1. How do problems capture the attention of policy actors inside and outside government?

Factors like timing (proximity to election), preferences of policy makers, the level of economic development of society have a significant effect on the phase of agenda setting. Yet it is hard to predict what will be the priority of the government at any time and even a comprehensive analysis provides us with partial explanations. The demand, which is either be derived from international and domestic actors or by the government itself, is one of the main factors that catches policy actors' attention. Kingdon explains how ‘policy windows’ open and close based on the dynamic interaction of political institutions, policy actors and the articulation of ideas. Acts like raising voices on social media may eventually drive thousands of people, generate momentum, and media attention, which will also get noticed by the policy actors.

1. Describe the “Darwinian” process of natural selection from policies within the primeval soup. Use one paragraph.

Charles Darwin set out his theory of evolution by natural selection as an explanation for adaptation and speciation. He defined natural selection as the "principle by which each slight variation of a trait, if useful, is preserved". Significant stretches of incubation occur before proposition emerges out of this policy stream. Ideas are floated, converted into proposals, talked about in different discussions, overhauled and sharpened, and glided once more. Step by step, a few ideas that do not meet certain standards for endurance fade away, and others flourish. This is by all accounts like a Darwinian, gradualist developmental cycle. One goodness of envisioning the cycle of proposal development this way is that we stay away from a boundless relapse. We center around a more profitable hypothetical distraction: not on where ideas originate from, yet what makes them get on in certain communities at certain times. This is basically what the "Darwinian" process of natural selection from policies within the primeval soup means.

1. Explain the role of context in policy communication. Use one paragraph.

While explaining a policy to a lay man, word usage is very important. Maybe someone isn't familiar with the meaning of a technical term that is used in the explanation, which can make them go against the proposed suggestion, or they might end up not understanding anything. Wordy documents or policies are also very time consuming and in these days, where people are always buys in their own schedules, it is hard for them to pay complete attention and to put in effort to understand the motive, when the policies are long, which is where a good and strong context in policy comes in play. Straightforward public policy communication is valuable in society. The nation is growing so fast that our social environment requires every message to be delivered clearly and quickly. In other words, clarity or context plays a crucial role in effective public policy communication. If the context is not clear, no matter how helpful the policy might be, people will not get around it. Context also goes hand in hand with conciseness of a policy, as long and repetitive explanations may take the value out of it. Context is also very important because that is all the policy has. The policies are, at the end of the day, made to help people and for the betterment of the country. Hence, it is very important that the context of the policy is clear, easy to understand, concise and meaningful.

1. List and explain the conditions necessary for the Supreme Court to act as an agent of social change according to the Hollow Hope. Use at least one paragraph.

The Dynamic court theory argues that Supreme Courts are capable enough to make a social change. At the most fundamental level, if the courts are free from electoral constraints and institutional arrangements that stymie change, then it becomes easier to navigate a change for it. Supreme Courts have the ability to act strongly where other institutions or courts are unable to proceed. For instance, supportive elected and appointed officials and circumstances that are fearful of political repercussions help the court. There are basically three constraints that stop Supreme Court to work effectively.

1) The limited nature of constitutional rights

2) The lack of judicial independence

3) The judiciary's lack of powers of implementation

However, when certain conditions are met, courts can work effectively. These conditions are:

Condition 1: Positive inceptives are offered to induce compliance

If incentives that are other than money is understood by parties and people then it can help government. This type of inducements can only work if parties have at least some willingness to go along.

Condition 2: Costs are imposed to induce compliance

If the refusal to implement court decisions has high costs, implementation will be more likely. Also, if the failure to implement decisions result in legislative or administrative action  that imposes costs, then court decisions have better chance of being implemented.

Condition 3: Court decisions allow for market implementations

Another condition that can help supreme courts can produce social reform is when decisions can effectively be implemented through the market. Meaning, if existing institutions do not have to change for change to occur, such change is more likely.

Condition 4: Administrators and officials crucial for implementation are willing to act and see court orders as a tool for leveraging additional resources or for hiding behind

Another condition that can help supreme courts can produce social reform is when officials and administrators use court orders as a tool for leveraging additional resources, or as an excuse or cover for acting, which is what condition four is.

These condition do not occur quite often or very easily, but there are ways to make these condition occur, which are:

1) overcoming the first constraint, there is ample legal precedent for change

2) overcoming the second constraint, there is support for change from substantial numbers in Congress and from the executive

3) overcoming the third constraint, there is either support from some citizens or low level of oppositions from all citizens

1. Explain one of the “streams” discussed this semester. Use one paragraph.

Out of the three streams, this answer discusses the Political Stream. The political stream is composed of such things as public mood, pressure group campaigns, election results, partisan or ideological distributions in Congress. and changes of administration. Quite apart from what happens in the community of specialists, and quite apart from bringing problems to the attention of people in and around government, such events as a new majority in Congress or a new administration occur. These developments in the political stream have a powerful effect on agendas, as new agenda items become prominent and others are shelved until a more propitious time. Independently of the problems and policy streams, the political stream flows along according to its own dynamics and its own rules. The political stream is an important promoter or inhibiter of high agenda status. All of the important actors in the system, not just the politicians, judge whether the balance of forces in the political stream favors action. They also judge whether the general public would at least tolerate the directions pursued at the elite level. Without that tolerance, the potential for retribution at the polls is likely to torpedo the idea in Congress.