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Public Policies in Welfare State India Continuity and Changes

Dr. Mohamed Viqaruddin
Ph.D., FARSHS (USA), Fellow,
Open Association of Research Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.
Faculty (Tenure Completed), Dept of Political Science & Liberal Arts,
Tripura University.
E-mail: v4politics@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Public Policies at the outset were the policies framed by the government of nation in the last century policies are drastically changing in post globalization era because governments withdrawing in public sectors and Non Government Originations (NGO's) role become more effective Policies on the stage of implementation can become the Public Administration in good governance determines sincerity After the philosophical revolution which led to the Liberal Democratic setup' this administration often. Considered to be used or containing responsibilities which determine the policies of governments. it is based on Planning, Organizing, Directing, Coordinating and Controlling governments operations basic aspects added to it that the Reporting & Budgeting in short it is known as POSDCORB it necessary addition of S which intent and stands for Staffing may be the form Monarchical or Liberal Democratic form of government policy and its art to get administered were near about the identical in nature in the case of India, which had extensive historical evidence to back it up, policies and their administration. Concern of policies were grown up in front of the Indians as being subjected to era architects of India's development planning and policy were perhaps chasing a goal of India's past glory to re-establish and to frame its position in the world after a prolonged (two centuries of) colonial rule. Over the next seven decades, the trajectory of India's development

policies evolved through the ups and downs of its development performance and an experience of last 70 years towards success journey established to perform more and more progressive and active to set an example to the humanity.

Keywords Words: Indian Society, British Colony, Evolutionary Development, Governmental System, Five Year Plans, Periodic Policy, Counter-Productive Policies, Core Mantra, Development Model.

Aim of Study:

More and more discussion and study can bring and make intense atmosphere for terms like Public Policy for framing new studies as this known as simply policymaking over time.

Hypothesis:

Basically; Public Policy is relatively for every discipline of Sciences; historical background has vital role in socio-democratic excerption this paper is an attempt to strengthen that public-relations behaviorism policy and Indian society.

Introduction

The social strata were transforming, and Indian society, which had a British colonial impact On the basis of planning, orienteering, and self-sufficient and social welfare, it has become operational. Independence in August 1947, a new Constitution was framed and adopted on January 26, 1950, and India became a Republic. Before to Five-Years Plan In 1951 “defines the social aspirations of leaders and peoples of India” question of what should be the new republic like what Britishers handed over with’ the answers were made available by the Britishers governed the country by establishing various Institutions “the another side of the coin showed Indians gets various administrative apparatus created by the Britishers were capable of meeting all the needs of the country therefore which was developed before the eyes of them, the same maintained after independence but with some changes as required. A policy is a law or rule that is enforced by any level of power for good governance co-relation of social theory and public administration and citizen charter is the successive approach to the development of the functioning of it.”¹ Other side of the coin showed Indians had a governmental system and administrative apparatus created by the Britishers was capable of meeting all the needs of the country therefore which was created before the eyes of them, the same maintained after Independence but with some changes as required a public policy is basically a law or rule that is enforced by any level of government, whether central or local and judiciary also makes public policy.”² Policies and governance are concerned; offer strategic choices and options necessary for support building for appropriate and effective policy formulation and implementation ultimately lead to ensuring good governance. Policies involve an identified and definite public problem and the Preparation of country to meet it in. Peculiar style. The theoretical ground to Thomas Birkland there is a lack of consensus on the policy definition. And William Jenkins said a policy is a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political or group of actor concerning the

selection of goals and the means of achieve them within a specified situation where those decisions should in principle be within the power of those actors to the term public policy always refers to the actions of government and the intentions that determine that actions.³ a simple statement to B. Guy Peter, Public Policy is the sum of government activities acting directly or through an agents as it influences the life of citizens systematic study of public policy another side can be said to be a 21st-century creation dates according to Daniel McCool 1922, when political scientist Charles Merriam sought to connect the theory and practices of politics to understand the actual activities of government, that is, public policy. In 1887, Woodrow Wilson had stated that policy-making was the function of the political executive and policy implementation was the concern of the permanent executive. The policy histories can yield valuable lessons for the present positive and negative.⁴ And David Easton defines policy as the outputs of the political system.

