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STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT: right to information? How can one

Elements of an Effective Transparency Regime

An effective transparency regime could have various elements. Chronologically, it is often preceded by the mobilisation of support within and outside the government, and in the media, legislature, and judiciary. This is important not only to ensure that a law facilitating the exercise of the right to information is passed, but also to influence the nature of legislation and to ensure that the law, once passed, is used.

Concurrently, it might be desirable to mobilise expert groups who can engage with the government and influence the drafting of the proposed legislation, and who can help mandate it among different stakeholders. Lobbying groups could be useful to pressurise governments to quickly pass the law, in the form suggested, and to then fight for the implementation of the law.

Perhaps the most critical element of an effective transparency regime is the existence of a reasonable right to information law with provisions for an independent appellate mechanism, for stringent penalties, and with strong *suo moto* provisions. Equally important is the appointment of fair and independent functionaries, especially to the independent appellate authority.

The next step might very well be to raise awareness among the public, especially on how the law can positively affect their lives. Often there is the additional need to dispel cynicism (and fear of adverse consequences) from the minds of the people.

Equally important could be the orienting and sensitization of the information providers, especially within the government. There usually is a need to develop institutional andFinally, IPs could b

Cultural and Structural Factors Affecting a Transparency Regime

Transparency regimes appear to do best where people feel a sense of empowerment, especially in terms of holding their government answerable and, where necessary, of



Group Two

Structural and Cultural Context: creating an environment for transparency

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Chapter Six

Managing the Law

The Challenges of Implementation

Laura Neuman and Richard Calland

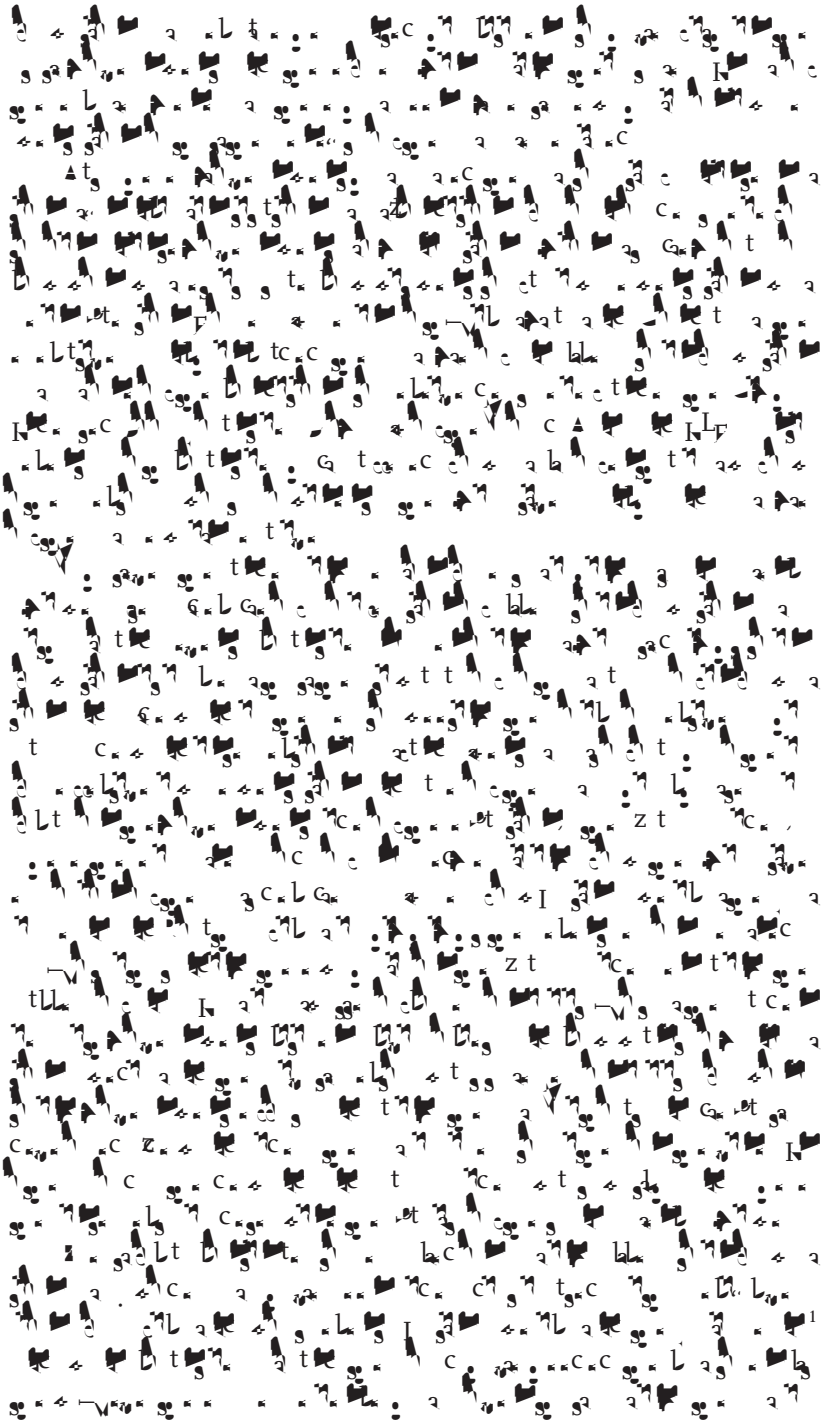
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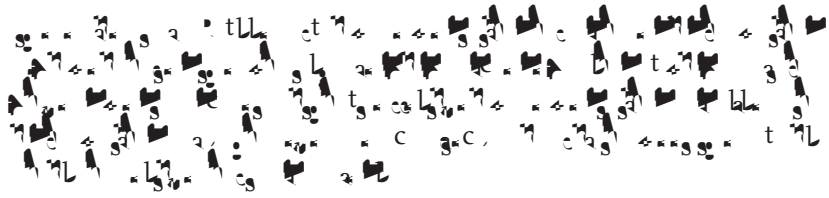


