

EVERY SUCCESSFUL POLICY INVOLVES A TRANSFER ASPECT: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH ILLUSTRATION

*Md. Shahidul Islam¹, Afroza Banu² and Sadia Sultana³

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Abstract

The important part that transfers aspects play in the success of policies was explored in this study. The systems and procedures involved in efficiently transferring policies from the development stage to their implementation, assuring their influence in a variety of circumstances, are referred to as transfer aspects. This study was conducted from October 2022 to February 2023. This study used an analytical method to investigate the relationship between transfer aspects and policy success, identify critical variables affecting the efficiency of transfer mechanisms, and present examples of good policies that have included transfer characteristics. The study emphasized the importance of transfer factors in the implementation of policies and the accomplishment of intended results by drawing on a thorough examination of the literature and empirical analysis. It looked at how efficient information transfer, talent development, resource allocation, and institutional arrangements affect the implementation of policies successfully. This paper provides instances of policies that have successfully integrated transfer aspects and produced favorable results through illustrated case studies. These case studies demonstrated the impact of the particular transfer mechanisms used on the success of policy in varied circumstances. By highlighting the significance of transfer features and their connection to effective policy outcomes, the study's findings add to our knowledge and understanding of policy analysis.

Key words: Successful policy, Transfer aspect, Analytical study, Illustration, Policy effectiveness.

Introduction

This paper's analytical question is "Every successful policy involves some element of transfer." This essay seeks to talk about the cited problem using an example. These two concepts, policy and transfer, are now linked to one another. Because the majority of developing nations have focused a great deal of their emphasis on public sector reform initiatives, adopting the idea of new public management practices that are conceived and implemented in western democracies, the significance of policy transfer is growing. And it is envisaged that the component of transfer to local contexts will be adopted by all effective policy initiatives. The transfer of policies is increasingly a significant factor in the realm of policymaking today. Successful policy and its transferable aspects are related in a number of ways. Through the use of a successful policy scenario and the transfer element, this study explained the problem. Public policy is the fusion of laws, rules, deeds, and other components pertaining to the chosen problem. Public policy is mostly shaped by education, advocacy organizations, lobbyists, and interested groups. Public forums are used to make public policy, which makes the process complex and dynamic. There are many different sorts of public policy, including those with an economic, cultural, or political bent.

Purpose of Public Policy

Name of Purposes	Process and Actions
Goal-Oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main goal of public policies is to help a government achieve specific goals. Furthermore, the goals of these programs are to improve the lives of a nation's residents.
Result of Government Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of the government's collective actions on the populace or its citizens are known as public policy.
Various Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions made by the government, such as laws, notices, ordinances, judicial rulings, executive orders, judgements, etc., are presented in a variety of ways.
The concern of the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public policy is used to try to address the issues that society is now facing.

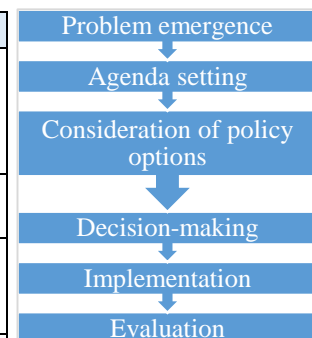


Fig. 1: Policy Process

(Source: Jordan and Adelle, 2012)

*Corresponding Author Email: shahidphd92@gmail.com

¹ Dept. of English, Trust University, Barishal, Bangladesh;

² Dept. of English, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh;

³ Dept. of English, International Standard University, Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Patterns of Successful Public Policy

At the start of the policy creation process, the well-defined and widely accepted problem is sought to be addressed through successful public policy.
Successful public policies take implementation realism into account.
Making decisions and planning for implementation are crucial components of effective public policy.
Smart policy advocates meticulously construct their arguments for policy change, preparing to tailor their practical ideas to the current problem. (Luetjens et al., 2019)
Almost all of the initiatives we looked at had a wide enough appeal to endure changes of administration from the party that initially supported them. (Luetjens et al., 2019)
Every major policy endeavor faces implementation problems, but if policymakers continue, learn from their mistakes, and adapt their strategies as necessary, they can help policies become significant successes in the long run. (Luetjens et al., 2019)

Policy Transfer

Policy transfer, according to Dolowitz and Marsh (2000), is the application of knowledge from one political setting's (past or present) policies, administrative arrangements, institutions, and ideas to the creation of new policies, administrative arrangements, institutions, and ideas in another political setting. The countries from which policies are drawn are described as "lenders," and the nations that adopt the transferred policies are frequently referred to as "borrowers," they have said.

