Policy Networks

Sony Pellissery
Institute of Rural Management, Anand
sony.pellissery@stx.oxon.org

Sources of the concept of Policy Networks

• Inter-organisational membership.

Interlocking directorates.

 Complexity analogy of multiple actors and multiple positioning in the process of policy making.

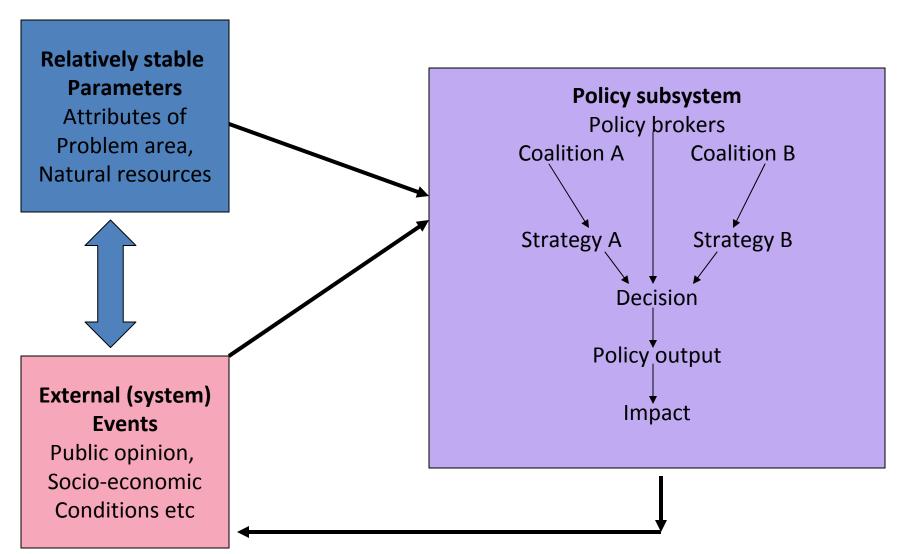
Two variants

Sabatier's Advocacy Coalition Framework.

Issues:

- Are the actors of network individuals / organisations?
- Resources and bargaining characterise networks compared to transmission of ideas (epistemic community).
- Boundary problem of policy domains.
- Cross-sectional snapshots are very inadequate to capture dynamic process of policy making.
- Counting contacts is not picking up symbolic, ceremonial, operational and implementation matters.

Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier, 1988)



Second Variant

 Latour's Mapping Controversies in Science and Technology for Politics (MACOSPOL).

Discourse Networks

www.compon.org

Important debates in Indian context

- 1) Development takes precedence over climate change response,
- 2) Co2 legislation will curtail economic growth,
- 3) Whether India should accept emission targets,
- 4) Poor people are going to be increasingly affected by climate change,
- 5) Per capita convergence at global level to be considered
- 6) Energy efficiency can make real difference
- 7) Nuclear energy is appropriate response
- 8) Technology cooperation between nations is essential for climate change response.

Some snapshots of Headlines and contents

- "Govt using climate change to push N-deal?" (*Times of India,* 13 March 2008).
- "India, China acted together on Bali road map" (*The Hindu*, Dec 17, 2007).
- After signing of declaration at Major Economies Forum in Italy in July 2009 an official:
- "Signing in this declaration is a body blow to everything that we, the Indian officials, have fought for. India's poor will pay the price for this political declaration".

