Policy Dynamics in Contemporary Public Administration Studies:
A Conceptual Analysis

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Abstract. *This paper aims to provide an overview based on the literatures regarding the development of the study of policy dynamics research in the field of public administration. The study aims to answer the research question, „What is the theoretical and conceptual framework of „policy dynamics" in the contemporary discourse of current public administration?". The method used is a bibliometric analysis and semi-systematic literature review in the form of a literature review of international publications published between 1990 and 2020, sourced from the Google Scholar database. The sixty articles that are most relevant in terms of Article title, Abstract, and Keywords (journal articles: 55 papers and Conferences proceedings: 5 papers) are chosen for analysis. As a result, policy dynamics can be grouped into three categories: policy dynamics as historical institutionalism, policy dynamics as policy change, and policy dynamics as policy evolution. This study concludes that policy dynamics is the evolution of policy changes, where these changes have implications for the policies of a regime/government on institutions, actors, and systems within a certain period. This concept manifests in the five new clusters in the definition of policy dynamics, which include regime/government change, institutional change/transformation, changes in issue, direction and content of policy, actor's role and existence, and policy object inputs and outputs.*

Keywords: *public administration; policy dynamics; historical institutionalism; policy change; policy evolution*

Raktažodžiai: *viešasis administravimas; politikos dinamika; istorinis institucionalizmas; politikos keitimas; politikos raida*

Introduction

In a recent development, the understanding of policy dynamics is currently interpreted from the positivist conception of the public policy process as a policy cycle (Howlett & Ramesh, 2003). Policy dynamics comprise the understanding towards focusing on policy changes over time (Bardach, 2009). This notion aligns with the insight that dynamics studies emphasise the "evolutionary turn" (Flanagan et al., 2011). The term evolutionary turn covers a certain time span, in line with the concept of policy dynamics, also acknowledged as 'longitudinal studies' (Dudley & Richardson, 2005). This concept is thus relevant to previous studies that policy dynamics require a certain scope of time to navigate the changes, institutional historical aspects (Daugbjerg, 2012), policy design (Hogl et al., 2016), policy content and discourse from time to time (Hogan & Howlett, 2015).

Meanwhile, research on policy dynamics or in some literature is regarded as policy evolution studies (Bardach, 2009; Bergh & Kallis, 2009), established in various policy objects, including public participation in urban development (Zhang et al., 2020), international-local education policy (Stray & Wood, 2018), forest policy (Laudari et al., 2020), and the evolution of science and technology development and innovation in several countries, such as in Vietnam (Klingler-Vidra & Wade, 2020), Iran (Heshmati & Dibaji, 2019; Mahdi, 2015), Brazil (De Oliveira & Bonacelli, 2019), India (Chaurasia & Bhikajee, 2016), Ghana (Amankwah-Amoah, 2016), Central America (PadiPadilla-Perezaudin, 2014), United Arab Emirates (Ahmed & Abdalla Alfaki, 2013), and some Baltic countries (Karo, 2011). Most of these studies have revealed the evolution in terms of development and dynamics in the achievements of science and technology as well as innovation indicators, such as the number of patents, publication trends, citations, and spending on research and development. This study examines the discourse and conceptualisation of „policy dynamics" in the current literature on public administration studies.

Therefore, this study describes the discussion of "policy dynamics" in contemporary public administration using a literature review approach. This kind of research has been done before on different topics, such as digital innovation in small and medium enterprises (Olokundun et al., 2022), centrality in social networks (Freeman, 1978), slow tourism (Manthiou et al., 2022), transnational organised (Paarlberg, 2022), social practices (Reckwitz, 2002), city branding (Malamud et al., 2023), innovation system (Putera et al., 2020), public management (Hood, 1991), corporate social responsibility (Garriga & Melé, 2004), big data and policy (Putera & Pasciana, 2021), personal Innovativeness (Agarwal & Prasad, 1998), and many more. In this study, the formulation of the research questions that became the reference were:

RQ: What is the theoretical and conceptual framework of "policy dynamics" in the contemporary discourse of current public administration?

Data collection and methodology

To answer the questions in this study, a bibliometric study is employed with a semi-systematic literature review (Putera et al., 2020; Widianingsih et al., 2021), with the aim to provide an overview based on the literature regarding the development of the research of policy dynamics research in the study of public administration. Bibliometrics, since its inception, has been applied to identify specific research areas by analysing authorship, publication, and citation patterns (Donohue, 1972).

Bibliometric studies are also used to analyse productivity, collaboration patterns, fields of study, and the impact of citations from research in different areas (Putera et al., 2022a; Siddique et al., 2021). Bibliometrics are generally used to evaluate research and find trends in specific research topics (Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016). The visual form of bibliometric maps has been developed by experts, one of which is available for free, namely VOS viewer (Jan & Ludo, 2010; Putera et al., 2022b). The source of bibliometric data analysis relies not only on metadata from the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases. Google Scholar (beta version released in 2004) has developed and has also become a reference source for conducting bibliometric analysis (Hicks et al., 2015).

