Old Questions Booklet

B. A. 2nd Year, Semester-3

Vocational Paper

"Public Policy"

(50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Answer Questions (50)

- 1. Define public policy. Discuss its scope and significance as an emerging field of study.
- 2. Explain the types of public policies with examples.
- 3. Discuss the role of political parties in policy formulation and implementation.
- 4. How do interest groups and pressure groups influence public policy?
- 5. Examine the impact of mass media on the policy process in India.
- 6. Discuss the contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in public policy implementation.
- 7. Describe the role of NITI Aayog in Indian public policy.
- 8. Evaluate the legislative role in public policy formulation.
- 9. Explain the role of the executive in implementing public policies.
- 10. Discuss the significance of the judiciary in shaping public policy through judicial activism.
- 11. Analyze the role of bureaucracy in policy implementation.
- 12. What are the techniques of policy implementation? Discuss with examples.
- 13. Explain the policy-making process in India.
- 14. Critically assess the role of the Parliament in policy-making in India.
- 15. Discuss the concept and importance of policy evaluation.
- 16. Explain the criteria and agencies involved in policy evaluation.
- 17. Write a note on policy intervention with reference to Panchayati Raj institutions.
- 18. Analyze the NEP (New Education Policy) as a case study of public policy intervention.
- 19. Evaluate MNREGA as a tool for rural development and poverty alleviation.
- 20. Discuss the role of environmental policies in sustainable development.
- 21. Examine welfare plans for women and weaker sections in India.
- 22. Discuss the importance of stakeholder feedback in policy-making.
- 23. Compare the roles of the legislature and judiciary in policy processes.
- 24. Analyze the challenges faced in implementing public policies in India.
- 25. Discuss the concept of good governance in the context of public policy.
- 26. Evaluate the impact of globalization on public policy in India.
- 27. Explain the relevance of democratic governance for effective policy implementation.
- 28. Discuss the role of international agencies in shaping national policies.
- 29. How does public administration relate to public policy?

- 30. Critically evaluate the importance of citizen participation in policy-making.
- 31. Write a detailed note on "Performance-based evaluation of public policies."
- 32. Discuss the role of technology in policy implementation.
- 33. Explain the concept of policy networks and policy communities.
- 34. Analyze a recent welfare scheme as a case study of policy intervention.
- 35. Discuss the ethical dimensions of public policy implementation.
- 36. Explain how federalism affects public policy in India.
- 37. What is the role of civil society in shaping public policy?
- 38. Examine the importance of feedback mechanisms in policy evaluation.
- 39. Discuss the limitations of public policy analysis in India.
- 40. Evaluate the significance of sustainable policies for weaker sections.
- 41. Explain the difference between regulatory and distributive policies with examples.
- 42. Analyze the role of leadership in public policy success or failure.
- 43. What are the main stages in the policy cycle? Discuss in detail.
- 44. Examine policy diffusion and its relevance in the Indian context.
- 45. Discuss the role of budgetary processes in policy implementation.
- 46. Write a note on public-private partnerships as a strategy for policy intervention.
- 47. Explain the relationship between economic planning and public policy.
- 48. Analyze the concept of policy advocacy and its importance.
- 49. Discuss the significance of gender-sensitive policies in India.
- 50. Explain the interrelationship between governance and public policy.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (50)

- 1. Define public policy.
- 2. Mention two major determinants of public policy.
- 3. What is the role of NGOs in public policy?
- 4. Define the term 'policy implementation'.
- 5. List two techniques of policy implementation.
- 6. What is meant by policy evaluation?
- 7. Name any two agencies involved in policy evaluation in India.
- 8. Write a short note on NITI Aayog.
- 9. What is the role of mass media in public policy?
- 10. Define pressure groups with examples.
- 11. What is the difference between policy formulation and implementation?
- 12. Mention two environmental policies in India.
- 13. What is meant by feedback in policy-making?
- 14. Define governance.
- 15. What is public-private partnership (PPP)?
- 16. Write any two objectives of MNREGA.
- 17. What are the welfare policies for women in India?
- 18. Define stakeholder participation in policy-making.
- 19. What is the role of the judiciary in policy review?
- 20. Name any two parliamentary committees related to policy.

