

<b>Course title:</b> Public Policy Processes and Institutions				
<b>Course code:</b> PPS 161		<b>No. of credits:</b> 4	<b>L-T-P:</b> 40-16-0	<b>Learning hours:</b> 56
<b>Pre-requisite course code and title (if any):</b> none				
<b>Department:</b> Department of Policy Studies				
<b>Course coordinator:</b> Prof. Vishal Narain			<b>Course instructor:</b> Prof. Vishal Narain	
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<b>Course type:</b> Compulsory			<b>Course offered in:</b> Semester 1	
<b>Course description:</b>				
<p>Since the intended participants in the course are experienced professionals, who already have been instrumental in formulating and implementing policies, the course will start off by refreshing and establishing a theoretical base to public policy in general. It would also include broad discussion on institutions and the nature of the Indian state-so as to have a nuanced understanding of the role of institutions in policy making, the functioning of the three arms of the state and the relation between the state, market and civil society.</p> <p>This course is premised on the opinion that policies rarely result from deliberations of a single entity or organization; rather, they emerge from competitive political processes, in which diverse interests advance competing alternatives, resulting in success of one alternative and compromise among several others. Considering these, the course discusses the policy processes (formulation and implementation of policies) in detail and the influence of various actors/stakeholders on the same. This will combine both theoretical and experiential insights so as to understand the deeper nuances of formulation and implementation and also identify a scope for improving the policy making scenario.</p>				
<b>Course objectives:</b>				
<p>This course will form the foundation for seminar course on public policy in the subsequent semester by raising some important issues that highlight interdependencies in society and role of the state. The premise of the seminar course is that the influences of actors/stakeholders in the policy process are often shaped by contextual factors including the socio-cultural systems along with other political and institutional factors. It is thus imperative for policy makers to understand these nuances and its implications for society.</p>				
<b>Course contents</b>				
<b>Module</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Module 1: Concepts and Theories: Public Policy and Policy Processes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Session 1: Understanding Public Policy</li> <li>▪ Session 2: Policy Theories (Pluralism, Marxism, Globalism etc) and policy making</li> <li>▪ Session 3 and 4: Approaches to policy making: Rational choice theory, Incremental approach, Multiple streams model etc. Case discussion: Cuban Missile Crisis to highlight the influence of actors and organizations in policy decisions</li> </ul>	8		
<b>2</b>	<b>Module 2: Institutions and its role in Public Policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Session 1: Difference between organization and institution; Theories on Institutions and power; plurality of interest and how interests get negotiated/prioritized</li> <li>▪ Session 2: Political institutions (political parties, agendas, governing principles such as adult franchise, accountability) and extent to which they constrain room for maneuver of policy</li> <li>▪ Session 3: Changing role of institutions: new public management; new governance model; role of networks Case discussion: NPM model (Administrative reforms in India and case discussions on other successful implementation initiatives of NPM model)</li> <li>Session 4: Tutorial: Case Discussion:</li> <li>▪ Education policy (and Right to Education Act) to discuss the role of various actors and institutions and their role in the policy process.</li> </ul>	6	2	

