**НАО «Университет КИМЭП»**

**Факультет Социальных Наук**

**Вступительный экзамен**

**в докторантуру по группе образовательных программ**

**«D071 Государственное и местное управление»**

**Образовательная программа: 8D04101 Государственное и местное управление**

**Essay Questions**

1. What is the concept of “sustainable development?” Which groups, interests, or countries promote or impede it? What are some of the different understandings and motivations behind sustainable development? What are the trade-off and conflicts? Which policy approaches are most promising in supporting sustainable development?

2. If you were to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the shrinking of the Aral Sea, what might be some of the costs and benefits (disadvantages and advantages) of letting the Sea disappear? What might be the costs and benefits of acting to save the Sea? How would the use of natural resources and the employment of the population be different in each case? What governmental programs for social assistance and transition would be necessary?

3. Why is public administration an important field of study?

4. How will your PhD research contribute to the development of Kazakhstan?

5. Give a short motivation of the research topic that you want to study as a PhD student.

6. Which problems in system of public administration in Kazakhstan do you identify and how would you address them?

7. How close does the system of public administration in Kazakhstan come to the Weber'ian ideal and where does it fall short?

8. How can and should public administration contribute to the development of Kazakhstan?

9. How did Kazakhstan fare during the pandemic compared to other countries. Where did it do well and where did it fall short?

10. What can Kazakhstan do to be better prepared for the next pandemic?

***QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST BLOCK – Theoretical questions***

###001

Some goods and services are provided directly by the government, while others are funded publicly but provided privately. What is the difference between these two mechanisms of public financing? Why do you think the same government would use one approach sometimes and the other approach at other times?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 1

###002

Why does redistribution cause efficiency losses? Why might society choose to redistribute resources from one group to another when doing so reduces the overall size of the economic pie?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 1

###003

Since the free market (competitive) equilibrium maximizes social efficiency, why would the government ever intervene in an economy?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 2

###004

When do we say a good is normal, when do we say a good is inferior? Give examples!

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 2

###005

Governments offer both cash assistance and in - kind benefits such as payments that must be spent on food or housing. Will recipients be indifferent between receiving cash versus in -kind benefits with the same monetary values?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 2

###006

What is the intuition behind the notion of Ricardian equivalence? How might you look for evidence to test the suggestion that people account for future generations’ tax burdens by saving more today?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 4

###007

Can government assignment and enforcement of property rights internalize an externality? Will this approach work as well as, better than, or worse than direct government intervention?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 5

###008

Think about the non-rival and non-excludable properties of public goods. To what degree is a site on the internet a public good? Justify your answer!

{Block}=1

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 7

###009

Should the government be required to finance all of its expenditures with tax revenues and is allowed to borrow? What are the implications of such a policy?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 1

###010

Why might asymmetric information contribute to the problem of a market failure?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 3

###011

Discuss and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of public highways versus toll roads.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###012

Some analysts have argued that cost-benefit analysis does not take into account issues involving equity and is nothing more than an efficiency test. Do you agree with this statement?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 8

###013

How does one decide whether to employ qualitative or quantitative research methodology?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 6

###014

Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of using surveys, case studies, and observation to gather primary information.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Adams, J. et al, Research Methods for Graduate Business and Social Science Students, SAGE 2007, chpt 6

###015

What is an externality? How can externalities be internalized? What kinds of public policies can be devised for this?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 5

###016

What is institutional capacity? How can it be increased? How is this concept useful for implementing public policies?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Doyle, T., McEachern, D., MacGregor, S., Environment and Politics, 4th ed., Routledge 2016, ch. 3, “Environmental politics in social movements,” pp. 53-80.

###017

What is a “collective action problem”? Give examples. Does this concept help our understanding of public policy-making?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Olson, Mancur, Julia Roberts, Michael Douglas, Sally Field, Richard Gere, 1980. The Capture of Benefits From Collective Action (Denver: Westview Press).

###018

What is the idea of “capture” in public policy? Explain why, in competition over public policies, narrow individual or small-group interests tend to win over large and common, but diffuse, interests. Give an example, with general results, of such a competition over a (any) public policy issue.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Doyle, T., McEachern, D., MacGregor, S., Environment and Politics, 4th ed., Routledge 2016, ch. 3, “Environmental politics in social movements,” pp. 53-80.

###019

What are the characteristics of a public good? What are examples of pure public goods?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###020

Explain the concept of social equity and give examples.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Frederickson, H.G. et al, The PublicAdministration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview Press 2012, chpts 2 and 5

###021

What is the production possibilities frontier and how does it indicate where governments do not have the capabilities to achieve specific goals?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###022

Describe the possibilities frontier (PPF): where do you find efficient and where do you find inefficient points in relation to the PPF?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###023

Explain Pareto’s criteria of exchange efficiency.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 3

###024

Explain Pareto’s criteria of efficient production!

