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CONCLUSIONS

Public Policy, obviously, in modern phase of development is gaining ground as an important field of enquiry particularly in the discipline of Public Administration and other related Social Sciences. But the basic question regarding its definition and meaning is that there is no clear-cut and comprehensible definition as such of the Public policy. The reason behind this may be that of interdisciplinary nature of public policy and every discipline is defining policy in its own way. Economists define it as the "allocation of resources" authoritatively. Political scientists define policy as what ever Government "chooses to do or not to do". Similarly Sociologists define public policy in some other sense and psychologists in the other.

The basic problem in the study of public policy is that of a one commonly acceptable definition by all corners of academics. Therefore now the context of the public policy is that of defining public policy in relation to Public Administration. That is why, to define public policy "as a qualitative statement with an authoritative base which is concretised in the form of rules, laws and regulations, is an effort to make a workable definition.

Secondly, it is also because the concept of Public Policy has a number of Connotations which are ordinarily used in its place. Some writers prefer the term
"process" in the place of public policy while others have called it as "a specific proposal", "Programme", "out-put" and "out-come" are also used for public policy. Therefore, this kind of vagueness is still prevailing in the field of public policy which make its nature as multi-dimensional.

The significance of public policy also touches the contradictory angles in some contexts. The positive significance of policy is considered in the fact that each and every administrative action of Government is subject to public scrutiny and review. Therefore, this necessitates that the administrative actions must be rational, more effective and be performed within the ambit of prescribed framework provided by the sovereign power. This objective may be achieved with the concretisation of goals through the public policies. Secondly, as the policies have force of logic, thus they reorient or mould the society in the desired direction and hence their role in reshaping the society is quite crucial. Simultaneously policies are the important vehicles in bringing about changes in the overall socio-cultural scenario, thus their role is quite significant in generating innovative thinking.

But how the Negative policies, such as running the State Lotteries, auctioning the liquor vends in Haryana are being enforced by the government, sometime despite the protesting voices of the people and the opposition parties are carried out. Therefore, it is difficult to understand their significance in a democratic set up. Probably such policies are made and implemented through the backdoor by the corrupt elements in the government. The public policy, therefore, is a relative concept and it has many processes.
6.1 THE POLICY PROCESS

The task of policy-making is an integrated whole of various activities termed as process. From 'problem identification' to policy evaluation, there are number of activities involved in policy making. Agenda setting, Discussion on alternatives, choosing one alternative, adopting one model amongst many, finalising policy proposals, preparation for legitimising the proposal through legislature, implementation and then reviewing the policy. All these activities are such a highly complex and sensitive in nature that nothing can be said about their scientific nature and rationality because of personalities and politics of vested interests involved in and different situations which influence the formulation of policy. Therefore, it is very difficult to make policy process a scientific discipline and convert it into a Science. The changing world scenario, political stability and instability, economic situation of the country or the State and the resources are various other factors which also come into the way of making policy process a scientific method. But the policy-making refers to a system of units.

6.2 THE POLICY SYSTEM AND ITS UNITS

In policy making, the power, for example is exercised by different individuals, members of the legislature, the bureaucrats, leaders of organised groups, and the individual citizen. Each set of the forces does exercise certain influences which taken
together mark-up a system. This is to say that there is a system through which public policy is made. The system consists of the complex interrelationships of the decisions made under the influence of powerful individuals and groups.

The sources of power which causes change in other people's behaviour are many. It is easier to identify the source of an individual's power than to determine which individuals have power in the sense of bringing about a crucial change at a significant moment. The problem becomes complicated by the fact that in politics, groups rather than individuals affect the way the policy is made. Policy making is thus "an extremely complex, analytical and political process to which there is no beginning or end, and the boundaries of which are most uncertain."

An attempt has been made here to explain as to how groups and organisations bring influence to bear on those who are vested with the power of taking and enforcing decisions. Such decision makers comprise those who occupy formal offices within the constitutional system of rules. Politics and policy making are activities in which people with different set of values compete for those positions and assign their occupants the right to take decisions or impose decisions on others.