A well Acts were articulate In the names of Commissions who framed different policies in India elites & commons played a role in regards to these commissions with foreign education and the liberal form of attitudes of Britishers after 1920 & 1940s neo educated Indian elite; some of them converted into the Indian think tank in different fields of an independent nation. The system of public administration passed through various stages of improvements owing to the sustained efforts of the people until it was complete Indian after Independence.

Public policies in India had very vast vicinity hardly to write some pages on it “course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions” policy and governance are very close to each other; pertinently the public policy took and then affected citizens’ life has avenues country has the right to chooses its own political system and path of development must help the country to eliminate poverty and cooperation to achieve common prosperity it is universally agreed that participation of the individuals and the institutions engaged in political and economic activities through nonprofit organizations” The participation in policy ideas how do playmakers employ family in the policy process are the consequences of engaging family broadly in public policy⁵ “The family is the means rather than the ends of most policy processes” discussion of the family participatory frame raise the question, of make some parents more effective than others at discussing current events in ways that lead to the civic outcome for their children personal characteristics parents bring to these discussions matter discussion by itself is the critical element underlying the positive connection between family political or policy discussion and civic in youth should change behavior of citizen’s value to the policy framers,⁶ “in voting and participation are related to variation in prosocial behavior” is why “Political participation is vital to the health of democratic society.

“The relative strength of the framing public opinion was the most important dimension of influence” one another actor plays an essential role in policy faming that is media can become a political player for shaping the policy and its process this suggests the media serve more miniature as a neutral transmitter than as an active participant in the policy process. On broader the participatory form of a government can prevail through mean of opined & inform citizens for the cause of good governance the intent or effect of influencing government action either by directly affecting the making or implementation of public policy or indirectly by influencing the

selection of people who make those policies “good governance with legislators at the local, state or national levels leads to both policy expectations and policy results, as such; it should prevail among political leaders and citizens alike”⁷.

Research Methodology:

Basically, Research methodology had its own peculiar character for this kind of history-recent papers. As mentioned in the introductory part the dynamics of Indian independence, federalism, multi-party system, and almost one-party superannuation along with responsible opposition Non-liberal economy had their own impact that underwent significant changes since the Independence and provides an overview of significant issues political and a governmental system, party system emphasized a long term policy-making as William Riker described by which he meant the extent to which a governmental form nationalize or decentralized have focused extensively on what triggered the evolutionary transformation of the Indian policy-making system and centralized grants through financing avenues create help to central government and implementation of the distributive process government act in their interest a constituent public perspective covers, Leviathan-like extent and governmental grants create perverse incentives for resizing along necessary. An empirical literature always helps full to this kind a of paper random sampling, reading articles, old news clips & documents are the part of methodology acquired to research on this particular topic.

Public Policy and its Evolutionary Development in India:

“The post Independence development experience of India has always excited much interest, not least because, while India is one of the poorest countries in the world in terms of per capita income, it is also the world’s largest liberal democracy” Public Policy and its development could be seen within the paradigm of inward versus strategies, dividing it into some distinct eras substitution of industrialization 1980, was known for it and a paradigm shift of liberal trade and industrial policy regime in 1991 Narasimha Rao passed signed the policy at Kondalwan for Liberal Economy Randhir Chandra Sharma Sarkar, former Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, writes, “The a approach that finally emerges may be different from that as originally conceived initially”⁸

Semi-Technical Five-Year Planning Model (1951-56):

The Planning Commission issued a – referring of the First Five Year Plan for the period April 1951 to March 1956 in July 1951 that was presented to parliament in December 1952. It has specific objectives: To increase food production, fully utilize raw materials, and correct the economic disparities created by the World War II (1939-45) and India's partition, In order to maintain a check on rising inflation, to build economic overheads such as roads, railways, irrigation, or power, among many other factors. To reduce income disparities.

Assessment:

India's First Fiveyear Plan was a valiant effort, producing remarkable results in many fields; the plan's targets were exceeded in many cases.

(a) Despite the fact that target for national income growth was only 6 per cent, the actual increase was 18%, from Rs. 8850 crore to Rs. 10,480 crore per capita by the end of the first plan. The rise in revenue was 11%.