Musical notation for the first system, featuring a complex arrangement of notes and rests. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

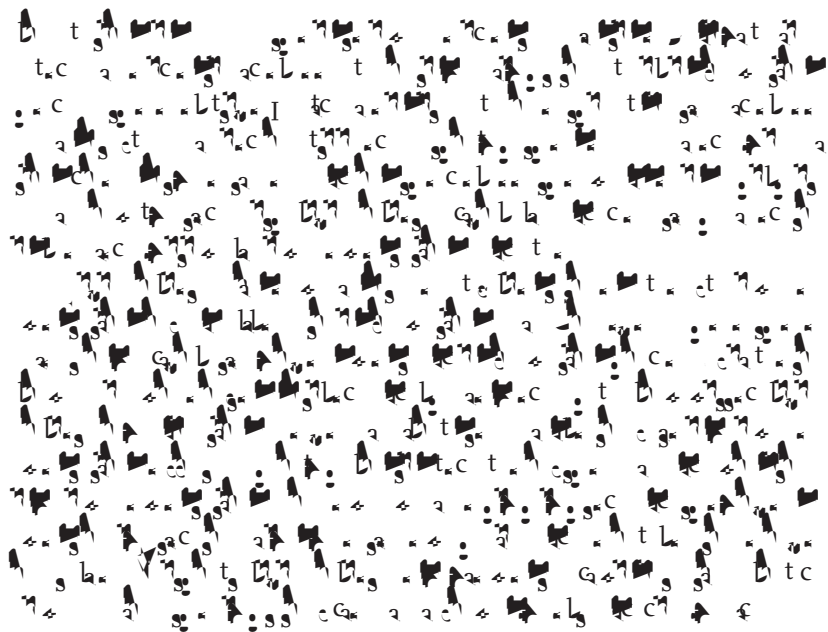
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Musical notation for the second system, continuing the complex arrangement of notes and rests. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

