

Requirement and difficulties to implement the Policy lifecycle model for systems management

by Ijicc Editor

Submission date: 19-Sep-2019 02:25PM (UTC+0900)

Submission ID: 1175649476

File name: implement_the_Policy_lifecycle_model_for_systems_management.doc (391.5K)

Word count: 1721

Character count: 9621

Requirement and Difficulties to Implement the Policy Lifecycle Model for Systems Management

Abstract— For together participation of tools, management activities, processes and managed resources the policy of an enterprise can be act as glue that hold all system and network. During deployment the gap between policy enforcement, management objectives and policy definitions are inevitable. The definition of policy rarely fulfills all the requirement of management and it is difficult to understand the definition of policy. In daily management activities often system administrators circumvent policies unintentionally or intentionally or ignore them. For managing the complex system it provide a solution of problem by policy based management system. To simplify and large automation of management procedure it is very necessary.

Keywords-policy; management; network; objective.

I. INTRODUCTION

The action of government is described by public policy. The policy is often defined in the form of rules and laws, and generally it is created as response to any issue [1]. The policy is important factor for any organization. It can create through any member of organization or government body [2].

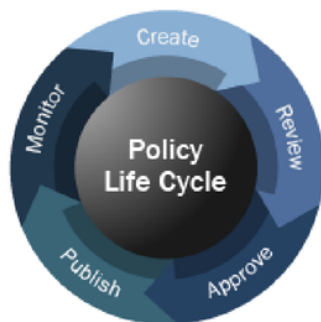


Figure 1:Policy life cycle

The process for creating a policy in an organization should follow a particular process. This process is described here. Between every specific task for getting a smooth transition every step should be completed in the suggested order [3] [4].

1. Policy creation: An agreed contract by the insured and insurer ⁷ can be defined as a policy. When policy is initially created the policy specifics are defined on screen of policy.
2. Segments adding: In the form of segment extensions, riders and coverage can be added.

3. Determine the Roles: When policy is created the role of every members and client is determined. It presents the connection between insurance policy and client. Before assigning the role the client must be created.
4. Clients adding: any company or system that is connected with the policy must be added as a client in policy documents.
5. Process Activities: The business events that processed on a policy are known as activities. The policy is uses for active status once the starting activities are processed on policy.
6. Suspense Record creation: By record of suspense the money is tracked in process. All activities should be address with a suspense record that is involved in money out or money in [15] [16].

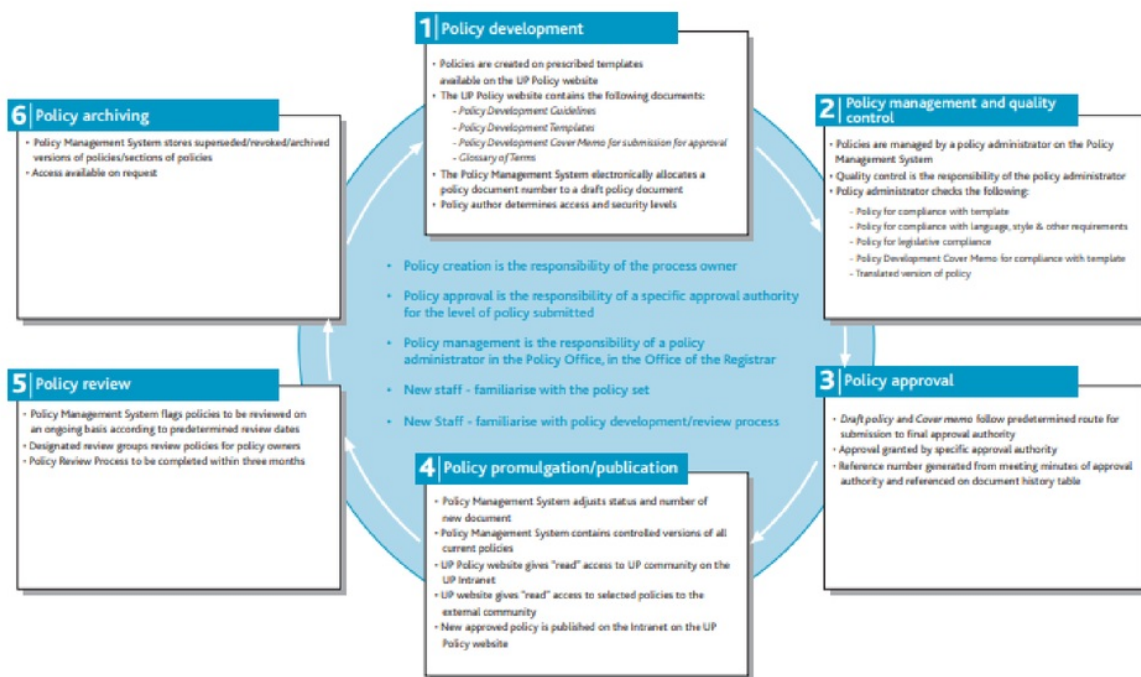


Figure 2: Policy life cycle factors [7]