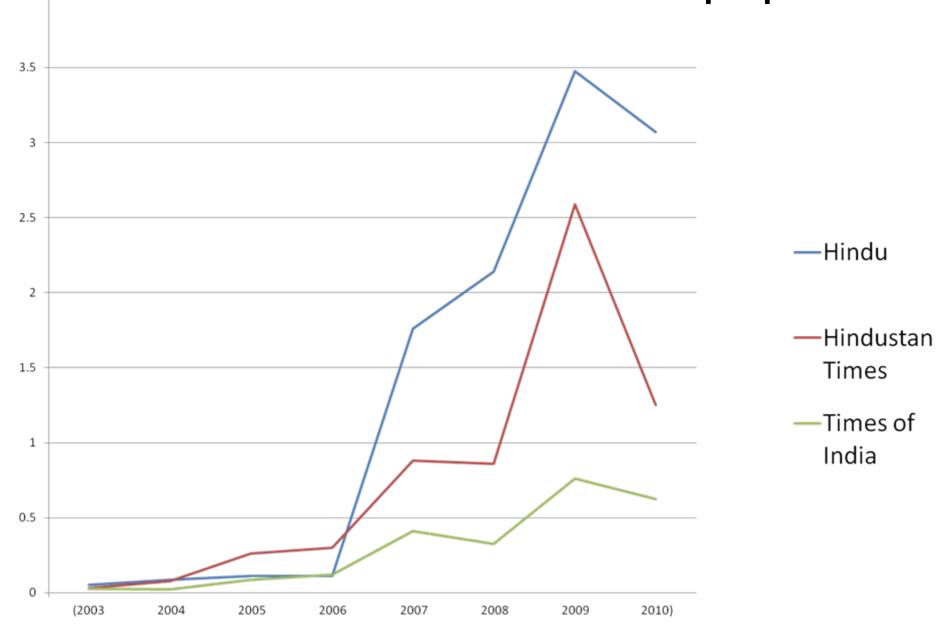
| | Circulation | Ownership | Ideology | No. of |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| | (readership) (in | | orientation | Editio |
| | Millions) | | | ns |
| Times of India | 3.4 (13.3) | Bennett, | Liberal | 23 |
| (established in | | Coleman & Co. | | |
| 1861) | | <u>Ltd.</u> | | |
| Hindu | 1.4 | Kasturi & Sons | Left- | 5 |
| (established in | (6.1) | Ltd | leaning | |
| 1878) | | | | |
| Hindustan Times | 1.1 (3.4) | H. T. Media Ltd | Centrist | 8 |
| (established in | | (Birla Group) | | |
| 1924) | | | | |

Method of data collection

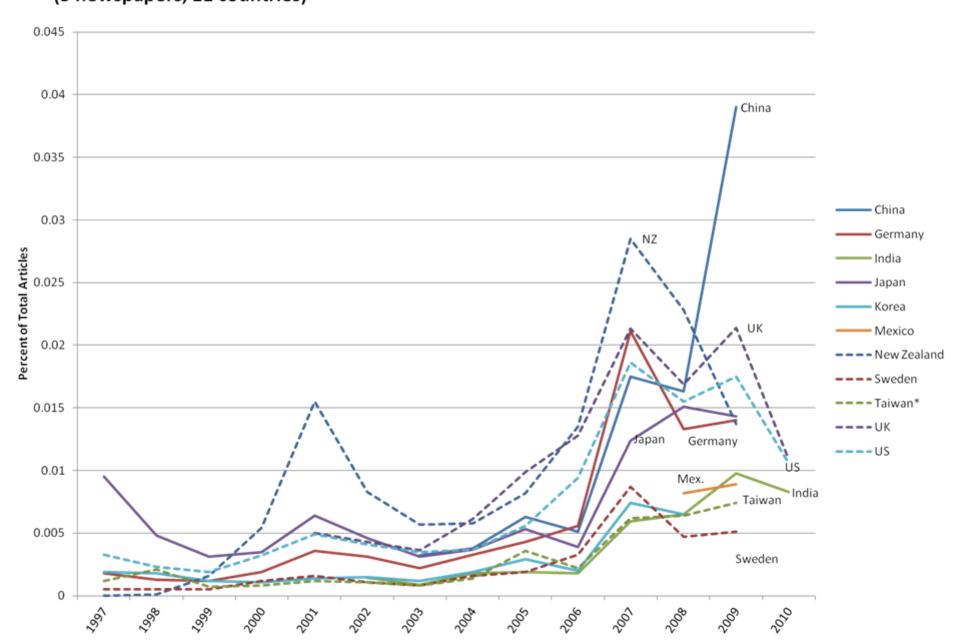
- Searched key words in electronic format for 'global warming' or 'climate change' for the period 2003-2010.
- Returned with 8,453 news items.
- 65% items do not have climate change as central issue (screened manually).

So, 2,917 items are analysed.

