Politics And Policy Implementation In The Third World

Social policies can transform the lives of the poor, yet subnational politics and state capacity often inhibit their success.

During 1957 and 1958 Mao was seized by a vision that the Chinese economy could develop rapidly in leaps and bounds by relying on intuition and mass spontaneity. As a consequence, he single-handedly launched a colossal mobilization campaign called the Great Leap Forward, which featured many radical policy innovations, including the people's communes. This book is the first in-depth and original study of policy formulation and implementation during the Leap to link the roles of Mao, the central leaders, the ministries, and the province of Guangdong. Rejecting the theory that the Leap was an outcome of bureaucratic politics and competition, the study establishes beyond doubt the supreme and dominant position of Mao in initiating and commanding the Leap. Alfred L. Chan goes further than propounding a Mao-dominant model by documenting the strategic and tactical moves made by Mao in order to neutralize all opposition and to carry the day. He also discusses in detail the policy roles and input of other top leaders on whom the improvising Mao relied to feed his imagination and to flesh out his policies. In the chapters on the implementation of the Leap, Dr Chan explores how the ministries of Metallurgy and Agriculture were transformed from bureaucratic agencies into agents of mobilization, and how impossible targets forced

them to keep up appearances by focussing on the rituals of mass mobilization. Similarly, other chapters on Guangdong show the simultaneously fervent, ritualistic, and desperate attempts to implement every hunch and intuition emanating from the centre. Exhaustive research using new material made available in the post-Mao era, as well as archives from the 1950s and 1960s, has yielded novel and original insights into the leader Mao, central decision-making, and policy implementation in the communist hierarchy.

First published in 1999, this book analyzes the process involved in implementing Technical and Vocational Education and Training policies in the countries of Jamaica and The Gambia. A critical approach was used to analyse the role played by different actors in this process, both at public and private sector institutions. The study documented a variety of projects and programmes, ranging from those that promoted entrepreneurship or self-employment amongst young people, to those that were more concerned with providing the skills needed for export-led growth. Overall it highlighted the complexities surrounding implementation and of the importance of donor agencies in financing TVET developments in both countries. Furthermore, it also illustrated how the use of foreign technical assistance and components obtained from the developed world, combined with the influence of the physical and political infrastructure, were the major reasons why projects or programmes failed to achieve their stated objectives. The study concludes by suggesting a model which can be used by policy makers to

help ensure that programmes or projects are more successful at meeting local labour market needs, rather than those of aid agencies or actors within the state apparatus. Working in environments characterised by a high degree of uncertainty, uncontrollability and unpredictability, development agents try to organise complex realities into manageable units. What principles influence the decision on adequate approaches and necessary steps? Through theoretical considerations and nine case studies, the GIZ traces implementation processes and identifies underlying guiding principles which provide the flexibility and adaptability that is necessary for acting in complex contexts. Main findings show that an adaptive and reflexive management structure is crucial for successful implementation. Quick iteration and tight feedback loops facilitate adaptation and reorientation. Contextsensitive knowledge and constant monitoring create a space for learning and innovation. A joint vision for the future which is used for orientation purposes and can be modified according to new findings and developments fosters fruitful cooperation.

In Australia and New Zealand, many public projects, programs and services perform well. But these cases are consistently underexposed and understudied. We cannot properly 'see'—let alone recognise and explain—variations in government performance when media, political and academic discourses are saturated with accounts of their shortcomings and failures, but are next to silent on their achievements. Successful Public Policy: Lessons from Australia and New Zealand helps to turn that tide. It aims to

reset the agenda for teaching, research and dialogue on public policy performance. This is done through a series of close-up, in-depth and carefully chosen case study accounts of the genesis and evolution of stand-out public policy achievements, across a range of sectors within Australia and New Zealand. Through these accounts, written by experts from both countries, we engage with the conceptual, methodological and theoretical challenges that have plagued extant research seeking to evaluate, explain and design successful public policy. Studies of public policy successes are rare—not just in Australia and New Zealand, but the world over. This book is embedded in a broader project exploring policy successes globally; its companion volume, Great Policy Successes (edited by Paul 't Hart and Mallory Compton), is published by Oxford University Press (2019).

