

# PAPER VI

# PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

---

SEMESTER II

M A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

# OBJECTIVES OF THIS UNIT

---

- This PPT will help you to understand
- What you mean by Public Policy
- Nature and Scope of Public Policy
- Types of Public Policy

# INTRODUCTION

---

- A modern state require well knitted policies to function.
- After second world war, formation of public policies were received its importance.
- Since then both political scientists and public administrators wanted to enquire the basis of success or failure of various programs and plans of the government.

# DEFINITION OF PUBLIC

---

- The word public denotes a variety of meanings. It originates from the Latin word publicus (also poplicus). It is related to the English word 'populus' or (populace). In general, public denotes some mass population ("the people"). Here , in our study it means governmental.

# POLICY

---

- Let us see what is policy. It is usually a set of plan agreed by majority of participants involved in that.
- For eg: Do not spit on the road. It is a hygiene factor which is connected with our health and environmental policies
- Policies can be taken by persons, organizations and government.

# DEFINE PUBLIC POLICY

---

- Guy Peters in his book 'Advanced Introduction to Public Policy', defines public policy as "the set of activities that governments engage in for the purpose of changing their economy and society“.
- Public policy is commonly embodied in "constitutions, legislative acts, and judicial decisions.“
- Public policy, therefore simply means governmental policy formulated in a political setting. Public policies are matters of common interest. They are related with civic or public affairs, or affairs of office or state.

# CONCEPT OF PUBLIC POLICY

---

- Public policy is a premeditated action in pursuit of objectives defined by those who have the power and authority. It should contain
  1. a set of decisions
  2. prescribed procedures and approval levels
  3. suitability and
  4. rationality

# PUBLIC POLICY – CONCEPT.....

---

- So we can say public policy is a proposed course of action of an individual, a group, an institution or a government to realize specific objectives within a given environment. Policies are mainly framed by government.
- Your task:
  - 1. Find out our major policies
  - 2. Write a note on our education policy



# NATURE OF PUBLIC POLICY

---

- In the development process of states, public policies plays a crucial role.
- It is a collective action for the fulfillment of needs and aspirations of the people at large.
- Public policy is a goal-oriented and result-oriented statement.
- Its aim the promotion of public interest.
- It is future oriented.

# CONTI.....

---

- It is dynamic. It is continuously formulated and re-formulated in response to the requirements of the people, situations and time
- Public policy may be general or specific, simple or complex, explicit or implied, and qualitative or quantitative.
- Your task:
- check the New education policy

# POLICY ANALYSIS

---

- Policy Analysis can be defined as the systematic investigation of alternative policy options and the assembly and integration of the evidence for and against each option.
- In policy analysis we need the skills of problem solving, finding of alternate measures, systematic and scientific approaches are required.

# PUBLIC POLICY AND PLANNING

---

- Planning is the backbone of all activities.
- Long term and short term planning are required in public policy framing.
- Planning is the blue print and based on this blue print the final one is prepared.
- Planning includes goal setting, action plan and its execution strategy.

# PUBLIC POLICY AND POLICY ADVOCACY

---

- Public policy need to be changed from time to time.
- Providing information, speaking to decision makers, demonstrating benefits for policy change, etc are frequently required.
- As you know, we are finding new tactics in our disaster management.

# TYPES OF PUBLIC POLICY

---

- Substantive Policy
- Regulatory Policy
- Distributive Policy
- Redistributive Policy
- Capitalisation Policy

# SUBSTANTIVE POLICY

---

- Substantive: These policies are concerned with the general welfare and development of the society. Say education, employment opportunities, economic stabilisation, law and order enforcement, anti-pollution legislation.
- These policies affecting the general welfare and development of the society as a whole. These do not relate to any particular or privileged segments of the society.