3	<p><b>Module 3: Policy Process: Formulation of policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Session 1: Policy cycle: policy from a process perspective; review of some conceptual foundations like market and government failure and distributive rationale of public policy</li> <li>▪ Session 2: Principal phases of policy process: issue identification/agenda setting, stakeholder consultation and review; transparency in policy formulation</li> <li>▪ Session 3: Identifying the main actors/stakeholders in the policy process (taking the Indian context); idea of political power and influence; regional versus national interest</li> <li>▪ Session 4: Case discussion: Water policy formulation in India, along with various amendments, actors, interests and issues.</li> <li>▪ Session 5: Group presentation: participants will be expected to present their analysis of how a policy developed (topics will be preselected). They will debate on the importance of various stages, consequences of adhering to these stages and fall out at each stage. They will also suggest ways to improvise based on their analysis</li> </ul>	6	6	
4	<p><b>Module 4: Policy Process: implementation of policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Session 1: Approaches to examining policy from implementation perspective; feedback on policies</li> <li>▪ Session 2: Policy implementation in India: issues and perspectives Case discussion on the Food Policy/Public Distribution system in India and the Forest Rights Act in India to highlight the implementation challenges.</li> <li>▪ Session 3: Service Delivery, accountability and people's participation: decentralization and local governance</li> <li>▪ Session 4: Tutorial: Panel discussion highlighting how in a federal structure the understanding of policy differs at various stages, (depending on political dynamics, interests and motivations) and how implementation is affected in the process. The panel will have experts from Central, State and Local Government.</li> </ul>	6	2	
5	<p><b>Module 5: Nature of Indian State and Policy Making in India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Session 1 and 2: Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of Constituent Assembly- Preamble; Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy; Federal Structure: Union-state relations</li> <li>▪ Session 3: Policy making institutions in India: judiciary, executive and legislature; how policy making is accomplished in India Statutory bodies and its role in policy process</li> <li>▪ Session 4: Tutorial: Case discussion on few policy statements (for example, NAPCC) to examine how they are binding on state action. Examples from one or few of the policies, already formulated or being discussed, would be</li> </ul>	8	2	

	taken up to see the compliance and examine its reasons			
<b>6</b>	<b>Module 6: Policy Change and its agents</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sessions 1, 2, 3 and 4: Identifying role of domestic and international actors (leaders/agencies/pressure groups) in determining policy choices; Endowments and Constraints on their power to determine policy choices Civil Society/pressure groups/networks and its role in influencing policy decisions (case on citizen partnership in governance: bhagidari initiative in Delhi) Market (private sector/business) as an agent in influencing policy decisions (case on industrial policies/ SEZs/ environmental clearance policies) Role of bureaucracy in influencing policy decisions Role of media in influencing policy decisions (case on the anti- corruption campaign or the Criminal (Amendment) Act in response to the “Nirbhaya case” in Delhi)</li> <li>▪ Session 5: Tutorial: Guest Panel synthesizing the understanding of policy processes in the Indian context, the complexities and changing role of various actors in the policy process.</li> </ul>	8	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Evaluation criteria:</b>				
Weightage (%)				
Thematic presentation in different modules : 50%				
Major Exam : 50 %				
<b>Learning outcomes:</b>				
By the end of the course, student will be able to:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To form the foundation for seminar course on public policy in the subsequent semester by raising some important issues that highlight interdependencies in society and role of the state.</li> <li>• To understand these nuances and its implications for society.</li> </ul>				
<b>Reading Materials:</b>				
<b>Suggested Readings</b>				
<b>Module 1:</b>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hill, M., 2005, The Public Policy Process, Pearson Education, England</li> <li>2. Sabatier, P. (eds), 1999, Theories of the Policy Process, Westview Press, USA.</li> <li>3. Birkland, T., 2005, An Introduction to the Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, and Models of Policy Making, M E Sharpe</li> <li>4. Dye, T.R., 2002, Understanding Public Policy, Pearson Education, England</li> <li>5. Allison, G., 1999, The Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis, Boston: Little Brown</li> <li>6. Kingdon, J.W., 2003, Agendas, Alternatives and Public Policies, Longman, New York</li> <li>7. Barzelay, M., 2001, The New Public Management-Improving Research and Policy Dialogue, University of California Press and Russell Sage Foundation, New York.</li> <li>8. Turner, M., and Hulme, D., 1997, Governance, Administration and Development-Making the State Work, Palgrave, New York</li> <li>9. Stone, D., 2001, The Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making, Norton &amp; Company</li> <li>10. Dahl, R. A., 2003, Modern Political Analysis, Prentice Hall, 2003.</li> </ol>				
<b>Module 2:</b>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. North, D., 1990, Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance, Cambridge University Press</li> <li>12. Ostrom, E., 1990, Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action, New York: Cambridge University Press</li> <li>13. Steinmo, S., Thelen, K., and Longstreth, F., 1992, Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis, Cambridge University Press.</li> <li>14. Evans, P., 2002, Beyond Institutional Monocropping: Institutions, Capabilities and Deliberative Development, November 2001. Revised Jan 2002. <a href="http://sociology.berkeley.edu/faculty/evans/Institutional_Monocropping.pdf">http://sociology.berkeley.edu/faculty/evans/Institutional_Monocropping.pdf</a></li> <li>15. Zucker, L.G., 1987, Institutional Theories of Organizations, Annual Review of Sociology, Vol.13, pp: 443-464. <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/2083256">http://www.jstor.org/stable/2083256</a></li> <li>16. Moe, T.M., 1990, Political Institutions: The Neglected Side of the Story, Journal of Law, Economics and Organization, Vol. 6, pp-213-253. <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/764990">http://www.jstor.org/stable/764990</a></li> <li>17. Godbole, M., 2003, Public Accountability and Transparency-The imperatives of Good Governance,</li> </ol>				

