INNOVATION IN PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Society- one of the biggest networks, in fact, the only biggest network. Society creates space and opportunity for all to explore it. As an individual, everyone seeks solution from the society for addressing their own problems. But when it comes to a community view, the society takes blame as the problem creator. Policies and Innovations are made to dilute these problems.

Innovation in policies is something that has been spotlighted and has become the matter of discussion. The continuous efforts of the researchers and scholars to find the stage of innovation in policy and the different approaches provided to strengthen the field of Public Policy Innovation act as a guiding force for the budding stage of this research.

This paper aims in creating one solution for every problem faced in every dimension of the society. Even though, it is a very complex and hypothetical approach towards Public Policy Innovation, this creates a shift or opens new ways for researching on innovations in policies. The complicated idea of this research, that is, synchronizing every dimension of the society is carefully handled by creating a common base of birth. Even when the cyclones seems to be unstoppable due to its diverse effects, it is the eye of the cyclone that guides it's the birth and action. So, in order to deal with the adversity of the cyclone, it is not necessary to find 100 new ways. But it is necessary to find that one eye which can be used in 100 ways. With this concept, the research concludes that there is an existence of the third eye in the society which affects the innovation in public policy. The third III i , if treated properly, then the society itself will become the base of birth for innovation in public policy

Keywords: base, society, III i factor, flexibility, opportunity, existence.

INTRODUCTION

How does one identify black and white in Solo Chess?

Public policy is a set of rules and regulations drafted by the government in order to address a particular issue or to benefit the individual or the country. It covers various aspects of the nation

such as economic, social, political, environmental, international relations, etc. On the other hand, innovations are the strange techniques that are experimented practically with the motive of desired outcome. Policy making requires an expert who is well versed in understanding and analysing a situation while innovation requires a thinker who is most of the time ready to take the risk and cover the cost for introducing new ways of reality. Policy making and innovation can be treated as two extremes because it is often believed that an innovation is done to test the degree of applicability of a mistake but a policy is created to identify and nullify a mistake. The preceding statement holds high value because both policy and innovation are created using existing base.

Innovation in public policy is an unusual amalgamation. It creates a platform for the policymakers to think out of the box and the innovators to regulate their unlimited thoughts. The emergence of new ways of governance (policy think tanks), collaboration and appreciation of existing resources and in-depth analysis of problems are some of the outcomes of policy innovation. Even though the former delivers various advantages, it also faces numerous hinderances in its applicability.

Innovation in Public Policy is a broad term which cannot be confined into a thin sheet. Policy innovation is a deep root with several branches. The purpose of this research is to intertwine every possible branch into one common branch. As far as the knowledge gathered, all the policy makers and researchers have successfully brought innovations in policies but it does not cover the entire field of public policy. If new techniques are market oriented, then it dims the social factor, if policies are social based, then it dims the profit of the country. Being a stated fact that every aspect of the society is dependent, interlinked and operates on a cause-and-effect basis, there arises a curiosity to know why does a single policy base not enough to cover all the wheels of the country.

This question takes twist and turns. It gives shape to many new ways of questioning. Just like connecting the stars, is it possible to connect a single act to all the outcomes? Or is it that particular outcome that connects all the acts? Can innovation happen by switching terms and approaches? For example: The most crucial policy innovation in India in recent times is digitalization. It covers almost every dimension of the society like technology, political, economic, social and governance. It opened many alternatives for the existing system of life. It created equal opportunity to greet and tweet everyone using a digital mask, to store and process anything using an e-key and to create and lead using a device. This type of innovation in policy with ample of benefits is also subjected to face issues. Digitalization has boosted the screen time which drowned the inter personal relationship of the people, neglected the environmental damage caused due to high radiation waves, mismanaged cultural diversification.

