Chapter 1 : Control and power in central-local government relations - CORE

Current Faculties > Faculty of Social Sciences > School of Economic, Social and Political Sciences > Social Sciences (pre reorg) > Politics & International Relations (pre reorg) School of Economic, Social and Political Sciences > Social Sciences (pre reorg) > Politics & International.

Differentiated polity[edit] The idea that British government should be seen as a fragmented or differentiated polity rather than a unitary state has been hugely influential and widely debated. The core functions of the British executive are to pull together and integrate central government policies and to act as final arbiters of conflicts between different elements of the government machine. These functions can be carried out by institutions other than prime minister and cabinet; for example, the Treasury and the Cabinet Office. By defining the core executive in functional terms, the key questions become: The term refers to sets of formal and informal institutional linkages between governmental and other actors structured around shared interests in public policymaking and implementation. These institutions are interdependent. The other actors commonly include the professions, trade unions and big business. Central departments need their co-operation because British government rarely delivers services itself. It uses other bodies. Also, there are too many groups to consult so government must aggregate interests. The groups need the money and legislative authority that only government can provide. Rhodes applied the idea to public administration and public policy to refer the changing boundaries between public, private and voluntary sectors. For many policy arenas, these sectors are interdependent, so decisions are a product of their game-like interactions, rooted in trust and regulated by rules of the game negotiated and agreed by the participants. Such networks have significant degree of autonomy from the state - they are self-organising - although the state can indirectly and imperfectly steer them. In sum, governance refers to governing with and through networks; to network steering. This is because they hold that the starting point of enquiry must be to unpack the meanings, beliefs, and preferences of actors in order to then make sense of understanding actions, practices, and institutions. Political science is therefore an interpretative discipline underpinned by hermeneutic philosophy rather than positivism: Bevir and Rhodes thus provide an elaborate philosophical foundation for a decentred theory of governance woven together by the notions of beliefs, traditions and dilemmas. So, for example, a political scientist may select a part of the governance process, and then explain it by unpicking various political traditions and how actors within these traditions encounter and act to resolve dilemmas. Governance is thus understood as the contingent and unintended outcome of competing narratives of governance. A tradition or episteme or paradigm is the set of theories against the background of which a person comes to hold beliefs and perform actions. It is a first influence upon people â€" a set of beliefs that they inherit and then transform in response to encounters with "dilemmas" or problems or anomalies. A dilemma arises whenever novel circumstances generate a new belief that forces people to question their previously held beliefs. Change occurs through encountering such dilemmas: In his own work, he used ethnography as a tool for exploring the beliefs and practices of government actors see Rhodes, , , and in Select Bibliography.

Chapter 2 : Policy network analysis - Wikipedia

*Control and Power in Central-Local Governmental Relations [R. A. W. Rhodes] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Originally published in , this text established itself as a significant contribution in the study of local government.*

Issue networks[edit] The most widely used paradigm of the s and s only analyzed two specific types of policy networks: Justifications of the usage of these concepts were deduced from empirical case studies. The network links are generally perceived as the relational ties between bureaucrats, politicians and interest groups. The main characteristic of policy communities â€" compared to issue networks â€" is that the boundaries of the networks are more stable and more clearly defined. This concept was studied in the context of policy-making in the United Kingdom. Non-government actors in these networks usually include not only interest group representatives but also professional or academic experts. An important characteristic of issue network is that membership is constantly changing, interdependence is often asymmetric and â€" compared to policy communities â€" it is harder to identify dominant actors. This categorization â€" perhaps most importantly represented by R. Rhodes â€" allows the combination of policy communities and issue networks with categories like professional network, intragovernmental network and producer network. Patterns include corporatism and pluralism, iron triangles , subgovernment and clientelism while the differentiation is based on membership, stability and sectorality. Each type gives different specific content for the term policy network and uses different research methodologies. The three most important forms are interest intermediation, interorganizational analysis, and governance. From this perspective, a network-based assessment is useful to describe power positions, the structure of oligopoly in political markets, and the institutions of interest negotiation. This viewpoint emphasizes the importance of overlapping organizational responsibilities and the distribution of power in shaping specific policy outcomes. The dynamic of exchange is determined by the comparative value of resources f. This "actor-centered institutionalism" is used to describe policy networks as structural arrangements between relatively stable sets of public and private players. Rational choice theorists identify links between network actors as channels to exchange multiple goods f. From this viewpoint, networks are seen as central elements of the realm of policy-making at least partially defining the desirability of status quo â€" thus a possible target of reform initiatives. No theories have succeeded in achieving this level of generality yet and some scholars doubt they ever will. Other debates are focusing on describing and theorizing change in policy networks. While some political scientists state that this might not be possible, [10] other scholars have made efforts towards the understanding of policy network dynamics. One example is the advocacy coalition framework, which aims to analyze the effect of commonly represented beliefs in coalitions on policy outcomes.