Agriculture:

(a) Food production increased from 52.2 million tonnes in 1951-52 to 65.8 million tonnes in 1955-56, surpassing the plan target of 61.6 million tonnes for cotton, jute, and sugarcane oilseeds.

Industry Sector:

(c) Industrial production of mill-made cloth and locomotives grew over plan period, above the plan targets. New industries such as oil refining, shipbuilding, and aviation were established during the five-year period.

Education:

(d) There was a 33 % increase in the number of students attending primary schools during the plan period, and Rs. 101 crore spent on health services, such as the construction of many hospitals and dispensaries.

(e) The railway system was strengthened during this period. A number of 388 miles of new lines were added. Four hundred thirty miles. Four hundred thirty miles of lines that had been dismantled during WWII were rebuilt and augmented by 636 miles with the addition of 30 key bridges; there were already 4000 kilometers of roadways.

(f) The first five-year period had no significant inflationary pressure on the economy due to increased production, particularly in the agricultural sector; the price level at the end of the five-year was 13% lower than when it began; the second five-year period was from 1956 to 1961; the third five-year period was from 1961 to 1966. Fourth five-year came in between 1969-74, then a Rolling Plan of two years 1978-80, Fifth five-year 1974-78, Sixth five year 1980-85, Seventh five-year came in between 1985-90, then annual Plan of 1990-92, Eight five-year were In 1992-97, Ninth five-year 1997-2002, Tenth five-year

A Decade after Independence & Ideologue Public Policy:

A diversified Industrial production policy base was planned out for India in 1950's and '60s start from simple consumer items to sophisticated capital goods and heavy machinery a Brief History of Neoliberalism, David Harvey (2005) defines neoliberalism as a theory of political, economic practices that argues that the best way to promote individual freedom and

liberty is through the market involvement in market practices should be minimal startup industrial policy was planned under self-reliance. The Nehruvian era was demarcated comparative policies for sectors for public and the industrial sector.

Self-Reliance the Core Mantra In the years of 1970–1985:

The 1960s witnessed several changes in the global political economy scenario international forces and alliances was eager near India, acute food crisis of 1966 revealed India's economic vulnerability vis-à-vis the United States; when, it withdrew its food aid to India under public law.

Despite being one of the founders non-aligned movement in a bipolar world, India slowly started aligning with the Soviet on both a strategic and economic front to rapidly march towards the goal of self-reliance, both economically and strategically the achievement of Pokhran-I nuclear capability in 1974 was a clear step in this direction was also a period during which the private capitalists emerged as a powerful grace in as an outcome of its original vision of a mixed economy. Original policy goal, whereby the public sector was expected to reach the commanding heights of the economy, seemed to have been substantially diluted. The private capitalist class was being rolled out a larger space to operate with the re-classification of the industrial sectors; greater access was accorded to private capitalists.

This period also witnessed several legislative acts that have a direct bearing on India's development model The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) of 1973 was introduced to restrict and regulate the operations of foreign (multinational) companies in India and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1970 was enacted to ensure that industrialization did not result in the concentration of economic power a few rich Patent Act of 1970 was a radically departed from the earlier patent law inherited from the British period process patent for chemical substances pharmaceuticals, reduced the duration of patents to seven years from the date of filing or five years from the date of whichever is lower, excluded all imported substances from the domain of patent protection acts in the 1970s, In conjunction with several other policy initiatives towards the active promotion of Indigenous technology creation and adoption in food grains production. The green revolution was made possible through the government concerted effort and investment in agricultural research and extension services.

Periodic Policy Reforms 1985-1990:

Global technology frontier in many manufacturing sectors, which resulted in Indian industry becoming technologically backstage and inefficient concerning international standards of cost and quality. In the mid-1980s, with Rajiv Gandhi taking over as prime minister with a young and dynamic appeal along with his team of technocrat advisers like Sam Pitroda, a technological view of development was the Enigma of the Indian Model of Development gaining momentum in India's development policy. In a sense, this marked the beginning of India's liberalization policy. The policy response beginning in the mid-1980s was feeble and periodically, given that it was limited to liberalizing particular aspects of the control, without any significant change affecting itself in any fundamental way.

