



Students Guide to

Introduction to Social Policy

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S.Rengasamy

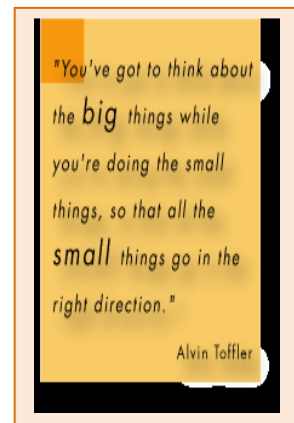
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL POLICY



Policies

POLICY -- Action: Approach: Code: Custom: Guidelines: Plan: Practice: Procedure: Constitution: Statecraft: a system of administration guided more by interest than by principles: What is pragmatic is called policy and what is based on principles is referred as doctrine.

Various labels are applied to decisions and actions we take, depending in general on the breadth of their implications. If they are trivial and repetitive and demand little cognition, they may be called as routine actions / decisions. If they are somewhat more complex, have wider ramifications and demand more thought, we may call it as tactical decisions /actions. For those which have widest ramifications and the longest time perspective and which generally require the most information and contemplation, we tend to reserve the term policy



***Policies are everywhere ...** examples of some common policies related to education are Scholarships of different types, Issuing of bus /train passes to bonafide students, Minimum & cut of marks to enter into courses supported by the govt. Reservation of seats for scheduled castes, handicapped, ex-servicemen etc.

Other policies

Govt run public distribution system (ration shops)

Free electricity

****Policy process ...**a series of steps undertaken before deciding a course of action

Society is in conflicting demands. But public policy/ order generally seeks greater good for the greatest number without unduly injuring the other members of the society.

One needs to understand about policies, because there are many reasons to change the existing policies. Earlier economic efficiency was considered as the criteria to form policies. Now social equity, human rights ... became the criteria

Eg. Community Development Program to Integrated Rural Development Program to Employment Guarantee Program

In common usage the word policy is used when a particular course of action is followed because it happens to be expedient or advantageous for the time being. This is intended to distinguish it from principles or doctrines to which some kind of commitment is expected with the preparedness even to fight for their realization, if need be

Definition of Policy

A policy is an idea that is expressed in a written document which is ratified by a legitimate authority and serves as guides to action and is the result of the policy process



**Policy is rather like an elephant ...
You recognize it when you see it
But cannot easily define it**

Policy can be defined as a specific guideline for a plan of action to attain a specified goal within a designated period

Time criteria for the operation of a policy may be short (eg. Flood /fire other emergency) or may be long (eg. Poverty eradication through Integrated Rural Development Program) Some policies have

don't even have time frame (eg. Directive Principles of State Policy)

Policy means settled course of action adopted or followed by a government

Policy is a rational decision making / problem solving process

Decision making is defined as the selection of preferred course of action from two or more alternatives

Steps in decision making

This can be explained with how brides and grooms are selected in arranged marriages

- 1. Ascertain the need for a decision:** the need to conduct a marriage
- 2. Establish decision criteria:** caste, dowry family status, groom/bride complexion are criterions
- 3. Allocate weights to criteria :** to which criteria we attach importance? Dowry or complexion
- 4. Develop alternatives:** based on that one select more than two for consideration
- 5. Evaluate alternatives:** Evaluate groom/bride for final consideration
- 6. Select the best alternative:** final choosing of a bride or groom

There is a difference in normal decision making process and policy making process. In policies there are more risks, uncertainties, more interest groups, emergence of more interrelated issues and trade offs are necessary

Policies are the consciously acknowledged rules of conduct that guide administrative decisions – Ditoks

Policies are usually established formally and deliberately by top managers. The top managers may set a policy because

- 1. They feel it will improve the effectiveness of the organization**
- 2. They want some aspect of their organization to reflect their personal values.**
- 3. They need to clear up some conflict or confusion that has occurred at a lower level in the organization**

Policies are decisions about what to do or not to do in a given situation – Frederick

Policies are general directions on the main lines of action to be followed – Dror

A settled course of action followed by a government or a political party

Policy meansthe structure or confluence of values and behavior involving governmental prescription – Morton Kroll

Policy meansdecisions giving direction, coherence and continuity to the courses of action for which the decision making body is responsible – Sir Geoffrey Vickers

Policy means a deliberate course of action or inaction taken by those in office under the influence of values and pressures on the way resources, expenditure and coercion are to be used in the pursuit of objectives or in support of other policies



When the term policy is used, it may also refer to:

- * Official government policy (legislation or guidelines that govern how laws should be put into operation)**
- * Broad ideas and goals in political manifestos and pamphlets**
- * A company or organization's policy on a particular topic. For example, the equal opportunity policy of a company shows that the company aims to treat its entire staff equally.**

The actions the organization actually takes may often vary significantly from stated policy. This difference is sometimes caused by political compromise over policy, while in other situations it is caused by lack of policy implementation and enforcement. Implementing policy may have unexpected results, stemming from a policy whose reach extends further than the problem it was originally crafted to address. Additionally, unpredictable results may arise from selective or idiosyncratic enforcement of policy.