In order to address major social policy problems, governments need to break down sectoral barriers and create better working relationships between practitioners, policymakers and researchers. Currently, major blockages exist, and stereotypes abound. Academics are seen as out-of-touch and unresponsive, policymakers are perceived to be justifying policy decisions, and the community sector seeks more funding without demonstrating efficacy. These stereotypes are born out of a lack of understanding of the work and practices that exist across these three sectors. Drawing on ground-breaking research and partnerships, with contributions from senior public servants, this book explores the competing demands of different actors involved in

policy change. It challenges current debates, assumptions and reflects a unique diversity of experiences. Combined with differing theoretical perspectives, it provides a uniquely practical insight for those seeking to influence public policy. This innovative text provides essential reading for community sector practitioners, academics and advanced level students in public policy, social policy and public administration, as well as for public service professionals.

Public policy can be considered a design science. It involves identifying relevant problems, selecting instruments to address the problem, developing institutions for managing the intervention, and creating means of assessing the design. Policy design has become an increasingly challenging task, given the emergence of numerous 'wicked' and complex problems. Much of policy design has adopted a technocratic and engineering approach, but there is an emerging literature that builds on a more collaborative and prospective approach to design. This book will discuss these issues in policy design and present alternative approaches to design.

This book analyzes how the political system influences domestic policy implementation in Israel. It shows how coalition politics, party dominated ministries, an independent and fragmented Jewish Agency, diaspora Jewish communities, powerful mayors, and ethnic considerations influenced the implementation of Begin's Project Renewal, a hybrid of the American War on Poverty, Urban Renewal, and Model Cities. It also reveals how Project Renewal initiated change in Israel's political institutions and public policy system.

Has politics reached breaking point? Rather than defending liberalism or abandoning it, how

can a socially just and ecological alternative be built? Peadar Kirby investigates the causes of our current multifaceted global crisis by drawing on the work of Karl Polanyi. This book explores Polanyi's theory that social disruptions result from the attempt to run society according to the rules of the market. Drawing on these ideas, it outlines pathways towards an alternative future that overcome weaknesses in Marxism. Linking the ecological, political and socio-economic crises, Kirby identifies that an alternative socio-ecological model is emerging, consistent with the insights of Polanyi. Karl Polanyi and the Contemporary Political Crisis is an urgent intervention into key debates on the future of politics, on the low-carbon transition, on automation and on the emerging world order.

With its highly centralized politiè‹žal institutions, Israel is typical of the unitary, nonfederal politiè‹žal systems in the world. On the other hand, with its growing emè‹ˆhasis on federalism, the United States reveals the functions and dysfunctions of the pluralist sysè² em. In this provocative book, Frederick Lazin compares the two types of political systems to show how municipalities in Isè¨ƒael, as in the United States, exè‹Ÿrt considerable influence on implementation of national doè¡«estic policies. He argues conèµ³incingly that unitary systems have many of the same diffiè‹žulties that their federal counè² erparts have in implementing social welfare policies. This study provides a theè§”retical basis for understanding how administrative institutional system and socioeconomic staè² us variables affect the potential influence of municipalities and make implementation of policies so problematic. It develops a model for policy implementation in unitary systems which then serves as a framework of analyè²žis for a series of case studies of social welfare, education, and health policy in Israel. Comè‹ˆarisons are then made with the federal political system of the United States in which the