What makes a policy to act as a top gear for one aspect of the society while a reverse gear for another aspect of the society? Is it the demand, the supply or any other element that decides the birth of a policy innovation or the cumulative threading of the past that opens gate for this innovation to happen? These peculiar features of public policy innovation act as a strong force for the research paper.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An assessment of India's innovation Policies (RIS Discussion Papers, paper 189, march 2014) ~Biswajit and Sabyasachi. The article focuses on India's innovative policies on manufacturing industry and science and technology. It brings out the contrast between the pre and post liberalised Indian economy while comparing it with the international market. Centralises two ideas: ability to avail the opportunities (first mover advantage) and capacity to deal with failures (options for backup plan).

Public procurement as a demand side innovation policy in India (article in European Procurement and Public Private Partnership Law Review, 2017) ~Sidheshwar Tiwari. Discusses the importance of public procurement in policy innovation. Experiments with the idea of demand side innovation than following the traditional way of supply side innovation and brings out the success stories in developed countries.

Policy Innovation in India: an exploration of their successful diffusion (article in international journal of Indian culture and business management, Jan 2018) ~ Devasheesh and Rajen. Innovation in public policy is a rough sea to row the boat. It requires unimaginable perseverance to pave the path to bring out the ideas from the mind to the hands. Innovation has turned itself from unconscious to conscious act. Experimenting with new policies becomes difficult when it carries the burden to fulfil every aspect of the society (e.g.: social, political, and economic factors). Spotlights the enablers and disablers of public policy innovation.

Black box: Innovation and public policy in India -book review (Asian journal of innovation and policy, 2021) ~Gautam Sharma, Highlights the need to identify and measure the generation of an innovation in sorting out a problem. Cites the two terminologies of the term ' Innovation policy': all the policy that affects innovation or a single policy that influence innovation. It also includes the problems of measuring an innovative policy.

GAPS IN LITERATURE

Narrow scope. Market oriented approach outshines other important factors of public policy innovation (such as environment, society etc) [1].

A demand-based innovation is effective but there are some fields where the suppliers are the main players in educating its customers about the need for change. For example: medical sector demands innovations to start from the supplier's side than from the customer's side. It is necessary to study the nature of the field and its implications before implementing a policy [2].

The article fails to synchronise the areas of public policy as synchronisation of different factors is the primary solution to every challenge that hinders the innovation in public policy. Policy Innovation was narrowed to a tool of management [3].

Revolves around the economic entities. Neglects the qualitative aspects of public policy innovations.[4]

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

•   Test the inter-connectedness of policy making and innovation

To test the degree of closeness and correlation between new ideas and policy making

•   Check the possible ways for merging the different dimensions of the society A step towards categorizing or grouping similar units under heads

•   Build base for policies that can play multiple roles in covering almost every aspect of the country

Derivation of model that can be applied to minimize the problem in diverse area
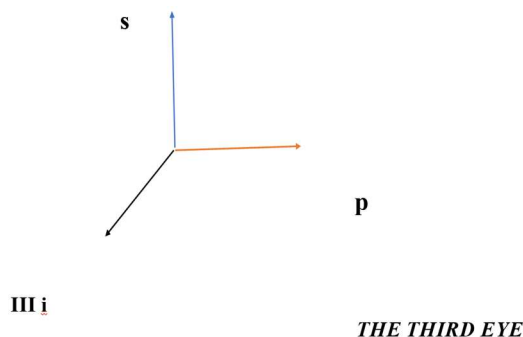
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A policy requires a base without which it cannot be drafted. An innovation requires a base without which it cannot be evolved. This applies for innovation in public policy too. So, the base for the solution plays a vital role in affecting the effectiveness of the solution. The statement of problem of this research is to find a base that acts as a common source for any problem that arises in any dimension of the country (economic, political, social, etc.)

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study of this paper is limited to figuring out a better base for an innovation to happen in public policy that covers and affects almost entire field in positive ways.

Therefore, the paper does not provide actual policies. Also, the research required sweeping generalization of the dimensions of the society to deal with the statement of problem. This creates no space for in depth analysis of each dimension of the society. Even then, the paper gives a well-defined approach for public policy innovation.

VARIABLES

III i

THE THIRD EYE

⬜   X-axis, independent variable, p – the problems that must be addressed or the actual problems in the society.

⬜   Y-axis, dependent variable, S – the solutions to the problems prevailing in the society

⬜   The third factor is the III i – the psychology of the society.