By using the following entities it can meet the business scenario:

1. Packages of agreement: it include
 - a. Life insurance policy for individual
 - b. Insurance policy
 - c. Financial service agreement on top level
 - d. Agreement
 - e. Individual agreement
2. Agreement request package: it include

- a. Agreement relationship- agreement request
- b. Request for changing the status
- c. Agreement request
- d. Request for financial service
- e. Request for change of contractual content



Figure 3: steps of policy life cycle

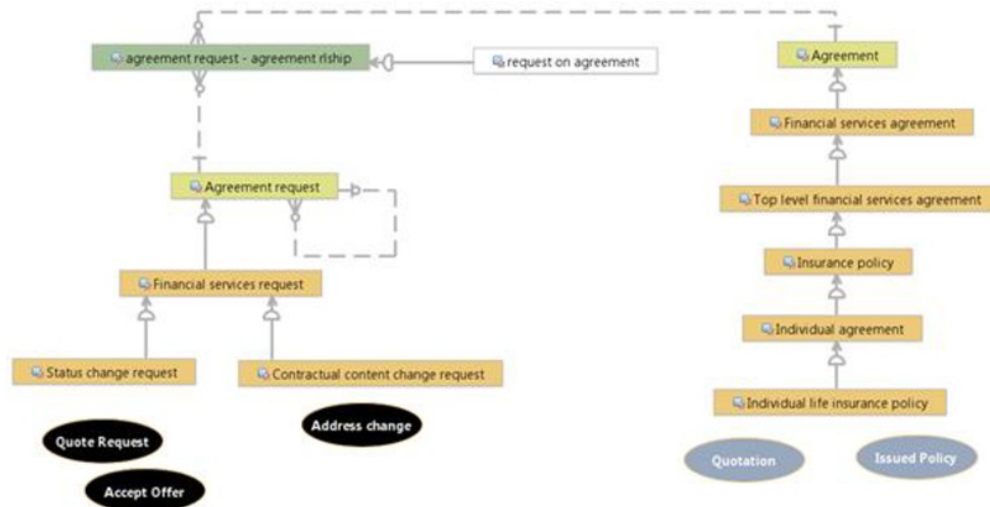


Figure 4: Insurance policy lifecycle modeling [8]

AGREEMENT

An agreement is a center element which catches that two gatherings resolve to satisfy a commitment. For this situation of life coverage arrangement, the safety net provider embraces to pay a single amount or advantage in case of the demise of the existence protected under the policy.

AGREEMENT REQUEST

The entity records demands for new approaches or statements or changes to existing strategies or statements. This speaks to the guidance to change another or existing agreement. For this situation, various monetary administrations solicitations are settled on the agreement [9]

II. THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS

In is defined by Susan J. Buck [10] that process of policy making is an ongoing process. It is a messy and there is not proper starting or ending of this process. The general process of making policy has six steps. This six step process is described below. The process of making the policy is depend on the requirement of the customer and the resources that are available to the service developer. The policy is the agreement between user and a company, individual or set of the groups.



Figure 5: policy management process

⁵ Phase I: Agenda Setting

As the principal stage in the cycle, plan setting enables approach creators to choose which issues to address. Subjects for discourse experience a few kinds of plans before these people may push them ahead.

Sorts of motivation may include:

- Systemic agendas: Systemic agendas include all issues strategy producers esteem both deserving of note and in their domain of power to address.

- **Institutional** agendas: These agendas are shaped from the substance of foundational plans. Here, strategy creators break down issues and their proposed arrangements in an exacting measure of time.
- **Discretionary** agendas: These agendas address issues picked by lawmakers that have not really made it into the plans referenced previously.
- **Decision** agendas: These agendas are the finished rundown of issues to be moved to the following period of the approach making cycle.

Phase 2: Policy Formation

In policy formation, answers for issues are molded and contended. This stage is portrayed by extreme exchange between gatherings. Pioneers, agencies and different groups must battle for their very own needs and wants, regularly contrary to each other

Phase 3: Policy Legitimation

"Authenticity" implies that the open believes the administration's activities to be legitimate and definitive. To pick up authenticity in the United States, an approach must be traveled through the administrative procedure. When this occurs, it is viewed as the tradition that must be adhered to and can be executed all things considered

Phase 4: Policy Implementation

This stage places approaches without hesitation. Duty goes from arrangement producers to approach implementers, and the strategies themselves may again grow further while this occurs. Regardless of whether an arrangement succeeds can frequently be followed back to this stage; an elegantly composed strategy with a poor execution can end in disappointment.