Dimensions of Policy	
1. Guide to administrative decisions	It (policy) is problem oriented
2. Decisions about what to do or not to do	It is oriented towards future
3. Settled course of action	It is linked with creative imagination
4. Values and principles involving government prescriptions	It has global perspective
5. Perspective (visionary, way of looking) and prescriptive (instructive & recipe)	It has sharpened sense of time
6. How to use resources and power to achieve objectives	
7. way of deciding, choosing, evaluating the relevance of all available knowledge for the solution of problems	

PUBLIC POLICY

Public policy is a course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a problem. Public policy is expressed in the body of laws, regulations, decisions and actions of government. Policy analysis may be used to formulate public policy and to evaluate its effectiveness. Many public policy analysts earn Master in Public Policy and Master in Public administration in public policy schools, while others earn specialized degrees, such as an M.Ed for specializing in educational policy or an Master of Social Work for specializing in social welfare policy

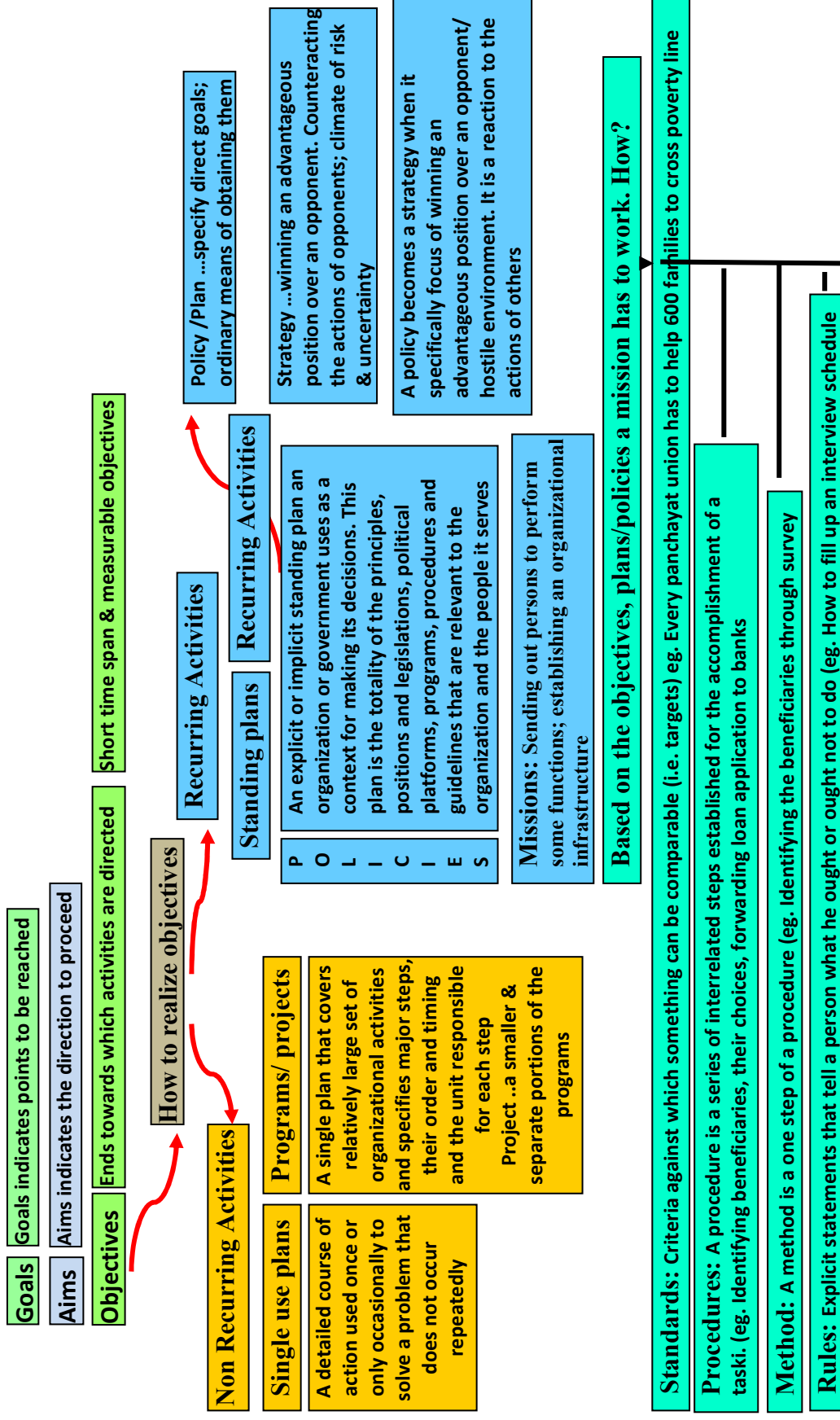
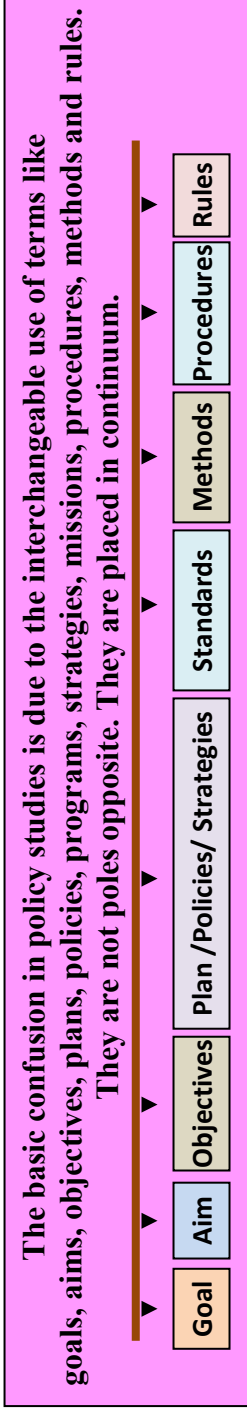
Hierarchy of Policy Structure