⬜   This graph does not replicate the demand and supply in the society. The graph tries to create the base for the demand and supply that prevails in the society
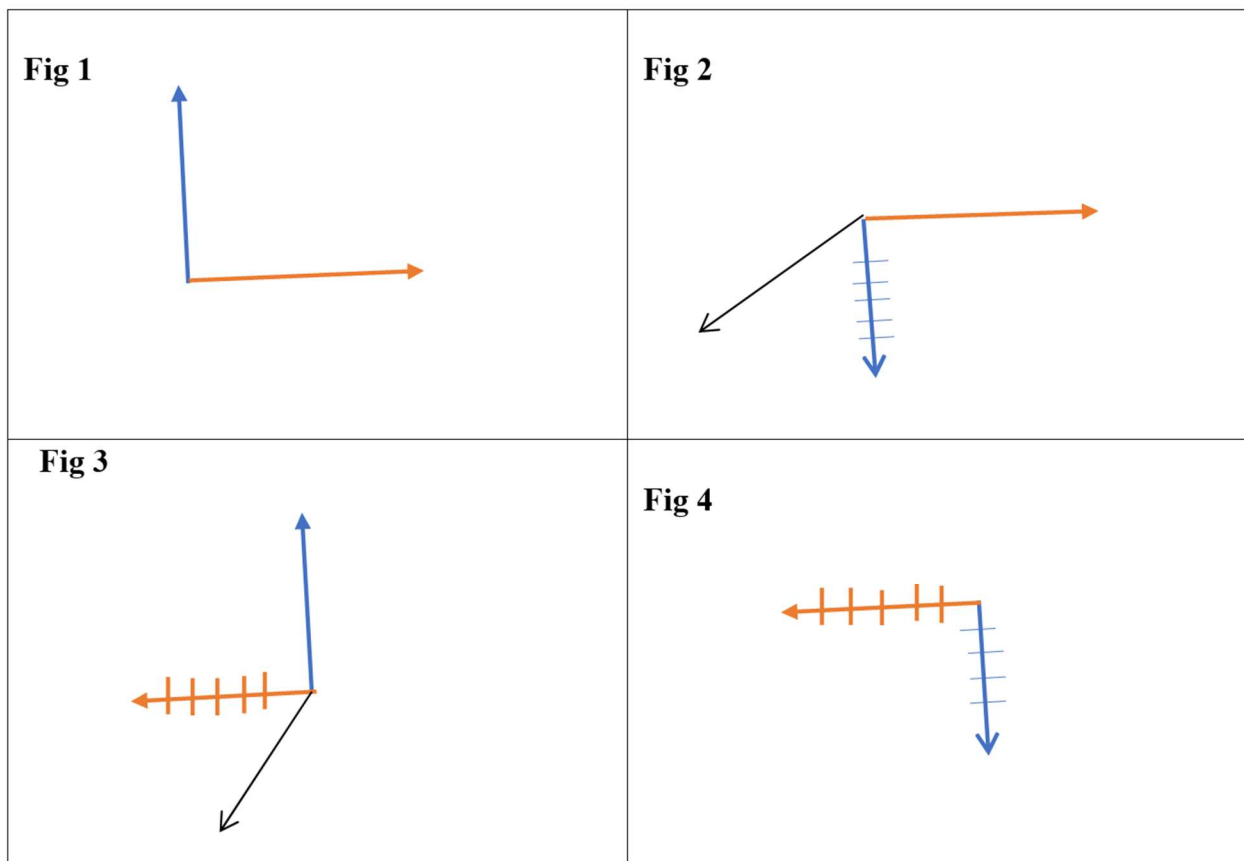
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Fig 1: Natural phenomenon. Policies are not deviated from the actual problem, that is, there is no fake target created during the policy making. In this situation, the society acts as a deciding factor or the measuring factor for the policies. The society also experiments with the policy by paving paths for it to enter every variation thereby encouraging innovation. For example: if hunger is the problem, then the definite solution is cultivation. If people are guided to cultivate for themselves, there opens an opportunity for the people to find new benefits of cultivation. This brings out innovations in the policy.