Chapter 3 : Control and power in central-local government relations - ePrints Soton

Control and power in central-local government relations 1 edition By R. A. W. Rhodes Control and power in central-local government relations.

It is naive to think that a civil society can run without any power over. Police have limited power over civilians, for instance. But as the abilities of children increase, good nurture requires that power over them be relinquished steadily and be replaced by influence. Influence is the ability to affect how others perceive and manage their options. Influence does not take options away. Intimate partners always desire to influence each other. Insecurity tends to make some people try to control situations and outcomes. Surely this imposes some inconvenience or friction on other people, but largely, other people can avoid such situations, assert their self-determination, or detach. Desire for control at this level is maladaptive but not abusive. Taking it to the next level, and controlling people, however. This type of control is always malignant, and will quickly grow to be constant. If the survivor resists or tries to disregard the control, the situation will escalate rapidly. But this sensation of being controlled is very different from the fact of being controlled. The primary aggressor still has the same safe options that he had before. He is tortured by his own expectations and intolerance of surprise. The connection between power and control in a culture and in a relationship within that culture has often been drawn. It does not care what the other is expressing. Individuals who try to change a situation by expressing rather than acting are at a disadvantage when they are up against power and control. Of course taking action frequently draws retaliation. There is a tendency for a controlling person to believe they own what they control and ownership implies being able to do anything one wants without accountability. This is valid for personal possessions or small activities that were created by one person. But it is not true for communities or assets that have developed over time with the work of many people. We are all not just beneficiaries but also stakeholders of much of the infrastructure of the country we live in because earlier generations have built it up. Obvious examples are universities and medical centers, but the same might be said of an industry that has been in existence for many generations, like the mining or auto-industries. Those presently empowered to manage this infrastructure do not have a right to sole determination of what happens, because they did not create the value, though they may control it. A stakeholder is a person that has a moral right to a say in what happens in a family, group, or company because of contributions or long involvement. Stake holding can be inherited from previous generations. When it comes to a family, the same principle applies. All members of a family are stakeholders in the family, this is the basis behind spousal support and child support in divorce law. The law does not always up-hold moral rights, sometimes it upholds the right to retain power. One of the effects of domestic abuse on a survivor , is a steady diminishment of the sense of power to act in their her best interest. Power over and love are incompatible. Leadership is based on attraction not compulsion. When an interest in power over and control is held by either partner, escalation and abuse are inevitable. Everytime we impose our will on another, it is an act of violence -Gandhi.

Chapter 4 : R. A. W. Rhodes - Wikipedia

Its power-dependence model of central-local government relations underpinned the vast growth in the study of policy networks in British government. This reprint adds four new chapters including two specially written, a preface commenting on each chapter and an essay on where we are now in the study of networks.

Chapter 5 : R. A. W. Rhodes | Open Library

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher,

institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 6 : Control and power in central-local government relations | Open Library

Buy Control and Power in Central-local Government Relations by R. A. W. Rhodes (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

Chapter 7 : Control and Power in Central-local Government Relations - R. A. W. Rhodes - Google Books

Originally published in , this text established itself as a significant contribution in the study of local government. Its power-dependence model of central-local government relations underpinned the vast growth in the study of policy networks in British government.

Chapter 8 : Control and Power in Central-local Government Relations - R. A. W. Rhodes - Google Knjige

Rhodes, R. A. W. , Control and power in central-local government relations / R.A.W. Rhodes Gower: SSRC Farnborough, Hants Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.