1	GOAL Indicates the point to be reached	WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation	
2	AIM Indicates the direction to proceed	Justice	To remove economic equality To provide decent standards of living to the working class To protect the interest of the weaker sections of the community
3	OBJECTIVES Ends towards which activities are directed	The state shall in particular direct its attempts towards securingOwnership of the resources are so distributed to sub serve the common good (how this objective can be achieved) A) Distribution of resources B) Preventing accumulation	
4	POLICY Guide for decision making	Tax Policy Policy on Land Ceiling Policy on Bank Nationalization Equal Pay for Equal Work	
5	MISSION (establishing an organizational infrastructure)	Income Tax Department Land Tribunals & Committees	
Based on the objectives, policies a mission has to work. How?			
6	STANDARDS	Fixing targets ... how much tax has to be collected	
7	PROCEDURE	Various categories like salaried persons, companies; fixing slabs	
8	METHOD	Various ways by which tax is to be collected—calculating tax	
9	RULES	Submitting returns in a prescribed format, within a prescribed date, with supporting evidences	
Through this hierarchy Policy is organically linked to goals (subtlest level of policy) and to rules (concrete/manifested level of policy)			

Relationship between Objectives, Policies, Strategies, Programs, Missions and Rules

Hierarchy* of Policy Structure

(a body classified in successfully subordinate grades)



Policy typology

Policies may be classified in many different ways. The following is a sample of several different types of policies broken down by their effect on members of the organization.

Distributive policies

Distributive policies extend goods and services to members of an organization, as well as distributing the costs of the goods/services amongst the members of the organization. Examples include government policies that impact spending for welfare, public education, highways, and public safety, or a professional organization's

Regulatory policies

Regulatory policies, or mandates, limit the discretion of individuals and agencies, or otherwise compel certain types of behavior. These policies are generally thought to be best applied when good behavior can be easily defined and bad behavior can be easily regulated and punished through fines or sanctions. An example of a fairly successful public regulatory policy is that of a speed limit.

Constituent policies

Constituent policies create executive power entities, or deal with laws. Constituent policies also deal with Fiscal Policy in some circumstances

Miscellaneous policies

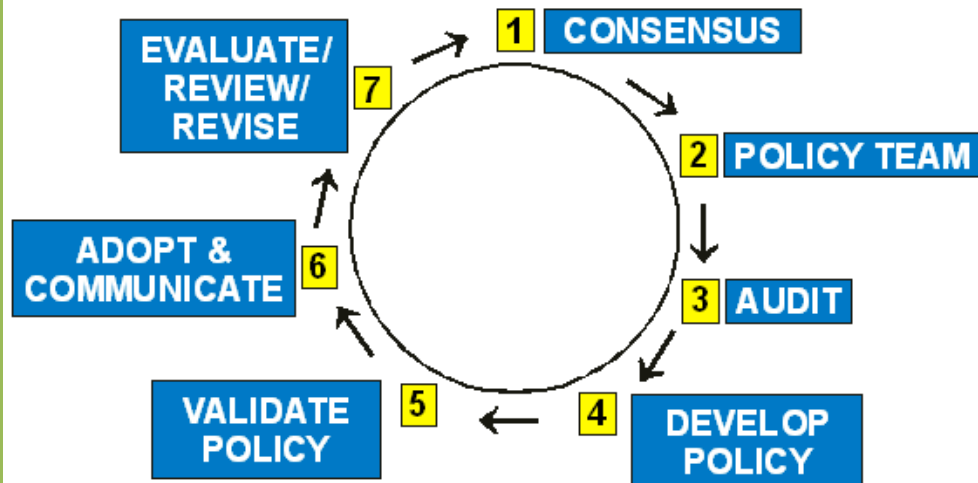
Policies are dynamic; they are not just static lists of goals or laws. Policy blueprints have to be implemented, often with unexpected results. Social policies are what happens 'on the ground' when they are implemented, as well as what happens at the decision making or legislative stage.

Types of policy	
Communications and Information Policy	Defence policy
Domestic policy	Economic policy
Education policy	Energy policy
Environmental Policy	Foreign policy
Health policy	Housing policy
Human resource policies	Information policy
Macroeconomic policy	Monetary policy
National defense policy	Population policy
Privacy policy	Public policy in law
Social policy	Transportation policy
Urban policy	Water policy

Focus on General Policy Information

The process of developing policies depends on the nature of the policy being developed. Certain policies require much more democratic consultation than others. Nevertheless, you should strive to involve as many stakeholders as possible, in order to benefit from their contributions, as well as to gain their support for the process.

THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT CYCLE



We constantly reflect on the successes and failures of a policy and revise accordingly. This makes it a living and dynamic document.

Policy Objectives

The eventual success of a policy depends upon establishing clear goals. If there are multiple objectives they must be consistent. They must be flexible enough to change over time as the circumstances evolve. In simple terms the objectives must:

- * Identify the present conditions and situation.
- * Indicate what the goals are.
- * Identify the barriers to achieving the goals.
- * Identify what is needed from other agencies and the private sector.
- * Determine how success will be judged and measured.
- * Identify what steps are required to achieve success.

The Language of Policy

Vision defines the desired end-state. It is an inspirational description of the ultimate goal.