Model Shift in 1991 and Onwards:

1991 marked a radical departure from the past, when, faced with an exceptionally severe balance of payments crisis, India launched a massive economic reforms package comprising short-term stabilization measures along with a longer-term of comprehensive structural reforms initiated in 1991 were much broader and deeper than earlier piecemeal attempts.

Interestingly, the balance of payments crisis of 1991 that precipitated India's massive economic reforms package coincided with the Uruguay Round of negotiations culminating in the establishing of the World Trade Organization (WTO), thus heralding the beginning of a new world order of globalization better perspective on the Indian reforms process may be gained by viewing it against the backdrop of the evolution of the WTO-driven new world order, rather than regarding it merely as an isolated occurrence.

According to WTO dictates of all quantitative restrictions on trade, reduction of tariff rates, market-aligned foreign exchange rates with complete current account and limited capital account convertibility a liberal, transparent, investor-friendly foreign direct investment policy. the role of the public sector was re-defined with the stated objective of disinvesting and privatizing public sector units establishment of bodies like the investment Commission and the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council a significant shift in the role from governments control to regulation as far as the industrial sector is concerned.

Financial sector reforms entailed the deregulation of the banking sector, which has significantly expanded the of the industry size in terms of the number of new private banks and Exchange Board of India was set up n 1995 to regulate the primary and secondary stock markets along with the stock exchanges and market Intermediaries Regulatory and Development Act was introduced 1999, opening up the insurance sector to private participation.

India's Development Route:

In this section, we attempt to portray India's development trajectory with the objective to unveil the process of its emergence as a significant player in the world economy to mention that India had an ideational influence on global politics and International relations during the Nehruvian era the 1950s. In the last forty years, some of the economies in East and South-East Asia have grown at rates unprecedented in human history. In contrast, India remained stuck still as a runner far as rates of per capita income.

India from charting out its trajectory of emergence in the world economy that transgressed simple labor advantage conferred by low costs is pervasive it extends well beyond the realm of traditional labor-intensive goods into new industries and services, like software, Information Technology and IT-enabled services (ITES), biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, where knowledge inputs prove the critical source of comparative advantage opening up in the 1990s coincided with a new era, during which these knowledge-Intensive sectors began to dominate the world economy India's advantage in these activities arises from solid university-educated, a strong university-educated middle class (translating abundance into skill abundance) and its public investment in science and technology science and technology (S&T) research underline the role

of idealism and ideology in shaping India's development policy in the immediate post-Independence era policy thrust on higher education and research, especially in S&T, has created a knowledge base, skilled force, S&T capacity that is well-equipped to capitalize on the Information Technology and biotechnology booms.

In comparison with China's traditional India, strength has been its knowledge the language inherited from its colonial past Perfect competition is a perfect procedure concerning, efficiency” This has proved an asset of Incalculable value for India in an age of instant worldwide communication, essentially In the English language have opened up for India, where knowledge resources prove the critical source of comparative advantage. The national policy on Information Technology was only announced in 2011, long after the successful emergence of India's Information Technology sector.

However, the story is somewhat different in the case of the pharmaceutical sector created a unique policy space for itself that fostered the technological capability of the domestic pharmaceutical Industry (Ray and Bhaduri, 2014) and targeted policy framework adopted in the 1970s helped this industry become self-reliant, not only in manufacturing but also in technology, eventually competing successfully in global markets through technological capability continued to remain largely dominated by foreign firms prices were among the highest globally (Kefauver Committee Report, 1961) Price Control Orders of 1970 and 1979, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973, the New Drug Policy of 1978 course, the Patent Act of 1970 in this policy environment, the pharmaceutical industry in India embarked upon a new trajectory of technological learning. It acquired substantial technical capability of process development through reverse engineering Infringing processes for off-patented molecules and non-Infringing processes for patented molecules. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Indian pharmaceutical industry reached new heights of process. India was now poised to make a major dent in the global generics market (Ray, 2008).