Fig 2: Artificial phenomenon. In this scenario, the base for policy making is real (that is, the policies work on the existing problem that must be addressed) but the policy created is not the actual solution to the problem. This situation seems to be stable even though the actual problem is not really solved. This is because of the factor known as III i. Policies created in this setup focus more on satisfying the psychology of the people than solving the actual problem. For example: the problem in this case is hunger and the solution provided is food.

Once food is circulated in the society, it satisfies the immediate hunger thereby satisfying the demand. But for the next day, the problem continues. Again, when food is supplied, the society accepts it without any second thought. In this idea, there is no space for the society to experiment with the policy as it is pushed into a NOW- NOW situation rather than a NOW- NEXT situation. This stops the innovative force of the society which automatically stops innovations in the policy.

Fig:3 Artificial phenomenon. In this case, the base for policy making is imaginary (that is, the policies work on the problem that do not exist) but the policy which acts as a solution to that problem is created using real resources. In simple words, this situation arises when one burns matchsticks to beat shadows. Real solution for fake problems. Here, the society is made to believe that there is a problem which brings the III i factor to the stage. Even though the III i is common for Fig 2 and 3, this scenario is completely different from the above mentioned and has serious complications. When real resources are exploited for fake problems , the original utility of the resources is affected. The actual place where the resource has to be filled becomes empty leading to scarcity and crisis. This further makes the society to sacrifice the natural needs and wants for enjoying the imaginary fulfilment. In this system, even if the society is given a room for innovation, it is of no use.

Fig:4 Non-existence phenomenon. This is the most dangerous situation where problems are artificially created and solutions are no more real. This phase is seen as the extension or the continuous occurrence of Fig 3. It makes the society to get into an imaginary loop. The result of this act will be the disability of the people to differentiate between a problem and a solution. It will further diminish the base for policy making and innovation. The society will become goalless and gets the tag of blind leading a blind.
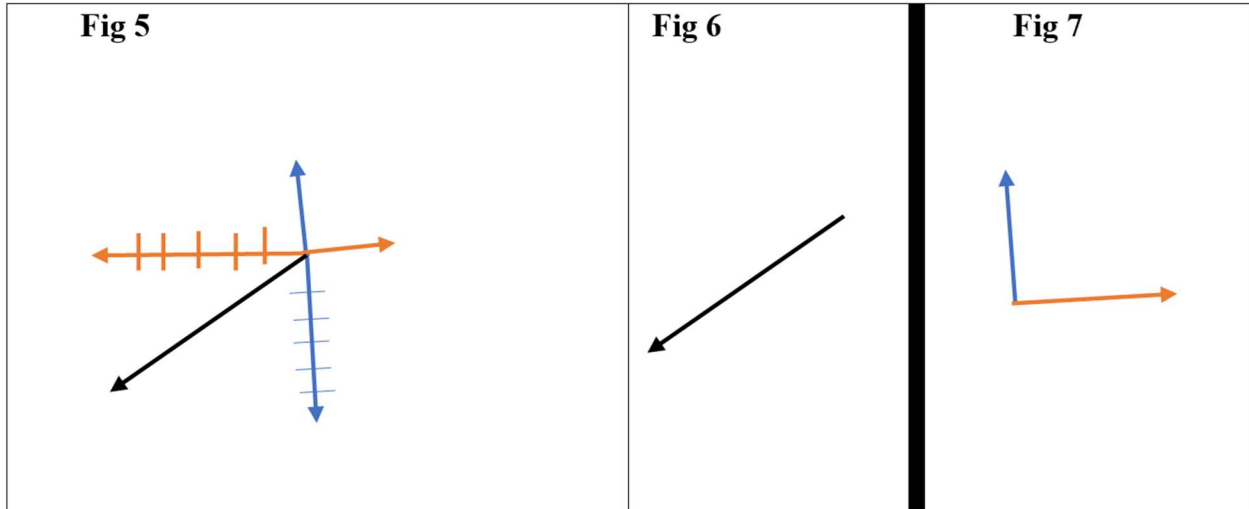

HYPOTHESIS

Fig 5: Depicts the current situation of the society. The real or the actual problem and solution are overshadowed by the artificial problems and solutions due to the presence of the III i as it fog the original base.

