

Study on the Origin and Development of Public Policy and Its Concepts

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Abstract – In public policy investigation, much confusion exists about the jobs of clarification and solution. To offer another point of view, a worldview is built up that gives both hypothetical and empirical significance to the constitutional determination of political inclination capacities or public segment administration structures. Current approaches are seen as a rational result of a political-economic procedure. Three significant spaces are indicated: result, policy instrument, and constitutional. For the policy instrument space, the worldview gives a structure to producing testable suggestions on government behavior, while, for the constitutional space, the system is prescriptive. The aggregate decision rules of the constitutional space structure the compromise among public and special interests.

Keywords: Public, Interests, Policy, Administration

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INTRODUCTION

Public policy, in the cutting edge stage, is making progress as a significant field of enquiry in the order of Public Administration. The expanded consideration towards this field is focussed with the rise of the 'concept of welfare state' with the selection of this concept, the activities of the state, and thus of Public Administration expanded colossally. In this manner, presently the administration has not to play out the regulatory functions, and yet it, has additionally to embrace the developmental activities. This is especially evident on account of creating nations like India. Be that as it may, to release every one of these functions in assorted fields in a compelling manner, Public Administration takes the assistance of Policies which are encircled by the legislature. Public Policies are in this way instruments of urgent significance in the possession of administration to control the issues of the state and the general public on the loose.

Presently when Public approaches assume such a significant job in current democratic countries, it is fundamental to direct an indepth concentrate with the goal that they might be grown scientifically and made outcome situated.

THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC POLICY

Before continuing further to examine the policy making, it appears to be advantageous to view the implications of 'Policy, generally, the concept of policy science has gotten very nearly a revolution the fields of public administration and the board. The field of policy science is turning into a region of most extreme enthusiasm to politicians, civil servants academics and

the public. Expanding researches and studies around there say a lot of consideration it is getting the entire world over. N. Henry is of the view that essentially public policy is a formless and creating field like that of public administration itself. Future is probably going to observe more exploration and writing on various parts of policy science as this field is normal to a few academic disciplines.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

Public Policy is a qualitative proclamation with a legitimate base which is concertized as rules, laws and guidelines and so on. Taken in this sense, the rise of Public policy is co-end with the development of concept of state and governance. This is on the grounds that the state has consistently been having a few arrangements in the structure of destinations which it attempted to accomplish through the detailing of rules and laws. Generally, in any case, since the needs; targets and effect, the very idea of state has been changing, that is the reason the specific circumstance, nature and extent of Public policy has additionally been evolving. In any case, the extent of Public policy didn't change much work the approach of Industrial state as the idea of state till this time had been Laissez-faire. Therefore, the state least meddled in the issues of its subjects. A large portion of the occasions the state had been customarily seen as occupied with detailing strategies in regards to assortment of income, support of peace and matters of outside security.

Nonetheless, the extent of Public policy experience an enormous change in the post-mechanical revolution indeed, as indicated by one way of

thinking, Public policy, in the genuine feeling of the term, could advance just in the post-modern revolution period. The mechanical revolution broke the very structure holding the system together and made wide assorted varieties among haves and those who lack wealth. This made a 'revolution like' circumstance and the concept of free enterprise state came in for sharp analysis. This requires the governmental activity to watch the interests of the work class whose bartering limit in the market has been a lot of lower in contrast with the Industrial giants. Thus the idea of the state slowly became welfare-situated and the government began meddling even in exclusive issues of its residents. Presently this cutting edge welfare state is utilizing public policy as a significant instrument of fixing or correcting the ills of the general public made by the modern procedure.