　　　The literature review used a database from Google Scholar and was accessed on March 5, 2022, with search strings via "policy dynamics" OR "historical institutionalism" OR "policy change" OR "policy evolution". Range of literature review of articles, published in reputable international publications in 1990-2020. In particular, articles emphasising the policy dynamics were reviewed and collected (60 relevant articles) by topic and keywords. To ensure consistency in the review execution, we constructed a detailed protocol (Table 1). The exclusion criteria used include (1) Papers published in other languages (other than English), (2) Articles without an explicit mention of a concept of policy dynamics, (3) Patents and citations, and (4) Books & Book chapters.

　　　In Phase 1, 14,800 articles were generated. In Phase 2, the 60 most relevant publications were selected in a search on the Google Scholar database for analysis. For this stage, Text data from search within the Article title, Abstract, and Keywords, is then classified based on three groups, namely historical institutionalism, policy change, and policy evolution (the results are in Table 2).

Table 1. **Literature Review Protocol for Policy Dynamics**

PARAMETERS	PARTICULARS
Search strings	„policy dynamics" OR „historical institutionalism" OR „policy change" OR „policy evolution"
Source of the literature	Google Scholar
Sort according to relevance	60 Papers
Publication type	Published full-text journal articles, and conference proceedings
Time window	1990 to 2020
Language	English
Inclusion criteria	Articles indicating or proposing a concept of policy dynamics
Exclusion criteria	✓ Papers published in other languages (other than English) ✓ Articles without an explicit mention of a concept of policy dynamics ✓ Patents and citations 　　Books & Book chapters

Source: Authors.

Results and discussion

　　　Discussions regarding Policy Dynamics in search results from the Google Scholar database form three clusters as follows.

Policy Dynamics as Historical Institutionalism

　　　Public policy is defined as a set of rules that facilitate certain actions affecting the allocation of economic and political resources for strategic goal attainment, or typically acknowledged as institutional theory (Pierson, 1993). In institutional theory, there is historical institutionalism, which was further implemented in the study of administrative reform to navigate the dynamics of public management reform (Ongaro, 2013; Zehavi, 2012). Previously, the historical institutionalism was utilized as a framework in studying policy dynamics (Mascio et al., 2020; Mclean & Gray, 2009) and in providing an explicit explanation of cause and effect (Mabee, 2011).

　　　Historical institutionalism is closely interlinked to the sequence of events that lead to major and significant changes, impacting institutional change (Kickert & Meer, 2011), by unfolding the policy developments as characterized through moments of innovative change over a period of time (Krasner, 1984). This notion is in line with the concept of changes and policy design (Hogl et al., 2016). Additionally, historical institutionalism highlights the institutional changes and feedback, closely related to the political commitment of the government in certain period (Lockwood et al., 2017). Institutional changes (Bell, 2017; Royles & Lewis, 2019) put emphasis on formal institutions, which convey formal organizations, rules and procedures, along with the relationship between

structures and agents (actors). The main policy changes arising from regime change and longitudinal processes as well as the movement of actors and organizations become an inevitable part of historical institutionalism (Capoccia, 2016; Roberts & Geels, 2019).

On the other hand, institutional changes that arise as a result of changes in regime policy on certain policy choices lead to conflict resolution, although in the end it creates stability in the structural pattern (Shih et al., 2012). However, the long-term dynamics as part of the mode of institutional change serve as the core of historical institutionalism (Hanrieder, 2014). Furthermore, other factors such as the aspect of the emergence of actors, the process of the birth of policies and institutions (Ryder & Hall, 2017), the institutional evolution and transformation (Dotterud, 2018; Kan, 2016), the relations (culture) between actors and organizations, the power and asymmetric relationships, both of which intersect with the time dimension (Lăşan, 2012), have become the concern of historical institutionalism.

Policy Dynamics as policy change

Policy dynamics are formed by the historical institutionalism along with the policy change forming other elements of policy dynamics (DeLeo, 2017). This study thus serves as an important topic in policy analysis research (Sadath & Krott, 2012) with a historical policy analysis approach (McCauley et al., 2018). Hence, the focus could provide the substantive or symbolic policy changes (Rahman et al., 2018; Voitleithner, 2002). Specifically, substantive change generates a definitive change in actions and actors, whereas symbolic change accommodates new ideas without shifting the actions.

Policy change emerges when a government initiates new approach, by suspending prior action and direction; hence, policies could be expanded, reduced or modified in various ways. Policy changes are notified from the two sides of purpose and power. The purpose side puts regards in changes of goals, problems that arise, solutions, and causal propositions. Meanwhile, in terms of power, the discussion would be dominated by political power, community participation as a policy impact, and public attention along with policy problems (Campbell, 1999).

Policy changes which emerge as a result of policy research could be mapped in analytical program models (Sadath & Krott, 2012), including identification of relevant problems, consistency between policy goals and objectives, as well as implementation and expected impact of the policy program. On the other hand, policy change focuses on identifying the direction, tempo, and mode of a particular policy by using context and time as its framework (Erbaugh & Nurrochmat, 2019).

