and regulation reject by public					
6	There is negligence's of public on draft of public laws					
7	Integrated communication plan is not seen with public and government organizations on draft of public laws.					
8	As users of public laws you have participate on any draft of public laws					
9	Making public engagements is very use full to reduce that disagreements					
10	There has to be consensus creations on draft of any public laws.					

Section III: Please write your opinion

1. What are the causes for resist and refuse to apply some public laws? ----
2. What ways are good to address public to participate on public laws? -----.
3. Why public resist some proclamation and regulations? -----
4. How often do you discuss on some public laws? -----
5. What is your filling about redundancy amendments' of some regulations and proclamations? -

5.5.4. Appendix = 4

Focused group discussion FGD

➤ **To analyses the process of public law maker in organization**

1. As public laws maker mansion the coherencies of public law making process?
2. As your organization how do you judge the amendment of proclamation and regulations?

➤ **To analyses the contribution of public relations practitioners on draft of public laws**

3. How do you explain the contributions of public relation practitioner in organization?
4. What kind tools are more acceptable to address public?