

Seminar-9

A. Title of the Seminar - PUBLIC POLICY: ITS IMPORTANCE IN PRESENT DAY INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

B. Type of the Activity- Seminar on Indian Administration

C. Organizing Department/Committee – Department of Political Science in Association with IQAC, GGDC CHAPRA.

D. Date of the Activity: 19/06/2019

E. Number of Participants: 28

F. Name of Speakers and their Affiliation: Smt. Gargi Sengupta, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Chapra Bangalji Mahavidyalay, Bangalji, Chapra, Nadia.

G. Flyer:

GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, CHAPRA
[Affiliated to Kalyani University]

A State Level Seminar
on
Public Policy :Its Importance in Present day Indian Administration

Organized by
Department of Political Science
in Collaboration with IQAC of GGDC, Chapra

Resource Person: Smt. Gargi Sengupta, Associate Professor, Chapra Bangalji Mahavidyalaya

Date: 19th June, 2019 **Time: 12 pm** **Venue: Seminar Hall 1; GGDC, Chapra.**

Patron Dr. Subhasis Panda Principal GGDC, Chapra	IQAC Co-ordinator Sri Arunava Sinha Asst. Professor of History GGDC, Chapra	Convenor Sri Rudra Sekhar Basu HOD of Political Science GGDC, Chapra
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H. Outcome of the Seminar:

The seminar was conducted successfully by the Department of Political Science, Government General Degree College, Chapra. The students participated enthusiastically in the same. They were acquainted with the knowledge regarding the public policies in India. They were enriched with the following concepts and discussions,

1. Public policy encompasses laws, regulations, directives, and budget allocations formulated by governments to serve public welfare. It's a dynamic process involving multiple stakeholders, shaping policies influenced by diverse interests and considerations. Consequently, government policies evolve, reflecting changing societal needs and

circumstances. Through periodic reviews and revisions, governments ensure policies remain relevant and effective, aligning with society's evolving needs and aspirations.

2. Public policy falls into four main types: substantive, regulation, distribution, and redistribution. Each serves distinct purposes and addresses specific societal challenges. Whether it's shaping laws, allocating resources, or ensuring fairness, understanding these categories illuminates the multifaceted nature of policymaking.

3. India has a long history of public policy dating back to ancient times. The Arthashastra, written by Chanakya in the 4th century BCE, is considered one of the earliest texts on public policy. During British colonial rule, the Indian government was heavily influenced by Western ideas and models of governance. The British introduced laws and regulations that were designed to promote their own interests rather than those of the Indian people.

4. After independence in 1947, India adopted a democratic system of government based on the principles of secularism, socialism, and federalism. In the early years of independent India, public policy focused primarily on nation-building and promoting rapid industrialization. Over time, public policy in India has evolved to address emerging challenges and opportunities. More recently, initiatives like Digital India and Make in India reflect the country's growing ambition to become a digital and manufacturing powerhouse.

5. The evolution of public policy in India has been influenced by various factors, such as the legacy of colonialism, the diversity and complexity of Indian society, the aspirations and expectations of the people. The public policy topics in India have been varied and dynamic, ranging from the core issues of nation-building, development, and security. The public policy making in India has been characterized by a mix of continuity and change, consensus and conflict, centralization and decentralization, and participation and exclusion.

6. Public policy in India is characterized by a number of features that shape its nature and direction. Firstly, Indian public policy is deeply rooted in the country's constitution, which provides a framework for policymaking and ensures that policies are aligned with the principles of democracy, equality, and justice.

Secondly, Indian public policy is highly diverse, reflecting the country's cultural, linguistic, and regional diversity.

Thirdly, Indian public policy is heavily influenced by social movements and activism. Social movements have played a crucial role in shaping public policy in areas such as land rights, gender rights, and environmental protection.

7. The process of public policy formation in India involves several stages, from problem identification to policy implementation. The first step is to identify a problem or issue that requires policy intervention. This is often done through research, data analysis, and consultations with stakeholders. Once a problem has been identified, policymakers begin to develop alternatives and evaluate their feasibility and effectiveness. After a policy has been developed, it is presented to the relevant decision-making body, such as the Parliament or the

Cabinet, for approval. Once approved, the policy is implemented through various government agencies, departments, and programmes.

8. Public policy in India encompasses a wide range of issues and areas that affect the lives of citizens. It includes policies and regulations that govern various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, industry, environment, and transportation, among others. The public policy scope in India is vast and varied, covering everything from economic policies that promote growth and development to social policies that aim to protect the rights and welfare of vulnerable populations.

One of the key components of public policy in India is the involvement of various stakeholders, including the government, civil society organizations, media, and private sector entities. These stakeholders play a crucial role in shaping public policy, whether it is through advocacy, research, or actual policy implementation.

I. Attendance of the Seminar:

Government General Degree College, Chapra

Attendance sheet of the seminar on
Public Policy : Its Importance in Present Day Indian Administration
 the Department of *Political Science* on *19.06.2019*

Sl.No.	Name with initial and date	Sl.No.	Name with initial and date
1.	Aspita Halder / Aspita Halder	38	
2.	Anil Khatun / A.K.	39	
3.	Bristi Ghosh / B.G.	40	
4.	Bikram Chatterjee / B.C.	41	
5.	Laboni Saha / L.S.	42	
6.	Chaitali Saha / C.S.	43	
7.	Jina Saha / J.S.	44	
8.	Sourav Ghosh / S.G.	45	
9.	Ratna Saha / R.S.	46	
10.	Saniya Khatun / S.K.	47	
11.	Ruksana Khatun / R.K.	48	
12.	Sabita Khatun / S.K.	49	
13.	Pink Khatun / P.K.	50	
14.	Punya Khatun / P.K.	51	
15.	Aladin Mandal / A.M.	52	
16.	Moumita Ghosh / M.G.	53	
17.	Sourav Ghosh / S.G.	54	
18.	Lakshmi Halder / L.H.	55	
19.	Rani Biswas / R.B.	56	
20.	Papri Halder / P.H.	57	
21.	Sandeep Banerjee / S.B.	58	
22.	Nirali Mandal / N.M.	59	
23.	Jyoti Mandal / J.M.	60	
24.	Satvika Khatun / S.K.	61	
25.	Lakshmi Datta / L.D.	62	
26.	Sujata Mandal / S.M.	63	
27.	Jayanti Prasad / J.P.	64	
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J . Photographs of the Programme:



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