Changes in policy are commonly notfied from changes in issues from the contents of the stipulated regulations (Baum, 1995); however, the existence and role of actors such as government officials (president and ministers) provides a unique position in the policy process, enabling certain power and potential to exercise policy change (Dudley & Richardsonf, 1996). There are three aspects, embedded in understanding policy change comprising: (1) time difference, referring to the period of determination of policies and issues that exist in that period, (2) space difference, referring to the level at which the policy is enacted, in government institutions or in representative institutions such as parliament, (3) important roles (a regulation), actively sponsored by interested parties, or when institution/team/group serving as a think-thank in the policy-making process.

Policy changes utilise the abundant amount of time periods in their research, such as in: changes in drug legalisation policy in Canada from 2000 to 2010 (Daw & Morgan, 2012), changes in port policy and governance in Belgium from 2006 to 2016 (Van De Voorde & Verhoeven, 2017), changes in California's vaccine exclusion policy from 2012 to 2016 (Buttenheim et al., 2018), changes in industrial policy in Japan with the time period of the 1960s (Kiyota & Okazaki, 2016), changes in food security policy in Zambia from 2000 to 2015 (Resnick et al., 2018), and changes in energy policy in Paraguay from 2004 to 2014 (Llamosas et al., 2018). Thus, this kind of research is also regarded as policy evolution studies (Bibri, 2018).

Policy Dynamics as Policy Evolution

Policy evolution is commonly implemented to navigate how policy dynamics take place from one time period to another. However, apart from the time dimension, a number of policy evolution studies also implement different theoretical frameworks, such as research on public participation in urban redevelopment (Zhang et al., 2020). The research uses the three dimensions in observing policy evolution, which is the 'policy content' dimension focusing on various policies implemented by the central government and local governments. Second, the 'actor feature' dimension focuses on citizens and their relationship to multi-level governments and other actors. Third, the dimension of 'institutional features' concerns the local institutions.

Another sample includes an evolution of forest policy in Nepal (Laudari et al., 2020). This research reveals the dynamics of forest policy in Nepal over four time periods, where each period is described in two indicators of discursive response and institutionalisation. The discursive response includes a form of an idea, argumentative turn, discursive sphere and interaction, discursive actor, level of generality idea, and causal elements of change.

Other relevant aspects, such as policy sector, policy document, evolutionary process, and policy implications, are typically seen in the evolution of biodiversity policy in Europe and globally (Santamaría & Méndez, 2012). Mapped biodiversity policy sectors include nature conservation, fisheries including poaching and illegal fishing, agriculture, water resources, land use, and climate change.

Policy evolution has been marked by the policy process, especially the elements that underlie the policy process (Ostrom, 2011), involving actors, context and events. This element was also employed in the 1978 to 2008 study of the evolution of MSME policy in New Zealand (Jurado & Battisti, 2019). The elements of the policy process are developed in order: (1) to involve actors from the government side, social actors and international actors, (2) to cover contexts such as the socio-economic context and institutional context, (3) to engage events, and 4) to consider outputs of the policy. Evolution is mapped into three time periods: the period for setting MSME policies (1978-1983), the economic reform period (1984-1988), and the „Entrepreneurial" economic period (1999-2008).

In addition, there exists a study on the evolution of science and technology development policies and innovations exercised in several countries, such as in Vietnam (Klingler-Vidra & Wade, 2020), implementing the three conceptual theories of (1) key policies in science and technology and innovation, (2) Mission-oriented policies by focusing on key S&T programs and plans and S&T missions, (3) invention-oriented policy, covering gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) (per cent), GERD targets, tax incentives for R&D expenditure by private firms, National Innovation System S&T expenditure, and policymaking bodies.

The evolution of science and technology policy and innovation in Iran (Heshmati & Dibaji, 2019) revealed that there are 4 main indicators in identifying policy dynamics, which include 1) the science and technology issues in each national planning document from each time period, 2) the growth of science and technology parks, and technology incubators, 3) the number of graduates in mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering, and 4) the growth of international scientific publications.

In the Ghana experience (Amankwah-Amoah, 2016), the periodisation of science and technology policy development is divided into three time periods, which include: the Nkrumah period 1957-1966, the Immediate post-Nkrumah era 1967-1979, and the New Dawn for national science and technology policy from 2000 to the present. There are four aspects that are highlighted in evolutionary research, which cover: the level of government intervention and dynamics, key features and events, features of government policy, and constraints. South Africa, however, presents a different experience (Marais & Pienaar, 2009), where the evolutionary time period started from the end of the apartheid government in 1994 to 2009. There are four aspects that are implemented to reveal the evolution of policies, including (1) national goals, (2) funding systems, (3) composition of human resources, and (4) control mechanisms.

Meanwhile, the evolution of science and technology and innovation policy in Russia (Gershman et al., 2018) was expressed by highlighting the government policies and the accompanying programs aimed at bridging the development of science and technology and innovation in Russia. „Events and policies in STI" and „Features of STI" were highlighted in the evolution of policies. The periodisation division started from the 18th century to the 2010s, which was during the Russian Empire from the 18th century to 1917, Soviet Russia from 1920 to the end of 1989, and the Modern Russia era from the 1990s to the 2010s.

