Technocracy and Democracy in Latin America

Praised by some as islands of efficiency in a sea of unprofessional. politicized, and corrupt states, and criticized by others for removing wide-ranging areas of policy making from the democratic arena, technocrats have become prominent and controversial actors in Latin American politics. Nonelected state officials with advanced educations from top universities, technocrats achieved considerable autonomy from political and economic actors and exerted great influence over their countries' fates. This finding poses an intriguing paradox. These experts lack an independent base of authority, such as that afforded via popular election. They also lack the tenure enjoyed by professional bureaucrats. What, then, explains the power of technocrats in democratic Latin America? And why do they enjoy and maintain greater influence in some policy areas than in others? Through an in-depth analysis of economic and health policy in Colombia from 1958 to 2013 and in Peru from 1980 to 2013, Technocracy and Democracy in Latin America answers these and other questions about technocrats in Latin America.

Eduardo Dargent is an associate professor of political science at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. His main teaching and research interests are comparative public policy and democratization, and the state in the developing world. He has published in *Comparative Politics*, the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, and the *Journal of Politics in Latin America*.

Technocracy and Democracy in Latin America

The Experts Running Government

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