

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M (Public Policy and Governance) Winter 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 1

Date: 29/11/2018

Subject Code: 17204131

Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm

Subject Name: Public Policy Process & Institutions

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed. (1 marks each. All Compulsory)**(15)**

1. In the words of _____, "Public Policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do".

A) Thomas R. Dye	B) Richard Rose
C) M Weber	D) none of the above
2. A policy is not a decision but a course or pattern of action _____.

A) John Dewey	B) Richard Rose
C) Woodrow W	D) Thomas R. Dye
3. Who defined public policy as the authoritative allocation of values? _____

A) Peterson and Plowman	B) David Easton
C) Carl J. Friedrich	D) Laswel
4. The incremental model is associated with the names of _____.

A) John Dewey	B) Peterson and Plowman
C) Carl J. Friedrich	D) Charles Lindblom and David Braybrook.
5. Article _____ was incorporated in the Chapter of Directive principles, which calls upon the states to take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with Authority to function as unit of self-government.

A) Article 39	B) Article 40
C) Article 41	D) Article 42
6. An essential feature that separates The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, from other public service provision is that it was enacted by _____.

A) Ordinance	B) Act of Parliament
C) Presidential order	D) Intervention by the Judiciary
7. The ARC interim report (1966) titled 'Problems and Redressal of Citizens Grievances recommended the establishment of _____.

A) Lokpal	B) Lokayukta
C) Lokpal and Lokayukta	D) None of the above
8. Ombudsman is a Scandinavian institution first established in _____.

A) 1808	B) 1809
C) 1908	D) 1909
9. The Union Government established NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) on _____, as replacement for the Planning Commission.

A) March 31, 2014	B) March 31, 2015
C) January 1, 2014	D) January 1, 2015
10. The Right to Information Act 2005 is an initiative taken by _____, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

A) Department of Personnel and Training	B) Ministry of Human Resource Development
C) Prime Minister Office	D) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
11. Which one of the following is not Taylor's mechanism of Management?

- A) Using a routing system B) Employing a mnemonic system
 C) Employing a modern cost system D) Using a gang plank.
12. "In the Science of Administration, whether public or private, the basic good is efficiency." Who among the following made this statement?
 A) L. Urwick B) Luther Gullick
 C) Henry Fayol D) J.D. Mooney
13. Post-modern Public Administration is based on a trilogy of post-behaviour tenets of Public Administration. Which of the following is the trilogy?
 A) Critical Theory, New Left Ideology and Constructivism.
 B) New Public Administration, Critical Theory and New Public Management.
 C) New Public Administration, Public Choice Theory, and New Public Management.
 D) Critical Theory, Phenomenology and Structural Theory.
14. Growth and significance of public and private sectors in a system is known as which of the following?
 A) Socialist Economy B) Mixed Economy
 C) Planned Economy D) Capitalist Economy
15. Which of the following statements about Delivery Monitoring Unit in PMO is correct?
 A) It deals with the appointments to different posts in Central Government.
 B) It reviews Budget provisions.
 C) It examines security measures.
 D) It reviews and select programmes including MNREGA, NRHM, JNNURM, SSA, etc.

Q.2 A) Write short notes on. (Each of three mark) (15)

1. Relationship between politics and policy.
2. Various types of public policy.
3. Herbert Simon view on the role of values and facts in decision making.
4. The major element in the public making cycle.
5. Institutional model of public policy formulation.

Q.3 A) Policy making is a collective activity in which many institutions, agencies and actors participate. Discuss the most important institutions, agencies and actors involved it policy formulation in India. (08)

OR

A) Discuss the approaches to public policy and implementation. (08)

B) Explain the administrative structure of the Panchayat Raj Institution in India. Also Critically examine the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution. (07)

OR

B) Discuss how the judiciary exercises control over the administration. (07)

Q.4 A) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, was an important right based policy enacted to provide justifiable right to work for all adults in rural India. The legislation has brought a silent revolution in rural India, but at the same time marred in controversy. Critically evaluate the scheme by answering the below questions and also providing illustration to substantiate your arguments. (07)

- i) It is an excellent legislation as it will lead to the prosperity of the villages leading to the prosperity of India. **(2 marks)**
- ii) It has empowered women in rural India. **(2 marks)**
- iii) How far is MGNREGA pro-poor policy? **(3 marks)**

B) Answer the following (Any FOUR) (Each of two mark) (08)

1. Define public policy and its importance
2. Major elements in public policy making cycle.
3. Briefly discuss any one model of policy implementation.
4. Role of NGOs or non-state actors in implementing policy in India.
5. Short note on social participation