Governance and Public Policy

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The institutions that hold political authority form the:
   (a) civil society **(b)** media **(c)** governance **(d)** government

2. What is meant by “public policy”?
   (a) a government plan to solve public problems
   (b) checking a policy’s results
   (c) people’s responses used to improve a policy
   (d) an initiative that delivers benefits

3. Which example from the book shows an elected representative taking part in policy?
   (a) a company installing solar panels in schools
   (b) residents asking for a zebra crossing near a school
   (c) an MLA raising a water shortage in the Assembly
   (d) WHO helping control diseases

4. In good governance, “transparency” means:
   (a) decisions and information are open to the public
   (b) needs are acted on in good time
   (c) laws apply equally to everyone
   (d) resources are used well to get results

5. In the policy cycle, which stage comes right after formulation?
   (a) evaluation **(b)** implementation **(c)** monitoring **(d)** adoption

6. The previous education policy was made in 1986; the Kasturirangan committee was set up in 2017. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 28 years **(b)** 31 years **(c)** 32 years **(d)** 41 years

7. Suppose a policy got 274,000 suggestions spread evenly over 500 districts. How many suggestions per district is that?
   (a) 273,500 **(b)** 137,000,000 **(c)** 548 **(d)** 648

8. A consultation reached 193,000 gram panchayats and 5,000 urban local bodies. How many local bodies is that in all?
   (a) 193,000 **(b)** 188,000 **(c)** 198,000 **(d)** 203,000

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between government and governance?

10. Explain each term: (a) feedback (b) policy evaluation

11. Give the book's example of each stakeholder: (a) citizens (b) an NGO or the media

12. Suppose a policy consultation reached 5,200 blocks, 7,100 urban local bodies and 684 districts. How many bodies is that in all, and why do governments consult so widely?

13. According to the chapter, Khelo Bharat Niti was launched in 2025. How many years before 2057 was that?

14. The education policy before NEP 2020 was made in 1986. (a) How many years passed between the two? (b) How many years before 2046 was the NEP approved?

15. Put these policy-cycle stages in order: implementation, adoption, formulation.

16. Khelo Bharat Niti was launched in 2025. How many years before 2040 was that, and what do districts aim to become under it?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the difference between government and governance with an example.

18. Match each with its example: (a) an elected representative (b) citizens (c) the private sector. Choose from: a company installing solar panels in schools; residents asking for a zebra crossing near a school; an MLA raising a water shortage in the Assembly.

19. Take the problem of a hospital that wheelchair users cannot enter. Explain how it would move through the policy cycle, naming at least four stages.

20. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the previous education policy was made (1986); the NEP was approved (2020); the Kasturirangan committee was set up (2017). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) What does this tell you about how long policy-making can take?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) government**	—
2	**(a) a government plan to solve public problems**	—
3	**(c) an MLA raising a water shortage in the Assembly**	—
4	**(a) decisions and information are open to the public**	—
5	**(d) adoption**	identifying the problem → prioritising → formulation → adoption → implementation → monitoring → evaluation
6	**(b) 31 years**	2017 − 1986 = 31
7	**(c) 548**	274,000 ÷ 500
8	**(c) 198,000**	193,000 + 5,000
9	**Government is the institutions that rule; governance is the process of how decisions are made and carried out.**	—
10	**(a) people's responses used to improve a policy (b) checking a policy's results**	—
11	**(a) residents asking for a zebra crossing near a school (b) a campaign highlighting pollution**	—
12	**12,984; so that policies reflect the needs and ideas of people everywhere.**	5,200 + 7,100 + 684
13	**32 years**	2057 − 2025
14	**(a) 34 years (b) 26 years**	2020 − 1986; 2046 − 2020
15	**formulation, adoption, implementation**	identifying the problem → prioritising → formulation → adoption → implementation → monitoring → evaluation
16	**15 years; model sports districts**	2040 − 2025
17	**The municipality (government) installs street lights; planning, maintaining them and responding to residents' complaints is governance, involving citizens too.**	—
18	**(a) an MLA raising a water shortage in the Assembly (b) residents asking for a zebra crossing near a school (c) a company installing solar panels in schools**	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**Identify and prioritise the problem, formulate and adopt a plan, implement it, then monitor and evaluate, using feedback to improve it.**	—
20	**(a) the previous education policy was made; the Kasturirangan committee was set up; the NEP was approved (b) 34 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.**	—