Policy Transfer Process/Policy Making Stage

The process of policy transfer includes a number of aspects. Marsh (2009) has mentioned the following aspects of policy transfer (Fig. 2).

Stakeholders of Policy Transfer Process

There are several agents involved in the policy transfer process. Dolowitz and Marsh (2000) identified nine major groups of participants in the policy transfer process. The nine participants in the policy transfer process are in their eyes Fig. 3).

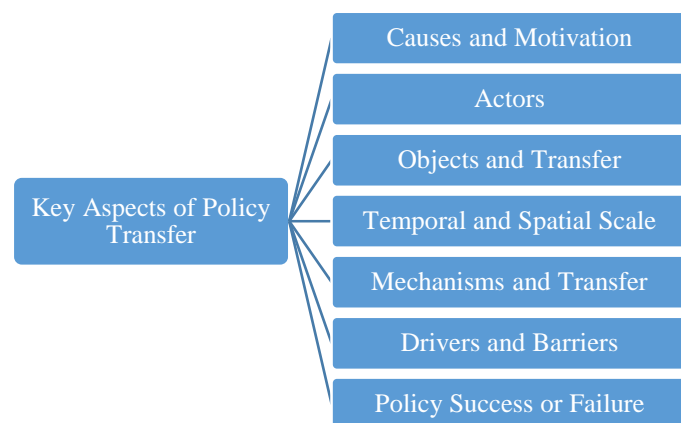


Fig. 2: Policy Transfer Process

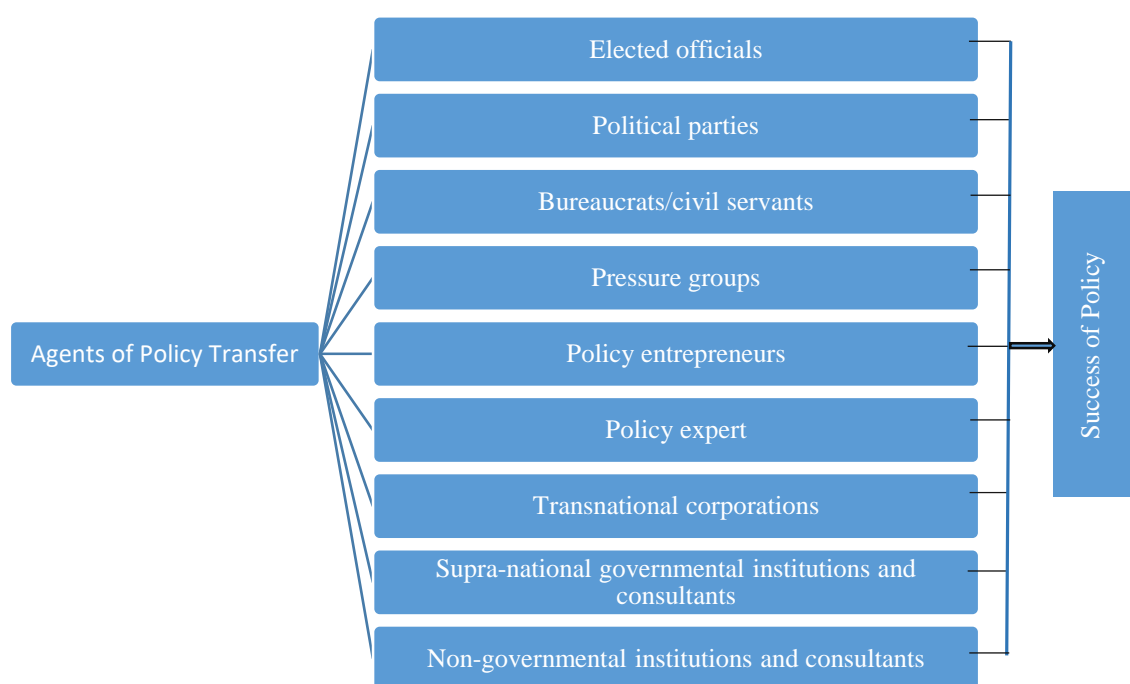


Fig. 3: Stakeholders of Policy Transfer Process

According to Evans (2009), the diffusion of policies and policy instruments around the world is significantly aided by entities like the World Bank. In this context, Dolowitz and Marsh (1996) list eight main sorts of components.