naè² ional government needs the cooperation of local authorities to implement its policies. Referè‹Ÿnce is made to federal housing policies and programs for low-inè‹žome Americans. Similarities as well as differences are noted beè² ween the two systems in order to reach conclusions about polè™¹cy implementation regardless of type of political system. The book contributes both to the general literature on policy implementation as well as to the politics of unitary versus federal systems. It provides a unique and important analysis of probè¡•ems confronting both types of system in the area of policy imè¨lementation of social welfare programs, which remain imporè² ant concerns in political sysè² ems throughout the world. At the turn of the millennium, the disparities between rural and urban livelihoods, underdevelopment and administrative shortcomings in the Chinese countryside were increasingly seen as posing a manifest threat to social harmony and economic and political stability. At that time the term "three rural problems" (sannong wenti) was coined which defined the main issues of rural life that needed to be targeted by government action: agriculture (nongye), villages (nongcun) and farmers (nongmin). In turn, with the launch of the 11th Five-Year Plan in 2006, a pledge was made to shift the focus of developmental efforts to the long-neglected countryside, which is still home to half of the Chinese population. This book presents an analysis of adaptive local policy implementation in China in the context of the "Building of a New Socialist Countryside" (BNSC) policy framework. Based on intensive field work in four counties in Fujian, Jiangxi, Shaanxi and Zhejiang Provinces between 2008 and 2011, it offers detailed analyses of the form and impact of county governments' strategic agency at certain stages and within certain fields of the implementation process (for example, the design of local BNSC programs, the steering of project funding, implementation and evaluation, the

establishment of model villages and the management of public participation). Further, this study illustrates that BNSC is far more than the 'empty slogan' described by many observers when it was launched in 2005/2006. Instead, it has already brought about considerable shifts in terms of the process and outcomes of rural policy implementation. Altogether, the results of this research challenge existing paradigms by showing how, against the background of contemporary approaches to rural development and recent reforms initiated by the central state, local bureaucracies' strategic agency can actually push forward effective – albeit not necessarily optimal – policy implementation to some extent, which serves the interests of central authorities, local implementors and rural residents. By tying into the larger debates on China's state capacity and authoritarian adaptability, this book enriches our understanding of the inner workings of the Chinese political system. As such, it will prove invaluable to students and scholars of Chinese politics, public policy and development studies more generally.
At a time of global climate crisis, this crucial book examines the prospects for implementing low-carbon policies in the two global superpowers of China and Russia, focusing on the role of informal institutions in achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
This book presents an overview of why implementation research has contributed to a major reconsideration of the process of policy formation and offers conceptual frameworks that employ implementation research to develop a fuller understanding of the entire policy process. The contributors caution the error of assuming that implementation is the main factor in policy making and that once implementation is taken care of, policies will be effective. They attempt to place implementation in the

broader policymaking process and show its relationship to the other parts of the policy cycle. Additionally, several of the contributors develop explanatory models that cut across the research dichotomies of the prevailing top-down and bottom-up approaches and establish an agenda for future research.

Giving particular attention to intergovernmental working relationships, this revised edition of Federalism and Environmental Policy has been significantly updated to reflect the changes that have taken place since the highly praised first edition. Denise Scheberle examines reasons why environmental laws seldom work out exactly as planned. Casting federal-state working relationships as "pulling together," "coming apart," or somewhere in-between, she provides dozens of observations from federal and state officials. This study also suggests that implementation of environmental policy is a story of high stakes politics—a story rich with contextual factors and as fascinating as the time the policy was formulated. As four very different environmental programs unfold—asbestos (updated to include the fallout from the World Trade Center), drinking water, radon, and surface coal mining—Scheberle demonstrates how programs evolve differently, with individual political, economic, logistical, and technical constraints. The policy implementation framework developed for the book provides the lens through which to compare environmental laws. Federalism and Environmental Policy goes beyond the contents of policy to explore the complex web of federal-state working relationships and their effect on the implementation of policy. It is unique in how it

portrays the nuts-and-bolts, the extent to which the state and federal offices work together effectively—or not. Examining working relationships within the context of program implementation and across four different environmental programs offers a unique perspective on why environmental laws sometimes go awry.