At whatever point an endeavor is made to characterize concepts in sociologies, one is stood up to with issues. Perception of Paul H. Appleby is significant in such manner. He is of the view that in ordinary style the conversation would start with certain definitions. In any case, definition in sociology is commonly troublesome, and regularly the wellspring of misconception one tries to lessen. Definition is especially troublesome when it has to do with living, complex procedure; when accomplished, it is regularly so expansive as to have little meaning.² Similar perspectives have been communicated by other prominent researcher too. Frohock keeps up that characterizing policy in a flawless expression is presumably as troublesome and pointless as searching for single-state definition of politics. George A Steiner also concurs with the perspectives that phrasing in the policy field is in a ruins and he holds this is so a result of the non uniform utilization of words like strategies, purposes, goals, procedures and 8 rules. In spite of all constraints and observations definition of the term policy scholars. Etymologically the word 'policy' has been gotten from the Latin word 'Politia' which thus originates from Greek word 'Politeia' which means city or state.

DIFFERENT CONNOTATIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY

The concept of Public policy has various implications which are conventionally utilized in its place. A few journalists favour the expression "process" instead of public policy. While others have called it as "a particular proposition". Be that as it may, the vast majority of creators consent to call it as "a Program". There are still other people who solidly state it as "yield" just as "result" to demonstrate the adequacy of the Government. Each word utilized for public policy by these progressive creators uncovers steadily its genuine nature in clear terms. The significance and the setting appended with the above wording is expressed here in a nitty gritty manner.

Public Policy as a process

Public policy is by all accounts restricted to an announcement of a goal, for example, 'Necessary Primary Education what's more, its resulting change into rules, guidelines and so forth. In any case, really it includes a since quite a while ago attracted administration to activities behind the blind. Truly, it is a procedure or a progression of between related advances/activities towards the acknowledgment of some shared objectives. Directly from the visualization of a Problem upto the execution of a most ideal choice to determine that issue, public policy needs to experience through a few phases and it is in this sense, it is considered as a procedure.

Public Policy as specific proposal

Public policy is likewise observed as a particular proposition which Government needs to seek after in future. Media frequently give noteworthy insight about the government's proposed activity in future, for instance, the proposition of the Narshimha Rao, Government to bit by bit pull back endowments on Agriculture inputs and so forth as the policy of the Indian Government. It is a piece of the inside and out financial policy of the Rao Government as proposed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Public Policy as a Decision

Public policy is likewise seen as a wide and semi-permanent choice of the Government for the achievement of which a progression of choice are required to be set aside by the Government from effort to time in a specific field so as to contain somewhere in the range of 12 issue close by or to accomplish certain basic goals. To manage the issue of psychological warfare and fanaticism in Panjab and J and K, which has procured genuine dimensions in the ongoing past, Government has taken a progression of choices all of which comprise the policy of (lie Government to battle the issues of radicalism in the Indian Context

Policy as a Programme

Another perspective on policy is to think of it as a program or a lot of projects of the Government which are defined to give shape to the goal of the Government showed as policy, for example, to give shape to the policy of youngster improvement, a lot of multifaceted projects in different dimensions are launched by the Government.

Public Policy as output

The word public policy is likewise likened with yield which implies what the Government really does as opposed to what it has vowed to do. In a short, range of around two years, what the Indian

Government has really done toward bureaucratization and liberalization of economy is by and large viewed as the policy of liberalization of the Government.

Public Policy as an outcome

It has likewise been found regarding outcome. Public policy is worried about the presentation or effectiveness of the endeavours attempted by the government at the purpose of delivery

PUBLIC POLICY AND OTHER RELATED CONCEPTS

For the most part, there are sure concepts which are classified and utilized instead of public policy however in normal practice, they are various concepts and cannot have its spot. There are some better differentiations between a public policy and dynamic. Additionally Policies and goals are not something very similar. Arrangements can be depicted as the initial phase toward goals. Approaches and arranging likewise vary fundamentally. Customs, rules and strategies or methodology are by and large various concepts. In spite of the fact that when all is said in done, a few people circular segment prone to utilize these unwittingly as equivalent words. Following are whatever concepts:

Policy-making and Decision making

Policy making and decision making are all the more regularly mistook for and at utilized tradable which is anything but a solid practice. Without a doubt, policy making includes decision-making and yet; the two are not in any manner very much the same thing as each decision isn't a policy decision. Policy indeed includes a progression of decisions taken at long time periods and is therefore considerably more extensive concept than a decision. As such, while policy is a straight line, decision is one point on that line.