Elements of Policy Transfer

The process of transferring policies has grown complex for a number of distinct reasons. It cannot be completed in a simple manner. The difficulty of policy transfer has been the subject of numerous discussions. There are some factors that are helpful for successfully implementing policies, but there are other factors that are not helpful for implementing policies and instead impede the process of transferring policies. Dolowitz and Marsh (1996) recommend using seven components for successful policy transfer. They propose the following seven components for policy transfer:

- i) Policy goals
- ii) Policy structures and content
- iii) Policy instruments/Policy techniques for administration
- iv) Policy ideology
- v) Policy attitudes
- vi) Policy concepts
- vii) Policy negative lessons

When and how much can a program that is successful in one place be applied to another; Rose (1991) questioned. According to McConnell (2010), a policy is deemed effective when it does what its backers intended and engages in no criticism of any fundamental support is almost universal. McConnell asserts that there are three criteria for determining the success or failure of a policy. Program and policy dimensions are processed along with the elements. But the key query is, "What constitutes a successful policy?" All successful policies, it is thought, contain a transfer component. As a result, this study uses four dimensions to evaluate its level of success (Fig. 4).

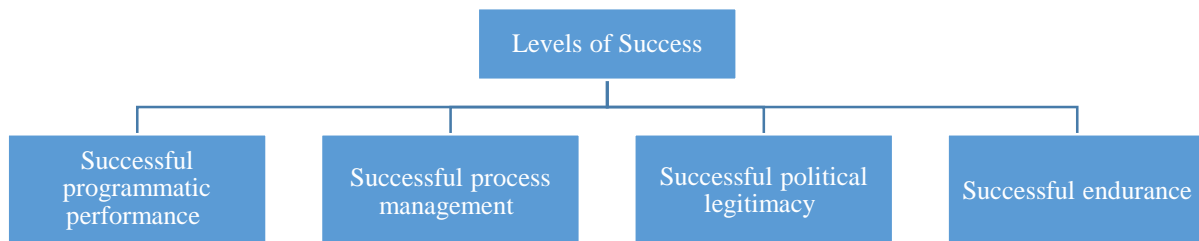


Fig. 4: Elements of Policy Transfer

Objective of this Study

The objective of this study was to examine the connection between transfer factors and the effectiveness of policy. This goal involved offering illustrative case studies that had successfully incorporated transfer aspects and produced favorable results.

Methodology

The research was carried out between October 2022 and February 2023. The relationship between transfer factors and the effectiveness of policies was investigated in this study using an analytical methodology. To acquire pertinent information and data, the research strategy involved a review on case studies and empirical analysis. To illustrate policies that successfully incorporated transfer aspects, illustrative case studies were chosen. The case studies gave thorough explanations of the transfer mechanisms used and their influence on various policy outcomes. The implementation of policies, transfer issues, and associated problems were all thoroughly examined in existing case studies. To determine the effectiveness of transfer mechanisms and to give examples of policies with successful transfer features, data was gathered from government papers and case studies. To guarantee a thorough grasp of transfer issues, the study chose a wide range of policies from various industries and contexts. Policies that had beneficial results and showed successful integration of transfer features were included in the sample. On qualitative data, including case studies, thematic analysis was done to find patterns and glean important insights.

Results and Discussion

This essay has used case studies as illustrations of effective policies that incorporate components of policy transfer. These case studies evaluate exceptional public policy achievements that have faced various obstacles and challenges in Thailand, Uganda, and Peru. These case studies included each and every aspect of policy transfer and handiwork.

Thailand

A case study from Thailand served as the initial illustration. The "Adder Programme" was put into place in Thailand in 2007 to guarantee the renewable energy products for regular standard tariff. The program was moved by a fixed Fit in 2013. The goal of study was to lay emphasis on the issue of whether or not there had been a transfer of policies. When it occurred, the next inquiry was, "Who were the key players who affected this renewable policy in Thailand? What kind of settings and arrangements did they operate in? Twelve stakeholders that participated in semi-structured interviews in 2017 to gather data on the problem in Thailand were chosen as respondents for this case study (Source: Minister of Energy, Thailand, 2017).

Uganda

A case study from Uganda served as the second illustration. It is clear from this case study that a case study on the transfer process that took place in Uganda for developing and implementing a FiT project for investment in on-grid RE was undertaken there. The World Bank (2018) reported that given Uganda's extremely low rates of rural electrification (10% in 2014), this policy change was very important planning. In order to gather information for this study, 14 stakeholders were chosen as the respondents from various industries, including the energy regulatory body, bilateral development banks, multinational consultancies, international research organizations, etc. (Source: The World Bank, 2018).

