Chapter 1 : Examples of Public Policy

Public Policy Models Uploaded by PinkAlert there are different types of models which are used in order to develp the public policy. these models are diffenet from one another havinf pros and cons of each. it depends on govt. that whi.

Public policy refers to the laws, the actions of the government , the funding priorities and the regulations that reflect given positions, attitudes, cultural ideals or accepted rules. Understanding Public Policy Public policy factors in to how decisions are made. When courts and lawmakers consider whether to pass a law, give something priority or rule in a certain way, they do so because of public policy and they simultaneously shape public policy. When courts and legislatures make the decision to legalize same-sex marriage or to make same-sex marriage legal or illegal, they may take into account what they believe is good for the public as a whole. They may also consider cultural ideas on the issue. Their decision can shape public policy. When courts refuse to enforce contracts related to illegal behavior, such as refusing to enforce a contract for prostitution or a contract to purchase stolen goods, this is an example of a public policy decision. The law in the United States says that a person cannot sell his or her body, including selling organs or selling the body for intercourse. This is a public policy decision. When lawmakers pass legislation protecting workers, instituting wage-and-hour laws and providing enforcement for wage-and-hour laws, this is a public policy decision. The policy is to protect the rights of workers within the society. When lawmakers pass legislation like the Violence Against Women Act, this is an act that shapes public policy. It shows that there is a priority to provide protection for women. When lawmakers impose a progressive tax system, this is based on public policy which indicates that those who make more money should pay more money into the system and those who have less money should pay less into the system. When a state imposes tough restrictions on abortion, this is reflective of a public policy that life should be viewed as beginning at birth. The issue of gun rights is a matter of public policy. When looser gun laws are enacted, this is based on a public policy prioritizing the rights of gun owners and on a belief that that stronger gun laws will not be effective in stopping violence. The statement from each according to his ability, to each according to his need is an example of a public policy where society owns the means of production and each person does the work that he can do and receives the money and resources he needs. These are just some of many examples of public policy and how lawmakers both shape and are shaped by public policy. Understanding the role of public policy is very important and there can be vast differences in public policy positions and outcomes. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

Chapter 2 : University of Pittsburgh

Alternative policies: surveying existing and possible policy models that could have addressed the problem better or parts of it which could make it effective. Evidence based models [edit] Many models exist to analyze the development and implementation of public policy.