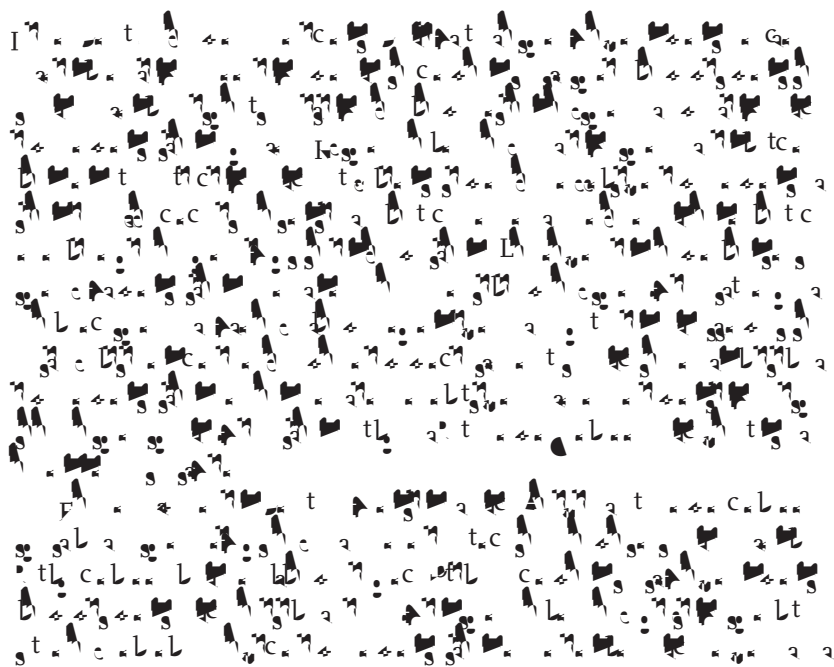




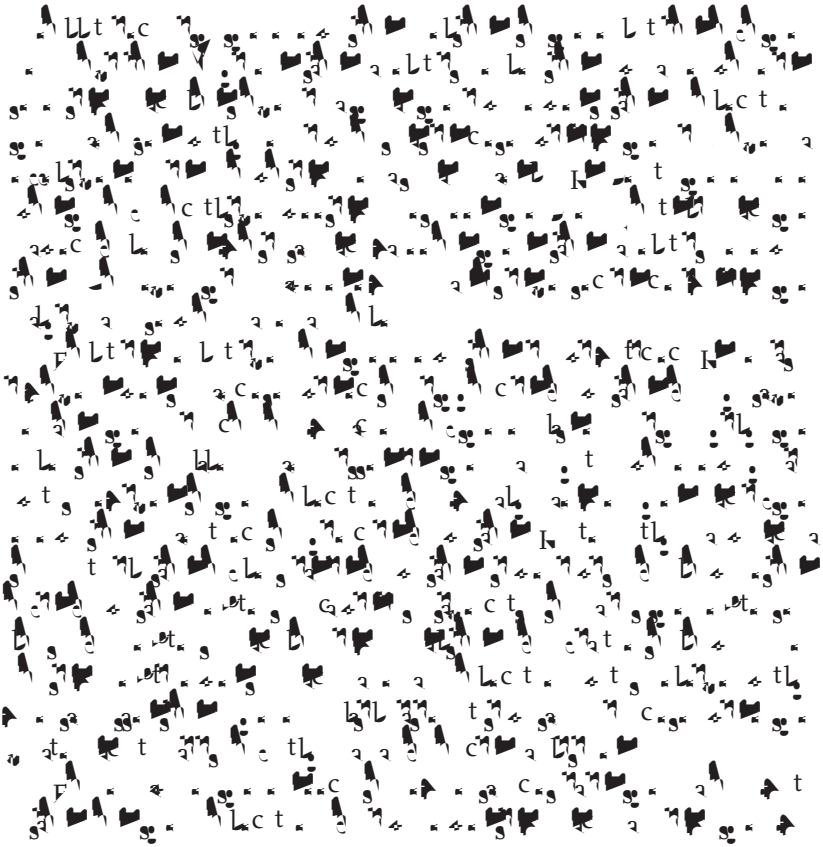
Diagnosing the Implementation Challenge



Vanguard Steps







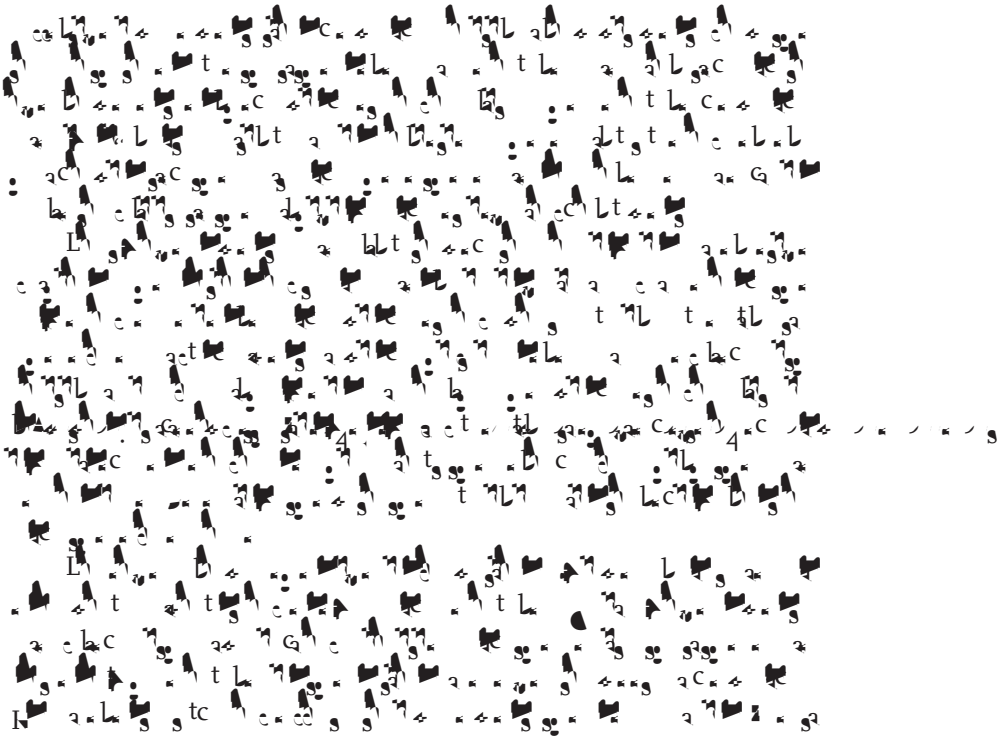
A large, dense block of musical notation, likely a score for a complex piece, featuring many notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The notation is