

**SUBJECT PAPER: POLICY SCIENCES**

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**CLASS: II M.A., POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**UNIT III PUBLIC POLICIES IN INDIA**

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

The main objectives of the Industrial Policy of the Government are (i) to maintain a sustained growth in productivity;(ii) to enhance gainful employment;(iii) to achieve optimal utilisation of human resources; (iv) to attain international competitiveness; and (v) to transform India into a major partner and player in

- Dismantling of controls.
- Dispersing Industries. ...
- Limiting role of public sector. ...
- Liberalization of foreign investments. ...
- Foreign technology had been made easy by allowing automatic approvals for technology related agreements.
- Promotion of Small Scale Industries (SSI) ...
- Domestic Regulatory Reforms.

Industrial Policy is defined as the strategic effort by the state to encourage the development and growth of a sector of the economy. This page brings together Industrial Policy debates, guidance, and country experience. .

With the New Industrial Policy' 1991, the Indian Government intended to integrate the country's economy with the world economy, improving the efficiency and productivity of the public sector. To accomplish this objective, existing government regulations and restrictions on industry were removed.

**NEW ECONOMIC POLICY**

New Economic Policy of India was launched in the year 1991 under the leadership of P. V. ... Narasimha Rao government reduced the import duties, opened reserved sector for the private players, devalued the Indian currency to increase the export. This is also known as the LPG Model of growth.

New Economic Policy (NEP) was an economic policy introduced by Lenin after the failed methods of War communism. ... The New Economic Policies meant that Russia returned to a partly capitalist

society. This sorted out the problems of mass starvation and Famine which War communism had caused.

The New Economic Policy of 1991 included standard structural adjustment measures including the devaluation of the rupee, increase in interest rates, reduction in public investment and expenditure, reduction in public sector food and fertilizer subsidies, increase in imports and foreign investment in capital-intensive

Fiscal crisis. (ii) Rise in internal debt. (iv) Negative growth in agriculture sector.

The NEP succeeded in creating an economic recovery after the devastation of World War I, the Russian Revolution, and the Russian Civil War. ... By 1928, agricultural and industrial production had been restored to the 1913 (pre-World War I) level.

The New Economic Policy reintroduced a measure of stability to the economy and allowed the Soviet people to recover from years of war, civil war, and governmental mismanagement. The small businessmen and managers who flourished in this period became known as NEP men.

Here we detail about the seven important features of new economic policies under economic reforms, i.e., (1) Liberalisation, (2) Privatisation, (3) Globalisation of the Economy, (4) New Public Sector Policy, (5) Modernisation, (6) Financial Reforms, and (7) Fiscal Reforms.

### **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

In India, the main objectives of agricultural policy are to remove the major problems of agricultural sector related to improper and inefficient uses of natural resources, predominance of low-value agriculture, poor cost-benefit ratio of the sectoral activities and insignificant progress of cooperative farming and

The National Agricultural Policy (NAP) document released by the Government of Indian in 2000 aimed to attain an agricultural output growth rate in excess of 4 percent per annum, based on efficient use of resources, and sought to achieve this growth in a sustainable and equitable manner.

- Aquafarming.
- Farming.
- Apiculture (Beekeeping)
- Fishery.
- Forestry.
- Ranching.
- Agricultural chemistry.
- Agricultural communication.

### **HEALTH POLICY**

India, evolved a National Health Policy in 1983 till 2002. The policy lays stress on preventive, promotive, public health and rehabilitation aspects of healthcare. The policy stresses the need of establishing comprehensive primary health care services to reach the population in the remote area of the country.

The National Health Policy of 1983 and the National Health Policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans. The current context has however changed in four major ways.

1.1 Life Expectancy and healthy life a. Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025. b. Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.

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Ayushman Bharat:

- Awaz Health Insurance Scheme:
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana:
- Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana:
- Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS):
- Chief Minister's Comprehensive Insurance Scheme:
- Employees' State Insurance Scheme:

These key policy principles are: 1) Professionalism, Integrity and Ethics, 2) Equity, 3) Affordability, 4) Universality, 5) Patient Centred & Quality of Care, 6) Accountability, 7) Inclusive Partnerships, 8) Pluralism, 9) Decentralization, and 10) Dynamism and Adaptiveness.

