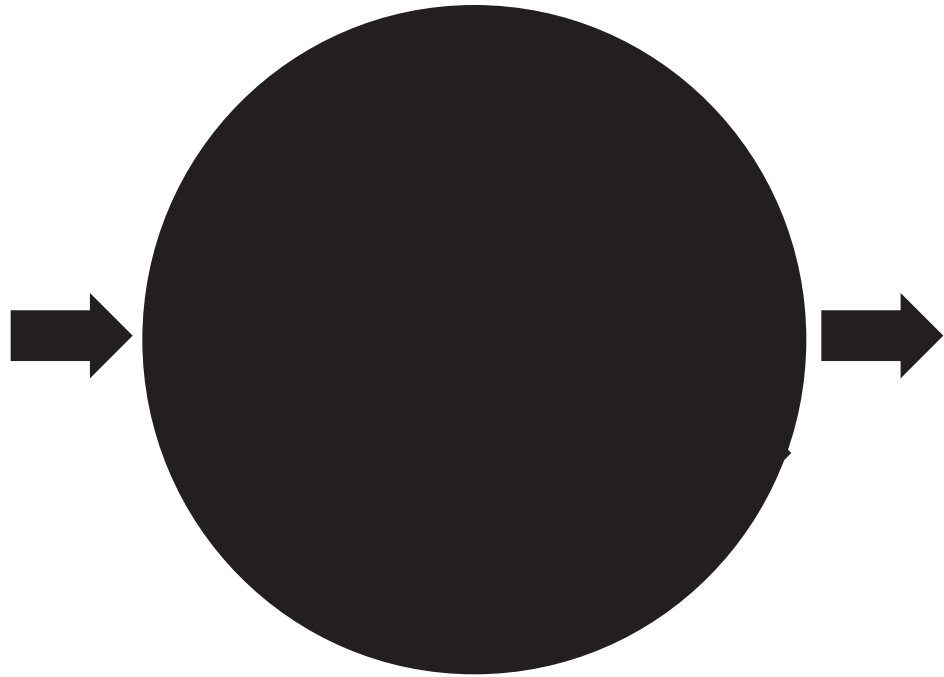


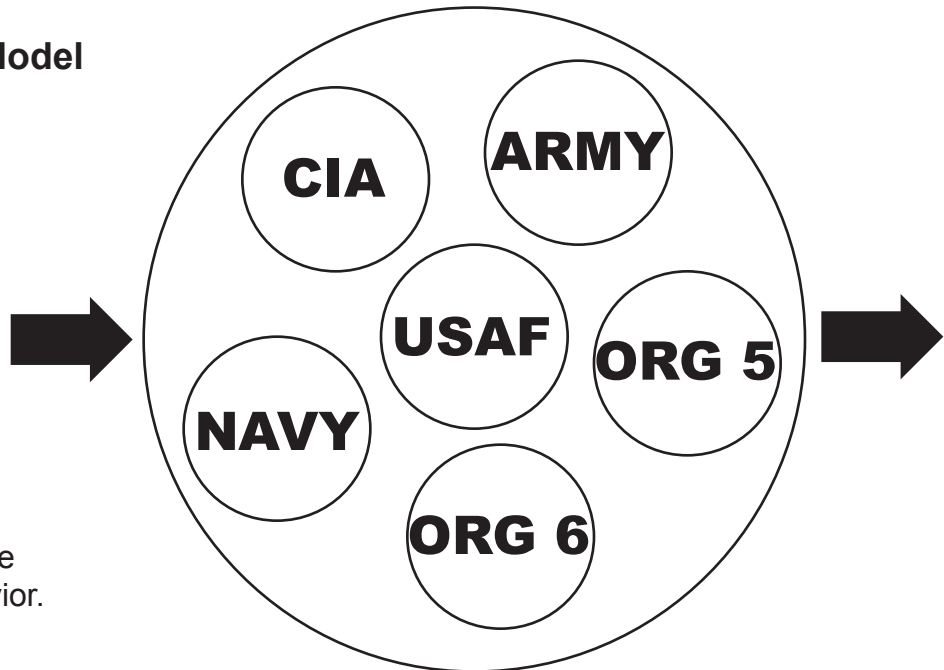
Model I: Rational Policy Model

States are assumed to be unitary, rational, decision-makers and their actions are purposive and value-maximizing. Assumption that events are the result of actions deliberately chosen by a cohesive government in response to a problem. Actions are chosen from a set of fixed options, and are based on rational choice.



Model II: Organizational Process Model

Foreign policy action as a combination of the outputs of the various agencies that make up government in response to a given problem, with each working according to routine procedures and plans. Agencies have a fixed set of programs that are used to deal with new problems, based on past routines. Problems are multi-faceted and power is dispersed between organizations, which attend to particular parts of them, focusing on their own immediate sphere. Organizations avoid uncertainty and engage in 'satisficing' rather than 'optimizing' behavior. Decisions are only partially coordinated.



Model III: Bureaucratic Politics Model

Foreign policy as a compromise that results from a bargaining process between power elites. Leaders are not a monolithic group but a set of individuals playing against others in a competitive game. The state or government consists of individual players with certain positions who are most concerned with their own goals and interests, and hence focus on separate problems. Action is a political result, based on the outcomes of bargaining in established ways.