Mission defines an organization's role or task in support of the Vision.

Goals define the major directives or directions in support of the Mission.

Objectives define major lines of action to achieve each strategic goal.

Targets (performance targets) define desired measurable end states/results against which to compare actual performance.

Measures (performance measures) are the data, variables and events used to track progress toward the Targets.

Content of a Policy

Policies are typically promulgated through official written documents. Such documents often have standard formats that are particular to the organization issuing the policy. While such formats differ in form, policy documents usually contain certain standard components including:

- * **A purpose statement**, outlining why the organization is issuing the policy, and what its desired effect or outcome of the policy should be.

- * **An applicability and scope statement**, describing who the policy affects and which actions are impacted by the policy. The applicability and scope may expressly exclude certain people, organizations, or actions from the policy requirements. Applicability and scope is used to focus the policy on only the desired targets, and avoid unintended consequences where possible.

- * **An effective date which indicates when the policy comes into force**. Retroactive policies are rare, but can be found.

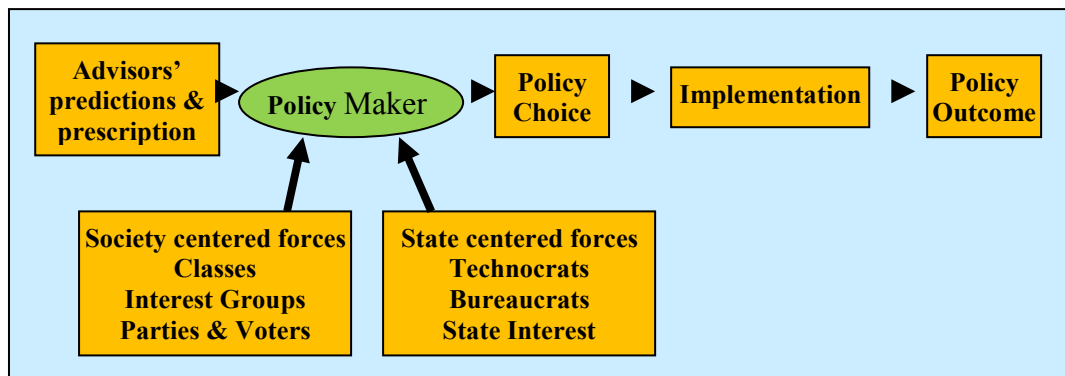
- * **A responsibilities section**, indicating which parties and organizations are responsible for carrying out individual policy statements. Many policies may require the establishment of some ongoing function or action. For example, a purchasing policy might specify that a purchasing office be created to process purchase requests, and that this office would be responsible for ongoing actions. Responsibilities often include identification of any relevant oversight and/or governance structures.

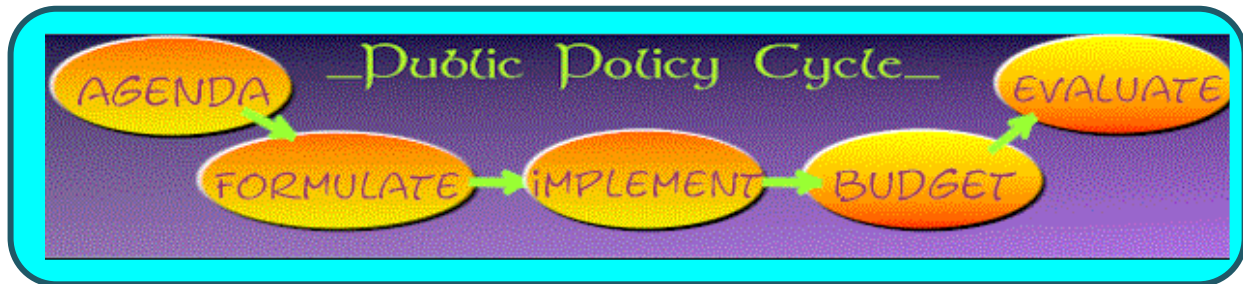
- * **Policy statements indicating the specific regulations, requirements, or modifications** to organizational behavior that the policy is creating. Policy statements are extremely diverse depending on the organization and intent, and may take almost any form.

Some policies may contain additional sections, including:

- * **Background, indicating any reasons, history, and intent that led to the creation of the policy**, which may be listed as motivating factors. This information is often quite valuable when policies must be evaluated or used in ambiguous situations, just as the intent of a law can be useful to a court when deciding a case that involves that law.

- * **Definitions, providing clear and unambiguous definitions** for terms and concepts found in the policy document.





The **policy cycle** has been cast in several ways, but the steps below display the sequential flow depicted by this approach to public policy:

1. Agenda setting: Problems are defined and issues are raised. Gatekeepers filter out those which will be given attention by either the executive or the legislative branches.

2. Formulation: Analysis and politics determines how the agenda item is translated into an authoritative decision: a law, rule or regulation, administrative order, or resolution. There are two steps in policy formulation:

A. Alternative policy proposals are put forth, claiming rationality and technical analysis within the process. Policy analysts bring these alternatives to the attention of political decision makers with their recommendations.

B. The policy prescription is chosen among the alternatives, including the no-action option. This is usually accomplished by building the support of a majority. What is produced here is a binding decision or series of decisions by elected or appointed officials who are not necessarily experts but who are presumably accountable to the public.

3. Implementation: The authorized policy must be administered and enforced by an agency of government. The agency must take instructions as stated in the policy, but will probably provide missing pieces and make judgments as to intent, goals, timetables, program design, and reporting methods. The agency's mission may be well defined or poorly understood, but the action has shifted.

