

考試科目	公共政策	所別	公共行政學系 2141	考試時間	2月23日(日)第二節
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一、請閱讀下列文章後，回答問題：(共 30 分)

If this analysis is halfway correct, the social effects will be huge. Many of the jobs most at risk are lower down the ladder (logistics, haulage), whereas the skills that are least vulnerable to automation (creativity, managerial expertise) tend to be higher up, so median wages are likely to remain stagnant for some time and income gaps are likely to widen.

Anger about rising inequality is bound to grow, but politicians will find it hard to address the problem. Shunning progress would be as futile now as the Luddites' protests against mechanised looms were in the 1810s, because any country that tried to stop would be left behind by competitors eager to embrace new technology. The freedom to raise taxes on the rich to punitive levels will be similarly constrained by the mobility of capital and highly skilled labour.

The main way in which governments can help their people through this dislocation is through education systems. One of the reasons for the improvement in workers' fortunes in the latter part of the Industrial Revolution was because schools were built to educate them—a dramatic change at the time. Now those schools themselves need to be changed, to foster the creativity that humans will need to set them apart from computers. There should be less rote-learning and more critical thinking. Technology itself will help, whether through MOOCs (massive open online courses) or even video games that simulate the skills needed for work.

The definition of “a state education” may also change. Far more money should be spent on pre-schooling, since the cognitive abilities and social skills that children learn in their first few years define much of their future potential. And adults will need continuous education. State education may well involve a year of study to be taken later in life, perhaps in stages.

Yet however well people are taught, their abilities will remain unequal, and in a world which is increasingly polarised economically, many will find their job prospects dimmed and wages squeezed. The best way of helping them is not, as many on the left seem to think, to push up minimum wages. Jacking up the floor too far would accelerate the shift from human workers to computers. Better to top up low wages with public money so that anyone who works has a reasonable income, through a bold expansion of the tax credits that countries such as America and Britain use.

Innovation has brought great benefits to humanity. Nobody in their right mind would want to return to the world of handloom weavers. But the benefits of technological progress are unevenly distributed, especially in the early stages of each new wave, and it is up to governments to spread them. In the 19th century it took the threat of revolution to bring about progressive reforms. Today's governments would do well to start making the changes needed before their people get angry.

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考試科目	公共政策	所別	公共行政學系 2141	考試時間	二月 23 日(日) 第二節
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文章節錄自 Coming to an office near you: The effect of today's technology on tomorrow's jobs will be immense—and no country is ready for it. (2014, Jan. 18). *The Economist*. Retrieved Jan. 28, 2014, from <http://www.economist.com/printedition/2014-01-18>。

1. 請摘要說明上述文章的內容。(請勿逐句翻譯，5 分)
2. 請說明文章中所指出的公共問題為何？若此公共問題成為政府須面對的政策問題，請試從市場失靈 (market failures) 以及政府失靈 (government failures) 的角度加以剖析之。(15 分)
3. 文章中指出透過改善教育制度或許是可解決上述公共問題的一種可行之道，若此建議方向是正確的，假設你是一位政策分析專家，從政策工具的相關理論思考，你打算採用哪些政策工具與配套措施來改善我國現行教育制度，同時解決文章所提及的公共問題？為什麼？(10 分)

二、請將下列名詞翻譯成中文並進行解釋 (每小題 4 分，共 20 分)

1. Policy marketing
2. Social network analysis
3. Collective action problems
4. Path dependency
5. Garbage can model

三、試分從 J. Rawls 與 M. J. Sandel 對「正義」所持之觀點，析評「大埔事件」中各種不同的公共政策思維。(25 分)

四、試分從「民主」、「市場」、「法治」與「公民社會」四個角度，析論當前「貧富差距」逐漸擴大之因，及其公共政策改革之道。(25 分)