News share in three newspapers



Articles Mentioning Climate Change as a percentage of total articles (3 newspapers, 11 countries)



Coding scheme for Network

Discourse: Co2 legislation will curtail economic growth

Actor A: Agree = 1, Disagree = 2;

Actor B: Agree = 1, Disagree = 2;

Analyse who are members in the cluster of agreement (similarly for disagreement).

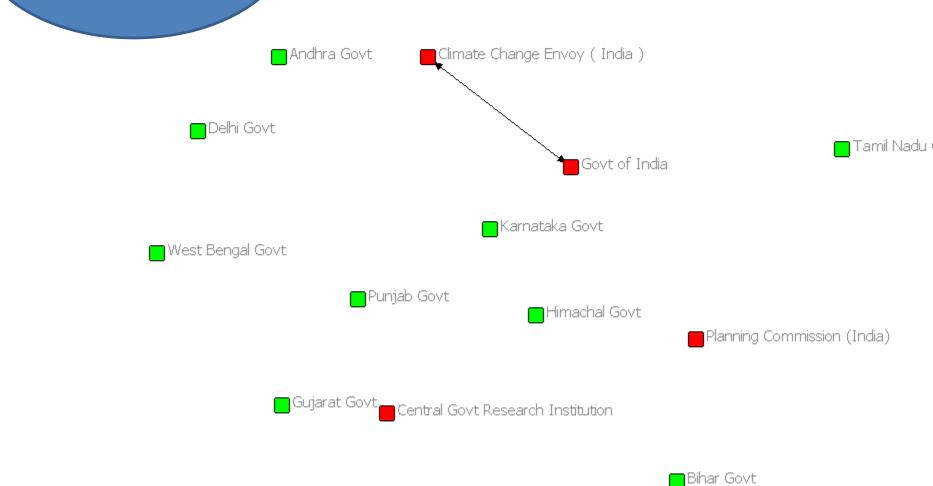
92% inter-coder reliability.

Actors in the climate change discourse

- Central Government (Ministries, funded research institutions, Planning Commission, Climate Envoy)
- State Governments
- Prominent NGOs (CSE, TERI)
- Business firms
- International actors (Foreign govts & UN/WHO)

