考試科目行改學 所別 公英行改 考試時間 2月28日(星期日)第一節

一、多選題:30%

每題兩分,每題至少有兩個或以上的正確答案,全對才給分。答題時請在答案卷上標明題號,與對應的答案,題號與答案標示不明以致無法判斷,則該題不予計分。

- 1. ()對於學者 W. Wilson 所撰寫的「The Study of Administration」一文,以下哪些是正確的描述? ①認為行政與政治必須分離 ②重視比較研究以了解各國政府運作方式③政府應建立以公平正義為 本的行政制度 ④政府必須重視菁英的想法。
- 2. () Hawthorne Experiments 的提出,發現了哪些因素對於組織與管理有其關鍵的重要性?①物質的滿足②參與和情緒的發洩③小團體的約束力④人格的尊重。
- 3. () 提起 Max Weber, 我們常會與以下哪些選項作連結 ? ①bureaucracy ② iron cage ③ rational-legal authority ④ The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism。
- 4. ()以下那些是對於 cross-boundary governance 的正確描述?①強調參與者之間的相似性②受到政策網絡與組織協力概念的影響③指涉跨轄區或跨機關的個別性治理作為④主要目的在於解決棘手難解的公共問題。
- 5. () F. Herzberg 提出的激勵保健理論中,「激勵因素」指: (1) 維持原有工作水準的因素(2) 包括了成就、賞識、責任等內容(3) 又稱為不滿因素(4)是一種可以促使組織成員積極發揮潛能的因素。
- 6. ()以下哪些是對於 Street-level Bureaucrats 的正確描述?①可稱為第一線公共服務人員 ②此概念由 Max Weber 所提出③被賦予行政裁量權來執行政策 ④其執行公務的舉措影響民眾對政府的觀感。
- 7. ()以下哪些敘述不屬於新公共行政的觀點?①主張「入世」的公共行政②支持價值中立 ③強調 效率效能 ④鼓吹公平正義。
- 8. ()根據我國稅制,以下哪些屬於地方稅?①使用牌照稅 ②所得稅 ③印花稅 ④贈與稅
- 9. ()公共行政研究典範的演進中,請問下列哪些描述符合政治與行政分立時期(1887-1947)的核心概念? ①受到科學管理學派的影響 ②提出 POSDCORB 等七項行政主管的職能③凸顯行政個例的重要性④代表學者為 C. T. Goodsell。
- 10. ()下列哪些學者屬於傳統理論時期科學管理學派的支持者? ① A. H. Maslow ② F. W. Taylor ③ H. Simon ④ F. B. Gilbreth。
- 11. () 提及 C. I. Barnard,我們常會與以下哪些選項作連結 ?① bounded rationality ② goal displacement ③ informal organization ④ acceptance theory of authority。
- 12.()以下對於 Iron Law of Oligarchy 的描述,哪些是正確的?①機關中會出錯的事情一定會發生②機關成立越久,成員素質越低③機關組織越大,領導階層的權力越大 ④機關中少數人將決定多數人的命運。
- 13. ()以下哪些實務作為,反映政府再造運動的精神?① Total Quality Management ② Managing for Results ③ Privatization④ Motion Management。
- 14. () 在預算循環中,以下各階段請依照時間先後順序排列: ①預算審計 ②預算執行 ③預算審議 ④預算編制

國立政治大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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15. ()以下對於文官 merit system 的描述,哪些是正確的?①推動者為 A. Jackson ②美國通過 Civil Service Reform Act 1978 可視為一成功案例③ 用以消除過去 spoil system 帶來的弊端 ④其概念等同於 patronage system。

二. 簡答題: 20%

- 請說明 Collaborative Public Management 的意涵,並闡述此概念與當代政府治理的關聯性及其重要性。
 (10%)
- 2. 請說明 New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service 三者概念,並試從公務人員角色的定位此觀點,比較三者間的區別。(10%)

三、英文題 3%

Robert Dahl published a paper in the *Public Administration Review* in 1947, assessing the state of the field of public administration (PA). He argued that the PA field faced "three problems" which would have to be addressed before PA could acquire scientific status.

Please read the following paragraphs and answer the two questions:

- (1) What are the "three problems?" Please describe them based on the content provided below. (15%)
- (2) According to your understanding and/or observation, do you think that the PA field, after 69 years since the paper was published, has acquired scientific status regarding the "three problems?" Why, or why not? (15%)

(作答時請用中文,勿抄原文)

註

The first problem of constructing a science of public administration stems from the frequent impossibility of excluding normative considerations from the problems of public administration. Science as such is not concerned with the discovery or elucidation of normative values. The doctrine is generally accepted that science cannot demonstrate moral values, and that science cannot construct a bridge across the great gap from "is" to "ought."

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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The second problem stems from the inescapable fact that a science of public administration must be a study of certain aspects of human behavior. Although there are parts of public administration in which man's behavior can safely be ignored, such as governmental accounting and auditing, most problems of public administration revolve around human beings. The challenge for public administration is to develop a better understanding of human nature in the administrative settings, thus being able to provide better predictability of behavior.

The third challenge is that sophisticated and comparative studies of public administration need to be generated to reveal the differences across nations. Indeed, there should be no reason for supposing that a principle of public administration has equal validity in every nation-state, or that successful public administration practices in one country will necessarily prove successful in a different social, economic, and political environment. A particular nation-state embodies the results of many historical episodes, traumas, failures, and successes which have in turn created peculiar habits, mores, and institutionalized patterns of behavior. One cannot assume that public administration can escape the effects of this conditioning; or that it is somehow independent of and isolated from the culture or social setting in which it develops.

四、申論題(20%)

註

近年來,「如何建置完善的政府課責機制」已成為公共行政學界與實務界的重要議題,請說明「課責」(accountability)的意涵與類型,並請提出「三個」目前我國針對公務機關(或公務人員)課責的方式或做法,並討論其優缺點。

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。