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 3

###025

How does the demand and supply curve diagram reflect different notions of efficiency?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 3

###026

Explain the concept of New Public Management.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Frederickson, H.G. et al, The PublicAdministration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview Press 2012, chpt 5

###027

What is a performance budget and how is this different from a program budget?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

###028

Explain, with examples, the functions of the three branches of government.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Frederickson, H.G. et al, The PublicAdministration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview Press 2012, chpt 3

###029

What is the difference between budget constraint and indifference curves?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020, chpt 5

###030

What are the steps in the budget process?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 2

###031

Explain the concept of Tax Competition as well as the advantages and disadvantages.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015, chapter 26

###032

Explain with examples, the functions of the three branches of government.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Briggs, J. Doing politics. London; New York: Routledge, 2015

###033

If a good is non rival but it is possible to exclude users: should the provider exclude users who do not pay?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###034

Explain why a monopoly is a case of market failuire

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###035

Explain why a public good is a case of market failure.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###036

What are “meritoric” goods and should the government provide them?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed.

###037

Name and characterize the types of market structures.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###038

Categorize goods in terms of rivalry and excludability into private goods, public goods, club goods, and common goods. Provide examples.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., 2013

###039

Explain the phenomenon of market failure. Name the conditions under which the market may fail.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., 2013

###040

Define: Efficient production. What can you say about production points below the production possibility set frontier?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020.

###041

How can you check that an allocation of goods to different consumers is efficient? Why do food stamp programs (i.e. handing out food vouchers for people depending on state welfare) generally result in violation of consumption efficiency?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., 2013

###042

Why is the supply curve upward sloping? Referring to the supply curve for crude oil: how is the short-term supply curve different from the long-term supply curve?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###043

When do we say a good is normal, when do we say a good is inferior? Give examples.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###044

Which is, theoretically, the effect of a wage increase on individual labour supply? What determines whether or not this effect is positive?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###045

Define a Giffen good! How does the relationship between income and substitution effect have to be such that the slope of the demand curve has the typical sign for a Giffen good?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###046

Give examples of positive and negative externalities.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###047

Under what conditions can externalities be eliminated by the allocation of property rights?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###048

What is a natural monopoly? Describe location and slopes of cost curves of a natural monopoly.

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###049

How and why do firms use price discrimination between buyers?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###050

Assume a cost function is characterized by increasing marginal costs. Which is the relationship between marginal cost, average total cost and average variable cost?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###051

How should the government regulate a natural monopoly?

{Block}=1

{Source}= Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

Theory of Public Administration

###052

Within the politics-administrative dichotomy: who should be responsible for "mission setting", "policy setting", "administrating" and "managing tasks"?

Block} =1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###053

How should the relationship between politicians and bureaucracy ideally be?

Block} =1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###054

Why may bureaucrats be motivated to maximize their available budget?

Block} =1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 8

###055

How would you assign control rights and accountability within a group?

Block} =1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 5

###056

Explain the policy-administration dichotomy. To what extent the separation between the two is analytical and opposed to practical?

Block} =1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###057

Compare and contrast post-Weberian bureaucratic organization to the classic Weberian bureaucracy.

Block} = 1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 4

###058

To what extent the term “governance” could be used as a proxy for “public administration” or “public management” in Kazakhstan?

Block} = 1

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 9

###059

What is the difference between an index and a scale?

Block} = 1

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 6

###060

Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of using surveys, case studies, and observation to gather primary information.

Block} = 1

{Source} = Adams, J. et al, Research Methods for Graduate Business and Social Science Students, SAGE 2007, chpt 6

###061

How does one decide whether to employ qualitative or quantitative research methodology?

Block} = 1

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 6

###062

What impact deception in research may have on our undemanding of social science and social science methodology?

Block} = 1

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 3

###063

What if your research yields opposite conclusions as a result of application of different research theories?

Block} = 1

{Source} = Discuss. Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 2

***QUESTIONS FOR THE SECOND BLOCK – Functional questions***

###001

An argument is inductively forceful if the conditional probability of it being true, relative to its set of premises, is greater than one-half, but less than 1. Consider the following argument: ""Very few habitual cannabis users are violent. The murderer is clearly very violent. Mr X is a habitual cannabis user. Therefore, probably, Mr X is not the murderer."" Is the argument inductively forceful? Which implicit premise does it make? Explain!

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bowell, T., Cowan, R., Kemp, G., Critical Thinking, 5th ed., Routledge 2020, chpt 4

###002

An argument is inductively forceful if the conditional probability of it being true, relative to its set of premises, is greater than one-half, but less than 1. Consider the following argument: ""Brazil is more likely to win the World Cup than Argentina. Therefore, probably, Brazil will win the World Cup."" Is the argument inductively forceful? Justify your answer!