4. Budgeting: Financial resources must be brought to bear within a continuing annual stream of budget cycles. Budget decisions are generally made with partial information and by changes from year to year which are only slightly different from the year before, a process called incrementalism. In recent years, budget constraints have significantly elevated budget considerations in importance within the policy cycle. Budgets are highly competitive and vital for service delivery.

5. Evaluation: The impacts of the policy are assessed. If goals exist, the effectiveness of the policy and its components can be determined. Side-effects must also be discovered and reckoned. The output of evaluation may be no change, minor modification, overhaul, or even (but rarely) termination. The feedback provided by evaluation is injected back into the agenda setting stage, thus closing the loop of the cycle.

The framework can comprehensively and coherently organize facts and concepts that support an understanding of public policy. A recent text in public policy supports the cycle model:

As a methodological approach, the policy cycle deconstructs the policy process in a manner most conducive to understanding how private issues evolve into public and political concerns, how the legislative process structures political concerns into legislative concerns, how the laws are formulated and put into effect, as well as how such policies are evaluated

SOCIAL POLICY

The word social in social policy means dealing with non-economic aspects

There are two perspectives to understand social policy

1. **Visionary** (broad) **approach**
2. **Narrow** (text book or academic) **approach**

The **visionary approach** to social policy is idealistic, comprehensive so as to include practically every policy of the government within its purview and emphasis more on what social policy should be than what it is.

According to this approach ...social policies are principles or courses of action designed to influence

- a. The overall quality of life in a society
- b. The circumstances of living of individuals and groups living in that society and
- c. The nature of intra societal relationships among individuals, groups and society as a whole

The **narrow approach** held that social policy is a fall out of economic policy. It also considers it as a policy direction on social services and social welfare.

i.e. social policy used to refer to the social objectives of state policy and the policy regarding social services as a sector and policy governing the promotion of social welfare services as part of development plans - Kulkarni

Definitions of Social Policy

1. Social policy refers to government policies and practices related to areas of societal well-being. This separates social policy from foreign policy, which pertains to a nation's relations with other countries, and economic policy, which relates to the management of national economic affairs.

2. Social policy is a deliberate action (or inaction) on the part of the individuals, collectivists and governments undertaken separately or jointly, so as to institutionally organize provisions, services, opportunities, income and social action, so as to bear on the life styles of the people in a small or large area and initiate a process to prevent, post pone and manage change.

Social policy is a deliberate action (or inaction)	Well considered; thoughtfully; planned
on the part of the individuals	Elites: reformers: people who file PIL
collectivists	Tamilnadu Farmer's Union, other movements
governments undertaken separately or jointly	Population policy, Nationalization of banks
so as to institutionally organize	Establishing structures to implement
provisions	Drinking water, Transport,
services	Education, Hospitals
opportunities	Reservation for Scheduled castes, handicapped, ex service man
income	Unemployment benefit, old age pension
social action	Ban on smoking, Adult education, making untouchability as a crime
so as to bear on the life styles of the people	To create on impact
in a small or large area	Village, town tribal area or at state level
initiate a process to prevent	Suicide prevention, AID prevention, IDSMT
post pone & manage change	Emission control, law & order, energy conservation

3. Social policy primarily refers to guidelines and interventions for the changing, maintenance or creation of living conditions that are conducive to human welfare. Thus, social policy is that part of public policy that has to do with social issues.

4. Social policy as "public policy and practice in the areas of health care, human services, criminal justice, inequality, education, and labor"

5. "... social policy endeavors to affect the nature of the quality of life of people. It creates conditions which are intended to increase the welfare of the population, insure just treatment of individuals and provide resources to those who, due to an inability to earn income are unable to meet their own needs and reduce or, if possible, eliminate social inequalities through redistribution.

6. "Many of the most expensive functions carried out by the state in advanced capitalist societies are associated with social policy. These functions include public education, health-care services, publicly subsidized housing and the provision of various forms of income support to such segments of the population as the unemployed, the aged, and the disabled. Together they comprise that dimension of state activity conventionally labeled the welfare state. The welfare state is generally understood to encompass state interference with the operation of market forces in order to protect or promote the material well-being of individuals, families or groups on grounds of fairness, compassion, or justice. "Social policy is essentially a response to inequality. Indeed, the cornerstone of the welfare state is payments made to individuals and families in financial need. Their need may be temporary, related to fluctuations in the economy, to declining demand for their particular skills, or to a stage in an individual's life cycle (e.g., maternity leave, retirement). Or their need may be chronic, as in the case of those whose employment incomes are insufficient to maintain what the state has determined to be a socially acceptable standard of living. These payments are usually assumed to be redistributive- transferring money from those who can afford to pay to those who are in need" (Brooks)

7. 'Many of the most expensive activities carried out by the state in advanced capitalist societies are associated with the area of public policy. These functions include public education, health care, publicly subsidized housing, and the provision of various forms of income support to such segments of the population as the unemployed the aged, and the disabled'.