Orient Longman, New Delhi

18. Minogue, M., Charles P., and Hulme, D., 1998, Beyond the New Public Management- Changing Ideas and Practices in Governance, Edward Elgar, UK.
19. Harris, J., 2006, Power Matters-Essays on institutions, Politics and Society in India, Oxford University Press
20. Chatterjee, P. (eds), 1999, State and Politics in India, Oxford

**Module 3:**

21. Weimer, D. L. and Vining, A.R., 2004, Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practice, Prentice Hall, USA
22. Hogwood, B.W., and Gunn, L.A., 1984, Policy Analysis for the Real World, Oxford University Press.
23. Grindle, M.S. and Thomas, J.W., 1991, Public Choices and Policy Change: The Political Economy of Reform in Developing Countries, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
24. Parsons, W., 1995, Public Policy-An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Policy Analysis, Edward Elgar, UK
25. Morse, K., and Struyk, R.J., 2006, Policy Analysis for Effective Development- Strengthening Transition Economies, Lynne Reiner, US

**Module 4:**

26. Hill, M. and Hupe, P., 2009, Implementing Public Policy-An Introduction to the Study of Operational Governance, Sage Publications, London
27. Cheema, G. S., and Rondinelli, D.A. (eds), 1983, Decentralization and Development: Policy Implementation in Developing Countries, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills; London; New Delhi
28. Grindle, M.S. (ed), 1980, Politics and Policy implementation in the Third World, Princeton University Press, NJ
29. Mooij, J., 1999, Food Policy and the Indian State: The Public Distribution System in South India, Oxford University Press, Delhi
30. Pressman, J. L. and Wildavsky, A., 1971, Implementation, California University Press, Berkeley

**Module 5:**

31. Austin, G., 2007, The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation, Oxford University Press.
32. Corbridge, S. and Harris, J., 2000, Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy, Cambridge University Press
33. Chopra, P., 2006, The Supreme Court versus the Constitution-A Challenge to Federalism, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
34. Government of India, National Action Plan on Climate Change, <http://pmindia.nic.in/Pg01-52.pdf>
35. Sathe, S.P., 2002, Judicial Activism in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

**Module 6:**

36. Bashevkin, S., 1996, Interest Groups and Social Movements, in Lawrence LeDuc, Richard Neimi and Pippa Norris (eds), 1996, Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Global Perspective, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications
37. Edwards, M. and Hulme, D., 1992, Making a Difference-NGOs and Development in Changing World, Earthscan, London
38. Lipsky M. 1980. Street-level bureaucracy: dilemmas of the individual in public services, Russell Sage Foundation, New York
39. Marsh, D., 1998, The development of the policy network approach. In: Marsh D (ed.). Comparing policy networks, Oxford University Press, Oxford
40. Tantivess, S., and Walt, G., 2008, The Role of State and Non-State Actors in the Policy Process: the contribution of policy networks to the scale-up of anti-retroviral therapy in Thailand, Health Policy and Planning, Vol. 23. pp: 328-338

**Additional information (if any):**NA

**Student responsibilities:**

Attendance, feedback, discipline as per university rules.