Summary to the Indian Model of Development Promises and Risk:

The Indian model of development, as it has the last couple of decades, is based upon a foundation the importance of knowledge resources of knowledge as a driving force behind economic growth and development is now well recognized. The role, of the state is relevant to rates of economic growth and positive social action there are unlimited opportunities has enormous potential and unprecedented opportunities to make effectively use of its knowledge resources to enhance productivity in all fields and make a successful transition towards a knowledge economy.¹

However, India's assets and advantages on this count its educated workforce, technological capability knowledge of English are progressing permanent in character; in comparison to emerging economies like Brazil and China are quickly catching up with India in terms of these assets model of development principally driven by expansion of high-end knowledge-Intensive sectors Information Technology, biotech, business/knowledge process outsourcing other similar services comes if progress has demonstrated significant competitive strength in though tasks like coding in software or process development in pharmaceuticals has been lacking creativity and

innovativeness to reach the global frontiers of technological advancement is yet to make a mark in cutting-edge global technologies Ray (2009)

In the framework of the conventional structural transformation paradigm (Chenery and Syrquin, 1975), the Indian model of development seems to have skipped the middle phase of an expanding secondary co-relating sector, in which manufacturing is supposed to account for the lion's share of the GDP agriculture-dominated economy, India straight away jumped to an economic structure.

A genuinely inclusive strategy of economic development exercise to sustainable development model, especially in a democracy political economy of neglecting the bottom quarter billion people, who lack health, nutrition, education, shelter, must be clearly understood.² Somewhat two principles work out as a conception of political economy, that is, as standards by which to assess economic arrangements and their background Institutions economics is often defined in the same way term welfare suggests that the implicit moral conception is useful, the phrase social choice is far, although its connotations are still too narrow.

This may be achieved through counter-productive policies of reservation and prolonged protection, but rather through a proactive policy framework to resolve infrastructure deficits on the one hand and improve productivity through health, primary education appropriate technology policy on the another.

The new global economic order that has emerged during the last couple of decades has ushered of globalization that entails greater integration of the global economy, following the principles of free trade and laissez-faire, opening up new and exciting opportunities for India's economic growth and development in the 21st-century, globalization has also posed serious challenges, especially regarding the social sectors properly that will prove to be its greatest strength and source of opportunity to embrace globalization positively and productively to become a global economic power in every sense of the term.

Public policies shaped in India by developing certain policy documents of five hundred are in commission known as Planning Commission now called Niti Ayog In NDA-II regime a fact that the policies related to governance had almost the same pathways near about the policies that remain with different political parties in power thus we are led to consider what must be argued to excuse the infringement of this criterion and how to formulate the appropriate priority rule.”

Seed Money:

That income is an inadequate way of judging advantage was discussed with great clarity by Aristotle in Nicomachean Ethics: ‘income is evidently not the good we are seeking; for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else is not something we value for its own sake, person with a disability cannot be judged to be more advantaged merely more affluent person with may be subject to many restraints that the poorer person without the physical disadvantage may not have considering, the advantages that the different people have compared with each other the kinds of lives can lead are at least four critical sources.

(1) Personal heterogeneities: People have disparate physical characteristics about, to age, gender, disability, proneness to so on, making their needs extremely diverse; for example, a disabled or the illness person may need more income to do the same elementary things that a less afflicted person can do with a given level of income some disadvantages, for severe disabilities, may not be entirely correctable even with massive expenditure on treatment or prosthesis.

(2) Diversities in the physical environment: How far a given income will go will depend, on environmental conditions, including climatic circumstances, such as temperature or flooding environmental conditions need not be unalterable could be improved with communal or worsened by pollution or depletion an isolated individual may have to take much of the environmental conditions as given in converting Incomes and personal resources into functionings and quality of life.