Policies and goals

Policies and goals circular segment additionally saw as exchangeable terms. Anyway the two (policies and goals) are unmistakable from each other in the comparative manner as means and closures individually. Truth is told policies are the vehicles/instruments towards the acknowledgment of 14 goals. Policies circular segment not chose until goals and targets are clarified. For example to become 'independent in protection matters' is a target where as to create 'indigenous rocket innovation' is policy intended to understand the objective.

Policy making and Planning

Policy making is additionally at some point mistaken for Planning. Anyway arranging isn't policy making and policy making isn't arranging. Policy gives a more extensive edge work, inside which different plans are detailed though arranging is the way toward fixing

targets and designating assets for the achievement of goals set down inside the policy outline for instance, Garibi Hatao was Indira government's policy, while coordinated rural turn of events and Jawahar Rojgar Yogna is a piece of arranging. Policy decides the standard for activity and arranging gives the instrument to the use of the policy and its survey. Policy decisions circular segment required in the arranging procedure and in characterizing its goals and impediments. Along these lines, in spite of the fact that, the two are not quite the same as each other yet they are complementary and supplementary to one another.

Policy and the Customs

Policy likewise should be separated from customs. Policy really is the result of concious impacts while the traditions develop consequently in the dirt of a general public. A custom may have negative effect on society, for example, the effects of dowary framework, Sati-Pratha, Child-marriage and so on Indian culture however the effects of public policy which is the after effect of concious and conscious activities are determined to be certain.

Policy, Rules and Methods or procedure

Policy is additionally not quite the same as rules in as much as the previous is dynamic and adaptable. Though last 'which endorsed the do's and don'ts are explicit and unbending. Additionally, policy is likewise unique in relation to strategy or methodology in light of the fact that the last exists to make the policy more effective, systematic and clear.

TYPES OF POLICY

Public strategies might be divided into different classifications on the accompanying premise of the cause and qualities connected with it by the composer. Based on root, these might be sorted into four main sorts.

Deliberate Policies

Such arrangements are those which might be figured by the Government at its own drive direct the standard business of administration as well as to quicken the procedure of development in different circles. Along these lines they are detailed on the activity of the Govt, itself, to manage the diverse issues of the general public in an effective manner. For example, populace control policy, condition policy, approaches with respect to the women-welfare and child development and so on.

Appeal policies

Society is a web of collaborations among different intrigue gatherings, every last one of which endeavor to accomplish their particular interests. These gatherings go about as weight bunches 16 on flic

Government and (those which are predominant over others, impact the considering Government, on some specific issue. This is done through the procedure of consistent interests to the Government. Those strategies, which are figured in light of these interests, are known as offered. For example, Drug-de-addiction policy approaches with respect to the disallowance of the improper trafficking among women and young ladies and so forth.

Implied policies

Suggested strategies are those which advance not due to the conscious endeavors and will of the Government rather they are result/outcome of Governmental arrangements on some other related viewpoint. As such, they rise up out of generally predictable decisions and enactments of the Government on some specific issue over a time of time.

Externally imposed policies

Such policies are the consequence of the outer weight practiced by some outside organizations like the UNICEF, ILO, IMF, WHO, the World Bank or the Central Government if there should be an occurrence of strategies encircled by states or neighborhood Governments. Here the Government has little choice however to join the directs of the external organizations into its own policy structure. For example, the policy in regards to depreciation of Rupee, Human Rights, Economic liberalization have been managed by the Indian Government in the light of weights from outer organizations and are hence the ongoing instances of the externally forced strategies.