# REGULATORY POLICY

---

- Regulatory policies are related with trade, business, safety measures, public utilities, etc. This type of regulation is done by independent organisations that work on behalf of the government. Eg: Life Insurance Corporation, Reserve Bank of India, KSEB.
- The policies made by the government, pertaining to these services and organisations rendering these services are known as regulatory policies.



# DISTRIBUTIVE POLICY

---

- Distributive policies are meant for specific segments of society. It include all public assistance and welfare programmes.
- Some examples of distributive policies are adult education programe, food relief, social insurance, employability, etc.

# REDISTRIBUTIVE POLICY

---

- Redistributive policies are concerned with the rearrangement of policies which are concerned with bringing about basic social and economic changes.
- Certain public goods and welfare services are disproportionately framed out. Its all streamlined through redistributive policies.

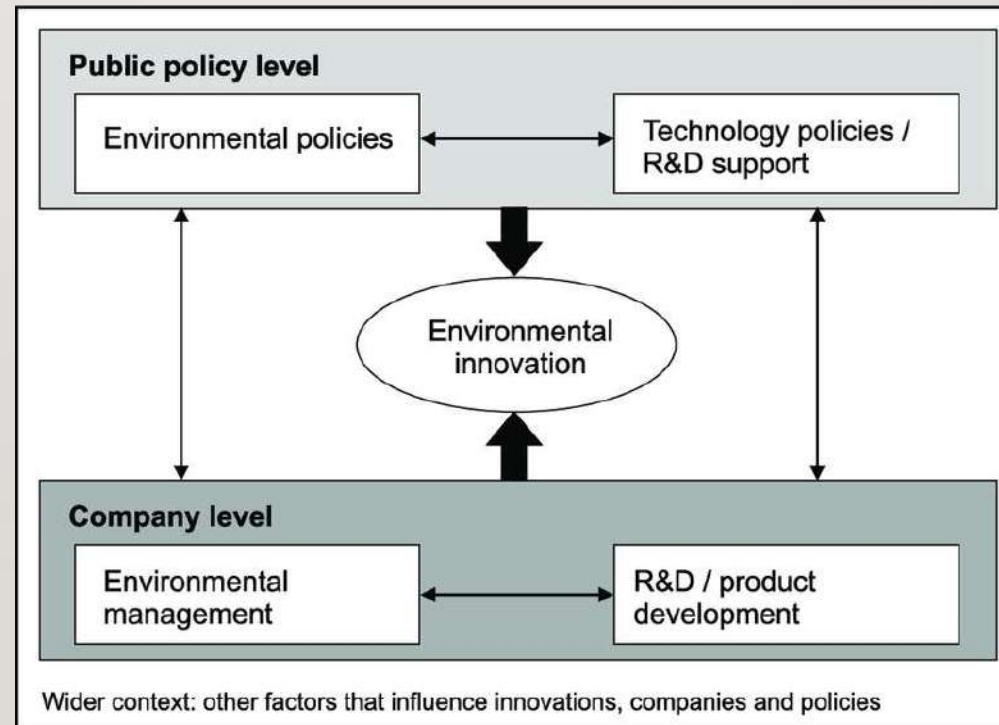
# CAPITALISATION POLICY

---

- Capitalisation: Under the capitalisation policies financial subsidies are given by the Union government to the state and local governments, such subsidies are also granted to the central and state business undertakings or some other important sphere if necessary. Capitalisation policies are different in nature than the substantive, regulatory, distributive and redistributive policies as no provision for public welfare services is made through these.

# PUBLIC POLICY LEVEL

---



# LET US SUM UP

---

- At the end we can say public policy is a purposive course of action in dealing with a problem or a matter of concern within a specific time frame.
- Actually the scope of public policy is determined by the kind of role that the State adopts for itself in a society.
- This will help you to understand policy formulation, implementation and monitoring etc in the next PPTs.

# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

---

1. Write about the significance of public policy in public administration
2. Explain different types of public policies.

# THANK YOU

---

Dr Ajitha S

Assistant professor, SDE.