This is your one stop destination for Public Administration. Based on a work at http: Monday, August 27, Public Policy: Models of policy-making and their critique; Processes of conceptualisation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and their limitations; State theories and public policy formulation. It is the major reason on the basis of which they are voted to power by the sovereign citizens of a country. And in the era of Welfare State it assumes all the more importance both as an activity as well as a discipline of study known as Policy Science. Public Policy in the broad term refers to the policy plan of what to do that is formulated and implemented for the benefit of the public. If read in light of the narrow view of Public Policy then it relates to plan of action to be pursued by the Govt. There is no unanimity on the definition of Public Policy. However,Public Policy can be described as the overall framework within which the actions of the government are undertaken to achieve its goals. It is a purposive and consistent course of action devised in response to a perceived problem of a constituency, formulated by a specific political process, and adopted, implemented, and enforced by a public agency. Goals,policies and programmes are different and should not be used as synonyms of each other or interchangeably. Policies are devised to achieve certain goals by the government,for example the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is a govt. Poverty alleviation also comes under a bigger goal of overall socio-economic growth of the country. Each of these programmes have their own goals to achieve which then all taken collectively achieve the unified goal of the original policy. There can be a number of programmes established for achievement of a single policy goal. And there are a number of policies that are formulated as well to achieve the goals of the govt. Public Policy is a document that contains the broad outline as well as the detailed description of formulation as well as implementation of various govt. It takes a variety of forms like law,ordinances,court decisions,executive orders,decisions,etc. It does not cater to any particular or privileged section of society and have to be formulated dynamically keeping in mind the goals and characteristics of the constitution and directive principles of state policy as well as the current and moral claims of society. Policies pertaining to to these services and organisations rendering these services are known as regulatory policies. Public assistance and welfare programmes,adult education programme,food relief,social insurance,vaccination camps,public distribution systems,etc are all examples of such policy. Certain assets and benefits are divided disproportionately amongst certain segments of society and so those need to be redistributed so it reaches where it is needed and does not lie about surplus somewhere else. It is basically infrastructural and development policies for govt. As listed above one can understand the significance of public policy and how it is the oxygen for growth and development of a country and its people. Good policies take a country to great heights and without a detailed policy no goals of a country and its govt can ever be achieved. Without Public Policy and Planning a country would become stagnant and lag behind the rest of the world and never evolve and keep up with the ever changing times and global scenario. Policy studies are therefore of utmost importance as it helps scholars,administrators,politicians and political scientists analyse every policy in depth and its pros and cons and help improve its choices,formulations,implementation and feedback process immensely and help it be at par with its contemporaries. Under this model certain institutions in society are seen as competent institutions for determining public policy objectives and processes. The institutions are chosen on the basis of democratic participation,bureaucratic specification and judicial adjudication and the functions performed by these certain institutions are the most major determining factor to implement various policies. This model also specifies and suggests the relationship between various institutions and how they all work together and collectively contribute to a successful policy implementation. Proposed by David Easton. Already discussed in a previous post on this blog under the article title of "Organisations",please refer: Discussed under the article posted on this blog with title " Process and Techniques Of Decision Making",please refer to Herbert Simon part - http: Refer again to the same post again

under Herbert Simon part: Refer to Charles E. Refer to the Game Theory in the article http: Public Administrators and politicians belong to the elite club of knowledge possessing group that is fully equipped to frame and implement policies and people are to follow it as they are not equipped to understand and know the same. It is believed that this will lead to higher competition and thus higher economic growth and this will in turn benefit the government in funds for its policies. It is possible when all institutions are studied thoroughly and the relationships it shares with other organisations and also in a developing society where one organisation provides overlapping services with another organisation then it becomes difficult to segregate and duplication occurs wasting money and resources of the country people. Though considered useful still has various limitations. Thomas Dye points out that in the Systems Model significant characteristics of the political system,which plays a very important role in the policy process of transforming decisions into policies has been lacking. Furthermore,the the environmental inputs that influence the political systems have also not been clearly defined and described. It is also seen as too simple an approach to explain the complex cycle of policies. It employs value laden techniques of welfare economics and other factors like rationality,power,personnel and institutions,etc have been neglected and not shown as integral ingredients in the policy cycle. Problems arise when put into practice since social and environmental values can be difficult to quantify and gather a consensus on the same. Not totally practical as it is based on the principle that the decision maker is aware of all facts and statistics that are to be considered in the current situation and knows the best way to deal and take a completely rational decision. It is only goal pursuing and does not take in a very detailed account of the means to attain it. It only looks at immediate problems and short term solutions by taking one step at a time and leaves behind the overall issue for which the root has to be pulled out otherwise whatever little work is done will be undone very soon. And also it gives way to steps that enter quietly and were never thought of in the first place which may or may not be useful. It also rests on the assumption that true optimality could be possible only in such cases where inter-relationships between various aspects of knowledge have been established and analysed. That means the decision maker has to have knowledge of two or more areas of concern regarding the situation to take a better decision and that is not feasible neither is practical in most situations. Here it is stated that only a few people who are referred to as elite,who are the public administrators and politicians are the only ones who possess the knowledge to make policies and hence no need to interact with others who are not equipped in this matter. It does not take into account the importance of civil society organisations and other non profit and voluntary associations possessing grass root knowledge of issues and solutions to the same. It states that a few groups and lobbies who have stronghold on organised agitation and means to influence bureaucracy and legislature get their way in view of lack of other organised opposition. It is a very capitalist approach and leads to concentration of wealth and very rarely economic and social development of the people especially the lower rungs and underprivileged. It leads to crisis in welfare policy making as the market is only bothered about profit and will influence the legislature to pass policies that benefit them monetarily and not socially uplifting. However,lets remember that all of these models of policy making are still in use and are very useful. Out of all the options brought forward by different parts of society like interest and pressure groups,civil society,mass media,international organisations,etc as well as political parties in front of the govt. Then the goal and objective setting for the same is prepared realistically. It is then passed to enact a law by the legislature and give it legal status and authority to carry out its duties. And then the strategy of implementation is devised as well as the machinery needed to do the same. Limitations are - paucity of time with legislature,corruption,not in session always,emergency needs to be addressed first. Role of Bureaucrats in the Indian context: Due to the major information base,knowledge and experience,permanent service and advisory expertise ambits possesed by the bureaucrats in policy matters, it makes them instrumental to the formulation of public policy. The major role in the policy formulation part of the policy cycle of Indian bureaucrats is that of the middle level ones - ranks three and four from the top who are actively engaged in the above activity. Their proposals are then scrutinised by the top level bureaucrats who are closer to the ministers who may accept them with or without alteration or resend it to them for changes,adjustments,etc while making policy decisions. However at times, these top level bureaucrats also perform the duties of executor as well where they themselves correct the drafts proposals sent