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bowell, T., Cowan, R., Kemp, G., Critical Thinking, 5th ed., Routledge 2020, chpt 4

###003

An argument is inductively forceful if the conditional probability of it being true, relative to its set of premises, is greater than one-half, but less than 1. Consider the following argument: ""If Hansen is leaving early tomorrow, then, probably, he isn't in the bar. Hansen isn't in the bar. So he is probably leaving early tomorrow."" Is the argument inductively forceful? Which implicit premise does it make? Explain!

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bowell, T., Cowan, R., Kemp, G., Critical Thinking, 5th ed., Routledge 2020, chpt 4

###004

An argument is inductively forceful if the conditional probability of it being true, relative to its set of premises, is greater than one-half, but less than 1. Consider the following argument: ""Studies have shown that people who regularly take vitamins live longer than average. Jenna takes vitamins regularly, so probably she'll live longer than average. Is the argument inductively forceful? Which implicit premise does it make? Explain!

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bowell, T., Cowan, R., Kemp, G., Critical Thinking, 5th ed., Routledge 2020, chpt 4

###005

What is a “tradable permit” for pollution emissions? What kind of institutional arrangements (set in place by governments) are necessary for tradable permit schemes to function? What are the main advantages or disadvantages of tradable permits?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Tietenberg, T., Lewis, L., Environmental Economics & Policy: Global Edition, 7th Edition, Routledge 2020, chpt 10

###006

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a carbon tax to internalize externalities?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Tietenberg, T., Lewis, L., Environmental Economics & Policy: Global Edition, 7th Edition, Routledge 2020, chpt 10

###007

One major governmental function is to implement economic policy through the organization of bureaucracy. Discuss, in the context of the Kazakhstani government’s measures to assemble the institutional capacity needed in order to deal with the current pandemic crisis in the country.

{Block}=2

{Source}= Van Meter, D.S. and C.E. Van Horn (1975), “The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework,” Administration & Society, Vol.6, No.4, pp.445-487

###008

A function of government is to set priorities and distribute benefits. Discuss how this is done in Kazakhstan, in the area of health care or education. How are priorities actually set? How should they be set (that is, according to what specific benefits be distributed? Give examples.

{Block}=2

{Source}= Van Meter, D.S. and C.E. Van Horn (1975), “The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework,” Administration & Society, Vol.6, No.4, pp.445-487 practical reasons or political principles)?

###009

Is there a fundamental difference between Public and Private administration management, business?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Ferlie, E., Luynn, L.E.Jr, Pollitt(eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Public Management, Oxford University Press 2007, chpt 5: Public and Private Management Compared by Hal G. Rainey and Young Han Chun.

###010

What does “scientific management” mean and how does it apply to public administration?

###011

How do you think strategic plans in the public sector would differ if they were initially drawn up by politicians and then considered for approval by professionals and a manger in the public sector?

###012

What are the pros and cons of e-government?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bovaird, T., Loeffler, E. (eds.), Public Management and Governance, 3rd Edition, Routledge 2016, chpt erine Staite) 10: Digital Technology, Information Policy and Social Media in Public Services (Christine Bellamy and Dominic Campbell)

###013

What are pros and cons of public-private partnerships?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Bovaird, T., Loeffler, E. (eds.), Public Management and Governance, 3rd Edition, Routledge 2016, chpt 17: Partnership Working Across Public and Private Sectors (Tony Bovaird and Erik Hans Klijn)

Environmental Policy

###014

What policy dilemmas or choices does the need for international competitiveness at the level of both a corporation and a country present for environmental regulation?

{Block}=2

{Source}= Oliver, Geoffrey and Rishi Basak; “Competitiveness and environmental protection: a dirty dilemma,” International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development 3 (2002), 265-282.

Public Finance/Economic Perspectives

###015

In order to make college more affordable for students from families with fewer resources, a government has proposed allowing the student of any family with less than $50,000 in savings to attend a public university for free. Discuss the direct and possible indirect effects of such a policy.

{Block}=2

{Source}=Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt1

###016

Proper hygiene, such as regular handwashing, can greatly limit the spread of many diseases. How might this suggest a role for public interventions? What kinds of public interventions might be possible? Suggest three distinct types of possible interventions.

{Block}=2

{Source}= Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 1

###017

As obesity causes so many serious health problems, some have argued in favor of taxing or regulating fatty or sugary foods. On what grounds can such a policy be justified?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 6

###018

Assume that it is a government goal to have more people privately saving for their retirement, but it wants to respect the free choice of people. So it asks companies to offer their employees a private retirement saving scheme in which they may opt in. Can you think of ways to increase the number of people who end up joining this scheme?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Thaler, R., Cass, S., Nudge, Yale UP 2008

###019

Describe an example of a free rider problem in your hometown and suggest a way for the local government to overcome this problem!