There are activities as well in which non-official groups seek to influence the decisions taken by occupants of formal offices. This dimension examines the influence of those who are away from the centres of policy making but who, in a particular
situation, may perform one or more of the specialised roles which according to Lindblom constitute influential behaviour: initiating, vetoing, planning, controlling, mortalising, cooperating and agitating.

These all abovementioned activities are made by organs of policy system which include, citizen, media, legislature, executive, bureaucracy, pressure groups, political parties and judiciary. Inter-relationship between these units decide the policy.

6.3 POLICY MAKING IN INDIA

Policy making in India shaped within the frame-work of the constitutional system, of which four features stand out most prominently. i) Democratic and Sovereign nature of the Republic, ii) Parliamentary System, Federal System and Socio-Economic Philosophy. Therefore, Indian System of Government is fundamentally democratic. The requirement for it is that wishes of the people are reflected in the policy decisions of Governments. Democracy in our country is thought to be representative and responsive government. In this sense the people may be thought to be politically sovereign transmitting their will and opinion to the government.

Public policies must conform to the provision of the Indian Constitution, such as those laid down in the preamble; the fundamental rights and directive principles of the state policy.

Indian Parliamentary democracy combines broadly a unitary form of Government with a dominant central government with many federal features containing
a large area of Governmental autonomy and even a degree of independence to the states of the Indian Union. A conscious effort has been made to define and demarcate clearly the areas of policy formulation between the Central Government and State Governments by listing subjects in the central list, the state list and the concurrent list. The disputes between the central government and the states are to be decided by the Supreme Court which is thought to be Independent body under the Indian Constitution.

6.4 CITIZEN & POLICY MAKING

One dimension of the study of policy-making is concerned with explaining how an individual citizen brings influence to bear on those entitled to take decisions. In a democratic form of Government, people are said to be the masters of their own destinies and politically sovereign.

There are two essential pre-requisites which must be fulfilled for the existence of a democratic system of Government. It must, first, be able to elicit, as accurately as possible, the opinion of as many people as possible on who shall be their representative and on how the country ought to be governed. Secondly, it must provide ways of ensuring that those chosen by the public do in fact what the electorate wants them to do or that they can be replaced if they do not perform even between the elections.

But the low percentage of polling during elections is seen many times, as is shown in the table 1, and then persons elected again get still lower percentage of votes due to splitting among the candidates of many political parties. Therefore, opinion of
majority of the citizens is not always found behind the representative and there is no provision of replacement or recalling the representative back in the Indian System. A very low percentage of citizens is directly participating in policy making. Majority of the citizens are denied participation in policy making. These are also not even aware about as to what actually policy is? A large majority of the citizens have no sense of sovereignty and they do not influence policy-making by being sovereign. Most of the citizens are not members of any political party. Interestingly majority of the people when asked about the question whether policies are influenced by corruption, they replied in 'yes'.

From the findings, it is observed that individual citizen as such have marginal or negligible influence on policy making.

6.5 MINISTERS & POLICY PROPOSALS

One dimension of policy making attempts to assess the role of the executive. Modern governments everywhere rely on executive leadership both in policy formulation and policy implementation. In a Parliamentary System with cabinet governments, the governments in most cases rely on their back benchers to provide them with the majorities necessary to conduct government business. In most developing countries the executive probably plays larger role in policy formulation because of a greater concentration of power in the governments.
In a State Government, the Minister plays crucial role in policy making. Minister concerned cares very much for policy proposals. He also influence the discussion in the cabinet regarding policy related to his department. Minister in the state government arranges relevant data and information for policy and also tries to explore financial resources. Ministers determine priorities and also evaluate policies which is necessary to check its success and failure. Thus, it is observed that the minister plays an important role in policy making at the state level.

