

**Doornbos, M. (2000). Institutionalizing Development Policies and Resource Strategies in eastern Africa and India. Macmillan Press. London. {ISBN 0-312-22737}**

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The intent of this book is to highlight the consequences that primarily international policy programs exert on local societies and communities. Like the field of politics, behavioral science grew from a revelation that what the president (for example) actually does and his/her broad influence to affect change, is more salient than the written constitutional role of the office of the president. Doornbos reiterates the point that organizations tend to grow beyond the scope of their intended purpose. Beyond the realm of the organizational structure where organizations tend to be self-sustaining, Doornbos argues that the members institutionalize themselves and roles. Consequently, the personal contacts and associations that are made, they become formalized and: power; interdependency; and supportive relationships crystallize. When these bonds manifest on the state level between locals and international organizations they threaten the sovereignty and influence of the state. The author does a great job illuminating the problems that occur when local groups are introduced to their international counterparts.

Doornbos makes a well documented case of interventionist organizations. Clearly, resource management creates power and influence relationships between resource allocators and resource recipients. How these roles become institutionalized are not clearly states. Furthermore, are these linkages inherent in the developed organizations, or are they specific to the management structure or the personalities of the resource allocators themselves. At the state and local levels the institutionalization may develop unique characteristics depending upon location the geopolitical traits. Or, the type of institutionalization may depend on the indigenous culture of the immediate society. The question arises, what are the key characteristics of these linkages? The book does not generalize about the process. As international regime change, and when organizations are removed, what happens to the institutionalized structures and linkages? The

local organizations generally defer to their international counterpart because the latter is usually more efficient. International organizations operate on a larger scope and have routinized the processes of establishing a presence, collecting data, communicating internally, and creating distribution outlets. The author does not indicate whether these techniques were transferable or adopted by the local groups. What are the detrimental effects to the local economy, structure or way-of-life? Once policies and strategies are institutionalized, are they sustainable?