to them by their subordinates and then pass it on to the minister for approval. Machinery is developed and Bureaucracy is strengthened to implement the selected policy and every aspect of the same is taken care of like getting the knowledgeable and skilled personnel,proper organisational and infrastructural setup,technology,technical and financial aid. Mid term appraisals are held of policy development and senior officers keep monitoring and directing the juniors at every stage of policy implementation to make it error free. This will also help in increasing participation of people in the policy process to provide true feedback and curb nepotism and corruption in implementation as well as provide their own expertise. Limitations are - lack of trust of people in bureaucracy,hostile attitude between both parties,etc. In order to determine the success and failure of any policy this step is necessary. Policy evaluation is weighed in many ways like cost benefit,welfare of the people,achievement of goals and objectives set,etc. Policy studies help in reviewing the policies and improving them. Limitations are- lack of will,lack of resources,data issues,ambiguous policy staements,equity or economical dilemma,etc. The four major theories of State are: It is a liberal theory of State and states that the State acts as a referee and umpire who as and when required steps in to arbitrate between issues occurring. It believes that every individual of the society knows what is best for him and has mutually agreed into a social contract with other individuals to protect their interests and the duty to referee that social contract is in the hands of the State,so as and when that social contract stands violated by anybody the State will punish them neutrally. Public policy formed in such a State will be coercive towards the proletariat and will be pleasing to the bourgeois or the dominant group. Gramsci through his phrase " Ideological hegemony" states that Bourgeois does not only use the State for its vested interests but also uses other instruments like education,religion,etc to do the same. Public policy formulation in such a State tries to take care of religion,culture,education,etc. Miliband and Poulantzas challenged the two class model of Marx and stated that even the bourgeois class consist of different levels. And beyond the two classes of bourgeois and proletariat there are also other classes like white collar jobs,etc. Miliband argued that the State will formulate policies that act like an instrument to serve the interests of business class and will also serve the poor and vulnerable but under the aegis of the business class. That is why Miliband is also called as an instrumentalist. Poulantzas states that the role of the State is the outcome of the balance of the power of the society thus the public policy formulated in such a State arrangement is influenced by the balance of power in the society. Thus it is a structure that is formed on the basis of benefit of both opposing factors. Thus,he is also called the Structuralist. State is all powerful and having all potentialities and is all encompassing. Leviathan means Gigantic and powerful and was coined and theorised by Thomas Hobbes. This state has two sides - Demand and Supply Demand side refers to the demands of the society brought about by the big state and supply side refers to initiation of the State to become a big State. People get a chance to voice their view demand side and State on its own brings public policy which it feels is beneficial for people supply side of State. It is a feminist view of State as they believe that the State is exploitative towards females and justifies male values and orients towards males. It has two approaches to it - Radical and Liberal Feminism i Radical feminism: These are radicalists and revolutionary ideas and do not believe in reform or gradual change. They believe in confronting the State and demanding their rights at the very moment. However,they believe in taking one step at a time to rectify the gender imbalance in both sectors. Now since we have studied the theories of State.

