

GOVERNMENT AP

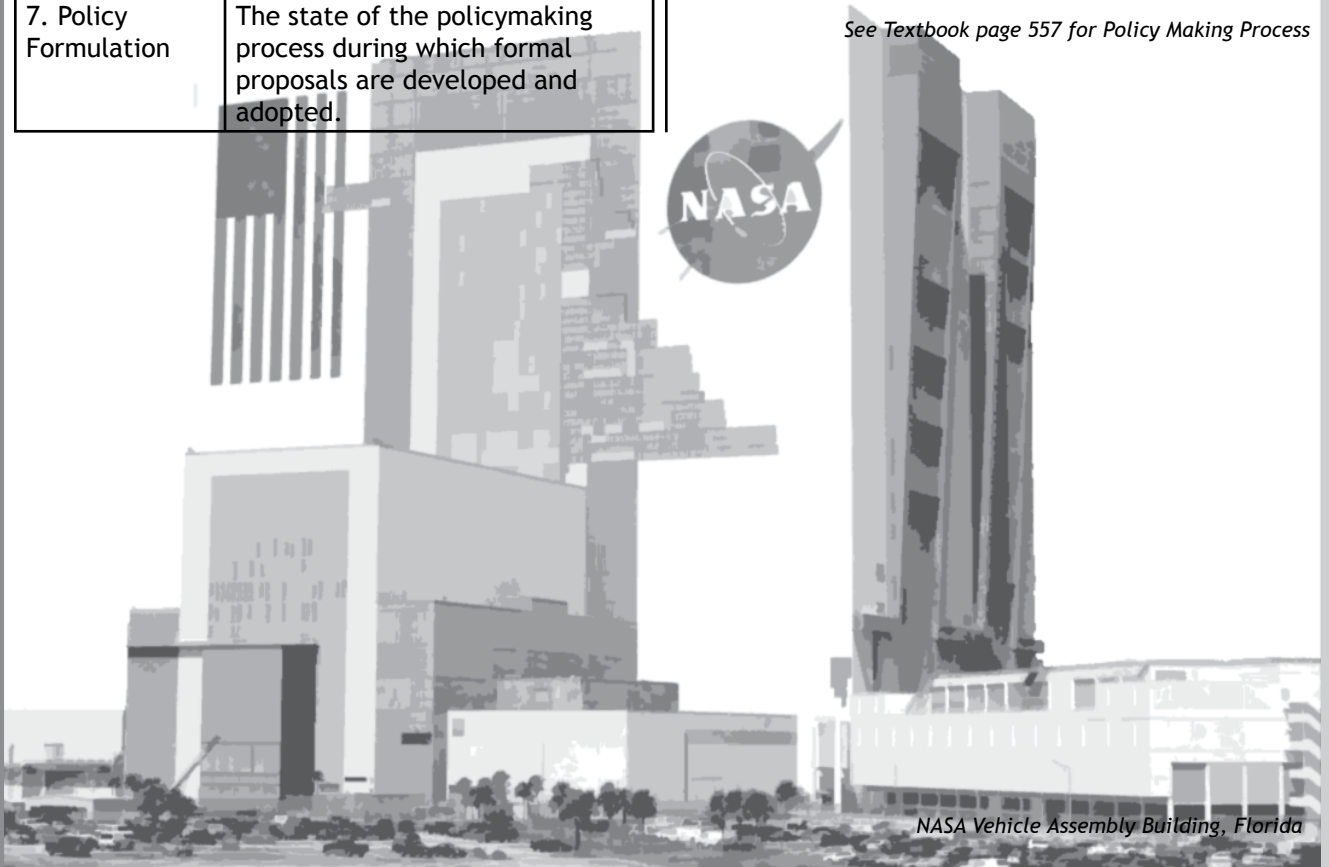
Chapter 17: Policymaking

MERIDIAN NOTES

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Public Policy | A general plan of action adopted by the government to solve a social problem, counter a threat, or pursue an objective. | 8. Implementa-tion | The process of putting specific policies into operation. |
| 2. Distributive Policies | Government policies designed to confer a benefit on a particular institution or group. | 9. Policy Evalu-ation | Analysis of a public policy so as to determine how well it is working. |
| 3. Redistribu-tional Policies | Policies that take government resources, such as tax funds, from one sector of society and transfer them to another. | 10. Feedback | Information received by policy-makers about the effectiveness of public policy. |
| 4. Regulation | Government intervention in the workings of a business market to promote some socially desired goal. | 11. Fragmenta-tion | In policymaking, the phenomenon of attacking a single problem in different and sometimes compet-ing ways. |
| 5. Agenda Setting | The stage of the policymaking process during which problems get defined as political issues. | 12. Issue Network | A shared knowledge group consisting of representatives of various interests involved in some particular aspect of public policy. |
| 6. Issue Definition | Our conception of the problem at hand. | 13. Nonprofits | Organizations that are not part of a government or business and cannot distribute profits to share-holders or to anyone else. |
| 7. Policy Formulation | The state of the policymaking process during which formal proposals are developed and adopted. | | |

See Textbook page 557 for Policy Making Process



NASA Vehicle Assembly Building, Florida

By John Ho, Jason Liu, Jeff Gu