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科目： 行政學
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國立臺灣大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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共四題，每題 25 分

一、近年我國行政院以推動法人化做為政府改造目標之一。請說明法人化的意涵並評述行政法人與政府捐助之財團法人的定位，並各舉一個我國行政法人與政府捐助之財團法人的實例。

二、請簡述下段文字之意涵。

The notion of co-production, or the collaboration of professionals and service users in the design and delivery of public services, is often situated in the literature in tandem with theories about an evolution from traditional public administration, through New Public Management (NPM) towards models such as New Public Governance (NPG), where networks, third sector organizations and citizens play an increasing role in public service delivery. Proponents of NPG argue that under NPM, service users' role is diminished as customers and third sector organizations must take part in a competitive marketplace to obtain contracts to deliver public services, while NPG shifts the emphasis to collaboration, which better moderates a more democratic relationship with the third sector and facilitates citizens' roles as co-producers.

However, this representation of a unidirectional move from traditional public administration through NPM and to NPG ignores some crucial differences between the administrative traditions and dominant public management models of different countries. Indeed, there is evidence that NPM has not taken hold to the same extent outside of the Anglo-Saxon countries, and that other models of reform have been more influential in reorganizing the relationships between the state and civil society. Understanding co-production as most compatible with one model of public management calls into question the role of the third sector and citizen coproduction under other regimes, such as the neo-Weberian state, which has characterized countries with more state-centric administrative traditions, as well as those where NPM still dominates.

Source: McMullin, C. (2021). Challenging the necessity of New Public Governance: Co-production by third sector organizations under different models of public management. *Public Administration*, 99(1), 5-22.

三、請閱讀以下節錄之文字，並簡述其重點。請問公部門相較於私部門，給人哪些刻板印象？文章中所說的“negative bias”可能指涉哪些偏差？你認為人們有這些負面偏差印象的原因，可能是什麼？是否與公部門或私部門的哪些特質有關？

“Public sector professionals are often negatively portrayed with ascriptions such as “ineffective” and “lazy.” Such negative connotations might disadvantage public sector organizations when trying to attract applicants, as they can reflect negatively on individuals' social identities. We examine stereotypes of public and private sector workers with and without a signal of specific professions present across both sectors. Our study among 290 job seeking citizens in the United Kingdom provides evidence for a generic public sector worker bias, but the bias diminishes when the specific profession is known. Furthermore, we find that job seekers are less attracted to public employment and that this relationship is influenced by a negativity bias against public sector workers.”

Source: Jakobsen, M., & F. Homberg (2024). First impressions: An analysis of professional stereotypes and their impact on sector attraction. *Public Administration Review*, 85(4), 1134-1149

見背面

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四、請簡述下列文字重點。並請問，何謂 representative bureaucracy? representative bureaucracy 對於公部門有哪些可能的影響? 又，何謂 contracting? Representative bureaucracy 與 Contracting 有什麼關係?

"Equity and efficiency are among the most difficult public values to balance in the contracting environment where institutions and service markets influence how and with whom public dollars are spent. A representative bureaucracy helps reflect the interests of underrepresented, disadvantaged social groups and instill equity in government contracting. This research examines the relationship between representation at various decision-making levels in local government agencies and supplier diversity program implementation supporting women and minority owned firms... Results indicate that minority representation at the elected official and procurement head levels relates to the amount of supplier diversity efforts taking place."

Source: E. Rodriguez-Plesa (2024). Representative bureaucracy and local government contracting: Examining supplier diversity programs. *Public Administration Review*, 85(3), 665-680

試題隨卷繳回