The concept of regulatory change on policy evolution is expressed in research conducted in South Korea (J. Lee et al., 2008). The evolution process is notified from the framework of science and technology and innovation policies, with changes in the environment and the actual conditions of these policies. The periodisation of policy evolution in South Korea is divided into three stages, which include: (1) „The FirstGeneration Innovation Policy (latter part of 70's~90's)", (2) „The SecondGeneration Innovation Policy (90's~early part of 2000's)", and (3) „The Third Generation Innovation Policy (Early part of 2000's ~)". Each periodisation has different dynamics, where the first period of the innovation process is applied with a linear model with the regulatory focus is on basic research and science and technology activities. In the second period (early 1990s to 2000s), the innovation process was no longer seen as a „linear model". However, it has been an „interactive model" with an approach to innovation as a system where a national innovation system policy began to emerge. In the third period, emerging since the early 2000s through the creation of innovation a holistic model, the innovation process presents an interactive process between various policies related to innovation. In this third era, the policy focus is on governance and government capacity in the decision-making process, integration, coordination, and policy coherence by aligning innovation policy objectives on improving the quality of life, including economic growth and competitiveness, as well as the formation of long-term strategies.

The policy evolution approach also implements comparative studies between several countries, such as in North Africa (Radwan, 2018), which includes Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco. Aspects that are employed as references in examining the study are science and technology policies, policy-making bodies with national authorities (councils), dedicated ministries, main funding mechanisms, types of governance, and per cent of GERD/GDP. Comparative studies were also conducted between the United States and China (Liu et al., 2011) during the time period between 1950 and 2011. The aspects that are highlighted include the background of science and technology and innovation policies in the two countries, science and technology management systems and innovation, especially from the perspective of planning, public participation, decision making and funding. In addition, comparisons are also demonstrated in terms of input and output from science and technology and innovation, such as the portion of budget allocation between types of research (basic-applied) and the portion of funding for science and technology and innovation (central government, regional government, industry, universities, and non-profit organisation, and publication achievements by referring to the SCI-indexed Papers). Comparison patterns are also revealed in the evolution of science and technology and innovation policies in Asia (P. Lee & Su, 2015) by observing the case among China, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. The aspects compared comprise the institutional structure, focused policy challenges, and comparative advantages.

Policy Dynamics Discourse and Concepts

Based on the explanation of the three clusters from policy dynamics above can be illustrated in Table 2 below. The literature sources were obtained from journal articles (55) and conference proceedings (5).

Table 2. **Source of Literature Review for Policy Dynamics**

No	ARTICLE TITLE	ARTICLE TYPE	SOURCES	CITATIONS*	TERM OF POLICY DYNAMICS		
					HI	PC	PE
1	The administrative reform trajectory of the European Commission in comparative perspective: Historical new institutionalism in compound systems (Ongaro, 2013)	Journal	Public Policy and Administration	31	V	–	–
2	Evolution of the Korea's STI Policy Framework (J. Lee et al., 2008)	Conference proceedings	PICMET '08 – 2008 Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology	0	-	-	V
3	Exploring the Dynamics of Delegation Over Time: Insights from Italian Anti-Corruption Agencies (2003 – 2016) (Mascio et al., 2020)	Journal	Policy Studies Journal	28	V	–	–
4	Energy justice and policy change: An historical political analysis of the German nuclear phase-out (McCauley et al., 2018)	Journal	Applied Energy	23	V	–	–
5	The evolution of science, technology and innovation policies: A review of the Ghanaian experience (Amankwah-Amoah, 2016)	Journal	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	87	–	–	V
6	Measuring Policy Change in the Rehnquist Court (Baum, 1995)	Journal	American Politics Quarterly	20	–	V	–
7	Historical institutionalism and new dimensions of agency: Bankers, institutions and the 2008 financial crisis (Bell, 2017)	Journal	Political studies	34	V	–	–
8	Conditional admission, religious exemption type, and nonmedical vaccine exemptions in California before and after a state policy change (Buttenheim et al., 2018)	Journal	Vaccine	38	–	V	–
9	Administrative Reform as Policy Change and Policy Non-change (Campbell, 1999)	Journal	Social Science Japan Journal	18	–	V	–
10	When Do Institutions „Bite"? Historical Institutionalism and the Politics of Institutional Change (Capoccia, 2016)	Journal	Comparative Political Studies	175	V		–
11	Stitching the gaps in the Canadian public drug coverage patchwork? A review of provincial pharmacare policy changes from 2000 to 2010 (Daw & Morgan, 2012)	Journal	Health Policy	130	–	V	–
12	Institutionalization of research administration in Brazil: Some evidences (De Oliveira & Bonacelli, 2019)	Journal	Journal of technology management and innovation	3	–	–	V
13	Anticipatory policymaking in global venues: Policy change, adaptation, and the UNFCCC (DeLeo, 2017)	Journal	Futures	7	–	V	–
14	Historical institutionalist perspective on the shift from feed-in tariffs towards auctioning in German renewable energy policy	Journal	Energy Research and Social Science	87	V	–	–
15	Promiscuous and Celibate Ministerial Styles : Policy Change, Policy Networks and British Roads Policy (Dudley & Richardsonf, 1996)	Journal	Parliamentary affairs	29	–	V	–
16	Paradigm shift and business as usual through policy layering: Forest-related policy change in Indonesia (1999-2016)	Journal	Land use policy	29	–	V	–
17	Bridging S&T and innovation in Russia: A historical perspective (Gershman et al., 2018)	Journal	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	45	V	–	–
18	Gradual Change in International Organisations : Agency Theory and Historical Institutionalism (Hanrieder, 2014)	Journal	Politics	57	V	-	-
19	Science, Technology, and Innovation Status in Iran: Main Challenges (Heshmati & Dibaji, 2019)	Journal	Science, Technology and Society	10	-	-	V