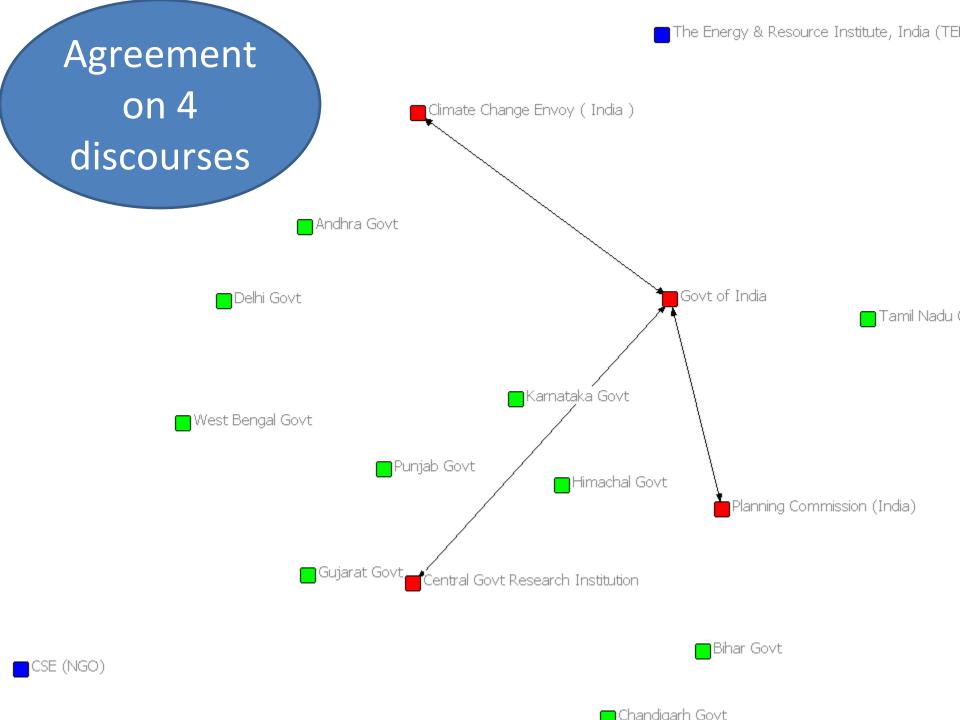


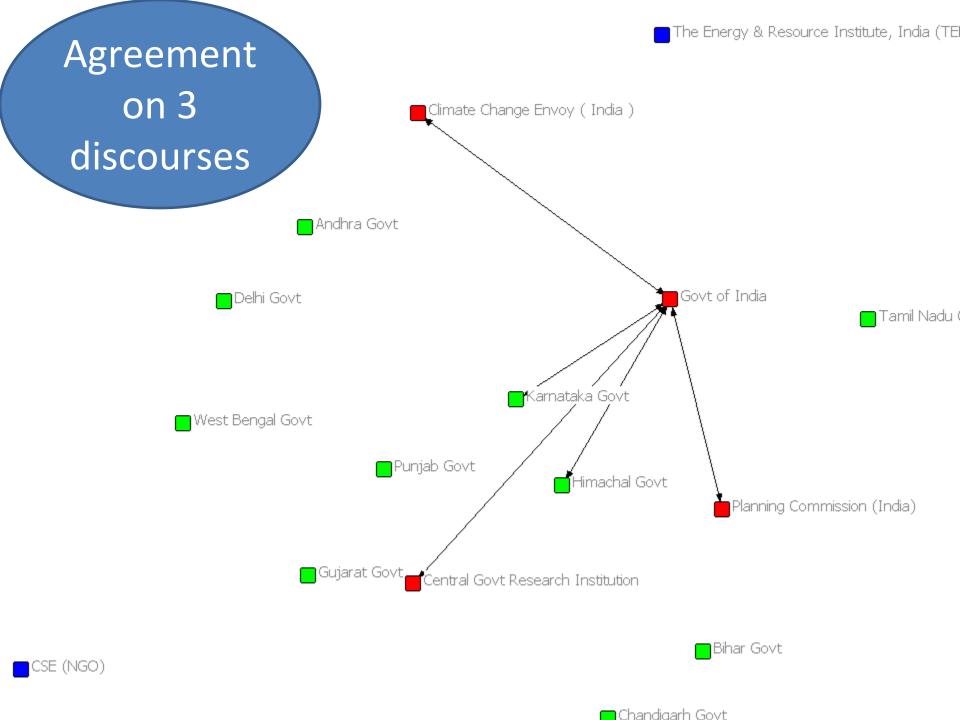
CSE (NGO)