6.6 CHIEF MINISTER & POLICY MAKING

It has been observed from the foregoing study that stability of the government and peaceful conditions prevailing in the state go a long way in helping the Chief Minister to play his role constructively. Bansi Lal enjoyed strong position as Chief Minister after 1972 elections. During his tenure, law and order situation remained under full control of the Government. Bansi Lal streamlined his administration at various levels by rewarding the efficient officers and punishing the inefficient. Thus he was successful in bringing about all round development of the state. His government succeeded in increasing agriculture production and providing irrigation facilities. The Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tubewells Corporation was set up to take up the work of lining water courses, to conserve and usefully mobilising the existing water resources.
It has been also revealed from the present study that personality of the Chief Minister counts much towards the role he has to play not only in policy making but in all other administrative spheres.

Devi Lal had risen as a champion of the farmers, labourers and the other unprivileged/under privileged sections of the society. At one stage after 1982 elections, he had mustered such a massive support from the masses that his writ was followed in the state administration despite the fact that he was not holding any official position at that time. Hence it was because of his personality that he could get the tremendous support from the masses.

Om Parkash Chautala had also emerged as a strong Chief Minister with a zeal to secure all round development in the state and due to his tight control over the state bureaucratic machine. But, he succeeded in the rapid task of rural reconstruction in the remove areas of Haryana, the factionalism of his party and the apprehension of central leaders of his party regarding Chautala’s possible rise as a nationally acceptable leader had caused him to face unprecedented situation. It is an established truth that the people already holding the political stage do not easily let the next generation leaders to rise as national leaders. The Chautala tragedy was the result of this bitter truth.

Hukam Singh being a proxy Chief Minister, could not devise constructive policies for the development of the state.
6.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AS POLICY MAKER

The investigator has reached the conclusion that Chief Minister has numerous limitations as a policy maker. First of all, his role as policy maker at national level is only participatory and not independent. Although Chief Minister as member of NDC can state his policies on this platform but the same may or may not be accepted by majority of the members.

Similarly, at the state level, too, there are several limitations. The Chief Minister has to plan the developmental schemes keeping in view the availability of resources. Moreover, if a different party rules at the centre, a state Chief Minister is handicapped on several fronts viz. denial of funds for developmental schemes and other political hurdles. Devi Lal as Chief Minister has been openly declaring at the time when Congress (I) was in power at the centre that centre is not providing funds for developmental policy of the state.

6.8 BUREAUCRATS AND PUBLIC POLICY

It has been revealed from the present study that the all bureaucrats/civil servants are involved in policy making from problem identification to evaluation of policies. Majority of them adopt 'Human Needs' as criterion for problem identification. A good number of the civil servant is making policy on the basis of assurances given to the people by the ruling political party. It is also revealed that proposals are made on the
basis of directions given by political masters. Evaluation is made on the basis of
cost-benefit analysis, achievement of goals and lessons learnt during the
implementation of public policies. But the evaluation of policies is seldom done
scientifically for further guidance and inspiration.

6.9 MEDIA & POLICY MAKING

Media, though is an important factor, in policy making system but in practice,
it nowhere participates directly in policy making. However the majority of media
persons do not engage in public opinion formation in an objective manner. But during
distribution and collection of questionnaire, one media person told this investigator that
a policy proposal regarding Disney Land Park by Chautala Government was forced to
be withdrawn by the media persons because of certain vested interest. Thus the vested
interests sometimes also influence policy making.

6.10 LOWER LEVELS OF ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY
MAKING

Very low percentage at this level initiate policy proposals and then very few
of these proposals are accepted as policy decisions. And majority of respondents replied
that they are not invited for discussion in policy making to know grass-root problems.
It is also observed that the implementation of the policies is considered as the main role
of the lower levels of administration. In brief, the main conclusion is that the Chief
Minister in Haryana state dominates or policy making through his election manifesto
and the resolutions of the party in power.