Peru

The third example was a case study on the development of RE auctions in a Latin American nation as a support mechanism for RE. Peru and the United States of America established a trade promotion agreement in 2006. This trade promotion agreement required the implementation of strict environmental rules, according to the USTR (2018) assessment. To gather data on this subject, 25 respondents were each individually questioned using a semi-structured questionnaire. Additionally, a group interview with 13 experts took place. (Source: USTR, 2018).

Table 1. Causes and Motivations for Policy Transfer Process in Three Countries

Causes and Motivations	Name of the Countries		
	Peru	Thailand	Uganda
Legitimation	K	K	✓
Electoral Context		✓	
Uncertainties	✓	K	K
Externalities		✓	
Technological Change			✓
Economic Pressure	K		
Competition			✓
Internal consensus/trends	K	✓	
Others			Collaborative

(Source: Böbner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

*The letter K references key casual factors in the policy transfer process

Table 2. Actors Involved in the Policy Transfer Process in Three Countries

Name of the Actors	Name of the Countries		
	Peru	Thailand	Uganda
Elected Officials		K	K
Political Parties	✓	✓	
Bureaucrats/Civil Servants	K	✓	K
Pressure Group	✓	✓	✓
Policy Entrepreneurs/Experts	✓	K	✓
Transitional Corporates	✓		
Supra-national Organization			✓
Think tanks		✓	
Consultants	✓	✓	✓
Others	K		

(Source: Böbner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

*The letter K references to key actors in the policy transfer process

Table 3. Objects of the Policy Transfer Process in Three Countries

Name of the Objectives	Name of the Countries		
	Peru	Thailand	Uganda
Policy Goals	✓	✓	✓
Policy Contents	✓	✓	✓
Policy Instruments	✓	✓	✓
Policy Programs			✓
Institutions			
Ideologies			
Ideas and Attitudes		✓	
Negative Lessons	✓	✓	✓

(Source: Böbner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

Table 4. Spatial scale of the lesson drawing of the policy Transfer

From To	Germany	Spain	EU	South Africa	UK	US	China
Peru	✓	✓					
Thailand	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Uganda	✓		✓	✓		✓	

(Source: Bößner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

Table 5. Evolution of Policy Transfer Mechanisms

Countries	Policy Transfer Process		
Peru	2006→2007 Inspiration	2007→2008 Inspiration	2008→2009 Emulation
Thailand	2002→2007 Copying and emulation	2009→2013 Emulation	2013→2017 Hybridization
Uganda	2005→2007 Inspiration	2007→2010 Inspiration and Emulation	2012→2014 Emulation and Hybridization

(Source: Bößner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

Table 6. Main Drivers and Barriers

Name of the Drivers and Barriers	Countries		
	Peru	Thailand	Uganda
Complexity of the Policy	B*		B
Constrains Set by the Past Policies	B/D*	B	
Structural and Institutional Features	B	B	D
Political, Bureaucratic and Economic Resources	D/B	D/B	B/D
Ideological and Cultural Features	B	D	

(Source: Bößner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

*D=Drivers, B-Barriers

Table 7. Policy-making Stage of the Transfer Process

Name of the Stages	Countries		
	Peru	Thailand	Uganda
Problem definition and agenda setting	✓	✓	✓
Policy formulation	✓	✓	✓
Decision making and policy implementation	✓	✓	✓
Policy evaluation		✓	✓

(Source: Bößner et al., 2020; Dolowitz and Marsh, 2000)

Discussion on Policy Transfer

The study's findings provide important light on the relationship between transfer factors and the efficiency of policy implementation. The paper emphasizes the significance of including transfer characteristics into policy design and implementation to obtain beneficial outcomes by looking at illustrative case studies. The importance of effective information transfer in policy implementation is one of the study's primary findings. The case studies showed that policies had a better chance of success when information was properly disseminated across various stages, stakeholders, and contexts. This study advances our knowledge of the relationship between transfer factors and the success of policy. The results highlight the significance of include transfer considerations in policy design and implementation procedures to increase the likelihood of obtaining intended results. This paper offers useful case examples that illustrate how to incorporate transfer characteristics into policies in order to increase their efficacy for practitioners and policymakers. The specific processes and tactics for maximizing transfer factors in various policy scenarios may be further investigated in future research.

Conclusion

This essay focuses on the transfer strategies and components that work. It has made an effort to create conversation on the subject of how transfer aspects are a part of any effective policy using an illustration. Successful policy and transfer components are defined. Then, a review of case studies was given as an illustration of the previously raised problem that all effective policies incorporate elements of transfer. And the discussion shows that transfer aspects are a crucial part of every effective policy. This presents a logical theory of policy transfer and analyzes case studies of policy transfer covering many policy domains in the context of that theory.

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