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What are the effects of this policy on different population groups? Implementation Cost What is the financial cost of this policy some analysts also include tax credits in this analysis? Feasibility Acceptability [10] Do the relevant policy stakeholders view the policy as acceptable? The strategic effects dimensions can pose certain limitations due to data collection. However the analytical dimensions of effects directly influences acceptability. The degree of acceptability is based upon the plausible definitions of actors involved in feasibility. If the feasibility dimension is compromised, it will put the implementation at risk, which will entail additional costs. Five-E approach[edit] One model of policy analysis is the "five-E approach", which consists of examining a policy in terms of: Efficiency How much work does or will it entail? Are there significant costs associated with this solution, and are they worth it? Is it ethically and morally sound? Are there unintended consequences? Evaluations of alternatives How good is it compared to other approaches? Have all the relevant other approaches been considered? Establishment of recommendations for positive change What can actually be implemented? Is it better to amend, replace, remove, or add a policy? Framework[edit] Policies are considered as frameworks that can optimize the general well-being. These are commonly analyzed by legislative bodies and lobbyists. Every policy analysis is intended to bring an evaluative outcome. A systemic policy analysis is meant for in depth study for addressing a social problem. Following are steps in a policy analysis: Assessing policy objectives and its target populations. Studying effects of the policy. Evidence based models[edit] Many models exist to analyze the development and implementation of public policy. Analysts use these models to identify important aspects of policy, as well as explain and predict policy and its consequences. Each of these models are based upon the types of policies. Governments[edit] Public policy is determined by a range of political institutions, which give policy legitimacy to policy measures. In general, the government applies policy to all citizens and monopolizes the use of force in applying or implementing policy through government control of law enforcement , court systems, imprisonment and armed forces. The legislature , executive and judicial branches of government are examples of institutions that give policy legitimacy. These organizations may include government commissions , tribunals , regulatory agencies and electoral commissions. Policy cycle Policy creation is a process that typically follows a sequence of steps or stages: Identification of a problem also called "problem definition" and demand for government action. Different stakeholders may define the same issue as different problems. For example, if homeless people are using illegal drugs such as heroin in a city park, some stakeholders may define this as a law enforcement issue which, in their view, could be best solved if police presence in the park is stepped up and if the individuals using illegal drugs are arrested and punished ; on the other hand, other stakeholders may view this as a poverty and public health issue which, in their view, could be best solved if public health nurses and government medical doctors and substance abuse counsellors were sent to the park to do outreach with the drug-using individuals, and encourage them to voluntarily enter " detoxification " or rehabilitation programs. Agenda setting Formulation of policy proposals by various parties e. At this stage, policy legitimation is conferred upon the selected policy solution s. Policy implementation, which involves civil servants putting the selected policy option into practice. Depending on the choice made by the executive or legislative branch, this could involve creating new regulation or removing existing regulations , creating new laws, creating a new government program or service, creating a new subsidy or grant , etc. After the policy has been in place for a year or several years, civil servants or an independent consulting firm assesses the policy, to see if the goals were achieved, if the policy was implemented effectively, etc. This model, however, has been criticized for being overly linear and simplistic. Also, this model fails to take into account the multiple factors attempting to influence the process itself as well as each other, and the complexity this entails. For public institutions[edit] One of the most widely used model for public institutions are of Herbert A. Simon , the father of rational models. It is also used by private corporations. However, many criticise the model due to characteristics of the