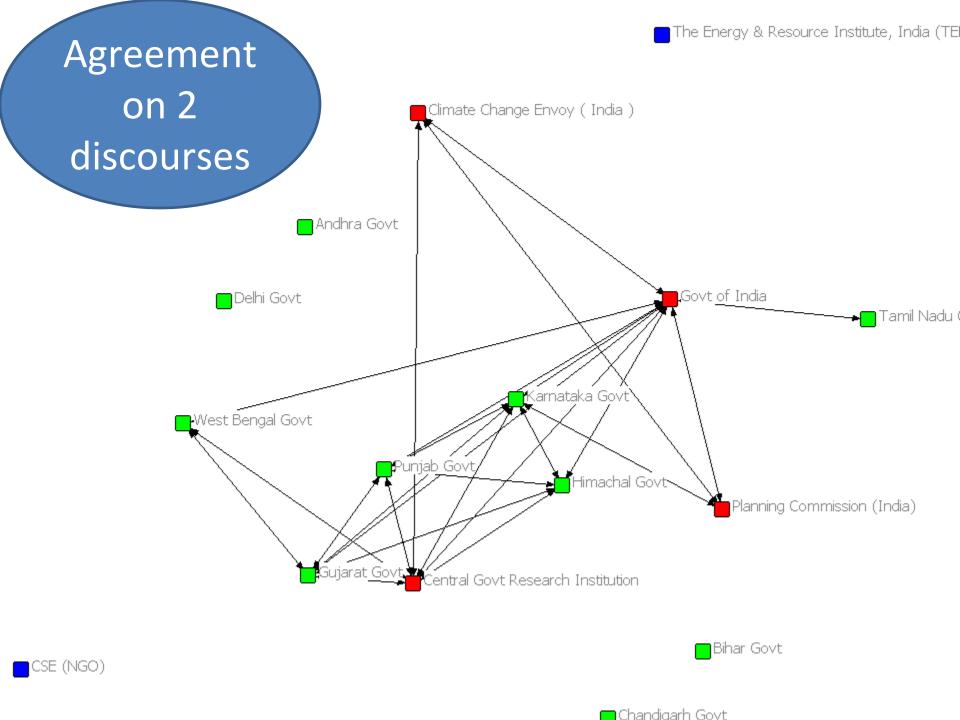


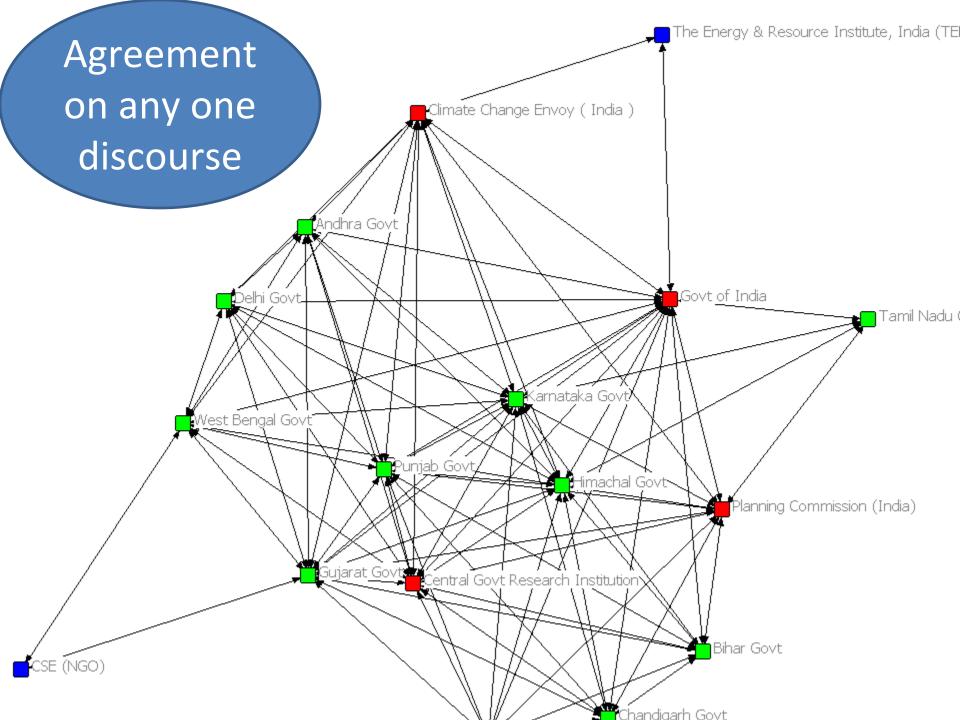
Chandigarh Govt

The Energy & Resource Institute, India (TE