- 21. What is performance-based budgeting?
- 22. What are regulatory policies?
- 23. Define distributive policies.
- 24. What is policy advocacy?
- 25. Write a short note on the New Education Policy (NEP).
- 26. Mention two benefits of policy networks.
- 27. What are policy communities?
- 28. Define good governance.
- 29. Mention two roles of international agencies in public policy.
- 30. What is meant by democratic decentralization?
- 31. Define global governance.
- 32. What is meant by public choice theory?
- 33. Name two important welfare schemes for weaker sections.
- 34. Define sustainable development in policy context.
- 35. What is the difference between policy goals and policy outputs?
- 36. What is policy diffusion?
- 37. Write two limitations of policy analysis.
- 38. Define civil society.
- 39. What is meant by citizen participation?
- 40. Mention any two factors influencing policy success.
- 41. Define judicial activism.
- 42. What is e-governance?
- 43. Name two types of public policies.
- 44. What is policy agenda setting?
- 45. Define collaborative governance.
- 46. Write a note on the role of local self-government in policy-making.
- 47. What is the difference between welfare policies and regulatory policies?
- 48. Define policy cycle.
- 49. What is meant by inter-agency coordination?
- 50. Write two challenges of policy implementation in India.

Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (50)

- 1. Who defined public policy as "the sum of government activities"?
 - A. David Easton
 - B. Thomas Dye
 - C. Harold Lasswell
 - D. Woodrow Wilson
- 2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to:
 - A. Lok Sabha Elections
 - B. Panchayati Raj 🗸
 - C. Judicial Review
 - D. Fundamental Rights

3.	NITI Aayog replaced:
	A. Finance Commission
	B. Planning Commission
	C. UPSC
	D. Election Commission
4.	Which is NOT a determinant of public policy?
	A. Political Parties
	B. Pressure Groups
	C. Mass Media
_	D. Personal Bias
5.	The term "Policy Implementation" refers to:
	A. Policy Evaluation
	B. Policy Formulation
	C. Putting policies into effect
(D. Judicial Review
0.	Which agency evaluates public policies in India?
	A. NITI Aayog B. Planning Commission
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	C. NITI Aayog & Comptroller and Auditor General D. Election Commission
7	The MNREGA guarantees how many days of work in a year?
7.	A. 100
	B. 120
	C. 150
	D. 90
8.	Which body plays a key role in financial policy implementation?
0.	A. Lok Sabha
	B. Finance Ministry
	C. Supreme Court
	D. NITI Aayog
9.	The concept of Good Governance is associated with:
	A. Economic Growth
	B. Effective Policy Delivery
	C. Judicial Review
	D. Electoral Reforms
10	. The New Education Policy (NEP) was launched in:
	A. 2018
	B. 2019
	C. 2020 🗸
	D. 2021
11	The role of Parliament in policy-making is mainly:
	A. Executive oversight
	B. Judicial review

	C. Legislative deliberation
	D. Budget preparation
12.	Which of these is a technique of policy implementation?
	A. Regulation
	B. Service delivery
	C. Capacity building
	D. All of the above
12	The concept of 'Stakeholder Feedback' in public policy relates to:
13.	A. Judicial opinion
	<u> </u>
	B. Public participation
	C. Budget approval
	D. International agreements
14.	NEP focuses on which of the following?
	A. Defense policy
	B. Education reform
	C. Fiscal policy
	D. Environmental protection
15.	Who among the following wrote "Public Administration: From Government to
	Governance"?
	A. M.P. Sharma
	B. Chakrabarty & Chand Prakash <
	C. R.K. Arora
	D. Jayal N.G.
16.	Panchayati Raj institutions were given constitutional status through:
	A. 42nd Amendment
	B. 44th Amendment
	C. 73rd Amendment
	D. 86th Amendment
17	Policy evaluation involves:
1/.	A. Assessing outcomes
	~ -
	B. Drafting laws
	C. Budget allocation
10	D. Media advocacy
18.	The term "Public Policy Cycle" includes which stage first?
	A. Implementation
	B. Evaluation
	C. Agenda setting
	D. Monitoring
19.	MNREGA is an example of:
	A. Regulatory policy
	B. Welfare policy
	C. Foreign policy
	D. Defence policy
20	The 'Good Governance Index' in India is prepared by:
Ζυ.	

B. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions C. Election Commission
D. NITI Aayog 21. What is the role of NITI Aayog in policy?
A. Law enforcement
B. Policy think tank
C. Judicial monitoring
D. None of the above
22. Environmental policies are examples of:
A. Regulatory policies
B. Constituent policies
C. Distributive policies
D. Redistributive policies
23. Which agency in India audits government expenditures?
A. Finance Ministry
B. Comptroller and Auditor General 🗸
C. NITI Aayog
D. Planning Commission
24. Who coined the term " <i>Incrementalism</i> " in policy studies?
A. David Easton
B. Charles Lindblom
C. Harold Lasswell
D. Thomas Dye
25. Policy advocacy involves:
A. Enacting laws
B. Promoting specific policy options <a>
C. Judicial interpretation
D. Budget allocation
26. Policy-making in India is primarily influenced by:
A. International agencies
B. Domestic determinants
C. Judiciary
D. Police administration
27. Which of the following is a feature of good governance?
A. Transparency <
B. Secrecy C. Elitism
D. Rigidity 28. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are part of:
A. National Policy Framework
B. UN Agenda 2030
C. NEP
D. MNREGA
29. What is the main aim of policy intervention?
A. To maintain status quo
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B. To bring desired social change	
C. To reduce government spending	
D. To promote privatization	
30. Bureaucracy plays a key role in which stage of the policy cycle?	
A. Policy evaluation	
B. Policy formulation	
C. Policy implementation <	
D. Agenda setting	
31. Policy evaluation criteria include:	
A. Relevance	
B. Effectiveness	
C. Efficiency	
D. All of the above 🗸	
32. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) contribute mainly to:	
A. Policy formulation	
B. Policy lobbying	
C. Policy implementation	
D. Judicial review	
33. Feedback in the policy process helps in:	
A. Drafting new laws	
B. Correcting implementation errors	
C. Political campaigning	
D. Judicial activism	
34. Who introduced the term "Street-level Bureaucracy"?	
A. Herbert Simon	
B. Michael Lipsky	
C. Max Weber	
D. Robert Dahl	
35. Which Act emphasizes Right to Information in India?	
A. RTI Act 2005	
B. RTE Act 2009	
C. MNREGA Act 2005	
D. POCSO Act 2012	
36. The Planning Commission was replaced in which year?	
A. 2014	
B. 2015	
C. 2016	
D. 2017	
37. What is meant by "policy agenda"?	
A. List of policies under review	
B. Issues prioritized for governmental action	
C. Budget proposals	
D. Judicial orders	
38. Which agency approves the national budget in India?	
A. NITI Aayog	
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	B. Parliament
	C. Supreme Court
•	D. President
39	O. Which of the following is a key principle of policy evaluation?
	A. Subjectivity
	B. Accountability <
	C. Ambiguity
	D. Centralization
40	O. Role of mass media in public policy is mainly:
	A. Drafting legislation
	B. Shaping public opinion <a>
	C. Judicial activism
	D. Budget planning
41	. Which term refers to laws that redistribute resources in society?
	A. Regulatory policies
	B. Redistributive policies <a>
	C. Constituent policies
	D. Protective policies
42	2. Which level of government implements MNREGA?
	A. Central
	B. State
	C. Panchayati Raj 🔽
	D. Judiciary
43	3. "Policy formulation" is carried out by:
	A. Citizens
	B. Government officials and legislators <a>
	C. Bureaucracy only
	D. Judiciary
44	What does NEP stand for?
	A. National Environmental Plan
	B. National Economic Policy
	C. National Education Policy 🔽
	D. National Employment Plan
45	5. The key feature of New Public Management (NPM) is:
	A. Bureaucratic control
	B. Market orientation
	C. Judicial intervention
	D. State ownership
46	6. Which among these is a policy implementation agency?
	A. Lok Sabha
	B. Executive
	C. Judiciary
	D. Election Commission
47	7. Feedback from stakeholders is important for:
	A. Agenda setting

- B. Policy modification
- C. Budget formation
- D. Law enforcement
- 48. Which of the following is a welfare scheme for women?
 - A. Ujjwala Yojana 🗸
 - B. Make in India
 - C. Digital India
 - D. Startup India
- 49. What is the purpose of policy evaluation?
 - A. To propose new laws
 - B. To assess policy performance
 - C. To allocate funds
 - D. To promote judicial review
- 50. Which of these is NOT an international agency?
 - A. WHO
 - B. IMF
 - C. NITI Aayog 🗸
 - D. UNESCO