Sectoral Basis

Another method of characterizing the public approaches is the sectoral premise. The principle instances of this sort are, the Foreign policy, the food policy, the farming policy, the wellbeing policy, (the training policy and so on. At that point there are intersectoral arrangements, for example, (the staff policy. Sectoral policies have numerous dimensions. They are connected up with each other. Along these lines the foreign policy of a country has solid effect on its protection policy. Additionally the mechanical policy isn't only an issue of industrialisation, this policy is likewise connected up with the agriculture policy and with instructive and wellbeing arrangements of the country.

Regulatory policies

Regulatory arrangements are figured to keep up the norm and in this manner depend on hindrances, for example, fines and detainment to enforce consistence with prevailing 20 guidelines of direct e.g. the policy of the Haryana Government not to offer acknowledgment to the Haryana Police Sangathan, policy of controlling Panchayati Raj establishments by the Deputy

Commissioners and so forth bend the instances of such arrangements. In light of their guard dog work, such arrangements suffer from low customer base help.

PROBLEM OF THE STATEMENT

Since state administration is driven by different arrangements, which are made for the development and welfare of the residents and furthermore to hold its capacity, political act of the administration and government needs to investigate the necessities and issues of the individuals. In this way the approaches become of most extreme significance because of satisfaction of the necessities of its constituents, to determine the issues of the residents and for the fair development of the state.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To investigate the ongoing models of development and arranging additionally set out specific conditions with regards to policy making at the state level in consistence with national financial goals and destinations
2. To investigate the extent of Public policy didn't change much work the appearance of Industrial state as the idea of state till this time had been Laissez-faire. Subsequently, the state least meddled in the issues of its subjects.
3. To look at Most of the occasions the state had been customarily seen as occupied with detailing strategies in regards to assortment of income, support of lawfulness and matters of outer security.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H01: Public Policy is a qualitative articulation with a legitimate base which is concretized as rules, laws and guidelines

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Federal Structure

Thirdly, the parliamentary democracy consolidates extensively a Unitary type of Government with a prevailing central Government with numerous bureaucratic highlights containing a huge zone of Governmental autonomy and even a level of freedom to the conditions of the Indian Union. A cognizant exertion has been made to characterize and divide plainly the zones of policy detailing between the focal Government and states" Governments by posting subjects in the focal rundown (97 subjects) the state list (66 82 subjects) and the simultaneous rundown (52 subjects).

The debates between the focal government and the records are to be chosen by the incomparable Court which is believed to be an Independent body under the Indian Constitution. All things considered, the Constitution accommodates the production of an amazing focal Government. Parliament is approved under Article 249 to establish enactment regarding any matter in the state list and Under Article 312 to make new all India administrations, gave the Rajya Sabha by a two third greater part empowers it to do as such.

Once more, Articles 256 and 257 spot a state Government under a commitment to consent to the association laws and heading gave by the Central Government. Article 200 and 201 empower the Governor of the state to save a bill passed by the state legislature for the thought of the president who has the ability to veto it without giving any reasons.

- a) the security of the country is undermined,
- b) there is the disappointment of the constitutional apparatus in a state, or
- c) there is a danger to the monetary security of any state d) at long last, under Article 3, the parliament can likewise shape another state, increment or lessen its territory.

The central Government has appreciated wide powers for the definition of approaches in the developmental segments of the economy. Much of the time the usage of the projects and strategies includes both the Union and the State Government and 83 the two have together to share obligation regarding results. The focal Government frequently finances numerous plans and has utilized the simultaneous rundown to create numerous new regulatory foundations in regard of agriculture, social welfare and network development and numerous different projects. In this way the procedure of policy making needs to battle with the government type of the country's commonwealth.

