



Public Administration & Public Policy: With Special Reference to Public Policies of Telangana State.

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“To fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease; to build up a prosperous, democratic & progressive nation & to create social, economic & political institutions which will ensure justice & fullness of life to every man & woman.” This ‘Tryst with Destiny’ speech of Jawaharlal Nehru acts as a perfect guide for the Public Administration and Public Policy initiatives.

INTRODUCTION: Public Policies are as old as governments. Securing “Public Interest” is as old as the existence of government be it oligarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy, etc. whenever & wherever the governments have existed public policies have been formulated & implemented. To cope up with the varied problems & demands of the people, the government has to make many policies from time to time, in the interest of public & there policies are called Public Policies. They play a very significant role in the public administration.

Public policy is such a big area that I believe it will one day become a whole new discipline in itself. It encompasses everything under & above the sun (from reservations to foreign policy). Public policy is purposive & deliberately formulated to achieve a goal or purpose. It is basically in pursuit of Public Interest. It is well thought out & delineates a time frame to be achieved. It is mostly futuristic, elastic & aims to use the best possible means to achieve maximum net benefit. No state / Administration is possible without a set of policies. These policies show way for a state to function.

A public policy in the words of Thomas R. Dye is, “Public Policy is whatever government choose to do or not to do.” In other words it is not a decision but a course or pattern of activity.



Public policies are governmental decision, and are actually the result of activities which the government undertakes in pursuance of certain goals & objectives. It can also be said that public policy formulation & implementation involves a well-planned pattern or course of activity. It lies at the heart of the Public Administration. It requires a healthy & a well-knit relation & interaction between the important governmental agencies viz, the Executive, legislature, bureaucracy & the Judiciary. A lot of agencies play a very important role in the public policy. Say the civil society, the media, international organizations, citizen groups, etc.

In Carl J. Friedrich's opinion public policy is a proposed course of action of a person, group or government within a given environment providing opportunities & obstacles which the policy was proposed to utilize & overcome in an objective or purpose.

Public Policy & Public Administration are so inter-connected because both have to be dynamic in nature. A proper Symphony between both is necessary for proper functioning of the state. Say in the Globalization era where the states were given a call by international bodies to open-up & make it more liberal & encourage privatization, India adopted 'LPG' in 1991, a lot of restructuring was done and reforms were introduced.

Public policies are goal oriented. These are formulated & implemented in order to attain the objectives which the government has in view for the ultimate benefit of the masses in general. These policies clearly spell out the programs of government e.g., the Garibi Hatao aimed to eliminate poverty, the "Housing For All" strives to achieve decent housing facility for the poor etc.

PUBLIC POLICY & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE ALL(CRADLE TO DEATH)

- 1) Physically Challenged (Accessible India Campaign)
- 2) Marginalized communities (Minority / SC / ST Hostels, Valmiki / Eklavya Schools)
- 3) Farmers / Agricultural Laborers (PMFBY, Soil Health Cards, Kisan Cards).
- 4) Old age people (Aasara Pension)
- 5) Women (Gender budgeting, representation, Self Help Groups.)



- 6) Rural & Urban people
- 7) Small Scale Industries /Handloom / Middle Income Groups (Mudra, Skill India Mission)
- 8) Poor (Aarogya shri, Public Distribution System, etc.)
- 9) Children (Child Labour)

Public policies are the outcomes of the governmental collective actions. It is a pattern of course of activity of the governmental officials & actors in the collective sense than being termed as their discrete & segregated decisions. It can take a variety of forms like law, ordinances, court decisions, executive orders, decisions, etc.

It is positive in the sense that it depicts the concern of the government & involves its action to a particular problem on which the policy is made. And negatively, it involves not to take any action on a particular issue. Public policies are basically the reactions the government reflects. It is basically the relationship of Public Administration to its environment.