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 8

###020

How does the opportunity cost of a government purchase vary depending on whether the market for the purchased good is perfectly competitive or monopolistic?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 8

###021

One approach to calculating the value of life involves the use of compensating wage differentials in risky occupations. What informational problems make these studies difficult to carry out?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 8

###022

One way to structure a student loan repayment plan is to make it income -contingent—that is, to relate the amount that a student would have to repay in any given month to how much income he or she earns. How might the existence of such a plan alter a student’s choice of college major?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 11

###023

Which government intervention would you recommend regarding tobacco consumption? Justify your answer.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 1

###024

Some economists believe that public schools would improve if they were subjected to competition. Discuss the pros and cons of this idea.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###025

Standardized tests for rating school performance do not receive universal acceptance as being helpful in making schools more accountable. Discuss why.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 7

###026

Does increasing reliance on student loans in some countries distort students career choices?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 7

###027

Should the government provide university education for free? Justify your position.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 7

###028

A public project plans to employ different workers, some of whom have previously been involuntarily unemployed, voluntarily unemployed and employed. How would you calculate the opportunity cost of each worker? Why is it wrong to simply use the salary paid for these workers?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed.

Area: Evaluation

###029

Think of a situation in which an internal evaluator would be more appropriate than an external evaluator. What is the rationale for your choice? Now think of a situation in which an external evaluator would be more appropriate. For each variant, argue your case.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 1

###030

What are some of the advantages and risks in using program staff to assist in an evaluation? In using volunteers?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 12

Area: Research Methods

###031

What do we mean when we say that correlation does not imply causality? What are some of the ways in which an empirical analyst attempts to disentangle the two?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 3

###032

A study in the Annals of Improbable Research once reported that counties with large numbers of mobile-home parks had higher rates of tornadoes than the rest of the population. The authors conclude that mobile -home parks cause tornado occurrences. What is an alternative explanation for this fact?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 3

###033

Suppose you want to evaluate the effectiveness of vouchers in improving educational attainment by offering a vouchers to any student in a particular town who asks for one. What is wrong with simply comparing the educational performance of the students receiving vouchers with those who do not receive vouchers? What would be a better way to study the effectiveness of vouchers?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 11

###034

Consider the logic of spuriousness. Can you think of an example where an observed relationship between two variables could actually be explained away by a third variable?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 4

###035

Consider the social science concept liberalism: specify the concept such that it can be studied in a research project. Which indicators and dimensions would you want to wish to include or exclude in your conceptualization?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 5

###036

Consider the social science concept alienation: specify the concept such that it can be studied in a research project. Which indicators and dimensions would you want to wish to include or exclude in your conceptualization?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 5

###037

Discuss problems concerning sampling frames, representativeness, and the like for surveys conducted on the internet? Do you have any solutions?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 6

Public Budgeting

###038

The Department of Revenue wants to add more people to the unit that attempts to collect unpaid taxes through telephone contact. What questions would you, as a budget analyst, have?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 4

###039

What is zero-based budgeting and which problems does it address?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

###040

How can different budgeting rules help making better budgetary choices?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

Mics

###041

How does the National Bank of Kazakhstan control the supply of money in the country?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011

###042

In a unitary system like Kazakhstan, what measures can the government take to ensure that local governments are in a better position to develop their regions?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015, chapter 26

###043

What are some ways government can use to reduce corruption in the civil service?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Svensson, J., Eight Questions about Corruption, Journal of Economic Perspectives 19, 2005.

###044

Why are accountability and transparency important for good governance?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

###045

What actions would you recommend for the government of Kazakhstan to take in order to reduce the negative impacts of a future pandemic (such as the COVID-19)?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and United Nations ESCAP, The Impact and Policy Responses for COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific, 2020.