SOCIO ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

Fourthly, Public strategies must adjust to the arrangements of the Indian constitution, for example, those set down in the preface; the fundamental rights and directive principles of the state policy, the Articles of the constitution managing the fundamental rights and Directive Principles have been the subject of Public discussions and questions among the political gatherings with respect to their significance and spot in the Indian Policy. The current legal reasoning is that the fundamental rights and the Directive Principles are complementary to one another, since they are commonly strengthening in nature. Presently the two Levels of Government are under a commitment to figure public strategies, considering the Directive Principles. However the policy choices offered by these principles are numerous before any government and a government has enough to single out from these relying upon its own needs.

INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

Notwithstanding these four constitutional elements: the democratic and sovereign republic, the parliamentary framework, the federal character of the constitution and an expansive 84 sort of financial philosophy, these are different components that oversee policy making in India. Policy making cannot be appropriately seen separated from nature in which it is molded. Requests for policy activities are made on the political framework by different constituents of the general public - residents, pressure gatherings, political gatherings, and so forth. Simultaneously the earth place obliges upon what should be possible by policy producers. Remembered for the earth are such geological qualities as characteristic assets and topographical components as populace size, age and sex; and other financial factors. Our attention is on the elements that shape policy making in the Government.

Policy making is an aggregate exertion where numerous organization take an interest. In India a portion of the significant foundations are as per the following:

The Legislature

Parliament in India is the preeminent public policy making body. It rules on the grounds that the gathering of priests headed by the executive is reliant upon the help of a parliamentary greater part to stay a power. It authorizes laws which will bring the arrangements into impact. It additionally legitimates the policy decisions of the government.

The Executive

It is the constitutional errand of the chief to choose the strategies which are to be submitted to parliament. The leader in India comprises of the leader of India, Council of Ministers and the apparatus of the Government. The president, being top of the state, practices his forces on the counsel of the chamber of pastors (Article 74).

- The Cabinet
- The Prime Minister and His Office
- Secretariat Department and Ministry
- Established Institutions:
- Planning Commission and the NDC

Policy making is "an amazingly intricate expository and political procedure to which these is no start and, limits of which are most uncertain".¹⁴ Somehow, complex arrangement of powers take part in 'policy making', and taken overall, produce impacts called strategies. The parliament is charged by the Indian constitution with the capacity of

representing the individuals in making policy through the death of laws. The authoritative procedure is a fundamental instrument for communicating public policy.

In India, every single fundamental policy must be controlled by the administrative establishment, in spite of the fact that enactment additionally allows more explicit policy by the presidential part of the government inside the authoritative and constitutional structure, and the survey functions of the legal executive.

DATA ANALYSIS

Display of Various Components of Policy Making

In spite of the way that there is a full section on Directive Principles of State Policy in the constitution which targets giving economic liberation to the children, youth, matured people, and lady's welfare yet on one affection or the other especially by utilizing the ground of budgetary crunch, these principles have been sheerly 147 disregarded by the vast majority of the State Govts, in the country, Haryana being no exemption, till Ch. Devi Lai accepted force in Haryana

Table No. 1

	Yes	No
1. Knowledge about policy	40 (40%)	60 (60%)
2. Vote exercised	57 (57%)	43 (43%)
3. Influenced by policy statement while voting	42 (42%)	58 (58%)
4. Aware about the duties of their representatives	72 (72%)	28 (28%)
5. Participation in policy making.	10 (10%)	90 (90%)
6. Sense of sovereignty and capacity to influence policy matters	36 (36%)	64 (64%)
7. Member of political party	39 (39%)	61 (61%)
8. Being political activist influenced any policy decisions	3 (3%)	97 (97%)
9. Policies for public welfare or not	20 (20%)	80 (80%)
10. Corruption and policy	60 (60%)	40 (40%)