Public Policies & Various Arenas:

1. Basic Needs (Infrastructure, Gram Jyoti, Housing for all, JNNURM, Mission Bhagiratha, etc.)
2. Social (Dowry Prohibition, Uniform Civil Code, etc.)
3. Industrial (Industrial Policies, LPG, Licensing Policy, etc.)
4. Economic (JDY, Land Tenancy, Five Year Plans, Rupee Devaluation, etc.)
5. Administrative (Restructuring, Decentralization, Removing Red Tapism, etc.)
6. Political (Political Funding, Emergency, etc.)
7. Regional (Gorkha Land, Vidarbha, etc.)
8. Environment (Air Act, Swachh Bharat Mission, Clean Ganga, etc.)

Some of the state policies of Telangana state have gained currency. The public policies introduced have aimed to achieve ' Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas & Sabka Vishwas' some of the policies being –



- 1) Rythu Bandhu (Agricultural Policy) :- To increase agricultural productivity & income to the farmers. Financial support to purchase inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. is provided to each farmer per acre in each season. This scheme has also been implemented at the national level. The Central Government emulated this scheme in the name (PM FASAL BHIMA YOJANA).
- 2) Mission Bhagiratha (Drinking Water):- It's the flagship project of the Telangana govt. to ensure Drinking water supply through pipelines. It intends that no female member of a household would need to walk miles to carry a pot of water.
- 3) Haritha Haram (Environmental Policy):- It envisages to increase the green cover of the state from the present 25.16% to 33% of the July is Launched as ' Green Week'. This is an ambitious environment friendly policy.
- 4) Kalyana Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak (Social/Cultural) :- In order to help poor of SC/ ST & minority communities, the Govt. has decided to sanction a one-time financial assistance of Rs 1,00,116 at the time of marriage to the brides. This is a cultural support to these communities.
- 5) Aarogya Lakshmi (Health scheme):- Any welfare oriented government takes active part in healthcare sector. It is one such scheme that ensure poor families afford a healthy lifestyle. It provides one nutritious meal every day to pregnant & lactating woman & children below the age of 6 through Anganwadi centers.
- 6) SHE Teams (Security):- With the rising fear of insecurity among women & the increased crime rate against them. This initiative has been taken to keep as tab on the ive- leasers & stalkers in crowded place.
- 7) Hyderabad Metro – Rail (Infrastructural) : - The Govt. of Telangana is implementing the Hyderabad Metro Rail Project in PPP mode. It has ensured to address traffic problems, redesigning Hyderabad city as people – friendly green city & has aims to make it a global business center.
- 8) Grama Jyoti : - Aims to ensure all round development of villages in the state of Telangana. It focuses on rural development & this will be ensured by forming village development.



There are many such schemes / public policies of Telangana Govt. like (Mission Kakatiya, e- panchayat program, T- fibre, Digital Telangana, Outer Ring Road, etc.) All these show the welfare oriented nature of the government.

Public Policies, Public Administration & Good Governance have a strong interlink. A nation prospers, its human development booms only when there is overall development of the citizens. Where a citizen is empowered in all the ways.

It is said that, "Best policies are made when you are listening to people who are going to be impacted." The implementation of public policies should ensure participation, Rule of law must prevail, it should be responsive to people's needs, the policies should gain consensus of the people, it must secure / aim to secure equity. The policies must be motivated with a strategic vision, and achieve accountability, efficiency & effectiveness. The policies must be practical & people friendly. Name any development in the world today, it springs from policies / ideas / innovative thoughts.

Conclusion: A lot of success of Public Policy & Public Administration depends on the will of the government & the implementation by the executive. Because it is said that "Wishful thinking doesn't make a sound public policy", it needs to be aided with proper & effective implementation.

"Together we grow. Together we prosper,

Together we will build a strong & Inclusive India."

And this is only possible with strong public policies.

SOURCES: 1) YOJANA ISSUES

2) GOVERNMENT WEBSITES OF TELANGANA

3) ONLINE SOURCES