No	ARTICLE TITLE	ARTICLE TYPE	SOURCES	CITATIONS*	TERM OF POLICY DYNAMICS		
					HI	PC	PE
20	Achieving policy integration across fragmented policy domains : Forests, agriculture, climate and energy (Hogl et al., 2016)	Journal	Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy	53	V	-	-
21	The evolution of SME policy: The case of New Zealand (Jurado & Battisti, 2019)	Journal	Regional Studies, Regional Science	7	-	-	V
22	The transformation of the village collective in 81odernizat China : A historical institutional analysis (Kan, 2016)	Journal	Journal of Rural Studies	48	V	-	-
23	Small, Slow, and Gradual Reform: What can Historical Institutionalism Teach us? (Kickert & Meer, 2011)	Journal	International Journal of Public Administration	49	V	-	-
24	Assessing the effects of Japanese industrial policy change during the 1960s (Kiyota & Okazaki, 2016)	Journal	Journal of the Japanese and International Economies	15	-	V	-
25	Science and Technology Policies and the Middle-Income Trap: Lessons from Vietnam (Klingler-Vidra & Wade, 2020)	Journal	Journal of Development Studies	17	-	-	V
26	Can Historical Institutionalism Explain the Reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy? (Lăşan, 2012)	Journal	Romanian Journal of European Affair	11	V	-	-
27	Land Use Policy A postmortem of forest policy dynamics of Nepal (Laudari et al., 2020)	Journal	Land use policy	23	-	V	-
28	Evolution of Science , Technology and Innovation Policy in Asia: Case of China, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan (P. Lee & Su, 2015)	Conference proceedings	Proceedings of PICMET '15: Management of the Technology Age Evolution	5	-	-	V
29	S&T policy evolution: A comparison between the United States and China (1950-present) (Liu et al., 2011)	Conference proceedings	Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy	7	-	-	V
30	Multiple streams, resistance and energy policy change in Paraguay (2004– 2014) (Llamosas et al., 2018)	Journal	Energy Research and Social Science	12	-	V	-
31	Historical institutionalism and the politics of sustainable energy transitions: A research agenda (Lockwood et al., 2017)	Journal	Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space	203	V	-	-
32	Historical Institutionalism and Foreign Policy Analysis : The Origins of the National Security Council Revisited (Mabee, 2011)	Journal	Foreign Policy Analysis	47	V	-	-
33	The Evolution of the South African Science , Technology and Innovation System 1994-2009 : An Exploration (Marais & Pienaar, 2009)	Conference proceedings	Atlanta Conference on Science and Innovation Policy	-	-	-	V
34	Exploring the Dynamics of Delegation Over Time: Insights from Italian Anti-Corruption Agencies (2003 – 2016) (Mascio et al., 2020)	Journal	Policy Studies Journal	28	-	V	-
35	Energy justice and policy change: An historical political analysis of the German nuclear phase-out (McCauley et al., 2018)	Journal	Applied Energy	23	-	V	-
36	Liberal intergovernmentalism, historical institutionalism, and British and German perceptions of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (Mclean & Gray, 2009)	Journal	Marine Policy	16	V	-	-
37	The administrative reform trajectory of the European Commission in comparative perspective : Historical new institutionalism in compound systems (Ongaro, 2013)	Journal	Public Policy and Administration	31	V	-	-
38	Background on the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework (Ostrom, 2011)	Journal	Policy studies journal	1814	V	-	-
39	When Effect Becomes Cause: Policy Feedback and Political Change (Pierson, 1993)	Journal	World politics	3007	-	V	-
40	Science and innovation policies in north African countries: Exploring challenges and opportunities (Radwan, 2018)	Journal	Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues	28	-	-	V

