

Faculty of Law and Political Science
Department of Political Science.
Exam for 2nd Masters student's Class Majoring
in Public Policy.



Option: Policy Design and Decision Making
Political & Legal Studies of Terminology in English
***The Textbook Answer:**

Answer 1: (4Pts)

*** Matching the English Term to its Arabic corresponding one.**

No	English Term	Arabic Term
1	Interest groups	مجموعات المصالح
2	Effective Decision Making	اتخاذ القرارات الفعالة
3	Analytical skills	المهارات التحليلية
4	Patterns of political responses	أنماط الاستجابات السياسية
5	Choosing the Right Policy	اختيار السياسة المناسبة

Answer 2: (7Pts)

*** The Word that best completes each sentence.**

1- The formulation of a policy or program is strongly influenced by the fact that cognitive capacities are **Limited**, that resources are not infinite, and that they are also restricted by the institutional framework and Institutional, partisan and ideological bias.

B- Limited

2- Decision making is the process of making **Choices** by identifying the decision elements, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions.

A- Choices

3- Adopting a step-by-step approach to the decision-making process can help you make intentional, focused, and well-thought-out decisions by **Organizing** relevant information and identifying alternatives.

D- Organizing

4- Attention can only be directed to a limited number of objects and the different facets of a **Problem** cannot be treated in their entirety, but are rather treated sequentially, one after the other.

A- Problem

5- The process of formulating public **Action** is also dependent on the organizational framework.

C- Action

Answer 3: (3Pts)

*** Which of the following is not a Feature of individual decision taking?**

1- Decisions are taken by a single individual.

2- Individual decisions are less costly.

3- They are based on limited information gathered by managers.

4- Group decisions are costly in terms of time and money.

5- Decisions are taken by a group of persons with a common objective.

Continue with the 2nd page Exam Answer



Answer 4: (6Pts). (The answer must be in English)

*** Herbert Simon, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, developed the idea of bounded rationality in the 1950s. According to Simon, the reality of decision-making in government and administration does not correspond to the ideal of perfect rationality. Analyze and discuss this idea? .**

طَوَّر ، الاقتصادي "هربرت سايمون" الحائز على جائزة نوبل، فكرة العقلانية المحدودة في الخمسينيات من القرن العشرين. يرى "سايمون" أن واقع اتخاذ القرار في الحكومة وداخل الإدارة لا يتوافق مع نموذج العقلانية الكاملة. حلل وناقش؟

***Approach:** Herbert Simon's or what is known as the Herbert Simon decision-making theory, proposes an idea about how people make decisions in organizations. This theory helps explain the decision-making processes within public administration.

***Explanation:** The formulation of a policy or a program is strongly influenced by the fact that **cognitive capacities are limited**, that resources are not infinite, and that they are also restricted by **the institutional framework and Institutional, partisan and ideological bias**,

***Discussion:** The Knowledge about possible solutions is very often incomplete and fragmented, and in this kind of cases **Attention can only be directed to a limited number of objects** and the **different facets of a problem cannot be treated in their entirety**, but are rather **treated sequentially, one after the other**, this means that people who work in public service cannot make perfectly good choices, and they cannot know everything and think of everything, their minds and time are limited. **Decision-makers must work with these "boundaries" of knowing and thinking and in this context of limited cognitive capacity; there is a strong temptation to turn to solutions that are already in place. (Exclusion of innovation استبعاد الابتكار لمحدودية الموارد)**, As "Simon" has shown, one could say that instead of looking for the optimal solution that would fully achieve the objectives, **one seeks more to obtain a satisfactory result that would come sufficiently close to the desired objective.**

بدلاً من البحث عن الحل الأمثل الذي يحقق الأهداف على أكمل وجه، فإننا نسعى أكثر للحصول على نتيجة مرضية تقترب بدرجة كافية من الهدف المنشود.

***Result:**

- The processes of formulating public policies are often perceived as incremental processes, during which one seeks to improve things, without necessarily engaging in an exhaustive analysis of the issue.

- The Herbert Simon decision-making theory helps us understand how public servants make choices. Instead of perfect thinking, they have "bounded" thinking because of limits.

And they "satisfies" using simple heuristics and routines, not optimizing.

- Seeing how choices are made can improve the process over time. Getting more information, making better heuristics and routines, and expanding what people know through training can move decision-making closer to the best choices with "bounded" thinking.

Good Luck. Dr:Aiouadj/Taleb.