Microeconomics

###046

What criteria may regulators use to decide whether to allow a merger of two companies in a market with a relatively high concentration of market power?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###047

Demand for non-durable goods is expected to be more price elastic in the long run than in the short run. Why is it the opposite for durable goods?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###048

The owner of a small retail store does her own accounting work. How would you measure the opportunity cost of her work?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###049

What is the difference between economic cost and accounting cost?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###050

Consumers must all pay a higher price for a good because some new customers begin buying it. Explain why this describes the free-market equilibrium Pareto efficiency.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###051

Explain the ‘Laffer curve’ relationship between the income tax rate and the tax revenue collected. Why tax revenue is maximized at a tax rate between 0% and 100%?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###052

Assuming that P\_X and P\_Y are prices of goods X and Y respectively, show the equation of the budget constraint for this consumer.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###053

Why do economists describe externalities as a market failure?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###054

Give (one of each) example of positive and normative statements.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###055

Producing an industrial good causes pollution to a lake. Previously, fishermen had used the lake for fishing. Does the situation necessarily indicate an inefficiency? Can the introduction of well-defined property rights resolve the issue? What difficulties may arise?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###056

Assume the inverse demand function is P = 1000 - 2Q and the supply function is P = 100. What is the market price and output? Now assume that this market is monopolised by a single firm. The demand function remains the same but now the MC is constant and equal to 100. What is the profit maximising price and output of this monopoly? Calculate the deadweight loss of this monopoly?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###057

Assume one neighbour creates a nuisance for the other neighbour. Sketch the argument that bargaining results in an efficient solution to this problem. Which is the role of property rights and which are the simplifying assumptions in your argument?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020.

###058

Sketch different public policies to deal with an externality problem.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020.

###059

Properly designed, Pigovian taxes and pollution permits result in an equivalent solution to the externality problem. Why have pollution permits been more popular with governments?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020.

###060

In dealing with an externality, emission standards (i.e. setting an emission quantity which is allowed for a unit) are said to be less efficient than Pigovian taxes or pollution permits. Why?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 7

###061

Explain the ‘Laffer curve’ relationship between the income tax rate and the tax revenue collected. Why tax revenue is maximized at a tax rate between 0% and 100%?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020."

###062

Why do economists describe externalities as a market failure?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###063

Give (one of each) example of positive and normative statements.

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020.

###064

Producing an industrial good causes pollution to a lake. Previously, fishermen had used the lake for fishing. Does the situation necessarily indicate an inefficiency? Can the introduction of well-defined property rights resolve the issue? What difficulties may arise?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Begg, D., Vernasca, G., Fischer, S., and R. Dornbusch: Economics, 12th ed., McGrawHill 2020."

Theories of Public Administration

###065

Describe Niskanen's theory of the budget maximizing bureaucrat! Which policy recommendations follow from the theory?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015, chapter 8

###066

Gilmour and Halley have suggested a theory of ""co-management"" of the US bureaucracy by congress and by the president. In which ways does congress make its influence on policy felt?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###067

Give a definition of ""governance"" that is appropriate for the public sector. What does the term try to capture and to which activities does it apply?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 9

###068

How can the public sector deal with problems which spill over between different jurisdictions or which affect different agencies? Provide examples!

{Block}=2

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 9

###069

Why can accountability be a problem when provision and production of services or goods takes place within a public private partnership and how can accountability be ensured? Provide an example

{Block}=2

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 9

###070

Role theory emphasizes the relational aspects of positions in an organization. Which are the roles of a manager in this theory? Which problems in organizations does this perspective reveal?

{Block}=2

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 5

***QUESTIONS FOR THE THIRD BLOCK – Systemic questions***

Environmental Policy

###001

In what sense is forestry the oldest of the environmental sciences? Discuss in the context of sustainability and the uses and functions of forests!

{Block}=3

{Source} = Wiersum, K. Freerk; “200 Years of Sustainability in Forestry: Lessons from History,” Environmental Management 3 (1995), 321-329.

###002

How might the distribution of costs and benefits relate (1) to the way that an environmental problem is perceived by certain parties and (2) to the solutions that are proposed? Does a calculation of costs and benefits help us to anticipate difficulties in environmental policy implementation and to design suitable policies in a particular context? Discuss, giving examples.

{Block}=3

{Source} = Straaten, Jan van der; “The Distribution of Environmental Costs and Benefits: Acid Rain,” in Sloep, Peter B. and Andrew Blowers, eds.; vol. 2, Environmental Policy in an International Context: Environmental Problems as Conflicts of Interest (London: Arnold, 1996, p. 127-150

###003

How should society select the discount rate for discounting future cost and benefits of climate change?

{Block}=3

{Source} = Stern Review, Chapters 2.3 (Ethics, Welfare and Economic Policy) and 2A (Ethical Framework for Climate Change), downloadable at <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/stern_review_supporting_documents.html>

###004

How does the sustainability relate to John Rawl's ""Theory of Justice""?

{{Block}=3

{Source} = Henderson, G., Rawls and Sustainable Development, McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy / Revue internationale de droit et politique du développement durable de McGill 7, 2011

###005

Someone suggests that the benefits of a new railway line consists of the time saved by commuters and the increase in property prices in the towns served by the railway. Explain why it is a mistake to include both measures in a cost-benefit analysis.

{Block}=3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed.

