

Advanced Public Policy and Governance

Public Policy · Answer Key · 16 Questions

1. In his 1951 work, who is credited with founding the 'policy sciences' and proposing a multidisciplinary approach to studying public policy?

- A) Harold Lasswell**
- B) David Easton
- C) Charles Lindblom
- D) Theodore Lowi

2. According to Theodore Lowi's typology of public policy, which category involves the transfer of resources from one societal group to another?

- A) Distributive
- B) Regulatory
- C) Redistributive**
- D) Constituent

3. In John Kingdon's Multiple Streams Framework, what are the three specific 'streams' that must converge for a policy window to open?

- A) Inputs, Outputs, Feedback
- B) Problems, Policies, Politics**
- C) Agenda, Formulation, Implementation
- D) Actors, Institutions, Ideas

4. Which concept was introduced by Herbert Simon to describe decision-makers who seek a 'good enough' solution rather than an optimal one?

- A) Rational Choice
- B) Incrementalism
- C) Bounded Rationality**
- D) Punctuated Equilibrium

5. Charles Lindblom's 1959 article, 'The Science of "Muddling Through"', is a foundational text for which policy-making model?

- A) Rational-Comprehensive Model
- B) Incrementalism**
- C) Garbage Can Model
- D) Game Theory

6. In the context of policy implementation studies, Jeffrey Pressman and Aaron Wildavsky's famous 1973 case study focused on which US city?

- A) Chicago
- B) New York
- C) Oakland**
- D) Seattle

7. The 'Advocacy Coalition Framework' (ACF), which emphasizes the role of belief systems in policy change over time, was developed by whom?

- A) Paul Sabatier**
- B) Elinor Ostrom
- C) Frank Baumgartner
- D) Michael Lipsky

8. Michael Lipsky coined which term to describe public service workers who have direct contact with citizens and exercise discretion in their roles?

- A) Policy Entrepreneurs
- B) Middle Managers
- C) Street-level Bureaucrats**
- D) Technocrats

9. Which theory, developed by Baumgartner and Jones, suggests that policy is characterized by long periods of stability interrupted by brief periods of major change?

- A) Social Construction Theory
- B) Punctuated Equilibrium Theory**
- C) Path Dependency
- D) Elite Theory

10. Who was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for her work on the governance of common-pool resources?

- A) Janet Yellen
- B) Elinor Ostrom**
- C) Esther Dufo
- D) Joan Robinson

11. In the 'Garbage Can Model' of organizational choice, which of the following is NOT one of the four streams identified by Cohen, March, and Olsen?

- A) Problems
- B) Solutions
- C) Choice Opportunities
- D) Financial Resources**

12. Thomas Dye famously defined public policy as 'whatever governments choose to do or...'

A) ...what they are forced to do.

B) ...not to do.

C) ...how they allocate funds.

D) ...the laws they pass.

13. What statistical measure is most commonly used in public policy to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents and measure inequality?

A) Consumer Price Index

B) Gross Domestic Product

C) Gini Coefficient

D) Human Development Index

14. Which term refers to a market situation where the production or consumption of a good results in costs or benefits to a third party not involved in the transaction?

A) Monopoly

B) Information Asymmetry

C) Externality

D) Public Good

15. In the 'Iron Triangle' model of policy-making, what are the three points of the triangle?

A) Media, Public, Government

B) Executive, Legislative, Judicial

C) Interest Groups, Bureaucracy, Congressional Committees

D) Think Tanks, Lobbyists, Voters

16. Which type of policy evaluation focuses on the actual changes in the target population or environment rather than the actions taken by the agency?

A) Process Evaluation

B) Output Evaluation

C) Impact Evaluation

D) Fiscal Evaluation