

立法院內不同類型委員會 的運作方式

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本研究利用深入訪談、觀察法以及立院各種資料的分析，並採取 Richard Fenno（1973）的理論架構來比較立法院之財政、司法與教育三個委員會運作及決策。各個委員會面臨之環境迥異，而議員決定加入某個委員會動機亦有所差異，此兩種因素互動而形成不同之決策規則；而不同的決策規則自然會影響決策過程，進而影響結果。我們發現財政、司法與教育三個委員會面臨的環境的確有所不同，財政委員會牽涉龐大利益，是國民黨財團立委之最愛，具有教師背景的最願意加入教育委員會，而司法委員會既專業又無利可圖，願意加入該委員會的立委非常少。這樣的生態自然影響各委員會不同的運作，財委會不是吵雜不堪，宛如菜市場，就是異常冷清，草草結束。當其很冷清時，表示很多事情已在臺面下被解決，法案也被草草通過；而吵雜不堪時，則正好所審法案牽涉鉅大利益，或是某些委員冀望獲得什麼好處。司法委員會常為反對黨勢力掌握，國民黨通常只有一、兩位立委留守，並且常常一、兩位認真推動法案的立法委員，便可以讓法案通

過。教育委員會成員則自許專家，審查過程有條不紊，參與亦較為踴躍，法案品質較有保障，自主性較高，因此也較受尊重。

關鍵字：常設委員會、財政委員會、教育委員會、司法委員會、政黨中心模式、委員會中心模式、院會中心模式

A Comparison of Three Different Types of Committees in the Legislative Yuan of Taiwan

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After the retirement of senior legislators, the Legislative Yuan has become more important in the process of decision-making in Taiwan. As the role of Legislative Yuan is getting more important, it becomes an arena of different competing interests. Standing committee is usually regarded as an important arena of legislative deliberation. This paper intends to focus on the internal operation of standing committees in the Legislative Yuan.

Using Richard Fenno's (1973) framework as my theoretical framework, this paper examines three different types of committees: Finance Committee, Education Committee, and Judiciary Committee. These three committees represent three different types of committees in the Legislative Yuan. Finance Committee is regarded as money committee; Education Committee involves more ideological conflict, while Judiciary Committee is more professional. Based on the assumption that committees are different, each member of committee is motivated by different goal. Moreover, each committee acts in certain environmental constraints. Thus,

they will organize their committee internally in ways that seem likely to help them in achieving their individual goals, at the same time, to satisfy the expectations of these groups making up their environment. The decision-making process and the results of the decision also reflect each committee's condition, some are more partisan-oriented, some are more chamber-dominated, and some are more independent and professional.

We interview members of committees, their assistants, congressional journalists, and committee staffs. Moreover, observations are also conducted in order to observe how different committees operate. The result of this study indicates that committees are different, and different kinds of committees are operated differently.

Keywords: standing committee, Finance Committee, Education Committee, Judiciary Committee, party-dominated model, chamber-dominated model, independent-committee model.