

SUBJECT PAPER: POLICY SCIENCES

SUBJECT CODE: 18MPO31C

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CLASS: II M.A., POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT II POLICY MAKING PROCESS IN INDIA

DROR'S OPTIMAL MODEL

The optimal model according to Dror has five major characteristics.

They are: (1) it is qualitative not quantitative; (2) it has both rational and extra-rational components; (3) it is basic rationale to economically rational; (4) it deals with metapolicy-making and (5) it has much built-in feedback.

The optimal model has three major stages viz., metapolicy-making, policy-making and post-policy-making. Each of the stages is closely interconnected by channels of communication and feedback. Each of the stages, in turn, has a number of phases.

The metapolicy-making has seven such phases viz.,

(a) processing values; (b) processing reality; (c) processing problems; (d) surveying, processing and developing resources; (e) designing, evaluating and redesigning the policy-making system; (f) allocating problems, values and resources and (g) determining policy making.

DROR'S VIEWS ON IMPROVING POLICY MAKING

In Dror's analysis of public policy-making, models occupy an important place. Dror considers the normative model as a tool for systematically analysing public policy-making, as a basis for the criteria and standards needed to evaluate policy-making, and as a guide for formulating effective proposals for any improvements that are found to be desirable. Dror examines existing normative models critically and suggests that they fall short of the requirements. He identified six normative models of policy-making: 1) the pure-rationality model; (2) the 'economically rational' model; (3) the sequential decision model; (4) the incremental change model; (5) the satisfying model; and (6) the extra-rational process model.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICY ORGANIZATION FOR POLICY FORMULATION

Policy formulation means coming up with an approach to solving a problem. Congress, the executive branch, the courts, and interest groups may be involved. Contradictory proposals are often made.

The president may have one approach to immigration reform, and the opposition-party members of Congress may have another.

Each public policy is studied using a set of standard evaluation criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, consistency, utility and relevance. The evaluation method has three phases: Operating environment: defining the evaluation questions, specifying the context, etc.

1. Define Your Company's Policies. Policies are your company's written protocols for how you handle various business functions. ...
2. Perform an Evaluation of Policies. ...
3. Define Your Company's Procedures. ...
4. Perform an Evaluation of Procedures.
 1. Clarify what is to be evaluated.
 2. Engage stakeholders.
 3. Determine your evaluation questions.
 4. Develop an evaluation framework.
 5. Determine appropriate methods of measurement and procedures.
 6. Develop an evaluation plan.
 7. Collect data.
 8. Process data and analyse results.

POLICY-ACTION RELATIONSHIP

Public policy is a course of action created and/or enacted, typically by a government, in response to public, real-world problems.

Model of the *relationship* between *policy* and *action*, between structure and agency, is based on the idea that human agency cannot be understood by simply regarding people either as cogs in a machine or as elements in an interactive system.

Policy actions are device behaviors, such as selecting or prohibiting certain frequency bands, bandwidths, protocols, coding, or data rates.

Government policies contain the reasons things are to be done in a certain way and why. Government policy describes a course of action, creating a starting point for change. They can influence how much tax the community pays, immigration status and laws, pensions, parking fines, and even where you go to school.