III i Eliminator: If policies do not use the III i as their base, then society itself becomes the base for policy innovation to happen.

INSTRUMENT DESIGN

The tool used for the research paper is Questionnaire. Questions were typed and circulated among the population through electronic sources and results were collected electronically from the respondents. Offline survey was also done by the oral distribution of question among the locality members

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Both first hand data (primary) and secondary data were used for this research. Primary data was collected using survey and secondary data was extracted from the existing journals and articles relating to the field of study. Population for the research was estimated to be 200.
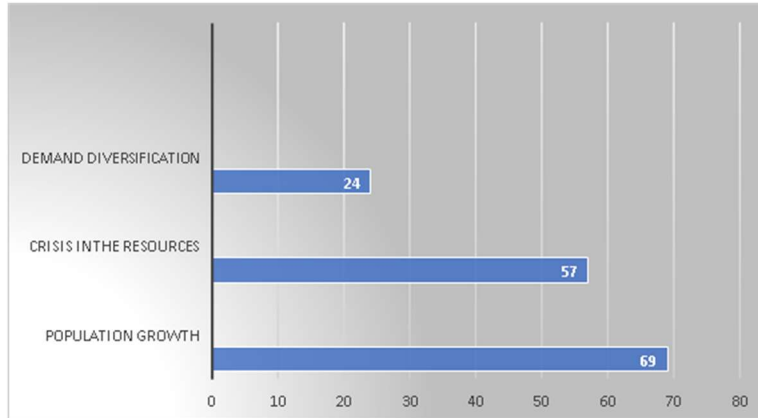
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research is to be completed within a short period of term. The sample is comparatively small.

ANALYSIS

This question is asked to identify how far the population is aware of the importance of acting as a proper base of the problem
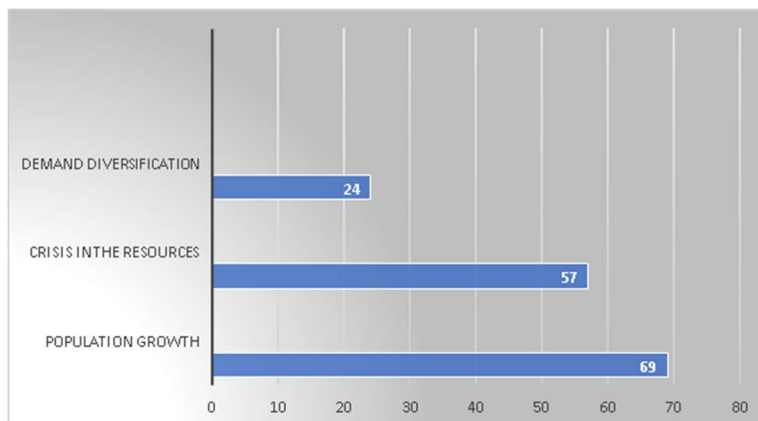
1.   Which one of the following do you think is the natural and permanent problem that a society must face?

a)   population growth – situation (Fig 1: the base of the problem is real)

b)   crisis in the resources – situation (Fig 3: the base of the problem is created)

c)   demand diversification -situation (Fig 3: the base of the problem is created)

This question is asked to check if the population is to seek a real solution or a deviation for the existing base of the problem.