No	ARTICLE TITLE	ARTICLE TYPE	SOURCES	CITATIONS*	TERM OF POLICY DYNAMICS		
					HI	PC	PE
41	Policy changes resulting in power changes? Quantitative evidence from 25 years of forest policy development in Bangladesh (Rahman et al., 2018)	Journal	Land Use Policy	17	-	V	-
42	The Kaleidoscope Model of policy change: Applications to food security policy in Zambia (Resnick et al., 2018)	Journal	World Development	53	-	V	-
43	Conditions for politically accelerated transitions: Historical institutionalism, the multi level perspective, and two historical case studies in transport and agriculture (Roberts & Geels, 2019)	Journal	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	97	V	-	-
44	Language policy in multi-level systems: A historical institutionalist analysis (Royles & Lewis, 2019)	Journal	The British Journal of Politics and International Relations	10	V	-	-
45	Land Use Policy This land is your land, maybe: A historical institutionalist analysis for contextualizing split estate conflicts in U.S. unconventional oil and gas development	Journal	Land use policy	24	V	-	-
46	Identifying policy change – Analytical program analysis: An example of two decades of forest policy in Bangladesh (Sadath & Krott, 2012)	Journal	Forest Policy and Economics	45	-	V	-
47	Evolution in biodiversity policy – current gaps and future needs (Santamaría & Méndez, 2012)	Journal	Evolutionary applications	87	-	-	V
48	The historical institutionalism analysis of Taiwan's administrative reform (Shih et al., 2012)	Journal	International Review of Administrative Sciences	17	V	-	-
49	Port governance and policy changes in Belgium 2006–2016: A comprehensive assessment of process and impact (Van De Voorde & Verhoeven, 2017)	Journal	Research in Transportation Business and Management	21	-	V	-
50	The National Forest Programme in the light of Austria's law and political culture (Voitleithner, 2002)	Journal	Forest Policy and Economics	19	-	V	-
51	Ordinary ? Historical Punctuated Equilibrium, and Mental Health Care Privatization (Zehavi, 2012)	Journal	Administration and Society	16	V	-	-
52	Heterogeneity of public participation in urban redevelopment in Chinese cities: Beijing versus Guangzhou (Zhang et al., 2020)	Journal	Urban Studies	18	-	-	V
53	Ideas and policy change (Baumgartner, 2013)	Journal	Governance	254	-	V	-
54	Recurrent World Models Facilitate Policy Evolution (Ha & Schmidhuber, 2018)	Conference proceedings	Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems	570	-	-	V
55	Political 82odernization and policy arrangements: a framework for understanding environmental policy change (Arts et al., 2006)	Journal	Public organization review	424	-	V	-
56	Policy change and discourse in Europe: Conceptual and methodological issues (Schmidt & Radaelli, 2004)	Journal	West European Politics	952	-	V	-
57	The Dependent Variable Problem in the Study of Policy Change: Understanding Policy Change as a Methodological Problem (Howlett & Cashore, 2009)	Journal	Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis	573	-	V	-
58	Policy entrepreneurship and policy change (Mintrom & Norman, 2009)	Journal	Policy studies journal	1248	-	V	-
59	Policy Regimes and Policy Change (Wilson, 2000)	Journal	Journal of Public Policy	359	-	V	-
60	Culture, strategy and foreign policy change: Israel's road to Oslo (Barnett, 1999)	Journal	European Journal of International Relations	623	-	V	-

Note: HI = historical institutionalism, PC = policy change, PE = policy evolution
Source: Authors.

All these things are discussions that give students a good understanding of the concept of Policy Dynamics. Diagrammatically, the conceptual and theoretical mapping of Policy Dynamics can be seen in Figure 1.