Phase 5: Policy Evaluation

Policy makers lead assessments to decide whether the strategies they make are compelling in accomplishing their objectives

Phase 6: Policy Maintenance, Succession or Termination

When actualized, policies are intermittently measured for their significance and use. This may bring about their continuation, change or end. These occurrences frequently happen because of approach creators' moving objectives, qualities, convictions or needs [11]

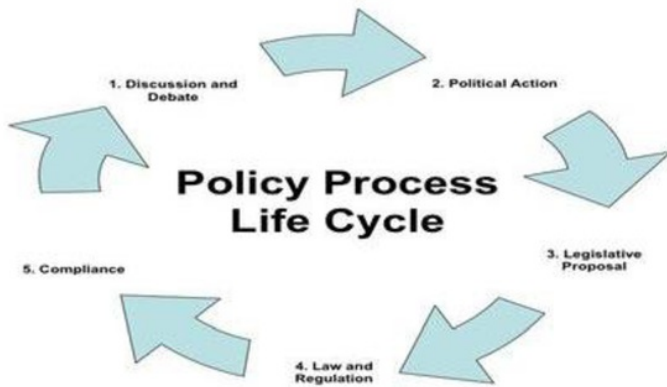


Figure 6: Policy making process

III. POLICY MANAGEMENT LIFECYCLE

Many organizations cannot successfully implement the lifecycle of policy. So the policy can be ineffective, not aligned to business requirement and out of date. It can define that policy again if the organization allow it and the previously defined policy is not appropriate. Four phases of policy life cycles are:

1. Creation of policy
2. Communication related to policy
3. Policy management and
4. Policy maintenance

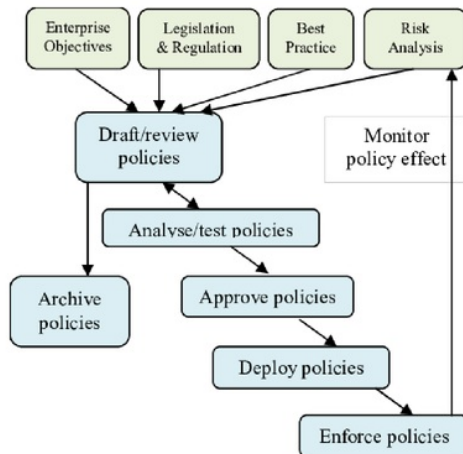


Figure 7: detailed diagram of Policy management life cycle [13]

IV. DIFFICULTIES OF POLICY LIFE CYCLE

Some issues that occur in policy and how these issues can be solved in the policy life cycle are described in the table given below:

| | Hazards | Help |
|--|--|---|
| Policy Ownership & Accountability | Documents start to slip through the cracks as there are too many moving parts and players involved. | Use an automated process to track workflow and connect policy owners with all relevant people and documents. |
| Single Source of Truth | Employees may be accessing outdated documents. | Create auditable trails with date and time stamping for historical record. |
| "Read and Understood" Certifications | Static policy and procedure libraries are not actively distributed. The read and understood documentation relies on manual processes. | Use push tools and reports that automatically send policies and additional alerts for incomplete certifications. |
| Visibility into Regulatory Impact | With changing regulations, it may be unclear which policies are affected, and who should be responsible for the changes. | Link policies to related regulations such that a subsequent search of a regulation can prompt relevant policies/procedures. |
| Exception & Violation Management | Passive policies do not account for the reasons and results of exceptions, creating a disconnect between the company's principles and practices. | Record who, what, why and when. This creates strong evidence to manage and confront exceptions or violations. |

Table 1: Major Policy Management difficulties and solution [14]

6

V. REQUIREMENT OF POLICY MANAGEMENT LIFE CYCLE

The policy management life cycle provides a structure to government bodies. Policy of any organization presents the ethics, behavior and values of any organization that defines expected behavior and culture of that organization. If any organization does not set the policy then it can go in any direction [15 16]. Policy requirements are:

1. Compliance defining: From voluntary, regulators, and contracts commitments the document of policy compliance the obligations and requirements meet of organization.
2. Solution and identification of risk: the document of policy defines some risk that can exist and it also provides the solution for that particular risk.

VI. CONCLUSION

The policy is often defined in the form of rules and laws, and generally it is created as a response to any issue. The policy is an important factor for any organization. It can be created through any member of organization or government body. For managing the complex system it provides a solution of problem by policy based management system. To simplify and large automation of management procedure it is very necessary. The

lifecycle of policy is studied in the paper and it also focus the requirement and difficulties of the policy life cycle..

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