Break with convention - An original look at policymaking Policymaking is a messy business. It entails more than the traditional policy cycle discussed in most textbooks. And it involves more than presidents and members of Congress. Judges, bureaucrats, corporate leaders, journalists, and voters all influence and participate in the process, and at all levels of government. Each group practices a different kind of politics, which very often results in different policies and outcomes. By looking at six distinct, yet connected, policy domains, your students will see a more comprehensive and realistic view of policymaking: Boardroom Politics - decisions by professional and business leaders Bureaucratic Politics - rule-making and adjudication by administrators Cloakroom Politics - lawmaking by legislators Chief Executive Politics - decision making by presidents, governors, mayors, and their advisers Courtroom Politics - rulings by judges Living Room Politics - opinions expressed by and through the mass media, grassroots movements, political activists, and voters Policymakers are faced with tough choices. With this text, students are better prepared to evaluate their leaders' performance given the book'ss unique framework linking how policies are chosen with what policy is chosen. Thoroughly updated to reflect the issues of the early 21st

century, this new edition also incorporates new and important scholarship.
Recommended for classes in: Public Policy and American Government
A comprehensive introduction to public policy and the policy cycle, the fully revised
second edition of this popular textbook offers a practical guide to the topic while
remaining underpinned by cutting-edge research. Bringing together analysis of classic
works alongside the most recent developments in the field, this book is guided by the
following three crucial questions: What is public policy? Who participates in making and
putting public policy in practice as well as in assessing its success? And when and how
does public policy change over time? In answering these questions, the book covers
everything from the central institutions and actors of policy-making to implementation,
evaluation and governance. Drawing on examples from across the world, the new
edition expands on themes that were previously covered only marginally, including the
underexplored connection between public policy and political economy, as well as
placing more emphasis on climate change and practical advice on doing policy
analysis. For undergraduate or postgraduate students studying on courses focussed on
public policy or the policy cycle or process, this textbook is the essential guide to the
subject. The book is also suited for those studying public policy in the context of politics
or public management and administration. New to this Edition: - A revised conclusion
containing guidance on how to do policy analysis. - Extended discussion of climate
policy and politics. - Consideration of the effects of Brexit, the rise of populism and the

impact of the loss of faith in globalization for international organizations. - More on policy process theories, comparative public policy, the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of public policy studies and new methodologies such as the evaluation of policy measures by means of social media data.

Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. Disability, Public Policy, and Implementation -- 2. An Institutional Approach to the Study of Policy Implementation -- 3. Federal Laws to Assist Persons with Disabilities -- 4. From Symbolic Gestures to Implementation Guidelines: The Saga of Section 504 -- 5. A Conservative Reaction to Section 504 Regulations: The Politics of Rollback -- 6. Barrier Removal and Facility Access for Disabled Persons -- 7. Access, Mobility, and Public Transportation -- 8. Access to Public and Higher Education -- 9. Employment Rights and Opportunities for Disabled Persons -- 10. Implementing Disability Rights Policies: Comparisons, Contrasts, and Dilemmas -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Select Bibliography -- Index

Studying Public Policy organizes an impressive number of contributions?nineteen in all?from diverse scholars all around the world to bring to life the realities of policy making. The contributors use international case studies to demonstrate the challenges of public policy implementation and measurements of its success. Linked throughout by substantive commentary from editor Michael Hill, a leading author in the field, the book is divided into five sections, each covering a different aspect of the policy-making process: stability and change, agenda setting, policy formulation, implementation and

governance, and globalism. Altogether these sections provide readers with a host of tools for understanding policy making as it actually happens.