Natural Resource Management

###006

At bottom, “environment is politics.” Environmental politics are played out in an arena of competing interests and values, where environmental policy results from the competition of “winners” (those who gain from pollution) and “losers” (those who pay for pollution). Discuss.

Block}=3

{Source} = Doyle, T., McEachern, D., MacGregor, S., Environment and Politics, 4th ed., Routledge 2016, chpt 2, understanding environmental politics

###007

What are some policy and ethical dilemmas presented by people’s willingness to pay for a clean environment versus their ability to pay?

Block} =3

{Source} = Gauna, Eileen; “An Essay on Environmental Justice: The Past, the Present, and Back to the Future,” Natural Resources Journal 42 (2002), pp. 701-722.

###008

What is a “Malthusian scenario” of resource use? What is the historical or current evidence for it? What changes to human behaviour and public policies does this scenario seem to call for?

Block} =3

{Source} = Sachs, Wolfgang, Ecology, Justice and the End of Development, in: Byrne, J., Glover, L., Cecilia Martinez, C. (eds)., Environmental Justice, Routledge 2002, chpt 2

Public Finance/Economic Perspectives

###009

Consider the utilitarian social welfare function and the Rawlsian social welfare function. Which one is more consistent with a government that redistributes from rich to poor? Which is more consistent with a government that does not do any redistribution from rich to poor? Can government redistribution from rich to poor still be consistent with either of the two social welfare functions. Justify your argument.

Block} =3

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 2

###010

Research by Matsusaka (1995) showed that states that provide for voter initiatives tend to have smaller government growth than do states without such a provision. Why might this be so?

Block} =3

{Source} = Matsusaka, J.G., Fiscal Effects of the Voter Initiative: Evidence from the Last 30 Years, Journal of Political Economy 103, 1995

###011

The ""trading"" of votes by members of congress where different members of congress agree to vote for the bills preferred by each other is called “logrolling”. Is logrolling efficient, or should it be banned? Explain!

Block} =3

{Source} = Gruber, J., Public Finance and Public Policy 10th ed., Worth Publishers 2010, chpt 9

###012

Social welfare functions can be formed in many ways. They can be additive, meaning that the all utilities curves are added together. They incorporate the idea of least-best, meaning that the utility of the person with the least is maximized. If you were a central planner for an economy, what type of social welfare function would you create? Justify your answer.

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 3

###013

Assume the government select projects in such a way as to maximize a social welfare function. How can this goal enter the design of the cost-benefit analysis for each project?

Block} =3

{Source} = HM Treasury, The Green Book. Central Government Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation, 2018

###014

Explain how a free rider problem in a public good context can be thought of as a prisoner’s dilemma.

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###015

Some people do not engage in free riding, even when there is no cost or chance or reprisal. Discuss why.

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 4

###016

Why are command- and -control regulations less flexible than incentive-based systems?

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 5

###017

Special interest groups are often perceived to be detrimental to general welfare. Discuss why this is so.

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 6

###018

What should be the priority of politicians? Should they be mainly concerned with conveying and voting the wishes of the people that they represent? Should they be mainly concerned with standing for positions that they feel strongly about? Should they be mainly concerned with securing reelection? Justify your answer.

Block} =3

{Source} = Rosen, H., Gayer, T., Public Finance, 10th ed., chpt 6

###019

John Harsanyi claimed that the reasoning behind the Rawlsian social welfare function implies unreasonably high degree of risk aversion on the side of citizens. What did he mean by that?

Block} =3

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015, chapter 7

###020

Median voter theory says that to predict changes in collective decision making, one should focus on the median voter. Between 1973 and 1993, average incomes in the United States increased, whereas the income of the median family (Since then, the median income has increased slightly, but not enough to erase the increased gap of the previous two decades.) How might an economist focusing on median voter behavior and an economist focusing on average incomes differ in their predictions concerning changes in the level and composition of public expenditures? remained roughly stagnant.

Block} =3

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015

###021

Assume you are shipwrecked, and there are ten of you in a lifeboat. You know that it will take ten days to reach shore and that there are rations for only ten person-days. (The ration is the minimum amount needed for survival.) How would a utilitarian allocate the rations? How would a Rawlsian? Some people think that even Rawlsian criteria are not suffi ciently egalitarian. What might an extreme egalitarian individual advocate? What does Pareto efficiency require? In each case, state what assumptions you need to make to make the decision.

Block} =3

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015

Area: Evaluation

###022

Which link may there be between the culture of an organization and organizational learning? Justify your answer!

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 2

###023

Why is there a need for explicit ethical standards in evaluation? What benefits accrue to the evaluator and client by adhering to these standards?

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 3

###024

Almost every organization does some type of performance monitoring of their staff. What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 7

###025

Consider evaluating a university. Who are the stakeholders? What additional audiences exist for the results of the evaluation? What critical political factors might the evaluator need to be aware of?

