

Centre for Comparative Politics and Political Theory

School of International Studies

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Comparative Public Policy

Course:	MA
Course No:	IA525
Course Title:	Comparative Public Policy
Course Type:	Optional
Semester:	Winter
Course Teacher & Contact Details:	<i>Name: Pradip Kumar Parida</i> <i>Room No.: #126, SIS-I</i> <i>Email: pkparida@jnu.ac.in</i> <i>Tel. No.: 9336937563/ 6394506595</i>
Credits:	4
Contact Hours:	4 hours/week
Class Schedule & Room Number	At the CCPPT Lecture Hall, SIS.
Tutorial (for difficulties & discussion)	1 hour/week
Course Objectives:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The primary objective of the course is to introduce students at Master level to the cross-national study of public policies with specific reference to developing countries.2. Being comparative and international in its approach, the focus will be on policies which have trans-national impact thus making its nature more dynamic with relevance among the developing countries in recent time.3. In order to bring in broader perspectives, the students will be comparing the policies on certain specific themes and the policy making process in other countries, particularly developing countries along with India.4. The course will familiarize students with key theoretical frameworks and concepts for understanding, analyzing and comparing public policies and their development across nations.5. The theoretical propositions will be substantiated by cross-national case studies. This paper will have specific focus on the policy making process and its evaluation in the developing countries of the globe, which will include process, institutions- local and global , models, factors affecting policy making and the outcome or impact of these policies.	

Course Outcomes:

Upon the successful completion of this course, students will be able to understand the followings:

1. It will enable them to understand the broad parameters on the basis of which public policies are made in the developing countries across globe.
2. Comparative public policy is the study of how, why and to what effect different governments undertake a specific course of action or inaction. Building on a problem-based or issue-based approach and using 'policy' as its major unit of analysis, CPP allows integration between theory and practice.
3. It will enable the students to look for guidance in designing better policies; to gain a deeper understanding of how government institutions and political processes operate as they deal with concrete problems.
4. It will make the students to comprehend the ways and means by which policy making is affected by cross-national policy decisions with an eye to making sense of variation and convergence in policies in critical areas.

Evaluation Methods

- **Mid-Semester Evaluation (50%)** (Compulsory)
 - Class Room Presentation - Individual/Group Assignment (25%)
 - Mid-Semester Examination (25%)
- **End-Semester Evaluation (50%)** (Compulsory)
 - End-Semester Examination
- *SIS Research Manual should be used as a guide for written assignments. Available at: https://www.jnu.ac.in/sites/default/files/SIS_Research_Manual_0.pdf*
- *Students must maintain a high degree of academic integrity, which includes but is not limited to abstaining from copying and plagiarism. For details on plagiarism and research ethics, refer to SIS Research Manual.*

Course Content**Course Content****I Introduction to Public Policy**

- i. Theoretical Understanding and Rationale
- ii. Problems & Prospects
- iii. Theories/ models followed by different Countries across the Globe

II Why Comparative Public Policy

Comparative methodology is an assistive tool for understanding, 'How', 'What' and 'Why', different countries adopt different policies for the similar problems/ issues. This section will allow the students to search for comparisons in the study of all forms of decision making pertaining to public policy process. Why there are differences of approach in public policy making by the developed versus developing countries. Among the developing countries there are variations too. To understand these dynamics, comparative public policy is very crucial.

III Issues to be discussed in Comparative Public Policy

- i. Environment and Climate Change and Disaster Management
- ii. Health, Sanitation and Water
- iii. Primary Education and Skill Development
- iv. Social Welfare measures with respect to Minorities and Backward Sections of the society
- v. Poverty, Employment and Migration
- vi. Rural Development, Local Institutions and participation of People- PRIs, Cooperatives, SHGs, Local unit of Administration etc.

IV Institutions Affecting Public Policy (Local & Global)

This section will help in exploring and identifying various policy actors/ institutions and understanding the role and goals that various governmental and non-governmental actors, local institutions/ agencies, transnational institutions, i.e. UNO, World Bank, WTO, various multi- lateral institutions & funding agencies perform and pursue the policy process.

V Comparison of Public Policy in India and some Selected Developing Countries

This section is designed to encourage students to identify a country specific problem along with a befitting policy that has managed to offer some kind of solution. There are number of problems similar or common to many developing countries across the globe. The commonality of the issue/problem between India and the countries that are on the same side of development, preferably from Asia and Africa, Latin America will be focused in particular. How to address these global issues / problems?

Readings:

I. Introduction to Public Policy (Weeks 1- 4)

• Essential Readings

- a) Anderson, J.E. (2011), *Public Policy-Making: An Introduction*, (Chap. 3,4,5) Cengage Learning: USA.
- b) Chakravarty, Bidyut, P. Chand (2016), *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice*, (Chap. 3), Sage Publications: New Delhi.
- c) Dror, Yehezkel, (1989), *Public Policy Making Re-examined*, (Chap. 1,7,9) Transaction Books: New Brunswick and London.
- d) Dye, Thomas. R, (2002), *Understanding Public Policy*, Tenth Edition, (Chap-1) Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewoods Cliffs: New Jersey.
- e) Pandya, Hiren J. and Venkatranam, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.

