

pertinent experience of policy planners, that is, their capacity to identify and maintain by their policy formulations a balance of priorities; (3) managerial direction consistency and quality; and (4) intraorganizational cooperation and successful extraorganizational coordination. The crucial determinant appears to be number (2). Any good judgment requires a sound understanding of reality, which one's experience may help attain, but not necessarily: contexts and actors rarely remain static, they evolve and change. Considering the nature of policy planning, which is less oriented on the immediacy of departmental concerns, we argue that its analytical skills and output can be considerably enhanced by the use of comparative politics methodologies in its day to day work. We shall repeat here that in many of its dossiers intrapolitics¹⁴ knowledge is a prerequisite of informed policy formulation and policy advise to senior managers. The exclusion of international relations methodologies or comparative foreign policy methodologies will not be precipitated by the use of comparative politics methodologies, which concern themselves with purely intrapolitics matters. Rather, it is the ability of the policy planners to handpick the analytic tools in both political science fields that should be enhanced.

9. With the bureaucratic and organizational constraints faced by policy planners, no one can expect them to build theories. However,

¹⁴ To be more specific, we understand intrapolitics as encompassing both bureaucratic politics and domestic politics at large.