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**6 SEM TDC DSE PSC (CBCS) 1 (H)**

**2024**

( May )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( Discipline Specific Elective )

( For Honours )

Paper : DSE-1

( **Public Policy in India** )

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 32*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Answer the following as directed :  $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) "Public policy is a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them" was said by (William Jenkins / Lasswell / Simon / David Easton).

(Choose the correct option)

- (b) Mention any one model of public policy.
- (c) Write one characteristic of State directed public policy.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest body responsible for formulating public policy in India. (The Cabinet / The Lok Sabha / The NITI Aayog / The Supreme Court).

(Choose the correct option)

- (e) The World Bank was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (1944/1945/1946/1947)

(Choose the correct option)

- (f) Write one function of the NITI Aayog.
- (g) Name one Parliamentary Committee of India.
- (h) Write one important feature of inclusive development.

2. Write short notes on the following :  $4 \times 4 = 16$

- (a) Components of public policy
- (b) Nature of public policy in the pre-reform period in India
- (c) Impact of people's movement on public policy
- (d) Interface between inclusive development and public policy

3. Define public policy and explain its importance in the context of governance in India.  $4+8=12$

Or

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of mixed approach in public policy.  $6+6=12$

4. Discuss the role of the government in formulation of public policy in the post-reform period in India. 11

Or

Identify and explain the various challenges in the implementation of public policies in India.

5. Explain the role of interest groups in shaping public policy in democratic societies with special reference to India. 11

Or

Discuss the challenges and opportunities in public policy making and implementation in India under the impact of global financial institutions.

6. Explain the various stages involved in the legislative process of the Indian Parliament. 11

Or

Evaluate the impact of legal institutions with reference to Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and judicial activism in regard of effective implementation of public policy in India.

7. Evaluate the long-term impacts of Nehru's policy initiatives on the socio-economic development of India.

11

Or

Examine the rationale behind the disinvestment policy in India and its implications for economic development.

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