| 考 試 科 目 | 公共政策 | 系所別 | 公共行政學系 | 考試時間 | 乙月17日(日) 第二節 |

一、解釋名詞，請翻譯並解釋：(25%，一題五分，共五題)

    (一) The Catalytic State

    (二) The Advocacy Coalition Framework

    (三) Morality Policies

    (四) Congressional Oversight

    (五) Interest Representation

二、問答題 (25%)：

    多年以前，公共政策學者 Charles E. Lindblom 和 Edward J. Woodhouse 曾經在他們的專書 The Policy Making Process 中提到一個有趣的問題：「政策分析既然這麼專業客觀，為何以政治領導的政府不更多使用它來協助政府決策？」他們提到下面五個可能的問題，導致政策專業難以發生影響力：

    (一) 政策資訊與研究的品質 (quality)

    (二) 民眾與專家意見的可誤性 (fallibility)

    (三) 社會上各種的價值衝突 (conflict of interest)

    (四) 政策分析所需的時間與成本 (Time and Cost)

    (五) 問題指認與形塑的困難 (problem formulation)

    請您先解釋這些因素的意義，並且每一項都舉一個實際的例子說明之。

| 備 註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |

三、 請解釋何謂政策合法化,說明政策合法化的正當性內容。(9%)

四、 請解釋何謂政策執行,以及第一代、第二代、第三代模型為何,並分別從理性途徑與後實證途徑來說明影響政策執行績效的關鍵因素(14%)。

五、 請閱讀以下公共政策理論,用中文回答,先定義並說明該理論內涵及如何應用,再評論該理論之優缺點。(27%)

(1) Schneider and Ingram argued that only by evaluating policy content and substance is one able to discern how and why policies are constructed. Using "policy design" as dependent variable and "social construction" as the independent variable, the authors characterized the policymaking process as "degenerative." Policies are designed by public officials to reinforce social constructions of various groups in society, described as "target populations." In addition, science is often used to further stigmatize these groups as "deserving" or "undeserving." As the authors note, science is exploited as a means for justifying policy, not for verifying specifics of the most appropriate means available, as would be expected in the rational actor model. Science is used only when it is "convergent with the policy options that create political capital for policy makers." Policy designs are constructed and interpreted according to favorable meanings based on societal perspectives of target populations. Schneider and Ingram create 2 x 2 matrix consisting of political power and deservedness (deserving and undeserving) to identify four main types of target groups: advantaged, contenders, dependents, and deviants. (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 76-78)

(2) Baumgartner and Jones accepted that policy process is complex and dynamic, following Heclo and Sabatier, but crucially drew attention to the fact that the pace of the change is not always constant or linear. Based on a longitudinal analysis of the tone of media coverage and congressional activity on a number of policy issues, they concluded that an important and often overlooked aspect of the policy process was the "long-run fragility" of policy subsystems. Drawing from the work of biologist Stephen Jay Gould, Baumgartner and Jones suggested that although there are periods of stability in the process—periods compatible with an incremental view of the policy process-- there are also periods of rapid and significant change. Borrowing a term from Gould and his colleague Niles Eldredge, Baumgartner and Jones labeled these periods of rapid changes "punctuated equilibria." In effect, these punctuations cause the political system to "shift from one point of stability to another." (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 101-102)

(3) Like Herbert Simon, Elinor Ostrom viewed human decision making as bounded by cognitive constraints. Ostrom, however, put forth two additional propositions. First, institutions can shape individual preferences. Second, people will use institutional rules to solve collective-action problems. Out of the institutional rational choice perspective, Ostrom and her colleagues developed an entire research agenda, known as "institutional analysis and development," or IAD, focused on the application of institutionalist theory to solving common-pool resource dilemmas. Ostrom argued that the IAD framework is useful for policy analysts in explaining and predicting how people will respond to institutional rules. Using it, however, requires conceptualization of what is known as the "action situation," which is described as "the social spaces where individuals interact, exchange goods and services, solve problems, dominate one another, or fight (among the many things that individuals do in action situations)." (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 62)

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