II. Why Comparative Public Policy (Weeks 5-8)

• Essential Readings

- a) Ashford, Douglas E., ed. (1978), *Comparing Public policies: New Concepts and Methods*, Sage Publications: Beverly Hills.
- b) Grimm, Heike M. (2019), *Public Policy Research in the Global South – A cross Country Perspective*, Springer.
- c) Heidenheimer, Arnold J. (1985), "Comparative Public Policy at the Crossroads," *Journal of Public Policy*, Vol.5 (4), October.
- d) Meier, G.M. (1991), *Politics and Policy Making in Developing countries*, Institute for Contemporary Studies Press: San Francisco.
- e) Sharma, R.D. (ed.), (2000), *Administrative Systems of Developing Societies*, Mittal Publications: New Delhi

III. Issues to be discussed in Comparative Public Policy (Weeks 9-12)

• Essential Readings

- a) Channaveer R.M., Rajendra Baikady, Haruhikosakaguchi, Cheng Sheng- Li, (2021) *Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in South Asia*, Routledge.
- b) Givens, Terri E., *Immigration and National Security: Comparing the US and Europe*, Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations, volume XI, number 1, Winter/ Spring 2010.
- c) Givens, Terri, Gary P. Freeman, Daniel L Leal. (2008), *Immigration Policy and Security: U.S., European, and commonwealth Perspectives*, Routledge.
- d) Li Wanxin & Paul Higgins, “Controlling Local Environmental Performance: an analysis of three national environmental management programs in the context of regional disparities in China”, *Journal of Contemporary China*, 22:81, 409-427.
- e) Srinivas, Krishna Ravi, Guo Lifeng, Sachin Chaturvedi, Miltos Ladikas (eds.), *The Living Tree: Traditional Medicine and Public Health in China and India*, Academic Foundation: New Delhi, 2014.
- f) Chikarmane, Gautam, (2018), *70 Policies that shaped India*, Observer Research Foundation: Delhi, 2018.
- g) Maheswari, S. R., (1987), ‘*Public policy Making in India*’, Sage New Delhi.

IV. Institutions Affecting Public Policy (Local and Global) (weeks - 13 to 14)

• Essential Readings

- a) Aklin, M., Cheng, C., & Urpelainen, J. (2021), *Inequality in Policy Implementation: Caste and electrification in Rural India*, *Journal of Public Policy*, Vol. 41(2), 331-359.
- b) John L. Campbell, “*Ideas, Politics and Public Policy*,” *Annual Review of Sociology* 28 (2002): pp. 21-38.
- c) Kelechi A. Kalu. (2004), *Agenda Setting and Public Policy in Africa: Contemporary Perspectives on Developing Societies*.
- d) Mead, L.M. (2013), *Teaching public policy: Linking policy and politics*, *Journal of Public Affairs and Education*, Vol. 19 (3), pp. 389 - 403.
- e) Paul Burstein and April Linton, (2002) “*The Impact of Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Social Movement Organizations on Public Policy*,” *Social Forces*, 81, 2 (December), pp. 380-408.
- f) Toshkov, Dimitar, Lars Mader, Anne Rasmussen, (2020), “*Party, Government and Policy Responsiveness – Evidence from Three Parliamentary Democracies*,” *Journal of Public Policy*, Vol. 40(2), pp. 329-347.

V. Comparison of Public Policy in India and some Selected Developing Countries (Weeks – 15 to 16)

• Essential Readings

- a. Grimm, Heike M. (2019), '*Public Policy Research in the Global South- A cross Country perspective*', Springer.
- b. Demmers, JolleAnex E. Fernandez Jilberto and at el., (2004), (eds.), *Good Governance in the Era of Global Neoliberalism: Conflict and De-polarisation in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa*, Routledge: London.
- c. Heidenheimer, Arnold J., Hugh Heclo, Carolyn Teich Adams. (1990), *Comparative Public Policy – The Politics of Social Change in America, Europe and Japan*, Third Edition, St.Martin"s Press: New York.
- d. Mathur, k. (1996), *Development Policy and Administration* (Readings in Indian Government and Politics Series), Sage Publications.
- e. Mathur, K. (2015), *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, OUP.
- f. Panandikar, V.A.Pai, (1972), *Policy and decision making in Government*, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.7 (22), 27 May.
- g. Rudolph, Lloyd I. (1987), *In pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, The University of Chicago Press.

Additional Readings :

- a) Araral, Eduardo, Scott Fritzen, Michael Howlett, M Ramesh, Xun Wu (eds.) (2012), *Routledge Handbook of Public Policy*.
- b) Barbara Geddes, (1990), '*How the Cases You Choose Affect the Answers You Get: Selection Bias in Comparative Politics*,' in James A. Stimson, ed., *Political Analysis*, Vol.II, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, pp. 131-150.
- c) Birkland, T. A. (2011), *An introduction to the policy process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making*, Third edition, Routledge.
- d) Charles H. Blake and Jessica Adolino (2010), *Comparing Public Policies: Issues and Choices*, 2nd Edition, (PP. 1- 7; Chap. 1), CQ Press: Washington DC.
- e) Horowitz, D. (1989), *Is there a Third World Policy Process?* Policy Sciences 22, pp. 197 – 212.
- f) Kraft, Michael.E. and Scott, R. Furlong, *Public Policy: Politics, Analysis and Alternatives*.
- g) Moran, Michael, Rein Martin, Goodin, Robert.E. (2008), *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*, Oxford University Press: UK.
- h) Stone, Deborah A.(2012) *Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making*, W.W.Norton: New York.
- i) Chaturvedi, Sachin (2012), "*India's Development Partnership: Key Policy Shifts and Institutional Evolution*", *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 557-577.
- j) Singh, Amita (2011), *Public Administration- Roots & Wings*, Galgotia Publishing Company, New Delhi.