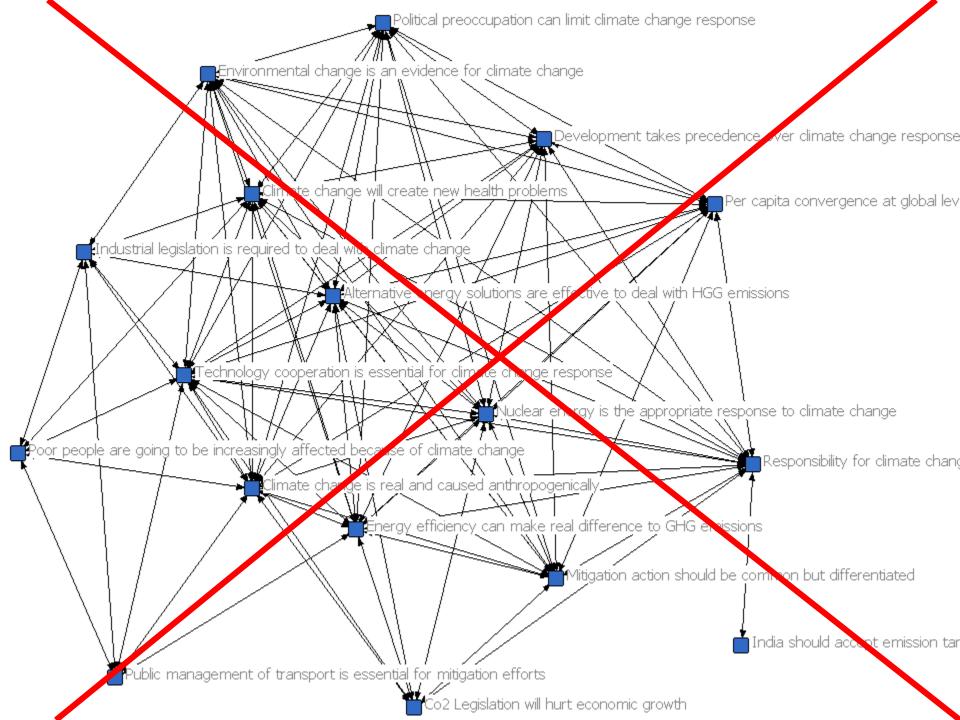
Implications

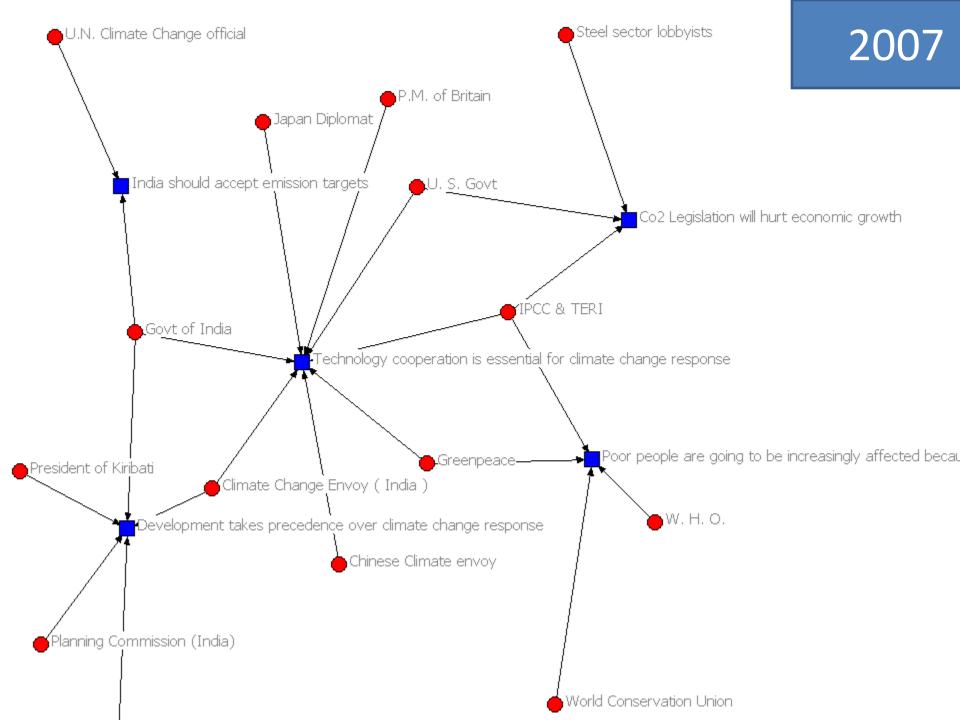
 Agreement on discourses evolve from central government to lower levels.