model being impractical and relying on unrealistic assumptions. For instance, it is a difficult model to apply in the public sector because social problems can be very complex, ill-defined and interdependent. The problem lies in the thinking procedure implied by the model which is linear and can face difficulties in extraordinary problems or social problems which have no sequences of happenings. See Rational planning model for a fuller discussion The rational model of decision-making is a process for making sound decisions in policy-making in the public sector. Furthermore, in the context of the public sector policy models are intended to achieve maximum social gain. Simon identifies an outline of a step by step mode of analysis to achieve rational decisions. Intelligence gathering â€" A comprehensive organization of data; potential problems and opportunities are identified, collected and analyzed. Identifying problems â€" Accounting for relevant factors. Assessing the consequences of all options â€" Listing possible consequences and alternatives that could resolve the problem and ranking the probability that each potential factor could materialize in order to give a correct priority to said factor in the analysis. Relating consequences to values â€" With all policies there will be a set of relevant dimensional values for example, economic feasibility and environmental protection and a set of criteria for appropriateness, against which performance or consequences of each option being responsive can be judged. Further criticism of the rational model include: Dye, the president of the Lincoln Center for Public Service, states the rational model provides a good perspective since in modern society rationality plays a central role and everything that is rational tends to be prized. Incrementalism An incremental policy model relies on features of incremental decision-making such as: Policy-makers are too short on time, resources, and brains to make totally new policies; as such, past policies are accepted as having some legitimacy. Such models necessarily struggle to improve the acceptability of public policy. Criticisms of such a policy approach include: For workplaces[edit] There are many contemporary policies relevant to gender and workplace issues. It is by the juxtaposition of a variety of research methodologies focused on a common theme the richness of understanding is gained. This integrates what are usually separate bodies of evaluation on the role of gender in welfare state developments, employment transformations, workplace policies, and work experience. Group model[edit] This policy is formed as a result of forces and pressures from influential groups. Pressure groups are informally co-opted into the policy making process. Regulatory agencies are captured by those they are supposed to regulate. No one group is dominant all the time on all issues. The group is the bridge between the individual and the administration. The executive is thus pressured by interest groups. The task of the system is to: Establish the rules of the game Arrange compromises and balance interests Enact compromises in policy.

Â¤ Ã¦ Ã¦ Public Policy Models and Their Usefulness in Public Health: The Stages Model October This briefing note belongs to a series on the various models used in political science to represent public policy development processes.

