

PRE-Ph.D COURSE WORK
Subject: Public Policy & Governance
Subject Code: POL1001
March 2022
Theory (External): 70 Marks
Time: 03 Hours

Instructions to the Students

1. This Question paper consists of two Sections. All sections are compulsory.
2. Section A comprises 10 questions of objective type in nature. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section B comprises 8 essay type questions out of which students need to do any 5. Each question carries 10 marks.
4. Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. Do not write anything on the question paper.
6. Wherever necessary, the diagram drawn should be neat and properly labelled

Roll Number											

SECTION –A (SHORT/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)
(10x2=20 Marks)

- A. What is role of the Public Policy in reforming a State?
- B. How governance can be affected by a Public Policy as envisaged by Thomas Dye
- C. Making public policy is a complex process, is this due to its dynamic nature or there are other elements adding to its complexity, if any name them
- D. Do you thing a common citizen can contribute in Governance of a Public Policy? Support your hypothesis with an example
- E. What are 4 most important stages of Public Policy process
- F. The King who rules over the state is an agent of God on earth is hypothesis of one of the theory of the origin of the state, name and explain the theory.
- G. Do you agree that policy implementation will always be evolutionary, which model do advocacy for it and how it can be explained?
- H. Benefit-Cost Analysis and Cost-Effectiveness Analysis are two methods of policy evaluation, explain both with one example of each
- I. Give an example of impact of Globalization on the Skill Development Policy of India
- J. Draw a citizen charter for commuters in public transport

SECTION –B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)
(5x10=50 Marks)

1. How are the terms Public Policy, Public Administration and Policy Science are associated with the process of Governance. Explain the process of evaluation of Public policy as an academic discipline.

2. Policy formulation has many component and one of them is policy evaluation, how the policy evaluation can improve the policy? Explain with a suitable example and its impact on other components.
3. How do you see the impact of globalization in National Education Policy 2020. Identify important global agents in creating a hypothetical global education policy and their roles.
4. Give one example of the following approaches of policy to explain them:
 - a) Process Approach
 - b) Logical Positivist Approach
 - c) Normative Approach
5. National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, is an integral part of the government policy on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas" and its commitment to overall human resource development to take advantage of the demographic profile of our country's population in the coming years. Evaluate this policy using parameters of process evaluation, outcome evaluation and impact evaluation.
6. Saksham Haryana is one of the example of a state-level "**top-down governance model**". Saksham Haryana aims at making primary and middle school students grade-level competent through systemic interventions. The project's scope, scale, implementation, review and monitoring mechanisms have been designed by a team of professionals working with the Chief Minister's office in collaboration with the state education department. The district administration, especially the education department officials at the district-level, block-level, and support staff are essentially bound to follow the directed. "**Bottom-up governance**" is an ideal choice in an urban setting. This is because ULBs are our most basic unit of local-self-government and cities are full of active citizens and a civil society willing to contribute to the decision-making process. This method of solving for challenges in waste management works for almost all cities because Indian cities are organic in nature of their development. Each of them is at a different stage of urban development experience, resulting in each of them dealing with a unique set of challenges.

Which of this approach of policy is superior between the two? Explain with justification.

7. "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" or MGNREGA, is a social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Women were guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA. The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work". Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds and wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. That is, if the government fails to provide employment, it has to provide certain unemployment allowances to those people. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. MGNREGA is implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). Evaluate the scheme on the parameters of Good Governance.

8. "We found ten principles that underscore how public entrepreneurial organizations structure themselves and move from centralization to decentralization, from monopolies to competition, from bureaucratic mechanisms to market mechanisms, from funding inputs to funding outcomes or results. All ten principles need not be present in one agency, in fact usually they are not. In most entrepreneurial organizations, however, we typically found at least six simple....."; Give an appropriate example from the Indian Policy prospective to explain the above hypothesis by David Osborne on Reinventing Governance

===END OF PAPER===