

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN
Public Management and Policy Analysis Program
Graduate School of International Relations

DCC 5381 (2 Credits)
Public Information Policy and Management
Fall 2015

Final Exam (100 points)

Instruction: This take-home exam accounts for 25 percent of the final grade. Download the memo template and then write down your answers there. Try to write your own sentences as opposed to those copied from textbook or papers. Submit your answer to kucc625@iuj.ac.jp by 23:00 Tuesday, December 15th. Be concise and hit the highlight.

Caution: (1) You may NOT communicate (including written, verbal, gestural, and other forms of communication) with anyone else other than the instructor about this exam during this exam. (2) DO NOT ASK your classmates to show their work. DO NOT SHOW your work to other classmates. (3) When coping or paraphrasing some parts of a book, paper, report, or Internet resources, you MUST cite the source or give credit to authors in order to avoid plagiarism. Failure to comply with these rules will be considered academic dishonesty and misconduct. I trust each of you implicitly, but you should be aware IUJ's new strong policy on plagiarism and cheating. The penalties include sanctions from immediate F in this course and up to expulsion from the university.

Question 1 (30 points) Remember a dog poop girl image taken in a subway and a poster image of a department of dance, South Korea, that were discussed in the class. And think about Solove's (2011) argument of nothing-to-hide fallacy. Evaluate free speech and privacy issues of two images with special respect to Solove's argument and culture/tradition of your home country (For example, "Do they infringe on privacy? Why and why not? How about freedom of speech?")

Question 2 (30 points) Putnam (2000) points out cyberbalkanization as a reason why information technology (the Internet) rarely revitalizes declining social capital in the U.S. Bimber and Davis (2003) and DiMaggio et al. (2001) also mention fragmentation and political polarization, respectively. What do these concepts say about the role of information technology and the Internet on political participation (civic engagement)? Are they related to cyber-optimism, cyber-dystopian view, or skeptics?

Question 3 (40 points) Suppose your government is going to introduce so called "Identity verification policy" that requires all ISPs must verify users' identity and their real names. That is, all users must use their real names in order to write messages on the bulletin board and chat with others. The following Kaldor-Hicks Tableau summarizes the cost and benefit of the policy (just focus on the net benefits of stakeholders). (1) Is it likely that this policy is passed in general? Why and why not? (First, calculate the overall net benefit—social benefit (a) first). (2) If you have the right to adjust this policy, how would you like to change this net benefit distribution? Just look at the last row and adjust relative size of each net benefit (increase/decrease rather than actual amount). Check the old exam questions.

A Cost Benefit Analysis of “Identity Verification Policy” (Baseline: W/o the Policy)

	General Public	Offender	Victim	ISP	Net
Benefits					
- Free Speech					
- Privacy					
Transfer					
- Fee Increment					
Costs					
- Monitoring					
- Litigation					
- Penalty					
Net	500	-900	1,300	-100	(a)

* Unit of measurement (currency) is Nyang whose exchange rate is completely unknown.

** Krutilla, Kerry. 2005. “Using the Kaldor-Hicks Tableau format for Cost-benefit Analysis and Policy Evaluation.” *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 24(4): 864-875.

The end of midterm exam