Richard Morris Titmuss (1907 – 1973) was a pioneering British social researcher and teacher. He founded the academic discipline of *Social Administration* (now largely known in universities as Social Policy) and held the founding chair in the subject at the London School of Economics. His books and articles of the 1950s helped to define the characteristics of Britain's post WWII welfare state and of a caring welfare society, in ways that parallel the contributions of Gunnar Myrdal in Sweden. At the LSE, he transformed the teaching of social work and social workers and established social policy as an academic discipline. He also contributed to a number of government committees on the health

Different perception of Social Policy

Social policy relates to guidelines for the changing, maintenance or creation of living conditions that are conducive to human welfare. Thus social policy is that part of public policy that has to do with social issues such as public access to social programs. Social policy aims to improve human welfare and to meet human needs for education, health, housing and social security. In an academic environment, social policy refers to the study of the welfare state and the range of responses to social need.

In United States politics, social policies are those which regulate and govern human behavior in areas such as sexuality and general morality. Social policies are in contrast to other, more traditional forms of political policy, such as foreign policy and economic policy. Modern-day social policies may deal with the following issues:

Abortion, and the regulation of its practice, The legal status of euthanasia, The rules surrounding issues of marriage, divorce, and adoption, Poverty, Welfare and Homelessness and how it is to deal with these issues

Social policy may be influenced by religion and the religious beliefs of politicians. Political conservatives as a whole generally favor a more traditionalist approach that favors individual initiative and private enterprise in social policy. Political liberals on the other hand favor the guarantee of equal rights and entitlements to all people and tend to favor state regulation or insurance to support this.

In Europe and Canada, social policy usually refers to policies affecting the social conditions under which people live. Important areas of social policy in these countries are:

Health insurance, Accident insurance, Unemployment insurance, Retirement insurance, Labor regulation, Education

In most European countries, those types of insurance are made mandatory by law. As a result, for example, the number of people without health insurance is very small, other than in the US. However, those policies are facing additional challenges in recent years, as the population is aging and the number of contributors dwindling, while there are more and more beneficiaries. Social policy is thus becoming an important challenge for politicians and policymakers.

Types of social policy

Issues covered by social policy include, but are not limited to, health care, education, welfare, criminal justice, and civil rights. Other areas of social policy include such controversial matters as abortion and affirmative action.

Important areas of social policy are:

- The welfare state
- Social security
- Unemployment insurance
- Pensions
- Healthcare
- Social housing
- Social care
- Social exclusion
- Education policy
- Crime and Criminal justice
- Labour regulation

The term 'social policy' can also refer to policies which govern human behavior. 'Social policy' may refer to the following issues:

- abortion and the regulation of its practice
- the legal status of euthanasia
- the legal status of homosexuality
- the rules surrounding issues of marriage, divorce, and adoption
- poverty, welfare, and homelessness and how it is to deal with these issues
- the legal status of recreational drugs
- the legal status of prostitution

Social / Public Policy Analysis

Public policy refers to the range of decisions and actions that governments take to address public problems. Public policy analysis evaluates the design, implementation and effects of public policy. It uses the tools and research methods of economics, sociology, political science and other disciplines to examine policy.

Function

1. Public policy analysis strives to define the problems addressed by a particular policy, assess the steps taken to address these problems and evaluate the intended and unintended effects.

Benefits

2. Policy analysis can help government policy makers achieve greater efficiency in the allocation of scarce resources.

Potential

3. Policy analysis has the greatest potential to improve the policy making process when government decision makers use the results and findings to craft better policy.

Considerations

4. Policy analysis occurs in a political environment, in which policy makers, elected and otherwise, make decisions about the allocation of public funds, power and other resources.

Warning

5. Critics contend that policy analysis transfers too much power in government policy making to an unelected, unrepresentative elite.

Steps/Stages in Social Policy

Experts who study social policy have identified four main steps in the public policy process.

Step 1: Identification of a problem:

This step involves not only recognizing the existence of an issue, but also in-depth study of the problem and its history. This stage of the process often involves determining who is affected, how aware the public is of the issue and whether it is a short or long-term concern. Another key question centers on whether altering social policy can effect change. Answers to such questions may give policy makers a gauge for which policy changes, if any, are needed to address the identified problem.

Step.2: The formulation of a policy change to solve the problem:

This step in the social policy process is usually marked by discussion and debate between governmental officials, interest groups, and individual citizens over how best to address the issue. The general purpose of this step is to set clear goals and list the steps to achieve them. The formulation stage often also includes a discussion of alternative solutions, potential obstacles, and how to measure the effects of the policy change.

Step.3: The implementation of that policy change:

This step usually includes defining the agencies and organizations involved and distributing responsibilities to each. To be successful, this stage usually requires agency communication and cooperation, sufficient funds and staff, and overall compliance to the new approach. The departments and agencies in the Executive Branch are usually responsible for implementing public policy changes

Step.4: The evaluation of whether the solution is working as desired:

The final stage in the process, known as evaluation and maintenance, is typically an ongoing one. While the importance of this step has not always been emphasized, modern policy makers often incorporate tools for evaluation into the formulation stage. This final step usually involves study of how effective the policy change is in addressing the original problem, and often leads to further social policy manipulation. This part of the process is generally implemented through a cooperative effort between policy managers and independent evaluators.

In this way, social policy process can be seen as the steps a government takes to address a public problem.

Nature of Social Policy

1. It involves an identified and definite public problem

Measurement of poverty- accepting the fact poverty is widespread

Measurement of unemployment

2. It indicates the preparation of the state to meet it in a particular style

Poverty level / variation in income is the result of varying accessibility to resources.