Introduction The main objective of this document is to present a summary about two major topics: Here I present their major characteristics followed by a brief discussion concerning their social implications and methodology. The term government is consider here from a Weberian perspective, that it is the main social institution which gives national social units its coherence, representation, and a leading role. Its power is based either on a tradition; or b on charismatic features of leaders; or c on a law and rationalistic basis. From this perspective, bureaucracy plays an important role in being a fundamental part of the public sphere, and its main "technostructural" column. Bureaucratic power is mainly evident in the stages of implementing and evaluating public policy. This document has three main parts. The middle section is devoted to the discussion of the process to formulate public policies. Complementary it is also important to be aware of the processes derived from the formal powers in society, namely national officials which are elected to represent society as a whole in a democratic nation. The final section will focus on the main methods to study the impact from public policy decisions. We do not expect to cover all the methods, but at least to present the fundamental methodologies and their main features. References respect to the implementation process for public policy making is presented at the end of this document. I will finish with a general presentation concerning the methodology for a public policy analysis situation. In this last part the objective is to synthesize the analytical aspects discussed in the other chapter of this document. The Nature of Public Policy Problems 2. Definitions To understand many of the most important features of public problems, it is necessary to clarify terms in order to set the context of both the political and social conditions for public policy analysis. Several of the most commonly used terms are the following: Human and natural acts perceived to have social consequences. Human needs, however identified, that cannot be met privately. Bundles of controversial public problems. Events naturally vary immensely in effect. Wars and natural disasters touch millions of lives. Inventions like the internal combustion engine have altered our life-style dramatically. A new family in the neighborhood, however, normally has only limited consequences. Events may cause problems to emerge and set the conditions for resolving them. Whether this happens depends on how observers perceive events. Those directly affected by a zoning variance that permits construction of a new shopping center and apartment complex, for example, may identify specific needs created by this event; others affected may not identify any particular resulting needs. Still others, perhaps a group of environmentalists not directly affected, may identify a need for those living in the area and oppose the variance. Congruity in identifying and acting on needs is by no means guaranteed, and therefore many problems may result from the same event. Conflict among problem definitions creates an issue. Public and Private Problems If a problem can be resolved without making demands on the people that are not immediately affected, then it is private in nature. John Dewey explains it thus: Following this clew, we are led to remark that the consequences are of two kinds, those which affect the persons directly engaged in a transaction, and those which affect others beyond those immediately concerned. In this distinction, we find the germ of the distinction between the private and the public. Human acts have consequences on others, and some of these are perceived to create needs to the extent that relief is sought. If the transaction to control consequences regulating needs is relatively restricted in effect, it is private. If the transaction has a broad effect, it is public. According to Dewey, "the public consists of all those who are affected by the indirect consequences of transactions to such an extent that it is deemed necessary to have those consequences systematically cared for. Sometimes these actions have consequences for others. When these consequences are perceived by others and considered to be significant enough to be controlled, we are facing a public problem. Conversely, private problems involved production and consumption of private goods. Public goods are goods -and in a broad sense services- that can be used by many people at the same time. Private goods have as a fundamental feature, the fact that it is not possible for two persons to use the same private good at the same time, i. Political Forces Within Public Problems This concept of a public is important

for these deliberations. Just as we have made a distinction between public and private problems, so too we can distinguish between public problems that have a supporting public and those public problems that do not. This distinction is critical for understanding the complex processes by which some problems reach government and others do not. The objective verification that a public problem exists e. As it is evident in many cases in the United States, "Public problems may lack a supporting public among those directly affected. Not only are problems private and public supported and non supported, this discussion shows that a whole bundle of issues may be associated with any one event-for example, the Arab oil embargo; the hostage crisis in Iran; the rapid growth, then decline, of the school population; the deregulation of the airlines. For this reason it is important to introduce the term issue area. What are often referred to as public problems-education, energy, mass transportation, housing-are in reality various conflicting demands for relieving several sets of needs among the persons within society. Complicating matters even more is the fact that needs and demands, and therefore conflicts and priorities, are constantly changing; issues therefore require almost continual definition and redefinition. Political Systems and Problem Identification One can distinguish one political system from another by examining the characteristics of problem identification processes. In a democratic system problem identification is intended to be more subjective; in an authoritarian system it is intended to be more objective. In objectively defining problems an effort is made to employ scientific measures of the effects of events on people this says nothing about the success of these measures, of course. There is little or no reliance on how the people interpret effects of events. Subjective processes, on the other hand, place a great deal of reliance on how those affected by an event interpret their needs. A List of Major Issue Areas One of the many advantages of an open society -in which a democratic political systems works, and civil society has an important and permanent influence on national issues-, is that evaluations of social progress come from a variety of sources. We do not have to await the announcement of a five-year plan to determine what should be done, like in the former soviet-socialist countries. We get frequent private and public assessments. In addition we in this kind of open societies, can see any number of critical and analytical reviews from private agencies and interest groups. Groups like Common Cause, a citizen lobby, and the Ralph Nader Center for Study of Responsive Law are devoted to a kind of government watchdog function, and their reports naturally become source of information on public problems. While admittedly not altruistic in their endeavors, many national interest groups also performs similar functions as they search for policies, problems, and events that may affect their clienteles. Finally, some groups can provide data on what problems the general public judges to be important at any one time. Taken together these various sources suggest a number of issue-area categories, that is, broad classifications of "bundles of controversial public problems.