2.   A forest fire has sprouted (starting stage). A village nearby is vulnerable to all the events that happens in that forest. If you are one of the villagers, which of the following would you choose?
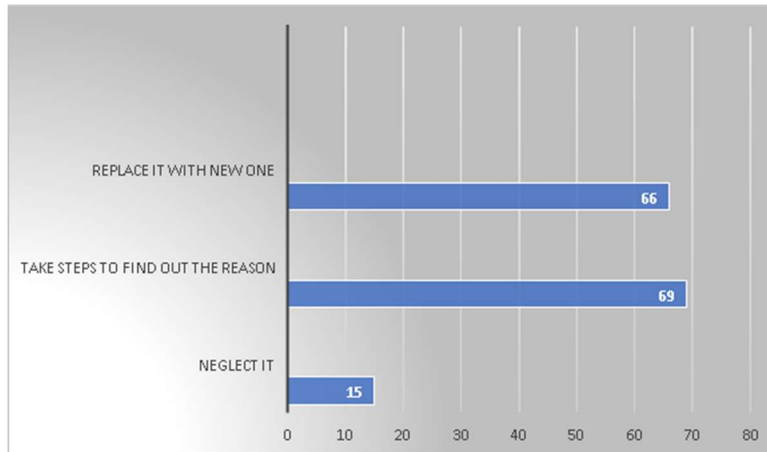

a)   join a team of fire extinguisher -situation (Fig 1: actual solution to the problem)

b)   relocate the place of living from that village -situation (Fig 2: not the actual solution)

c)   deal with the daily essentials for the villagers (which was earlier taken from the forest) from the nearby village -situation (Fig 3: deviation from the actual problem, not only deviation, it also leads to Fig 4)

This question is asked to test the ability of the population to save the excess resources 3.You are an employee. Your salary and expenses are stable without any fluctuations. After dealing with all the expenses, you have extra money from your salary. What would you do?
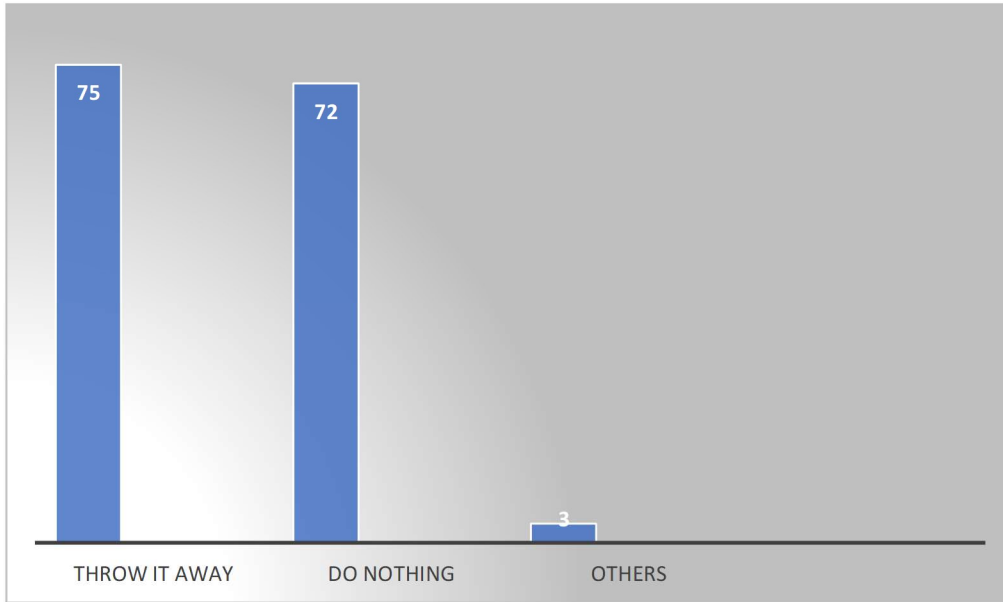
a)   create savings -situation (Fig 1: the need is satisfied; the excess is saved)

b)   invest in other business -situation (Fig 3: using the excess resource for additional benefit that is beyond the need)

C)   raise your standard of living -situation (Fig 3: using the excess resource for additional benefit that is beyond the need)

This question is asked to check the ability of the population to identify what a problem is 4.If one of your trees in the garden shed leaves continuously, what will you do?

a)   neglect it -situation (Fig 1: continuous shedding requires continuous regeneration, natural phenomenon)

b)   take steps to find out the reason for this phenomenon -situation (Fig 3: seeking solution for the problem that does not exist)

c)   replace that with new one -situation (Fig 4: Artificial problem and artificial /unpredictable solution as the features of the new tree is not known)

The next two questions are asked to determine how innovation takes shape in public policy 5.what would you do if you are given a single stone (you are restricted to use only that particular stone, not any other item)

