

考試科目	專業英文	所別	公共行政	考試時間	星期	月 日 上午第	下午第	節
------	------	----	------	------	----	---------	-----	---

1. Explain the meanings of the following terms in English.

" operationalism

(2) public choice

(3) government re-engineering.

(4) Arrow's Impossibility Theorem

(5) Egotistic Rationality

(6) Bureaucracy

(7) Taylorism

(8) chaos theory

2. Write a short essay (500 words) on

" Democracy and Public Policy "

考試科目	專業英文	所別	公共行政研究所	考試時間	星期	月 日 上午第	下午第
------	------	----	---------	------	----	---------	-----

3. Please read the two paragraphs carefully on Niskanen's idea of bureaucratic behavior and answer (in English) the following three questions:

- What is Niskanen's assumption on bureaucrats' (behavior) motivation? (10 points)
- What is Niskanen's main arguments on bureaucrats' behavior? What is the main difference between private firms and public agencies, and why? (25 points)
- Any comment(s) on his arguments? (15 points)

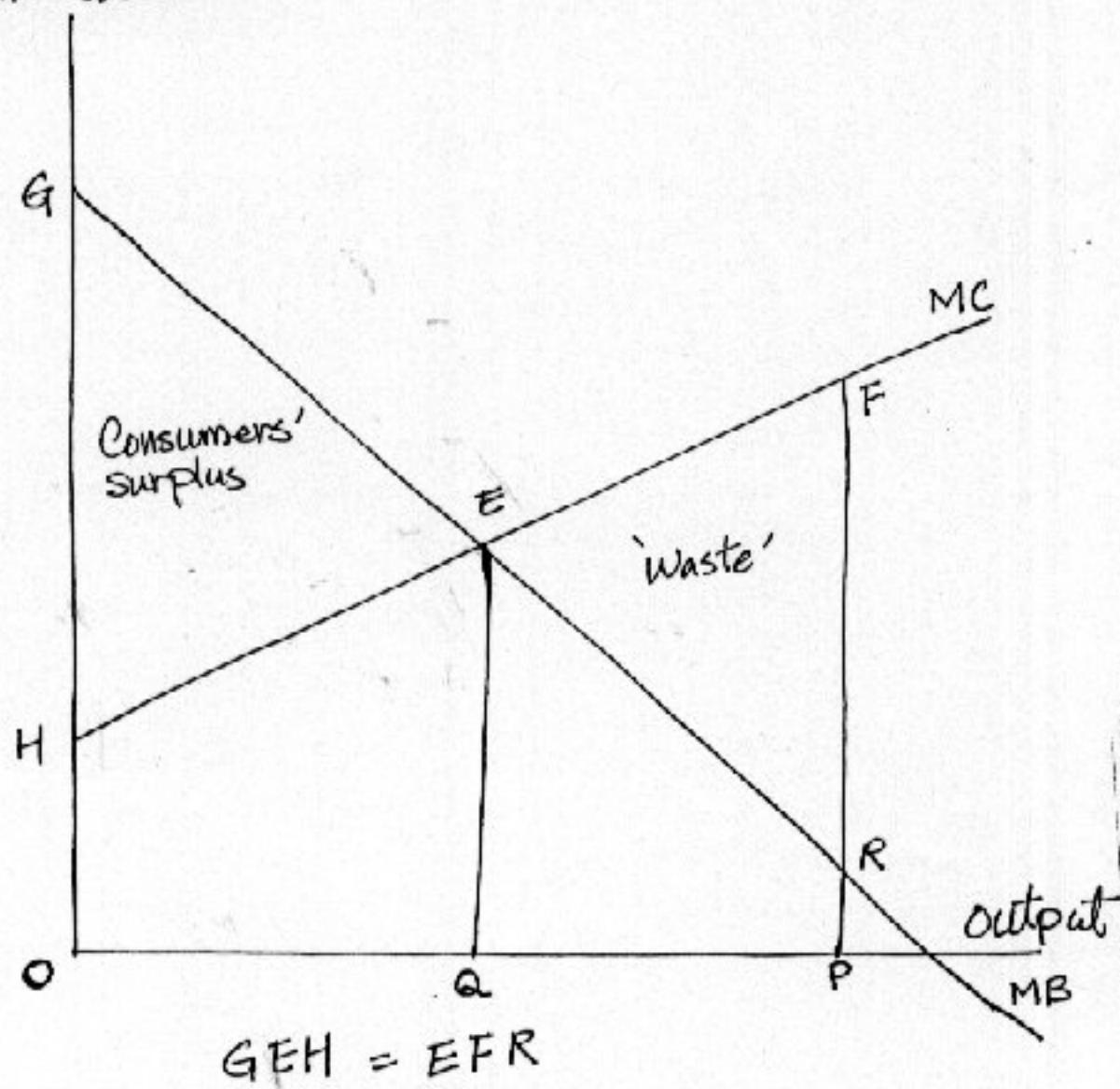
The interaction between budget-maximizing bureaucrats with monopoly power and fragmented sponsors characteristically produces a radical oversupply of agency outputs (Figure 1). The horizontal axis of the graph measures the level of the bureau's output, and the vertical axis the marginal costs (MC) and marginal social benefits (MB) of each unit of output. For the sake of convenience they are drawn as straight lines. The MC curve rises with increased outputs, perhaps because of increased factor prices with rising demand. The MB curve falls as output increases, reflecting the general presumption in economic analysis of diminishing marginal utilities. Early units of output are intensely valuable to society, much more so than their costs, but as the MB curve falls this differential is progressively eliminated and at point E the marginal costs and marginal value of output are equal. If the agency produced at this point, which is also the welfare optimum and the point at which a profit-maximizing firm would stop, then a net benefit to society would result equivalent to the area GEH. The bureau's total budget at point E is given by the area HEQO, whereas the gross benefits accruing to society would be CEQO, creating the consumers' surplus area shown.