Chapter 5 : Policy analysis - Wikipedia

process of public policy formulation in developing countries calendrierdelascience.com do phu hai, faculty of public policy graduate academy of social science (gass).

Public policy means laying down general set of goals , objectives , principles through the pronouncements of public authorities , governments. Public policy is not static. What is a declared policy today may change tomorrow. According to Sapru, Policy may be defined as a purposive course of action taken by those in power in pursuit of certain goals or objectives. Public Policy making in Bangladesh: An overview Public money and management, VoL-2, June, p. Policy â€"making and involves decision â€"making while decision making may not embrace policy making. This will call for a redefinition of jurisdiction between political decision making and executive responsibility. K Sapru, Policy making involves the following processes: Objectives and policies, according to Sapru , are chosen under the influence of values of the community. The norms of community guide policy makers as to what is proper or morally acceptable to them. Judges are influenced by policy values of community in deciding cases before them and study of the US Supreme court confirms the position. Steps of Policy making: A policy established and carried out by the government goes through several stages from inception to conclusion. These are agenda building, formulation, adoption, implementation, evaluation, and termination. Agenda building Before a policy can be created, a problem must exist that is called to the attention of the government. Illegal immigration, for example, has been going on for many years, but it was not until the s that enough people considered it such a serious problem that it required increased government action. Specific events can place a problem on the agenda. Formulation and adoption Policy formulation means coming up with an approach to solving a problem.. Policy formulation has a tangible outcome. The process continues with adoption. Implementation The implementation or carrying out of policy is most often accomplished by institutions other than those that formulated and adopted it. A statute usually provides just a broad outline of a policy. Evaluation and termination Evaluation means determining how well a policy is working, and it is not an easy task. People inside and outside of government typically use cost-benefit analysis to try to find the answer. In other words, if the government is spending x billions of dollars on this policy, are the benefits derived from it worth the expenditure? Cost-benefit analysis is based on hard-to-come-by data that are subject to different, and sometimes contradictory, interpretations. Theories of Public Policy: The "Policy Process Theory" just described is a good model to describe public policymaking, but it has little explanatory power. In other words, you cannot make predictions from this model. It simply states that a policy first begins on an agenda, it is then formulated, adopted, implemented and evaluated. But it has no theoretical framework to allow one to predict how a policy ends up on the agenda, or if a policy will be adopted. The inputs are demands and support. These go through a filter, enter the government system, are processed into public policy and then the results feedback as an input. These elites are the rich and well-educated, who share common beliefs and use their influence to dictate public policies. The most serious flaw in this theory is that no such ruling-class can be identified. Yet, if this class could be found, then any policy which went against this class could be predicted to fail. This theory also focuses attention on the role of leadership in policymaking. They also vote based upon their own goals instead of for any other reason. Anderson gives the example of a politician who will approve of an agency which will trouble his constituents so that he can help them out and get re-elected. This model alerts us to the importance of self-interest in policymaking. If voting for a policy will hurt a politician on election day, then this model allows us to predict that the politician will not vote for it. Incrementalism is conservative in that existing programs; policies, and expenditures are considered as a base, and attention is concentrated on new programs and policies and on increases, decreases, or modifications of current programs.. But now to ensure fastest develop like other countries government make policy for Industrialization. Environmental policy refers to the commitment of an organization to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues generally include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and

endangered species. Policies concerning energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste are part of the topic of environmental policy. To ensure a credible and free-fair election the election commission takes various steps in this regard. Those policy of election commission are come into reality through its various branches. In the regard of international relations every state chalks out plan for their development. In this regard some state formulated plan for one year, some for five years. In this perspectives they follow economic, social, cultural, political strategy. Finally on the basis of above discussion we can easily said that to rule a state properly the essentiality of public policy is very much.