 ----------------------- situation (Fig 3: there is no space for innovation, even if there is an innovation, it is of no use)
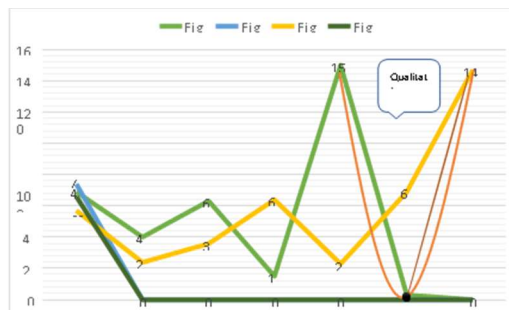
6.what would you do if you are given a small portion of clay (you are restricted to use only that clay, not any other item)

Most common answers

Do a pot	make a weapon	Do shapes with it
Make a toy	Paint on it	Play with it
Plant trees	Mould it into any piece of art	

----------------------- situation (Fig 1: There is a great space for the innovation and every variation that the policy takes benefits the society)

INTERPRETATION

The graph is derived from the above analysis. By observing the graph, it can be stated that the situation of Fig 1 is gradually diminishing in the society while the tendency of the society towards Fig 3 is increasing. Fig 2 exists in the society but it does not create any serious impact. Also, the raise of the Fig 3 leads to the appearance of Fig 4 in the society.

The red thread indicates the qualitative aspect of the graph in affecting the stage of innovation of the society. The last two questions of the questionnaire are how innovation takes shape in public policy. From the analysis, it is seen that if the society is given with a rigid policy (stone), the society either neglects it or attains the stage of stagnation in its innovation. So, even if there is an innovation in this stage, it is a mirage not an actual one. But when policies provide opportunity for the society to experiment (clay), original innovation happens.

As mention earlier, since the base of the society is experiencing the situation of Fig 3, even the invention of lots and lots of policies go useless due to improper base. Overall, the graph indicates the presence of III i in the society.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected states the presence of the III i factor in the society. It affects the base for the problems and the solutions. The hypothesis formed to eliminate the III i proves to be right. The analysis and interpretation also fulfil the objectives of the research:

1.   correlation between policy making and innovation:

It has a negative correlation. Innovation pressure in the making process of a policy either adds unwanted predictions by the policymakers or make them deviate from the actual base of the problem. Innovation in policy starts after its implementation and its free flow in the society.

2.   possible ways of merging different dimensions of the society:

Any dimension (economic, political, social, environmental, etc.) of the country cannot neglect the natural problem. It is only due to the negligence of the actual solutions that strengthens the gap between the different dimensions. Even when the dimensions are different in nature, all these influence the common base known as society

3.   derive base for policy innovation

The stable and permanent base for any policy innovation is the society itself. This is proved with the III i elements

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

This research paper started with the question of how does one identify black and white in solo chess. The whole research process created a path to connect the concept of solo chess to that of an innovation in public policy. The theory or the rules of solo chess revolves around the board and its

chess pieces instead of the player. The board and its pieces with the unique quality decides the next move of the player. Also, the board decides which piece can be captured and which piece must be saved. There is no authority for the player to save or capture any piece as per their wish. If they do so, there is no way for winning the game.

The exact ideology if reflected in the concept of innovation in public policy, then it will be a winning situation. The policymakers or the governing symbol must take up the role of a player of solo chess. Their only job should be to watch the need of the board (country) and use the resource as per the actual need. The move if taken as per the real need will circulate in the society and will affect every person. The society will further decide the degree of applicability of the move. The society rejuvenate and reconstruct itself. All that a policymaker must do is to give the nation the flexibility to help them think and act.

Therefore, by threading all the above, it can be concluded that no innovation is done with the intention of doing an innovation. The flexibility of the material or the idea creates innovation. So, innovation in public policy can be seen as the scale of flexibility a policy can create for the society to experiment with it. It must also be noted that flexibility in policies is created only when policies focus on WHAT IT IS not on WHAT MIGHT BE.

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