

# T02P37 / The State Modernization Public Policies in the Globalization Era: The Cases of Latin America and the Mediterranean Countries

**Topic :** T02 / Comparative Public Policy sponsored by Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis

**Chair :** Adela Romero-Tarín (University of Alicante (Spain) )

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## GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

This panel aims to contribute to the discussion on public policy analysis in comparative perspective, from the submission of studies that discuss sectorial public policies, and consider the relevance of the theories of policy analysis applied to other different realities of the United States and the Anglo- Saxon world. Since the 80's have been delineated different theories with explanatory intention that tried to overcome the notion of policy cycle (multiple streams, advocacy coalitions network, network theory, neo-institutionalism, argumentative analysis, comparative public policy, among others) to look for an explanatory scope.

In this panel, we are seeking works with a comparative approach, that propose theories and innovative ways to thinking the policy processes in several cases, taking into account the experiences of reform and policy change experienced in the last decade.

With the crises of the welfare state, we have the emergence of new reality of the state redefining both articulation and division of labor with society, as well as downsizing and its internal articulation. Therefore, we think a first phase linked to the so-called "first generation structural Reforms", until the mid-90s, When appear the called "second generation Reforms". From this moment, it was sought to redirect state action seeking not its shrinking, but improve the quality of attention to Citizens, democratic quality, and strengthening participation Mechanisms.

On the other hand, we note that in Latin America since the late 90's, the depletion of structural reform policies that will lead to different economic and social crisis. Since the new millennium, they will arrive several governments that literature calls "neo-populist", "neo-developmental", "progressive" which will posit a new relationship between state and society, through active social policies, increasing public spending, investment in public works, and neo-Keynesian economic policies.

In the European case, from the US financial crisis in 2008, we found that the following year the Old Continent entered on recession following the banking crisis. Therefore, Greece and then, Spain, Italy and Cyprus ceased to take loans on financial markets at reasonable interest rates. By requesting the intervention of the EU, were created, mechanisms to resolve next crisis and protect the economies. That is, large funds that the countries can draw in financial emergencies.

### Objectives

- To rethink the role of government in the current economy and in social policies.
- To describe the new rol of the welfare state in the globalization era
- To find the implementation of the policies of State modernization depending on the geographical point.
- To contrast the experiences in a comparative methodology.
- To analyze reform processes at the global level, and to find similarities and differences between them.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

This panel, through this method practiced in the social sciences regularly, proposes to contrast those public policies implemented in Latin America and Europe in various fields such as education, health, taxation, social policy, reform of public administration, among others. For this reason, researchers around the world are invited to submit proposals related to this line of work, developing a comparison between two or more cases of analysis. Comparison in public policies is an empirical confrontation procedure of concepts. This methodology provides and promotes the empirical controllability of political phenomena, being the basic control procedures: experimental, statistical, comparative and historical. According to Sartori (1984) when we talk about comparative method, it is understood that this is a problem that cannot be resolved by the statistical way, and requires a process of empirical confrontation of concepts.

May be submitted papers that cross sectoral policies in different systems; cross-national studies; subnational

studies; as well as diachronic comparisons. For the choice of works is weighted the originality, as well as empirical and theoretical relevance, and rigorous methods, seeking to cover the widest range of sectoral policies and geographical areas.