highly detailed and occupies most of the upper half of the page.

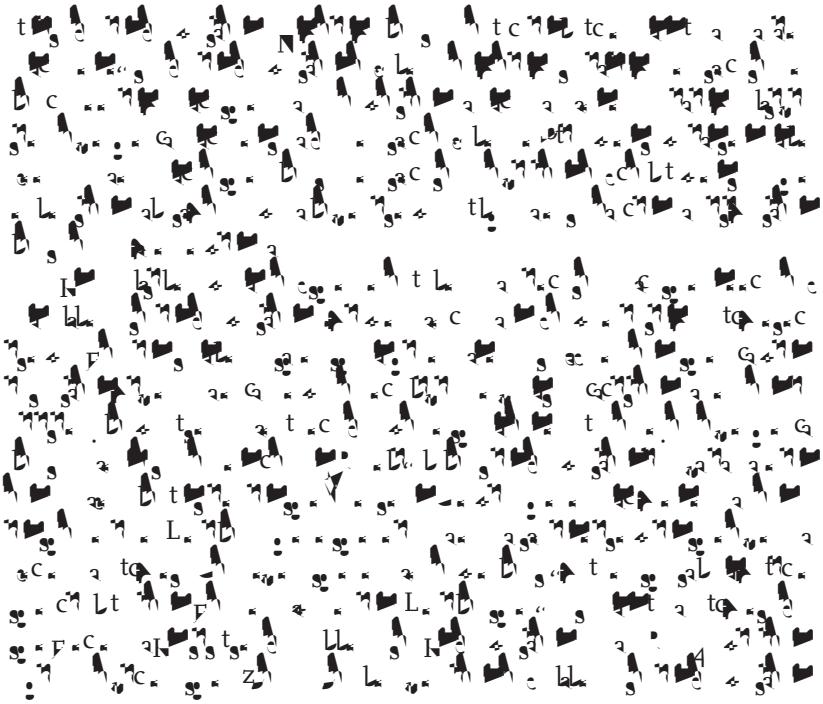
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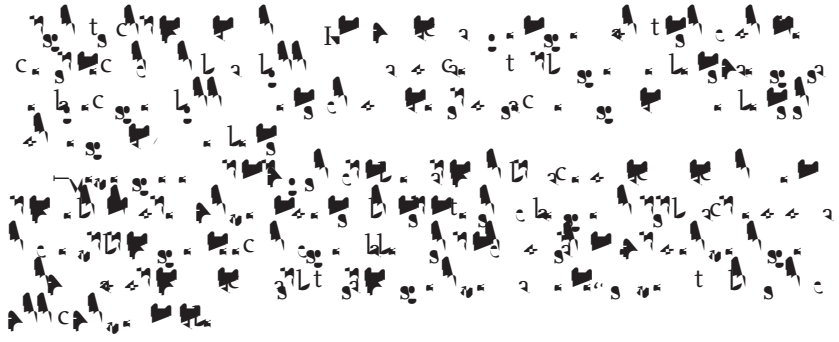
A block of musical notation, similar to the one above, but smaller and positioned below the section header. It contains several lines of notes and rests.