Based on the conceptual and theoretical mapping (Figure 1), policy dynamics formed five new clusters; first, regime/government change (Bell, 2017; Hanrieder, 2014; Krasner, 1984; Lăşan, 2012; Royles & Lewis, 2019; Ryder & Hall, 2017; Shih et al., 2012); second, institutional change/transformation (Dotterud, 2018; Hogl et al., 2016; Kan, 2016; Kickert & Meer, 2011; Laudari et al., 2020; J. Lee et al., 2008; Lockwood et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2020); third, changes in issue, direction, and content of the policy (Amankwah-Amoah & Lu, 2019; Campbell, 1999; Erbaugh & Nurrochmat, 2019; Gershman et al., 2018; Heshmati & Dibaji, 2019; Hogl et al., 2016; Klingler-Vidra & Wade, 2020; Krasner, 1984; P. Lee & Su, 2015; Liu et al., 2011; Lockwood et al., 2017; Rahman et al., 2018; Sadath & Krott, 2012; Santamaría & Méndez, 2012; Zhang et al., 2020); fourth, actor's role and existence (Amankwah-Amoah & Lu, 2019; Bell, 2017; Dudley & Richardson, 2005; Lăşan, 2012; Laudari et al., 2020; Lockwood et al., 2017; Radwan, 2018; Royles & Lewis, 2019; Ryder & Hall, 2017; Zhang et al., 2020); fifth, policy object inputs and outputs (Heshmati & Dibaji, 2019; Laudari et al., 2020; J. Lee et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2011; Radwan, 2018; Sadath & Krott, 2012; Santamaría & Méndez, 2012).
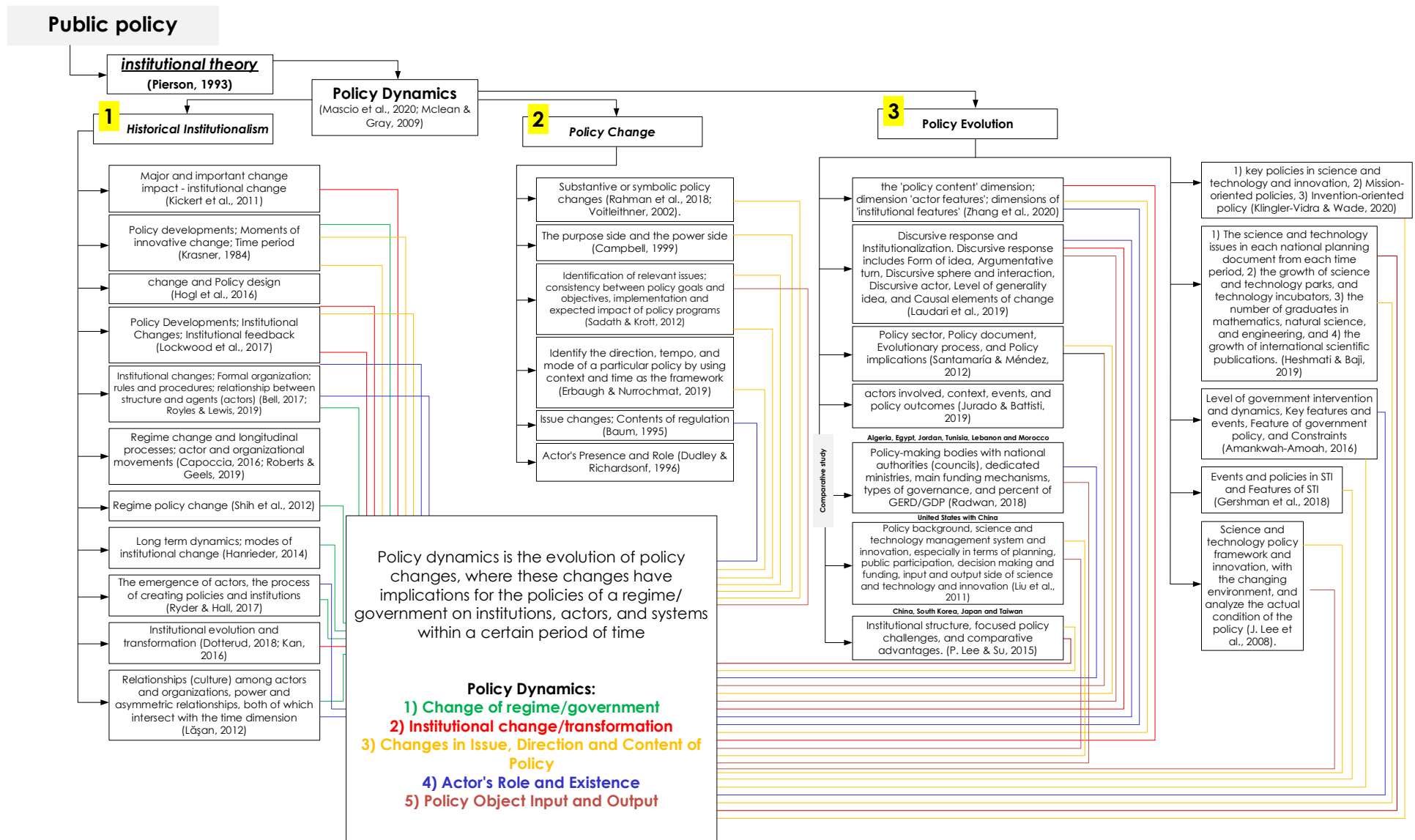
Public policy

institutional theory
(Pierson, 1993)

Policy Dynamics
(Mascio et al., 2020; Mclean & Gray, 2009)

1 *Historical Institutionalism*

2 *Policy Change*

3 **Policy Evolution**

Major and important change impact - institutional change (Kickert et al., 2011)

Policy developments; Moments of innovative change; Time period (Krasner, 1984)

change and Policy design (Hogl et al., 2016)

Policy Developments; Institutional Changes; Institutional feedback (Lockwood et al., 2017)

Institutional changes; Formal organization; rules and procedures; relationship between structure and agents (actors) (Bell, 2017; Royles & Lewis, 2019)

Regime change and longitudinal processes; actor and organizational movements (Capoccia, 2016; Roberts & Geels, 2019)

Regime policy change (Shih et al., 2012)

Long term dynamics; modes of institutional change (Hanrieder, 2014)

The emergence of actors, the process of creating policies and institutions (Ryder & Hall, 2017)

Institutional evolution and transformation (Dotterud, 2018; Kan, 2016)

Relationships (culture) among actors and organizations, power and asymmetric relationships, both of which intersect with the time dimension (Lăşan, 2012)

Substantive or symbolic policy changes (Rahman et al., 2018; Voitleithner, 2002).