Table No. 1 uncovers that 40% of the respondents knew about the policy and rest of the 60% were obscure to policy. 57% of the respondents had practiced their vote in races and 43% didn't station I beneficiary vole. 42% of the respondents were affected while making their choice by the professions over policy matters. While practicing their vote 58% were not impacted by any policy proclamation of the Government. 72% of the respondents knew about the obligations of their agents, 28% didn't know about. 10% of the respondents scarcely acknowledged that they took an interest in policy making process at certain degrees of administration and 90% completely

denied their investment. 36% knew that they are sovereign however 64% were obscure about what sway implies. 39% were individuals from political gatherings and 61% were definitely not. 3% respondents being activists and individuals from either political gatherings which affected the policy making in one manner or the other yet 97% didn't have any impact. 20% of the respondents acknowledged that arrangements are made for welfare of the residents however 80% reacted not the slightest bit. 60% of the respondents acknowledged the impact of defilement on policy making yet 40% denied this impact.

Table No. 2

	Great Extent	Some Extent	No Extent
1. Ministers concerned care for policy proposals	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
2. In Cabinet discussion, to influence of Minister concerned	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
3. Technical know-how and dependence on bureaucrats	6 (60%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)
4. Pressures	5 (50%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)
5. Vested Interest succeed in moulding the policy	4 (40%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)
6. Discussion in party and legislature	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
7. gather relevant data information for policy making	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)
8. Financial resources influence policy	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
9. Priorities determines the policy	6 (60%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)
10. Evaluation factor plays for change in policy	5 (50%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)

Table 2 uncovers that 80% of the respondents care for policy recommendations. To incredible degree and 20% were taking consideration for the recommendations somewhat and zero percent of the respondents were not mindful with respect to proposition. 70% of the respondents acknowledged that they impact the policy recommendations generally while conversations follow during cabinet gatherings if the proposition are identified with their areas of expertise and 20% answered that they impact proposition just somewhat and 10% didn't impact the conversations in cabinet. 60% of the respondents were needy upon the technocrats by and large for specialized ability and 30% are reliant somewhat on administrators for specialized information. Just 10% reacted that they are not subject to Bureaucrats. half of the respondents were affected by outside weights of gatherings and other relationship generally and 30% were impacted somewhat by these weights. Just 20% were not impacted by any weight. 40% of the respondents were concurring with the announcement by and large that reviewed intrigue prevails with regards to embellishment the policy. 30% were consented

somewhat and rest of the 30% didn't concur with the announcement. 70% of the Respondents consent to extraordinary degree that conversations in gathering and legislature have impact on policy making. 20% consent somewhat and 10% didn't concur with the announcement. 131 60% of the respondents assemble information and data generally and rest of the 40 percent answered that they accumulate information and data not upto the imprint however somewhat. 80% of the respondents answered that monetary assets impact a policy by and large and 20% acknowledged this impact somewhat. 60% of the respondents acknowledge that needs decide policy generally and 30% announced it somewhat. 10% prevented sway from securing needs on policy. half of the respondents concurred that evaluation factor has influence by and large in change of a policy and 30% acknowledged it somewhat and 20% precluded the factor from claiming evaluation for change in a policy

CONCLUSION

Public Policy, clearly, in current period of development is making progress as a significant field of enquiry especially in the control of Public Administration and other related Social Sciences. In any case, the essential inquiry with respect to its definition and importance is that there is no obvious and conceivable definition as such of the Public policy. The purpose for this might be that of interdisciplinary nature of public policy and each control is characterizing policy in its own particular manner. Financial specialists characterize it as the "portion of assets" definitively. Political researchers characterize policy as whatever Government "decides to do or not to do". Essentially Sociologists characterize public policy in some other sense and clinicians in the other. The essential issue in the investigation of public policy is that of a one ordinarily adequate definition by all edges of academics. In this manner now the setting of the public policy is that of characterizing public policy corresponding to Public Administration. That is the reason, to characterize public policy "as a qualitative explanation with a legitimate base which is concretised as rules, laws and regulations, is a push to make a functional definition.

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