(3) Variations in social climate: The conversion of personal resources into functionings is by social conditions, including public healthcare and epidemiology, shared, educational arrangements, the prevalence or absence of crime and violence in the particular location from public facilities, the nature of community relationships can be essential, as the recent literature on social capital has tended to emphasize.²

(4) Differences in relational perspectives: Established patterns in a community may also substantially vary the need for Income to achieve the same elementary functioning's; for example, to be able to appear in public without shame may require higher standards of clothing and other visible consumption

Findings and Opine:

The central role of public reasoning is for to understanding the justice idea of justice and the practice of democracy. J Stuart Mill's work played a big part in making that perspective better understood and Well-defended an older formal version of democracy in terms of elections and ballots, rather than in the broader perspective of government by discussion broadways for public policy the exercise of public reason (as John Rawls) in contemporary political philosophy is near to a significant manner to the democracy can by works for uprooting the policies related governance As John Rawls reasoning in broader terms could help more effective governing policies (Habermas) (And by a an extensive recent literature on this subject, including the contributions of Bruce Ackerman,¹⁰ Seyla Benhabib, Joshua Cohen, Ronald Dworkin, and other concepts like Public Sector in Correlation to Private Sector, (doc) Pandit J Nehru, Integral Humanism of Deendayal Upadhaya, New Humanism of M. N. Roy, The Idea of Justice by Amartya Sen) Interpretation of democracy has also come from public choice theorists, (As James Buchanan).¹¹ Deliberative democracies is the idea of deliberation itself, citizens, deliberate; they, exchange views and debate their supporting reasons concerning general political questions for better and better framing of public policies. (As described by Rawls) Happiness for all, Well-being of the masses, and creation of Capabilities for more able governance through effective policies perspective of happiness is defined as the dismal science by Thomas Carlyle.

A formula of can be beneficial, for in economies are often seen as terrible who want to drown the natural cheerfulness of human beings and their friendliness towards each other in some kind of a formulaic concoction of economic discipline economy can create broader eradication of hunger or in trying to understand the causes and adequate of devastating unemployment or destitution question relates to the responsibility of adequate power, as being in governance of impartial reasons case for duty or obligation of effective management, to make a difference from the mutuality of joint benefits through cooperation, or from the commitment made in some social contract in front of masses through public debating and reasoning of reasoning that is traced through Gautama Buddha's analysis of obligations that go with of one's ability and power (the cited argument is presented by Buddha in Sutta-Nipata) systematic study of moral and political philosophy has emerged.

It is hard to deny that happiness is essential. We have excellent, reason to advance people's happiness, including our own. A work on spirited advocacy for the perspective of happiness. (By Richard Layard) if we are asked why happiness matters, we can give no further, external reason just obviously does matter.' indeed, happiness is a momentous achievement is that ultimate goal because, unlike all other purposes, it is self-evidently good (Layard points to the fact that the American Declaration of Independence is a self-evident objective). It is the claim that nothing else ultimately matters liberty, equality, fraternity whatever that may not resonate so easily with the way people have thought and continue to think about what looks self-evidently good.¹² This is so whether we examine what moved people in the French Revolution more than two centuries or what people champion today, whether in politics or in philosophical analysis the latter includes, for example, Robert Nozick's overarching emphasis on the self-evident nature of the importance of liberty). And (Ronald Dworkin's singular focuses on equality as the sovereign virtue).¹³ Something more would be needed in the form of reasoning to give happiness the unique position that is self-evidently good.

Conclusions:

This paper tries to evaluate India's public policy performance concerning, historical backgrounds, party-forming governments, five-year plans knowledge in relation to their fields is of those who grasp it become the artist of that or over and welfare can be extracted is an art of governance over the governed let them feel within you it should pass, in they should through a prolonged process of the observer opinion, within learning to frame, criticism, eradication, again frame of approvals than the execution or implementation pessimistic its success or failure hypothetical conclusion carries self-gain in favor of enormous policy which having analytical behaviorism to the extent of every national society around the world Policies continuity and change is such an elastic phrase that stitched to suit many developments to every sector of any nation along with its social and economic fields itself describes a peculiar characterization and the type of changes in Rousseau described as the general will criterion is not so exact the attempts of framing public policies to well being of accelerate the progress. Opinions emerge from the analysis to economic growth play a role in social and national protection.

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are not clearly and correctly identified in the paper.

Notes:

1. This may appear somewhat ironic, given that India's political alignment with the Soviet Union was becoming stronger in this period, while private capitalists were also becoming increasingly influential.
2. See, among other writings on this important subject, Robert Putnam, *Bowling Alone: Collapse and Revival of American Community* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000).

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