The purpose side and the power side (Campbell, 1999)

Identification of relevant issues; consistency between policy goals and objectives, implementation and expected impact of policy programs (Sadath & Krott, 2012)

Identify the direction, tempo, and mode of a particular policy by using context and time as the framework (Erbaugh & Nurrochmat, 2019)

Issue changes; Contents of regulation (Baum, 1995)

Actor's Presence and Role (Dudley & Richardsonf, 1996)

the 'policy content' dimension; dimension 'actor features'; dimensions of 'institutional features' (Zhang et al., 2020)

Discursive response and Institutionalization. Discursive response includes Form of idea, Argumentative turn, Discursive sphere and interaction, Discursive actor, Level of generality idea, and Causal elements of change (Laudari et al., 2019)

Policy sector, Policy document, Evolutionary process, and Policy implications (Santamaría & Méndez, 2012)

actors involved, context, events, and policy outcomes (Jurado & Battisti, 2019)

Comparative study

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco
Policy-making bodies with national authorities (councils), dedicated ministries, main funding mechanisms, types of governance, and percent of GERD/GDP (Radwan, 2018)

United States with China
Policy background, science and technology management system and innovation, especially in terms of planning, public participation, decision making and funding, input and output side of science and technology and innovation (Liu et al., 2011)

China, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan
Institutional structure, focused policy challenges, and comparative advantages. (P. Lee & Su, 2015)

1) key policies in science and technology and innovation, 2) Mission-oriented policies, 3) Invention-oriented policy (Klingler-Vidra & Wade, 2020)

1) The science and technology issues in each national planning document from each time period, 2) the growth of science and technology parks, and technology incubators, 3) the number of graduates in mathematics, natural science, and engineering, and 4) the growth of international scientific publications. (Heshmati & Baji, 2019)

Level of government intervention and dynamics, Key features and events, Feature of government policy, and Constraints (Amankwah-Amoah, 2016)

Events and policies in STI and Features of STI (Gershman et al., 2018)

Science and technology policy framework and innovation, with the changing environment, and analyze the actual condition of the policy (J. Lee et al., 2008).

Policy dynamics is the evolution of policy changes, where these changes have implications for the policies of a regime/ government on institutions, actors, and systems within a certain period of time

Policy Dynamics:
1) Change of regime/government
2) Institutional change/transformation
3) Changes in Issue, Direction and Content of Policy
4) Actor's Role and Existence
5) Policy Object Input and Output

*Figure 1. **Conceptual and Theory Mapping of Policy Dynamics***
Source: Authors.

Conclusion

Based on the results of an analysis of sixty selected articles during 1990-2020, consisting of journal articles (55) and conference proceedings (5), it can be concluded that the policy dynamics in this study cover the evolution of policy changes, where these changes have implications for the policies of a regime/government on institutions, actors, and systems within a certain period of time. This concept emerged from the results of a literature review from the Google Scholar database, and resulted in three clusters of policy dynamics, namely (1) policy dynamics as historical institutionalism, (2) policy dynamics as policy change, and policy dynamics as policy evolution.

Based on this definition, there are five concepts to give for the theoretical impact of this research on the theory of policy dynamics, which cover the following: (1) Regime/government change, (2) Institutional change/transformation, (3) Changes in issue, direction and content of policy, (4) Actor's role and existence, and (5) Policy object inputs and outputs.

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Reference

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Politikos dinamika šiuolaikinėse viešojo administravimo studijose: konceptualioji analizė

Anotacija

Šio straipsnio tikslas - remiantis literatūros šaltiniais apžvelgti politikos dinamikos tyrimų raidą viešojo administravimo srityje. Tyrimu siekiama atsakyti į tyrimo klausimą: „Koks yra teorinis ir konceptualus „politikos dinamikos" pagrindas šiuolaikiniame dabartinio viešojo administravimo diskurse?". Taikomas metodas - bibliometrinė analizė ir pusiau sisteminė literatūros apžvalga, atliekant 1990-2020 m. paskelbtų tarptautinių publikacijų, gautų iš „Google Scholar" duomenų bazės, literatūros apžvalgą. Analizei atrinkta šešiasdešimt straipsnių, kurie yra aktualiausi pagal straipsnio pavadinimą, santrauką ir raktinius žodžius (žurnalų straipsniai: 55 straipsniai ir konferencijų pranešimai: 5 straipsniai). Todėl politikos dinamiką galima suskirstyti į tris kategorijas: politikos dinamika kaip istorinis institucionalizmas, politikos dinamika kaip politikos kaita ir politikos dinamika kaip politikos evoliucija. Šiame tyrime daroma išvada, kad politikos dinamika - tai politikos pokyčių evoliucija, kai šie pokyčiai turi įtakos režimo (vyriausybės) politikai institucijų, veikėjų ir sistemų atžvilgiu tam tikru laikotarpiu. Ši koncepcija pasireiškia penkiomis naujomis politikos dinamikos apibrėžimo grupėmis, kurios apima režimo / vyriausybės pokyčius, institucinius pokyčius / transformaciją, politikos problematikos, krypties ir turinio pokyčius, veikėjų vaidmenį ir egzistavimą bei politikos objektų įvestis ir išvestis.

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