Absolute poverty is the sub normal accessibility to resources. The resources available for a household may be sub normal when

- a) All the resources are quantitatively inadequate
- b) There is imbalance between resources with (or more) acting as a constraint and one (or more) being underutilized (eg. Lack of irrigation facility leads to underutilization of land)
- c) One resource may be of inferior quality and therefore acts as a constraint on a fuller utilization of other resources (eg. Lack of entrepreneurial capabilities may lead to underutilization of other resources)

3. It conceives a line of action to achieve certain result - negative or positive or discloses a resolve to refrain from acting on a specific issue or matter

Problem	Resolution
Primary poverty	Regional development -Area development
Secondary poverty (Inappropriate spending)	Education - Counselling
Subjective poverty	
Emergency poverty	sickness, accident –provision of health services, innovative health insurance
Life cycle poverty	Childhood, pregnancy, old age –food, medical care, cash income, pensions
Depressed area poverty	Area development

4. It is an instrument that reveals or mirror that reflects the working of the government on the question for which it is advocated

The condition of the relief have to be made less desirable than the conditions of the lowest paid job

5. It is an accommodation of wants and demands of various interest groups

Directive Principles of State Policy – an amalgamation of Socialistic, Gandhian and Liberal

Socialistic	Gandhian	Liberal
Adequate means of livelihood Equal pay Protecting workers & children from exploitation Right to work, education & public assistance Deconcentration of wealth Minimizing and eliminating inequalities	Village panchayats Cottage industries Prohibition Prevention of cow slaughter Care of the weaker sections	Uniform civil code Free & compulsory education Workers participation Separation of judiciary from executive

Different Models of Social Policy

Integrative: Bringing together of various parts, not necessarily losing their identity. Eg. Fruit Salad

Unified: Unification – making into one. Eg. Fruit Jam

Sectoral: Divisions. Eg. Economic (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary - Agriculture, Animal husbandry - Large scale, small sale, cottage)

Integrative Policies

Integrative Policies		
Municipal /Urban Health (Achieved through several policies)	Welfare of Workers	Child Labour
TN Dt. Municipalities Act Air (Prevention of Pollution) Act Water (Prevention of Pollution) Act Food Adulteration (Prevention) Act Shops & Establishments Act Birth & Death Registration Act	Factories Act Industrial Disputes Act ESI Act Provident Fund Act Workmen's Compensation Act Maternity Benefit Act	Employment of Children Act Factories Act Plantation Act Mines Act Children' Act
20 Point Program –Poverty Alleviation 1. Attack on Rural Poverty 2. Rainfed Agriculture 3. Better Irrigation 4. Bigger Harvests 5. Land reforms 6. Welfare of Rural Labour 7. Health for All 8. Equality for Women 9. Two Child Norm 10. Expansion of Education 11. Drinking Water 12. Justice for SC/ST 13. Opportunities for Youth 14. Housing for the Poor 15. Improvement of Slums 16. Forestry Development 17. Protection of Environment 18. Concern for the Consumer 19. Energy for the Villages 20. Responsive Administration		

Unified Policies: Formulating a single policy or combining several policies into one policy to achieve an objective or a group of objectives

Eg. New Policy on Panchayat Raj Constitutional 73rd & 74th Amendment, New Industrial relations Bill, New Education Policy, Single Window System etc

Sectoral Policies: Specific policies formulated by classifying the economic, social and cultural activities into several sectors (eg. (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary - Agriculture, Animal husbandry - Large scale, small sale, cottage) to achieve specific objectives. Sectoral policies are not exclusive of integrated and unified policies, but inclusive of them. All the policies are at first are formulated as sectoral policies. Experience in implementing them exposes the inadequacies or gaps. To overcome these inadequacies, policy makers evolve either integrative or unified policies i.e. sectoral policies either converge or diverge or multiply

Models of Social/Public Policy

Institutional Model
 Process Model
 Rational Model
 Incremental Model
 Group Model
 Elite Model
 Public Choice Model
 Game theory Model

Substance of Social Policy

1. Modernization of society, implying adoption of science and technology
2. Raising the national standard of living
3. Building up civic and political institutions to suit the changed and changing needs of the population
4. Achieve a open, pluralistic society of equal opportunities

Institutionalism

Institutionalism: Policy as Institutional Output

Public policy is authoritatively determined, implemented, and enforced by the government institutions. The relationship between social / public policy and government institutions is very close. Strictly speaking, a policy does not become a public policy until it is adopted, implemented, and enforced by some government institution. Government institutions give public policy three distinctive characteristics.

First, government lends legitimacy to policies. Government policies are generally regarded as legal obligations that command the loyalty of citizens.

Second, government policies involve universality. Only government policies extend to all people in a society; the policies of other groups or organizations reach only a part of the society.

Third, government monopolizes coercion in society; only government can legitimately imprison violators of its policies.

Process

Process: Policy as a Political Activity

The Policy process model of social /public policy outlines the following features

Problem Identification: The identification of policy problems through demands for government action.

Policy Formulation: The development of policy proposals by interest groups, govt. bureaucrats, staff, congressional committees, and think tanks.

Policy Legitimation: The selection and endorsement of policies through political actions by the parliament, the president, and the courts.

Policy Implementation: The implementation of policies through organized bureaucracies, public expenditures, and the activities of executive agencies.

Policy Evaluation: The evaluation of policies by government agencies themselves, outside consultants, the press, and the public.



Rationalism

Rationalism: Policy as Maximum Social Gain

A rational policy is one that achieves "maximum social gain"; that is, governments should choose policies resulting in gains to society that exceed costs by the greatest amount ($\text{Costs} < \text{benefit}$), and governments should refrain from policies if costs are not exceeded by gains.

