

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: **Public Policy, Administration and Governance**
Semester- IV (Batch: 2021-26)

End Semester Examination: May 2023

Date: 11th May, 2023

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 800 words, 5 Marks: 400 words, 2.5 Marks: 250 words.

Part: A

Marks

(Answer **any four** of the following questions.)

- Q.1 The policy cycle is an idealised process that explains how policy should be drafted, implemented, and assessed. Many organisations aim to complete policies using the policy cycle as an optimal model. Policy making process may be random, non-linear, non-sequential, chaotic, and unexpected. (10)

With the help of a contemporary policy/program/scheme of the Indian Government, identify and elaborate on (any) six important stages of the Public Policy Cycle.

- Q.2 In Carl J. Friedrich's opinion, "public policy is a proposed course of action of a person, group, or government within a given environment providing opportunities and obstacles which the policy was proposed to utilize and overcome in an effort to reach a goal, realize an objective or purpose." (10)

In the light of the above statement, explore the definition and contours of public policy. Also, discuss the features of public policy making.

- Q.3 The term bureaucracy basically refers to a system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by the state officials rather than by the elected representatives. The bureaucratic system is an integral part of any modern administration. In India, bureaucracy is one of the main pillars of nation-building and its effective functioning is of crucial importance in the overall development of the country. (10)

Elaborate on the role of the bureaucracy in Indian administration. Also briefly discuss two advantages and two disadvantages of the bureaucratic functioning in India.

- Q.4 Current resource-intensive development patterns are ecologically and economically unsustainable. Governance for Sustainability presents a huge and unavoidable challenge. For advancement towards sustainability, we need to establish governance structures and practices that can promote, direct, and synchronise positive work by a host of actors on vast complex issues through web of interconnection and across multiple levels and scales, with sensitivity to their context. (10)

Considering the above statement, discuss the emerging dimensions, trends, and frameworks of sustainable governance in contemporary times.

- Q.5 Governance is also referred to as 'engaged governance', whereby there is an increased partnership and interaction of public sector, private sector and civil society organisations. (10)

Discuss in detail any two citizen-friendly governance practices introduced by the Indian Government to increase transparency in its functioning.

- Q.6 Over the years, many initiatives have been undertaken by various State Governments and Central Ministries to usher in an era of e-Government. Sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them. Due cognizance has been taken of the notion that to speed up e-Governance implementation across the various arms of Government at National, State, and Local levels, a programme approach needs to be adopted, guided by common vision and strategy. (5x2=10)

- a) With reference to the above statement, define e-governance? List any five initiatives taken by the Government of India towards e-governance?
b) Identify any three challenges faced by the Indian Government vis-à-vis e-governance, and how can they be tackled?

Part: B

- Q.7 Write short note on **any two** of the following: (2.5x2=5)
a) Five Principles of Good Corporate Governance
b) Four Non-State Actors in policy making
c) Elite Theory Model of Public Policy Making

- Q.8 Your company has an average annual net profit of ₹50 Crores in 2020-21, ₹100 Crores in 2021-22 and ₹150 Crores in 2022-23. (5)

After informing the name and type of business your company carries on, within the prescribed word limit, determine the minimum amount of money required to be spent by your company under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules and what welfare project would your company undertake.
