SUMMARY OF THE CORRECTIONS				
Requirement no	Summery	Breakdown to requirement no 1	sections	Page no
1	This section explains the historical background to the division of power that occurred within ruling family in 1999. It also shows how Alkhawalid, a faction within the royal family have historically dealt with the shia in Bahrain. AlKhawalid then were excluded from major state's positions until the ascendance of shaikh Hamad to the Power in 1999. This section is a background to explain AlKhawalid's involvement in setting the strategy for crackdown upon the protesters. Their approach to the political situation in Bahrain has then affected the social cohesion between members of the Bahraini society. Among which is the relationship between the trade unions and the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Historical background about the division of power within the ruling family. This historical division and the power gained by Alkhawalid in 1999 explains the post 2011 actor's relations	2.5.1 The post 1999 political factions within the ruling family: the rise of the Khawalid	28
	This section shows the background to why within the western context (precisely Britain) the policy network literature was developed in association with how to conceptualise the governance system in Britain. The state is fragmented and interactions between different actors (organisations within the government and interest groups) Is required for policy-making process.	It shows why the western states such as Britain is considered as fragmented, then this information is contrasted with	3.2.1 From centric state to differentiated polity: the emergence of policy network in western countries	48

		literature and data from the thesis that coverers the Gulf states such as Bahrain and Saudi Arabia (each in different sections)		
	This section covers the literature about Rentier states analysis and crony capitalism. The state-society relationship within the literature about the oil rich countries is understood to be shaped by the state's dependence on oil revenues. Crony capitalism discusses the role of business class within the middle east states.	The Rentier state's theory explains part of the process in relation to the decision and ability of the state to repress its citizens.	3.5 How can we understand policy-process in non-democratic states?	63
	This section traces back the development of rentier states theory and how it was evolved with time. It shows which explanation of this theory can explain the Bahraini case (post 2011) with focus on state's ability to repress its citizens. This will be later on linked to how this affected the interactions between Business Sector and Trade unions, in which the Bahrain chamber of commerce and industry became an important institution that was used to		3.5.1 The Rentier State Theory	64

	retaliate against the participants in the 2011 uprising.			
	This section shows the relationship between the business class and the state. This relationship links cronies with political powers and give them access to favours provided by the state. The relationship between business class in GCC countries is explained as based on patron-client web, though this relationship was not as useful or used by the business class during the reform process before 2011.		3.5.2 Crony capitalism	74
	This section shows the strength and limitation of using the policy network analysis for the Bahraini case. It summarises the importance of network interactions before the 2011 uprising. It highlights how the need for public support and finance from business sector were significant for affecting policy decisions and shaping the characteristics of a prolonged policy process.	A discussion on the limitation and applicability of the policy network approach	11.3 To what extent does the PNA explains the Labour immigration policy process in Bahrain	311
	The strength of using the policy network analysis are explained as following: The need for resources such as the public support to new authority, and the need for financial resources. The use of PNA shed a light on the reciprocal relationship between the business sector and the government. The politics of reforms are important as well, the structural reforms to labour	A discussion on the applicability of the policy network approach to the Bahraini context	11.3.1 The strength of using policy network analysis to the Bahraini context	312

	market required negotiations and bargaining with different actors. In addition, the thesis showed that actor's perception of what constitute a public interest or social interest was important in affecting the policy decisions.			
	The policy network analysis has less explanatory power during political unrest in Bahrain. Before the 2011 uprising poorly resourced actors had more channels of influence and inclusiveness within the policy process. After 2011 uprising the changes that occurred to the fees applied on immigrant labour and the sponsorship system was not through network interactions, the BCCI managed to change it by referring directly to the prime minister. The second limitation is that the Policy network distinctions between private, civil society and state is not similar to the Bahraini case study. Who governs in Bahrain is a changing variable, the government is not unified and there is different faction within the ruling family with power that keeps changing. Finally, the PNA does not explain why the need to public support was limited to the period of the consultation with interest groups and the legislation process	A discussion on the limitation of the policy network approach when applied to the Bahraini Context	11.3.2 Limitation of policy network analysis when applied to the Bahraini context	318
1 & 2	This section explains the post 2011 actor's interactions. As explained	Explaining the post 2011	9.3.1 How to explain the post	263

	earlier that the policy network analysis is limited in its ability to explain the policy process after the political uprising in Bahrain. The explanation to the process is with reference to the following: First, the capacity of the rentier state to repress its citizens. Second, the perception of the extreme faction within the royal family in regard to how to deal with Shia and the uprising in Bahrain. Finally, the BCCI's historical relationship with cabinet in which they can change policy decisions by lobbying the PM.	actor's interactions with reference to state's ability to repress political movements and uprising and the ability of BCCI to lobby PM	2011 actor's interactions	
2	This figure shows the changes in network interactions throughout the policy process. It also shows how the role of network changed with time.	this figure shows how the role of network changed with time and was not due to break in the structure of resources as indicated by PNA. It attempts to show the difference between the Bahraini case and policy network literature.	Figure 3: The features of the policy process between 2002-2016	268
3	The section refers to two theoretical frameworks within the literature of the policy process that studies the interactions between interest groups and state to affect he policy outcomes.		3.6 Policy networks in comparison to other theories that explains the policy process	77

	These frameworks are the multiple streams and the advocacy coalition. Both of which were limited due to how they account for differences in power between actors. These frameworks suggest that policy process is open for competing actors to affect the policy outcomes. The policy network analysis was preferred because it reflect different type of power relationship such as open vs closed network.			
4	This section explores the strength and weaknesses of the chosen research design. The case study enabled the researcher to explore the topic in more depth and from different level of analysis. However, the issue of generalisability is a concern in such cases.		5.2.1 Strength and weaknesses of the qualitative case study	126
4	This section briefly covers the data analysis process. The process of coding the data started with organising them in to grids. The initial coding reflects the answer to specific interview questions. Then this material was reorganised and clustered in accordance to the meaning of each highlighted answer. The clustered material then was sub coded. The codes were re-examined for links between them.		5.5 Data analysis	141