題號: 125

國立臺灣大學 112 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目: 公共政策

題號: 125

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每題 25 分

一、在代議民主的失靈與公共治理典範的轉移下,政府治理時必須採取更多的政策工具與施政作為。其中一重要途徑即是透過公民參與與審議民主進行相關治理的任務設計。請闡述公民參與與審議民主的學理內涵為何?其對公共政策的制定具有哪些優點與可能困境?請就公民參與決策的品質及與官僚承載力的角度,並試舉例分析之。

二、當研議一項政策時,需盱衡哪些價值?若以社區老人長期照護為例,有哪些需留意的地方?請試爬梳此項政策議題可能涉及的相關利害關係人,並運用您所熟悉的政策理論,說明應如何精確掌握不同利害關係人的偏好,如何進行各項價值的折衝,以利政策的制定與推行。

三、請說明以下這一段話的含意,並舉出一個政策工具的例子是符合 nudging 的原則。

"Nudging" in public policy involves using behavioral, economic, and psychological insights to influence the behavior of policy targets in order to help achieve policy goals. Nudging is underpinned by a conception that individuals use mental shortcuts (heuristics) in day-to-day decision-making, shortcuts that do not always serve their long-term interests. Nudging does not involve seeking to persuade individuals about the merits of pursuing particular courses of action that will better serve their long-term welfare. Rather, it involves altering the choice environment so that when people follow their instincts, using familiar mental shortcuts, the most prominent option available to the policy target will be one that is likely to promote their own welfare, and that of society more widely.

資料來源: Nudging in Public Policy, Alice Moseley, 2020 https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.949

四、何謂府際關係?台灣的府際關係有何特色?請舉一政策實例說明台灣府際關係在政策執行階段的重要性與困境。

試題隨卷繳回