公民參與的研究

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A Study of Citizen Participation

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摘 要

實行民主政治的政府在規劃和執行公共政策的時候，必須包括公民的意見，使得政策能結合民意，這是幫助政府制訂政策的必然的趨勢，因此公民參與的運用，讓公民在政策訂定的過程中，能夠對有關他們的政策表示意見，以使政策具有代表性及回應性，而獲得公民的支持。然而公民參與也因為受到公民、政策制訂者及設計的限制，造成參與許多障礙，為了有效參與，適當的方式選擇變成非常重要，隨著社會環境的變遷，各種不同的方式不斷的出現，不過因為公民和政府官員本身的偏差觀念，仍造成公民參與的許多爭論，若要有效的解決這些問題，公民和政府官員都必須慎重去思考公民參與的特性和適用性。

關鍵詞：公民參與，參與民主，公眾涉入，最大可能的參與，公民有知的權利，公民參與階梯，公民投票，公民調查，公民陪審小組，共同生產模式，風險溝通，不要在我家後院，選舉委員。

ABSTRACT

For the sake of operating democratic politics, the government must involve the citizen's opinion in the planning and implementation of the public policy and that makes the policy include the public opinions. That is the nature trend to help the government to generate the effective policy. Therefore, the application of citizen participation lets the citizen can express their opinion in the process of policy making which is related to them. Moreover, the policy may have its representative and responsive so that it can obtain the support from the citizen. However, citizen participation is limited by the nature of the citizen, decision-maker, and design, so there are some obstacles to the participation. The choice of the proper forms of citizen participation becomes very important to the effective participation. Following the needs of changing social environment, many different forms of citizen participation are used. Owing to the bias of the citizen and the government officers, many problems of citizen participation is raised. To resolving those probems effectively, both the citizen and the government officers must consider carefully to the characteristics and the adaptation of citizen participation.

Key words: Citizen participation, Participatory democracy, Public involvement, Maximum feasible participation, Citizen's right to know, A ladder of citizen participation, The referendun, Citizen survey, Citizen panel, The coproduction model; risk communication, NIMBY, Cooptation.

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