This book addresses the broader questions of how both the content and the context of public policy affect its implementation. Through a series of case studies from Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Zambia, Kenya, and India, ten scholars here demonstrate that numerous factors intervene between the statement of policy goals and their actual achievement in society. Originally published in 1980. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The paper contributes to the debate on the political economy of implementation of propoor social policy. It argues for a broadening of the debate, which is dominated by technocratic arguments, emphasizing the lack of financial resources, technology or skills as the major barriers for effective implementation. Describing the dynamic interplay of 'formal' operational programme structures and 'informal' traditional institutions in delivering the CT-OVC - the largest and oldest cash transfer programme in Kenya - it argues for the need to look more closely into the local political economy as

an important mediating arena for implementing social policies. Implementation is heavily contingent upon the local social, political and institutional context that influences and shapes its outcomes. These processes are highly dynamic and ambivalent evolving between 'formal' and 'informal' structures and institutions. They may change over time and place, challenging the implicit assumption that programmes are evenly implemented across geographic and political entities.

This is part of a ten volume set of reference books offering authoritative and engaging critical overviews of the state of political science. This work explores the business end of politics, where theory meets practice in the pursuit of public good.

Research paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: A, Atlantic International University (School of Business and Economics), course: Public Policy and Programme Management, language: English, abstract: The paper provides an analysis on the Decentralization policy implementation process and its challenges in line with stakeholder concerns on its practicality in Zambia. Specifically, the paper explores the insights of the policy and its feasibility in terms of implementation issues and strategies vital to its successful implementation. The paper further validates the realization of the policy in contrast to its implementation being viewed as a mere political rhetoric. The paper emphasizes that policy by itself cannot solve a specific public problem not until it is practically implemented. The paper agrees with the notion that decentralization is indeed a step forward for Zambia. The

paper concludes that the Government's commitment to implement the decentralization policy as a priority still remains to be seen just how practically the commitment was to be translated into reality or it could just also be another political rhetoric.

For nation-states, the contexts for developing and implementing policy have become more complex and demanding. Yet policy studies have not fully responded to the challenges and opportunities represented by these developments. Governance literature has drawn attention to a globalising and network-based policy world, but politics and the role of the state have been de-emphasised. This book addresses this imbalance by reconsidering traditional policy-analytic concepts, and re-developing and extending new ones, in a melded approach defined as systemic institutionalism. This links policy with governance and the state and suggests how real-world issues might be substantively addressed.

The widespread popularity of evaluation is based on the need to provide evidence of the effectiveness of policies and programmes. This book sees evaluation as an inherently political activity, and using a wide range of examples it relates practical issues in evaluation design to their political contexts.

Originally published in 1985. This in-depth analysis of federal energy policy and politics in the oil and gas sector critically evaluates the National Energy Program, one of the most controversial and wide-ranging policy initiatives in Canadian history - an import case study. Bridging Canadian politics and public policy, the book gives an historical

overview of the development of energy policy since 1945, examining the shifts in the balance of power between public and private energy interests. It presents the NEP's positive and negative impacts on energy policy and the nature of political power. The Second Edition of this popular textbook introduces students to the major themes in the study of public policy implementation and relates them to contemporary developments in thinking about governance. Fully revised and updated, the book stresses the continuing importance of a focus on the implementation part of policy processes. Michael Hill and Peter L Hupe suggest strategies for future research on implementation and identify modes of managing implementation as operational governance. Designed for an international audience, this is a core text for upper-level undergraduate and graduate students studying or conducting research in public policy, social policy, public management, public administration and governance. Michael Hill is Emeritus Professor of Social Policy at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and Visiting Professor at the Department of Politics, Queen Mary, University of London, UK. Peter Hupe teaches Public Administration at Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands. He was previously Visiting Professor at the Public Management Institute, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium. Praise for the First Edition: 'An excellent and much needed book. Hill and Hupe have provided a well written and highly accessible account of the development of implementation studies which will be immensely valuable to everyone concerned with understanding implementation in modern policy

making' - Professor Wayne Parsons, University of London
Used across the public health field, this is the leading text in the area, focusing on the context, participants and processes of making health policy.
Comparative analysis of the public bureaucracy's implementation of two ASEAN policies in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam.
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