However, rational officials take advantage of the sponsors' weak position to push output up beyond point E. Indeed, they only stop expanding output when constrained to do so by the sponsor, which in Fig. 1 occurs at point F. Here the bureau has created an area of 'waste' (EPR) which exactly offsets the consumer surplus created by early units of output (area GEH). 'Waste' is used in the technical sense of avoidable costs, output whose value to society is less than the marginal costs of producing them. This does not imply that the bureau is slack, inefficient or necessarily has organizational 'fat' built into it. Waste areas simply because the bureau is delivering far more output than society at large or the sponsor body require, even if the bureau is being relatively efficient in doing so. At point F the total benefits from the bureau's activity are given by GRP0 and its total costs by HFPO. When these two areas are exactly equal the bureau neither increases nor decreases the social welfare. Pushing up output beyond point F begins to actively reduce the social welfare and can be resisted by even the most pusillanimous or poorly informed sponsor, so that point F represents the equilibrium output for budget-maximizing bureaucrats. Thus Niskanen predicts that with weak sponsor control agencies deliver up to twice as much output as a profit-maximizing firm, and twice the level which would be optimal in social welfare term.

考試科目	專業英文	所別	公行政研究所	考試時間	星期	月 日 上午第	下午第	節
------	------	----	--------	------	----	---------	-----	---

(Fig 1) Niskanen's model of why
bureaucracies oversupply
outputs

Marginal benefits &
Marginal Costs



考試科目	行政組織管理	所 别	公共行政	考試時間	6月20日 上午第2節 星期二
------	--------	-----	------	------	--------------------

一、在快速變遷的社會中，行政組織所承擔的压力有那些？
（但只有何謂成因應之道？行政组织只在調適或因應的過程中，必需解決的問題有那些？請依序舉述，並剖析之。）（二十五分）

二、

請回答下列相關題目（回答時，請由理論概念層次著眼）（二十二分）

論者稱公共行政在現代政府治理（governance）過程角色已成為「第四權」，因此，行政組織的正當性乃建立在其能獲得外界環境的認可，而行政管理的重點之一就是對外的管理，請回答：

- 【1】向以公共組織建立其正當性時，必須重視外在環境？
- 【2】考量到外在環境所表達的利益，可能多元但互斥的，那麼公共組織如何因應之？
- 【3】公共組織體系的開放（指行政過程與決策），顯然是未來主要發展方向之一，但開放後可能會有一些負效應，或者你不認為必須如此顧慮，請均討論之。

三、何謂「組織學習」（organizational learning）？
何謂「組織發展」（Organization Development）？
兩者具有何種關係？試闡釋之。
如何使行政機關成為一個「學習型組織」？
試說明之。（二十五分）

自從麥克利蘭和沙因提出組織學習以來，已經有許多研究者對此進行了許多的研究和探討，其中麥克利蘭和沙因的著作《組織學習：個人、組織與組織群體》（Organizational Learning: A Synthesis of Theory and Practice）是相當有代表性的。該書提出了三個層次的學習：

考試科目	現代社會科學研究方法	所 别	公共行政研究所	考試時間	6月20日 星期二 下午第13:20 15:00
------	------------	-----	---------	------	-----------------------------

一、一般實驗設計的種類，依照其能對外在及內在效度威脅控制的程度可分為那三大類？並就每一類中擇出一種實驗方法並加以說明。（二十五分）

二、

請就下面五種社會科學研究途徑說明其主要意義、代表人物、及其在行政學研究上的特徵和限制。（25%）

- (1) 管理科學研究途徑
- (2) 公共選擇研究途徑
- (3) 民主方法研究途徑
- (4) 觀象社會學研究途徑
- (5) 功能研究途徑

三、在實際進行研究時，量的研究方法（Quantitative Research Method）與質的研究方法（Qualitative Research Method）各有何倫理課題？有何差異？並就比較其解決之道有何差異？（二十五分）

四、假設可分為①條件式陳述②差異式陳述及③函數式陳述三種型式。請就上述三種假設的型式。

- (1) 各舉一例，證明之。（9分）
- (2) 各用何種統計方法佐證？（6分）
- (3) 該統計方法的基本假定或限制又如何？（10分）