# Article information:

Policies that Succeed and Programs that Fail: Ambiguity, Conflict, and Crisis in Greek Higher Education - Zahariadis - 2016 - Policy Studies Journal - Wiley Online Library  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/psj.12129>

# Article summary:

1. The article examines the implementation of Greek higher education reform in 2011 and highlights the role of policy entrepreneurial strategies within the Multiple Streams Approach (MSA).

2. The study argues that successful entrepreneurial strategies of issue-linkage and framing, side payments, and institutional rule manipulation are more likely to lead to implementation failure under conditions of crisis, centralized monopoly, and inconsistent political communication.

3. The findings clarify MSA by specifying the conditions that increase the coupling strategies’ chances of success or failure and illuminate the role ambiguity and conflict play in policy reform and implementation.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Policies that Succeed and Programs that Fail: Ambiguity, Conflict, and Crisis in Greek Higher Education" by Nikolaos Zahariadis examines the implementation of higher education reform in Greece in 2011. The author uses the Multiple Streams Approach (MSA) to analyze why some policies fail to be implemented despite being adopted by a wide margin.

The article highlights the role of policy entrepreneurial strategies such as issue-linkage and framing, side payments, and institutional rule manipulation in implementation failure. The author argues that these strategies are more likely to lead to implementation failure under conditions of crisis, centralized monopoly, and inconsistent political communication.

While the article provides valuable insights into the factors that contribute to policy implementation failure, it has several potential biases. Firstly, the author focuses solely on the role of policy entrepreneurial strategies in implementation failure and does not consider other factors such as lack of resources or political will.

Secondly, the article is based on a case study of higher education reform in Greece and may not be applicable to other contexts. The author does not provide evidence for how generalizable their findings are beyond this specific case.

Thirdly, the article presents a one-sided view of policy implementation failure without exploring counterarguments or alternative perspectives. This limits its usefulness as a comprehensive analysis of policy implementation failure.

Overall, while "Policies that Succeed and Programs that Fail: Ambiguity, Conflict, and Crisis in Greek Higher Education" provides valuable insights into policy implementation failure, it has several potential biases and limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors contributing to policy implementation failure beyond policy entrepreneurial strategies
* Political will and policy implementation success
* Resource allocation and policy implementation success
* Comparative analysis of policy implementation failure in different contexts
* Critiques of the Multiple Streams Approach in policy analysis
* Alternative perspectives on policy implementation failure

# Report location:

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