The Politics of Implementation

POLITICAL WILL AND MIND SHIFT

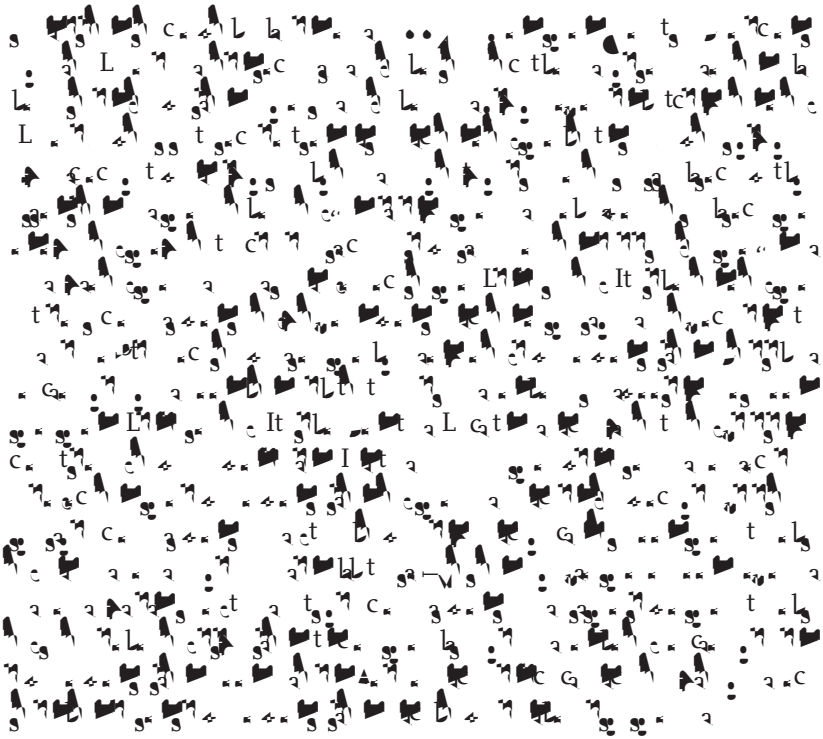




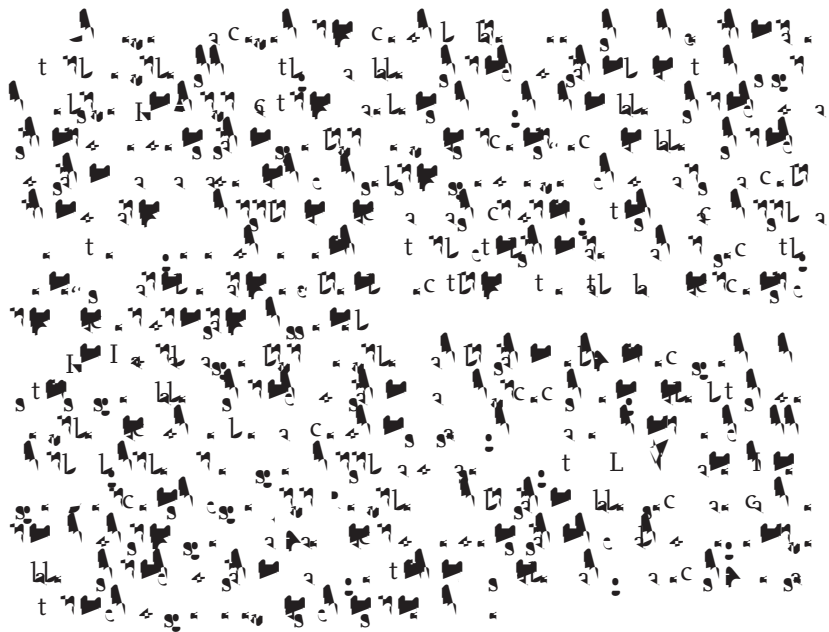


WHO LEADS THE EFFORTS





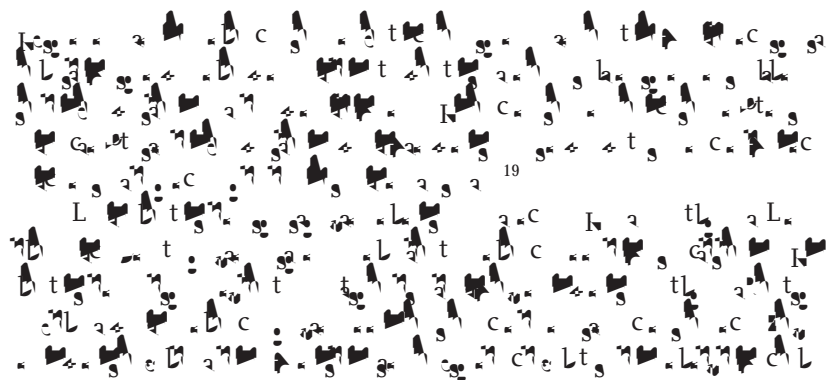
PUBLIC SERVANTS: ON THE FRONT LINE



Government System Building: Developing the Supply Side



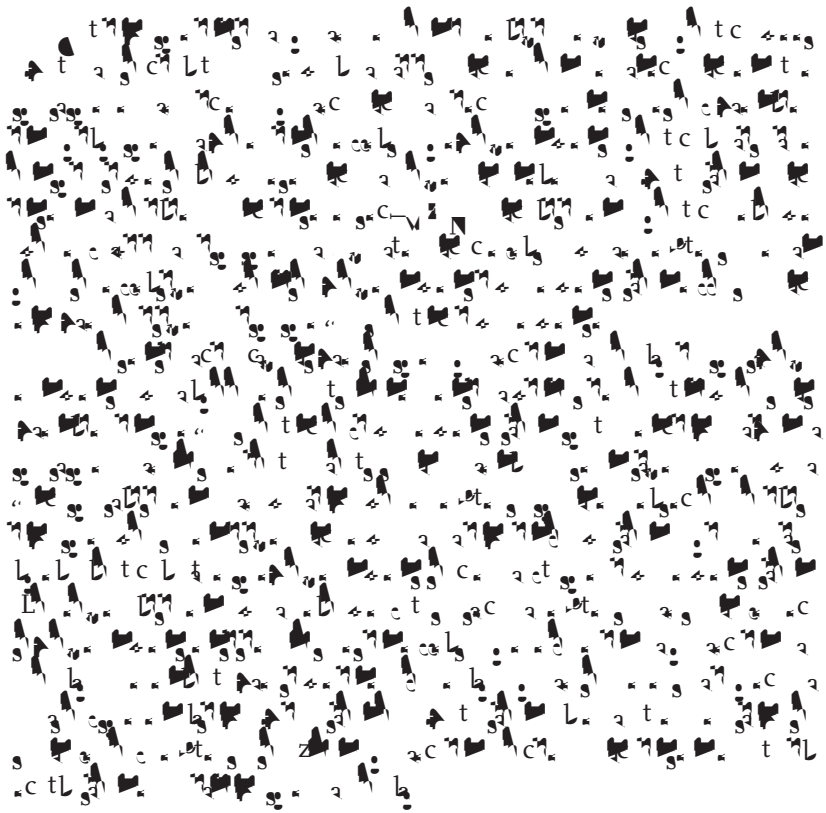
RECORD KEEPING AND ARCHIVING



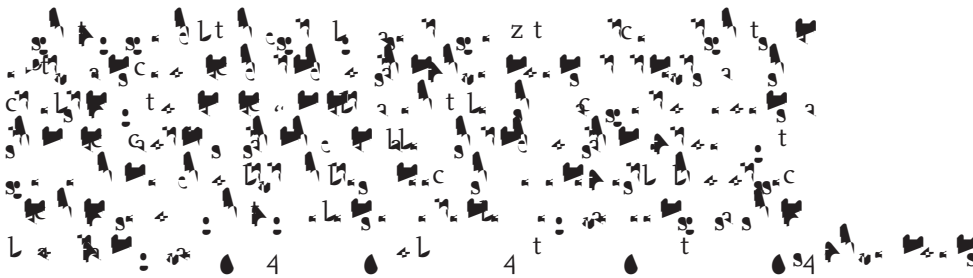
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The image displays a complex, abstract musical score. It features a dense arrangement of black notes, stems, and symbols scattered across the page. The notation is highly irregular and dense, with many notes overlapping and some appearing to be part of a larger, more structured musical form. The overall appearance is that of a highly complex and possibly experimental musical composition. The notes are scattered across the page, with some appearing to be part of a larger, more structured musical form. The overall appearance is that of a highly complex and possibly experimental musical composition.



Sustaining the Demand Side





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E-government around the world: Lessons, challenges, and future directions

Paul T. Jaeger*,