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 12

###026

Evaluators and stakeholders bring different types of expertise to identifying evaluation questions and developing the evaluation plan. Contrast the knowledge evaluators bring to the table with that of stakeholders. Consider particular stakeholder groups and how their expertise can best be used in the evaluation.

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 13

###027

Discuss the potential advantages and disadvantages of using absolute versus relative standards to judge the success of a program.

Block} =3

{Source} = Fitzpatrick, J., Sanders, J., Worthen, B., Program Evaluation, 4th ed., Pearson 2011, chpt 13

Public Policy Analysis

###028

Discuss: A commonly accepted viewpoint among many policy analysts in government and universities is that policy analysis can be objective, neutral and impartial. Consider the extent to which this viewpoint is plausible.

Block} =3

{Source} = Dunn, W.N., Public Policy Analysis . 2017 6th Edition. Rutledge, Chpt 1

###029

Discuss the following proposition: The way in which a policy problem is defined is consequential for all subsequent policy stages.

Block} =3

{Source} = Dunn, W.N., Public Policy Analysis . 2017 6th Edition. Rutledge, Chpt 3

Misc

###030

Explain the concept of politics-administration dichotomy. To what extent is the separation between the two analytical as opposed to practical?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The PublicAdministration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview Press 2012, chpt 1

###031

How is the system of government in Kazakhstan different from a federal system like the United States?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The PublicAdministration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview Press 2012

###032

Use examples to show the goals of government in terms of achieving efficiency and effectiveness.

Block} =3

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

###033

Explain the difference between fiscal and monetary policies - in which situations would you suggest using either or both?

Block} =3

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020, chpt 33

###034

Why is budgeting important for governments?

Block} =3

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 1

###035

How does budgeting help achieve function of intergovernmental fiscal relations?

Block} =3

{Source} = Mikesell, J., Fiscal Administration, 8th ed., Cengage 2011, chpt 5

###036

What is Utilitarianism and how is it different from Rawlsianism?

Block} =3

{Source} = Stiglitz, J., Rosengard, J., Economics of the Public Sector, 4th ed., W.W.Norton, 2015, chapter 7

###037

What is the difference between New Public Management and New Public Governance?

Block} =3

{Source} = Klijn, E.H., New Public Management and Governance: A Comparison, in: Oxford Handbook of Governance, 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199560530.013.0014.

###038

Assume you want to find out people’s evaluations for an environmental project by directly asking what they would be willing to pay. Which problems are you likely to encounter? Can you think of a way out?

Block} =3

{Source} = Diamond, P.A. and Hausman, J.A., Contingent Valuation: Is Some Number better than No Number? Journal of Economics Perspectives 1994 <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jep.8.4.45>

Microeconomics

###039

Evaluate the possibilities to establish a cartel of grain exporters encompassing Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine. Can the cartel be stable? Discuss.

Block} =3

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###040

Using real-world examples, explain how a monopolist practicing price discrimination can reduce efficiency losses, i.e. reduce the deadweight loss.

Block} =3

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

###041

Consider and discuss the problem of asymmetric information in the context of a Kazakh industry. Indicate how this problem is to be solved.

Block} =3

{Source} = Mankiw, G., Taylor, M., Principles of Economics, 5th ed., Cengage 2020

Theory of Public Administration

###042

Do we need theory in Public Administration or would a collection of facts about Public Administration do just as well?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 1

###043

A valid theory of Public Administration should accurately describe, explain and predict. Do you see a tension between these goals and, if so, what is more important? Explain your view.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 1

###044

A theory of public administration is normative"". Do you agree and, if so, why? Can there be a normative theory without a foundation in positive reasoning?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 1

###045

Compare the ideal form of politics-administration dichotomy that one can find, to some extent, in the relationship between elected city council and city manager in American local government to the relationship between politicians and administrators in the Kazakhstani government.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###046

Explain in how far theories of the capture of bureaucracies assume that there is too much political control of bureaucracies.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###047

How well are doing theories of the capture of bureaucracies empirically? Which observations are held against those theories? Explain.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 2

###048

What are the major claims and predictions of the rational choice theory of the bureaucracy (also known as public choice theory)? How well does it explain observed behaviour of bureaucracies?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 10

###049

What are the main criticisms of the behavioural assumptions and normative foundations of the rational choice theory of the bureaucracy (also known as public choice theory)?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 10

###050

Theories of public administration are often seen as either Hamiltonian - putting emphasis on empowering the public sector - or Jeffersonian - putting emphasis on controlling and containing the public sector. Give a short overview of theories of public administration which fall in one or the other of these categories and give a brief justification.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 1

Organization and Behavior

###051

Assume an organization runs an incentive pay scheme for its top management where the wage is partially fixed or and partially conditioned on output. The management's effort is not directly observable. The management trades off the benefits from wages against the disutility of its efforts. Now assume that the management does not directly feel the disutility of its effort but that the perception of effort depends on "anchors", that is on preconceived perceptions. Which adjustments should the organization consider to improve incentives for the management?

Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO\_chap7.pdf

###052

Assume an organization runs an incentive pay scheme for its top management where the wage is partially fixed or and partially conditioned on output. The management's effort is not directly observable. The management trades off the benefits from wages against the disutility of its efforts. Now assume that the benefit which the management derives from wages is not given in absolute terms but depends on some reference point. Which adjustments should the firm consider to improve incentives for the management?

Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO\_chap7.pdf

###053

Assume an organization runs an incentive pay scheme for its top management where the wage is partially fixed or and partially conditioned on output. The management's effort is not directly observable. The management trades off the benefits from wages against the disutility of its efforts. Now assume that it turns out that the management does not only care about wages but also about the process which generates wages and other outcomes, for example about whether the wage is perceived to be "earned" rather than a windfall. How would such considerations affect the way the firm incentivizes the management? Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO\_chap7.pdf

###054

Assume an organization runs an incentive pay scheme for its top management where the wage is partially fixed or and partially conditioned on output. The management's effort is not directly observable. The management trades off the benefits from wages against the disutility of its efforts. Attribution theory claims that people tend to misattribute outcomes, i.e., they tend to ascribe outcomes to effort rather than luck (in particular if they themselves obtain positive outcomes). If the organization suffers from such a bias - how is it likely to affect the compensation scheme?

Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO\_chap7.pdf

###055

Assume an organization runs an incentive pay scheme for its top management where the wage is partially fixed or and partially conditioned on output. The management's effort is not directly observable. The management trades off the benefits from wages against the disutility of its efforts. But the managers tend to see not only their own effort and wage, but also their own effort and wage in comparison to their peers. How is this going to affect incentives and which adjustments should the organization make?

Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO\_chap7.pdf

###056

Are top managers likely to exhibit the same traits and biases that are typically identified in behavioural sciences/economics or are competitive pressures likely to result in a selection of ""unbiased"" top managers? Discuss.

Block} =3

{Source} = Camerer, C.F., Malmendier, U., Behavioral economics of organizations, in: Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, Princeton University Press 2007, <https://eml.berkeley.edu/~ulrike/Papers/BEO_chap7.pdf>

Research Methods

###057

What impact deception in research may have on our undemanding of social science and social science methodology?

Block} =3

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 3

###058

What if your research yields opposite conclusions as a result of application of different research theories? Discuss.

Block} =3

{Source} = Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 2

###059

Is ethical research only a formality?

Block} =3

Babbie, E., The Practice of Social Research, 12th ed., Wadsworth 2010, chpt 3.

###060

What do theories of bureaucratic politics try to achieve and how are they different from theories of political control of the bureaucracy?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 3

###061

Which are the problems with an (orthodox) theory of public administration which assumes that politics is separated from public administration with bureaucrats who are neutral agents of implementation and follow non-political goals such as minimizing inefficiencies and are guided by science in serving society?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 3

###062

What is Graham Allison approach to explaining government behaviour in his book "Essence of Decision (1971)" and how did this exercise contribute to the study of public administration?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 3

###063

What are differences and what is common between Simon's bounded rationality approach and behavioural sciences approaches to decision making?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 7

###064

In which way does Simon's bounded rationality approach to decision making differ from a decision theory based on full rationality, in which way does it agree with it?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 7

###065

How can the limits of information processing be understood from a bounded rationality approach? Which deviations from rationality (i.e., biases) are emphasized by behavioural economics and would be present even with full information?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 7

###066

How is fragmentation and duplication of public services seen from the perspective of the Tiebout model (of citizens "shopping" between different tax-service packages) and from the perspective of orthodox public administration theory? Which is the evidence supporting either of the two views?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 8

###067

Explain why fragmentation of the public sector and changes to the form in which public services are delivered that started in the 1980's (including "mixed" or "hybrid" public sector institutions) necessitated a rethink of theories of the public sector and its governance.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 9

###068

Discuss Weber's rational theory of bureaucracy: what are its main claims, what is its empirical relevance and what has it been criticized for?

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 5

###069

What are the central ideas of New Public Management and what has been its influence on administrative practice? Give a short evaluation!

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 5

###070

Compare and contrast post-Weberian bureaucratic organization to the classic Weberian bureaucracy.

Block} =3

{Source} = Frederickson, H.G. et al, The Public Administration Theory Primer, 2nd ed., Westview 2012, chpt 4