UPES
End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: Public Policy
Program: BA.LL.B
Course Code: CLNL2040

Semester   : IV
Time   : 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A
(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define policy legitimation	2	CO1
Q 2	Spell out the stages of policy implementation.	2	CO2
Q 3	Name the different theories of public policy.	2	CO3
Q 4	Identify any three pressure groups in influencing policy formulation in India	2	CO2
Q 5	Distinguish the Ex Ante and Ex Post Policy Analysis	2	CO1

SECTION B
(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)

Q 6	Discuss the recommendation made by Dror, for enhancement of quality of public policy formulation.	5	CO3
Q 7	Describe the definition, vision and perspective of Lasswell towards the Policy Science.	5	CO3
Q 8	Identify the institutional and governance constraints in sound policy making in India.	5	CO4
Q 9	Critically analyze the Rational Method in decision-making procedure.	5	CO2

SECTION-C
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Q 10	Explain the policy evaluation process. Discuss the problems involved in public policy evaluation in India.	10	CO2
Q 11	Discuss the role of official participants in the formulation of public policy. Though unofficial actors are not having legal authority in policy-making, yet their contribution is no less significant than officials. Comment.	10	CO4

SECTION-D
(2Qx25M=50 Marks)

Q 12	Public opinion is the collective expression of the opinion of many individuals bound into a group of common aims, aspirations, needs and ideals. Through mass media people come to know of the development as well as actions of various governmental as well as non-governmental agencies. The news and views expressed through mass media help the public to increase their political and social awareness. Besides disseminating information, the mass media interpret and systematise the information into a particular view point. This helps in mobilising public opinion. a. *Discuss the relationship between the mass media and public opinion. How does the Indian media articulate this role effectively?* b. *How does the mass media exert a tangible influence on the formulation of policies in India?* c. *"Value consensus alone - can serve as an integrating force in a societal transition", how do the Indian media platforms serve this purpose?* d. *Either negate or substantiate the following statement. "There is no such thing as considered policy in any of the communication systems in India."* e. *Identify any three important ways the mass media play an important role in influencing policies.*	25	CO3
Q 13	It is logical to approach the study of public policy thinking that policy is about two choices: for or against a particular issue, since that is so often how policy choices are framed. Indeed, we are taught from a young age that you are either for something or against it. Think about one of the recent policy issues, such as legalizing gay marriage. It would seem that one is either for it or against it. As is often the case, though, the reality is far more complicated than policy rhetoric might lead you to believe. After all, consider your own view on same-sex marriage. Some of you might have clear-cut positions that are absolute; however, you likely find yourself among the majority of Indians whose views on these issues are far more complex or nuanced. For instance, you might think that legalizing gay marriage may be appropriate in certain circumstances, but you may still express anxiety about how it is carried out or it is inconsistent with prevailing majority views on minority demand. a. *Offer any two definitions of public policy* b. *From the above example, discuss the context of public policy and the challenges that the environment presents for achieving minority demands.* c. *Explain any one coherent, universal theory of public policy* d. *Apply the six steps or the stages experimental model of public policy to the above policy issue.* e. *Articulate strengths and weaknesses of competing public policy models.*	25	CO4