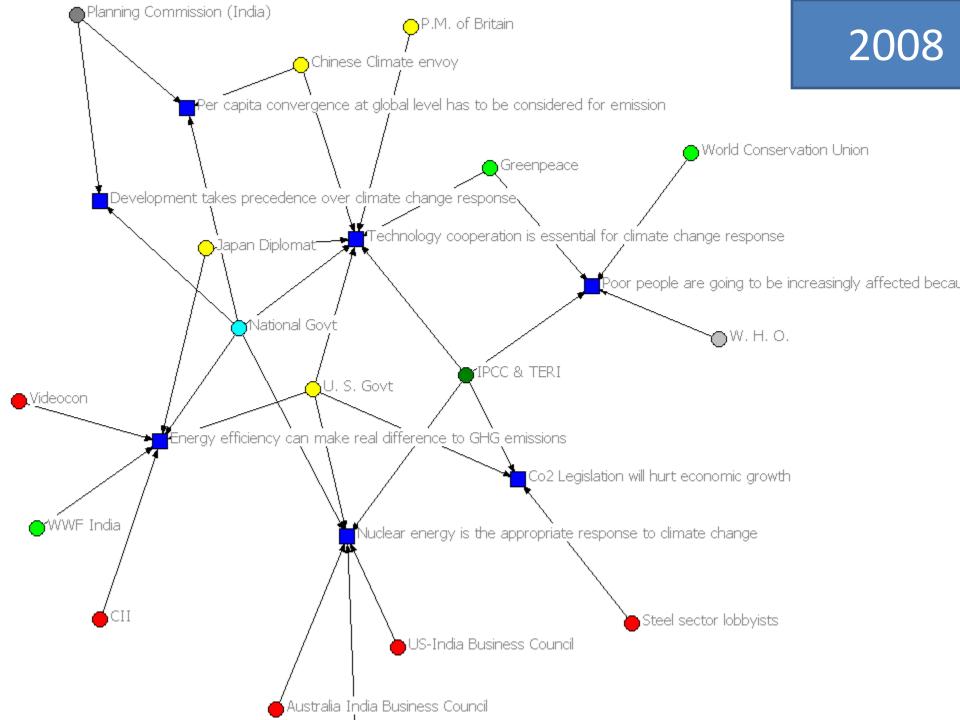
 Less space for civil society articulation on climate change debates.

What ideas influence Indian government?

 When international players are brought and agreements further examined, it indicates, there is agreement of ideas with
 U. S. govt on five discourses.



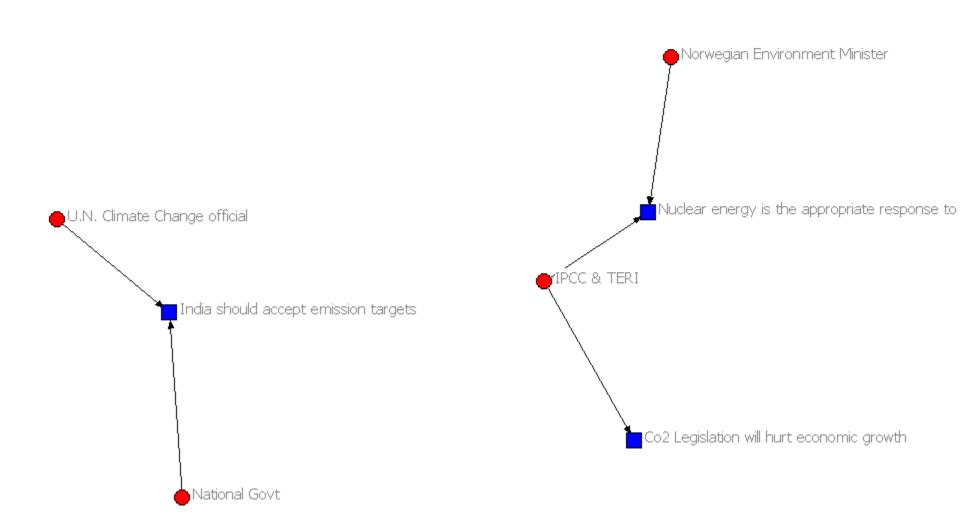




Important debates in Indian context

- 1) Development takes precedence over climate change response.
- 2) Co2 legislation will curtail economic growth.
- 3) Whether India should accept emission targets.
- 4) Poor people are going to be increasingly affected by climate change.
- 5) Technology cooperation between nations is essential for climate change response.
- 6) Per capita convergence (of emissions) at global level to be considered.
- 7) Energy efficiency can make real difference.
- 8) Nuclear energy is appropriate response.





Conclusions

- Friends, if they have to continue friendship, has to increase their 'agreement' networks.
- Technology cooperation is a discourse which brings largest number of actors on 'agreement' network.
- Very little dissent among science positions on climate change in India.

Main problem:

 What you report in media need not be your real position.

Thank You!