First, no policy should be adopted if its costs exceed its benefits.

Second, among policy alternatives, decision makers should choose the policy that produces the greatest benefit over cost.

To select a rational policy, policymakers must

1. Know all the preferences and their relative weights,
2. Know all the policy alternatives available,
3. Know all the consequences of each policy alternative,

4. Calculate the ratio of benefits to costs for each policy alternative, and
5. Select the most efficient policy alternative.



Rational policymaking also requires information about alternative policies, the predictive capacity to foresee accurately the consequences of alternate policies, and the intelligence to calculate correctly the ratio of costs to benefits. Finally, rational policymaking requires a decision-making system that facilitates rationality in policy formation. Large investments in existing programs and policies (sunk costs) prevent policymakers from reconsidering

alternatives foreclosed by previous decisions.

Incrementalism

Incrementalism: Policy as Variations on the Past

Incrementalism views public policy as a continuation of past government activities with only incremental modifications. On the contrary, constraints of time, information, and cost prevent policymakers from identifying the full range of policy alternatives and their consequences. 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.

Policymakers generally accept the legitimacy of established programs and tacitly agree to continue previous policies.

Second, policymakers accept the legitimacy of previous policies because of the uncertainty about the consequences of completely new or different when the consequences of new programs cannot be predicted. Only if the alternatives appear to be unsatisfactory will the policy-maker venture out toward more radical policy innovation.



Group Theory

Group Theory: Policy as Group Equilibrium

Politics is really the struggle among groups to influence public policy. The task of the political system is to manage group conflict by

1. Establishing rules of the game in the group struggle,
2. Arranging compromises and balancing interests,
3. Enacting.

According to group theorists, public policy at any given time is the equilibrium reached in the group struggle. This equilibrium is determined by the relative influence of any interest groups. Group theory purports to describe all meaningful, political activity in terms of the group struggle.

Policymakers are viewed as constantly responding to group pressures bargaining, negotiating, and compromising among competing demands of influential groups. Politicians attempt to form a majority coalition of groups. Parties are viewed as coalitions of groups. Second, overlapping

group membership helps to maintain the equilibrium by preventing anyone group from moving too far from prevailing values. Individuals who belong to anyone group also belong to other groups, and this fact moderates the demands of groups who must avoid offending their members who have other group affiliations. No single group constitutes a majority in any society.

The power of each group is checked by the power of competing groups
It states that the group theory conceive that public policy is the result of competition between groups.

Elite Theory

Elite Theory: Policy as Elite Preference

Public policy may also be viewed as the preferences and values of governing elite. Elite theory suggests that the people are apathetic and ill informed about public policy, that elites actually shape mass opinion on policy questions more than masses shape elite opinion. Thus, public policy really turns out to be the preferences of elites. Policies flow downward from elites to masses; they do not arise from mass demands.

Only non-elites who have accepted the basic elite consensus can be admitted to governing circles.

- Elites share consensus on behalf of the basic values of the social system and the preservation of the system.
- Public policy does not reflect the demands of masses but rather the prevailing values of the elite.
- Active elites are subject to relatively little direct influence from apathetic masses. Elites influence masses more than masses influence elites.

What are the implications of elite theory for policy analysis? The values of elites may be very "public regarding."

Second, elitism views the masses as largely passive, apathetic, and ill informed; mass sentiments are more often manipulated by elites, rather than elite values being influenced by the sentiments of masses; and for the most part, communication between elites and masses flows downward.

Elite theory predicts that public policy will be created by a small group of highly influential leaders

Public choice theory

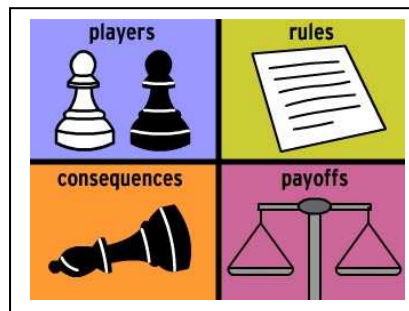
Public Choice Theory: Policy as Collective Decision Making by Self-interested individuals

The Public choice theory assumes that all political actors' voters, taxpayers, candidates, legislators, bureaucrats, interest groups, parties, bureaucracies, and governments seek to maximize their personal benefits in politics as well as in the marketplace. Enlightened the self-interest leads individuals to a constitutional contract establishing a government to protect life, liberty, and property.

Public choice theory also helps us to understand of interest groups and their effects on public policy. In short, interest groups, like other political actors, pursue their self-interest in the political market place. In short public policy is making according to the interests of each individuals in the society

Game Theory

Game Theory: Policy as Rational Choice in Competitive Situations



Game theory is the study of rational decisions in situations in which two or more participants have choices to make and the outcome depends on the choices made by each. Perhaps the connotation of a "game" is unfortunate, suggesting that game theory is not really appropriate for serious conflict situations. Game theory is an abstract and deductive model of policymaking. The choices are frequently portrayed in a "matrix"-a diagram that presents the alternative choices of

each player and all possible outcomes of the game. The actual outcome depends on the choices of both players. A and Player B. Payoffs are frequently represented by numerical values; these numerical values are placed inside each cell of the matrix and presumably correspond to the values each player places on each outcome.

Game theory is the study of rational decisions in situations in which two or more participants have choices to make and the outcome depends on the choices made by each