## **ENERGY POLICY**

The energy policy of India is largely defined by the country's expanding energy deficit and increased focus on developing alternative sources of energy, particularly nuclear, solar and wind energy. India attained 63% overall energy self-sufficiency in 2017.

Coal, which accounted for 74% of India's electric generation in 2018, is the cheapest and most abundant power source for the country. Renewable energy made up the second-largest portion (18%) of power generation and is the fastest-growing power source.

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## **NATIONAL POLICY ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

Four major policies have been implemented since independence namely, Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR1958), Technology Policy Statement 1983 (SPR1958), Science and Technology Policy 2003

(STP2003), and Science Technology Innovation Policy 2013 (STIP2013), this article will attempt to give a retrospective on how the

It was acknowledged that in order to stay globally competitive, it was necessary to make a transition into a knowledge-based economy. This policy document was a step in the direction towards building a robust national innovation ecosystem

Science and technology policy is one of the public policies that promotes appropriate funding to advance scientific and technological research and education, studies the impact of science and technology upon its citizenry, and prescribes regulation, if necessary.

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are universally recognized as key drivers for poverty eradication and essential components for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **INFORMATION POLICY**

In the context of India, a National Information Policy must necessarily be governed by and form an integrated and harmonious part of the social, economic, educational, research and development and other related policies which get formulated at various stages of our national development.

Information policy is the set of all public laws, regulations and policies that encourage, discourage, or regulate the creation, use, storage, access, and communication and dissemination of information.

... There are several fundamental issues that comprise information policy.

The Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, appointed in October 1985 a committee of senior library scientists and other specialists, with Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya as chairman, to prepare a draft document on the National Policy on Library and Information System.

Information policy is important to education and educators, whether the policy is about ongoing access to public information, digitization of books and the copyright interests that surround the activity or libraries' constant fight to protect the privacy of their patrons.

A National Information Policy is a set of decisions taken by a government, through appropriate laws and regulations, to orient the harmonious development of information transfer activities in order to satisfy the information needs of the country.

### **POLICY ON PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING**

To define strategic and non strategic sectors with limited number of Govt-owned companies. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has said that the Government will come out soon with a new policy on Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to define strategic sector with limited number of Government-owned companies.

Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Sunday announced a new public sector enterprise (PSE) policy under which there will be at least one state-run company in strategic sectors while PSEs in

non-strategic sectors will be privatized. ... “Others will be privatized or merged or brought under holding companies

Public Sector undertakings refer to commercial ventures of the Government where user fees are charged for services rendered. The tariff/fees may be market based or subsidised. They are usually fully owned and managed by the Government such as Railways, Posts, Defence Undertakings, Banks etc.

### **DISINVESTMENT**

Disinvestment is when governments or organizations sell or liquidate assets or subsidiaries. Disinvestments can take the form of divestment or a reduction of capital expenditures (CapEx). Disinvestment is carried out for a variety of reasons, such as strategic, political, or environmental.

In business, disinvestment means to sell off certain assets such as a manufacturing plant, a division or subsidiary, or product line. Another example is a consumer products company selling off a profitable division that no longer meets its long range goals. ...

Minority Disinvestment. Minority disinvestment in PSUs is such that, at the end of it, if the government of India retains a majority stake (typically more than 51%) in the company, it ensures management control. ...

☐ Majority Disinvestment. ...

☐ Complete Disinvestment.

### **WELFARE POLICY**

Welfare policies help those in economic need. These programs are also known as public assistance. The basic method of distributing public assistance funds is via income transfer: The government takes money from wealthier citizens through taxes, then gives some of that money to citizens with low or no income.

Social welfare policy is defined as acts, laws and rules that help to improve the lives of people in the community. An example of a social welfare policy is one that ensures better healthcare for all.

Social welfare policies—especially assistance and social insurance benefits—traditionally have been conceived as instruments of social protection and redistribution. At a minimum, social welfare policies should protect individuals from poverty and relative deprivation.