Though this symposium issue has presented discussions of interesting and innovative e-government initiatives, e-government still faces many challenges as it continues to develop. In designing and implementing e-government sites, a government must consider elements of policy, including regulatory issues, economic issues, and the rights of users.² One U.S. General Accounting Office report specifically listed the

succeed, there must be both universal service, which indicates

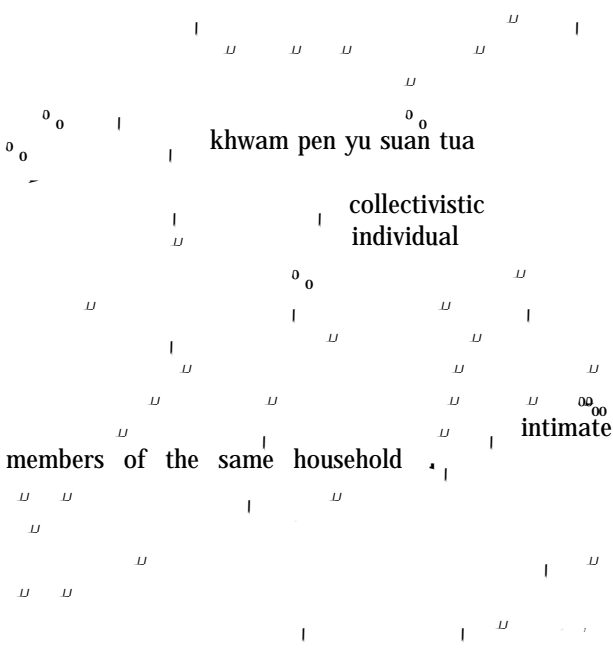
- In many ways, it is easier to ignore a piece of email than it is a human being. Electronic interaction with a government cannot be allowed to become a way for government employees to be less responsive to citizens. If government officials become less responsive because they are not physically seeing or speaking to the citizens they serve, then e-government would be serving to make government administration less transparent and responsive.

- E-government creates ways in which government officials could use technology to avoid taking responsibility for their duties. As anything available on an e-government site can be taken down or altered with little evidence that corrections were made, there may be

unaddressed. Studies such as those in this symposium issue are valuable to the conceptualization and application of current and future e-government projects, regardless of where the projects occur.

1. Norris, P. (2001). *Digital divide: Civic engagement, information poverty, and the Internet worldwide*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 232.
2. Borins, S. (2002). On the frontiers of electronic governance: A report on the United States and Canada. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*,

16. Snellen, I. (2002). Electronic governance: Implications for citizens, politicians and public servants. 183-198. p. 197.
17. Even if an e-government site makes contents available in multiple languages or dialects, it may be cumbersome, particularly with slow Internet connections, to perform searches that account for the possible dialects or languages in which the information may be available. See Phillipson, R. (1992). New York: Oxford University Press.
18. Milliman, R. E. (2002). Website accessibility and the private sector: Disability stakeholders cannot tolerate 2% access!
(2). Available: <http://www.rit.edu/~easi.itd.htm>.
19. Stowers, G. N. L. (2002). Available: <http://www.endowment.pwcglobal.com/pdfs/StowersReport0802.pdf>;
West, D. M. (2001). Available: <http://www.insidepolitics.org/egovt01.html>; World Markets Research Centre. (2001). Providence, RI: Author.
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Privacy: Studies in Social and Cultural History

Inside Thai Society

The Making
of Thai Political Parties

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