

I. Write a short essay on "Globalization, governance and public administration." (250 words) - 40%

II. Translate the following paragraphs into English. - 25%

為尋求政策創意，有幾位學者提出了實驗性的政策概念。例如，坎培爾（Donald T. Campbell）一直在提倡所謂的「實驗社會」（experimenting society）。在這個社會當中，政府必須勇於嘗試創新的政策。

同樣的，卓爾（Yehezkel Dror）也提出了「政策博奕」（policy gambling）的觀念。他認為政策制定者必須明確認知，當他們投入新的計畫時，即需擔負風險。他指出，政策制定者並不怎麼瞭解政策制定的系絡，以及政策工具的特性。將政策當作一場賭賽，可將產生的損失減至最低，政府也可避免太多無可挽回的錯誤。

政治人物也喜歡採用實驗途徑的方式來嘗試新的政策。例如，羅斯福總統在大蕭條期間就要求官員提出各種解決經濟問題的方法。柯林頓總統也主張，已開發經濟體系的政府應該進行各種實驗，來解決失業和就業不足的問題。他表示，沒有一個政府對這些問題已經知道答案，因此進行實驗也許是找到解決途徑的唯一方法。

III. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. - 35%

一、
Whatever level and forms of governance analysts seek to clarify, they must confront two underlying forces: one is the dynamics of change and the other concerns the ever greater complexity that the changes are fostering.

It is in the nature of change and complexity that neither unfolds in a linear way. Rather, both evolve along paths marked by reversals, sideward movements, feedback loops, and a variety of other nonlinear dynamics. Perhaps most notable in this regard are the worldwide tensions that derive from the simultaneity of dynamics promoting integration, centralization, and globalization on the one hand, and those generating disintegration, decentralization, and localization on the other hand. Not only do the two sets of dynamics unfold simultaneously, but they are also causally linked. The tensions define the era into which the world is moving. I call the new epoch one of 'fraggementation,' a label that nicely captures the interactive causal links between fragmentation and integration.

二、
What philosophers have called the "rational reconstruction" of science is the application to the scientific product, not of "Logical" analysis, but of the contemporary reconstructed logic. For some time, the most widely accepted reconstruction of science has been in terms of the so-called "hypothetico-deductive method", especially in a postulational form. According to this reconstruction, the scientist, by a combination of careful observation, shrewd guesses, and scientific intuition arrives at a set of postulates governing the phenomena in which he is interested; from these he deduces observable consequences; he then tests these consequences by experiment, and so confirms or disconfirms the postulates, replacing them, where necessary, by others, and so continuing.

一、近年來，「小而美」及「社會優待國家」的觀念日益受到
公共行政界的重視，而「政府失靈」及「市場失靈」也頗
令人費心，於是「非營利組織」(非三部門)乃被賦予更
為重要的任務，試回答下列諸問題：

1. 非營利組織的意義與特性
2. 非營利組織在公共服務上扮演的角色
3. 非營利組織提供公共服務之主要途徑。(25分)

國立政治大學圖書館

二、討論領導的研究，自八十年代有以謂「轉換型領導」
(Transformation Leadership)的理論產生，試回答：

1. 轉換型領導產生的背景
2. 轉換型領導的意義與構成要素
3. 轉換型領導者特質(個人)。(25分)

三、試從「新公共行政」(New Public Administration)的內涵，論述目前我國行政機關在組織結構與實務運作兩方面所存在的問題及改進之道。(25分)

四、試簡述以下五位學者，每人在行政或管理方面，至少一種代表性的著作、學說或主張之內容大要。(25分)

1. Woodrow Wilson

2. Herbert A. Simon

3. Luther Gulick

4. Rensis Likert

5. Robert T. Golembiewsky

自然論典範主要是著重質化的研究，以現象學、符號互動論和俗民方法學的理论做为其方法论的基础，其核心概念是「感通理解」(Verstehen)，试就下列各方面，论述这种质化的研究与倾向量化研究途径之实验典範的差異。25%

- (一) Quantitative and qualitative data
- (二) Deductive and inductive approaches
- (三) Objectivity vs subjectivity
Fairness and balance
- (四) Variable vs Holistic

國立政治大學圖書館

從科學哲學的角度來看，現代社會科學研究方法，深受四種觀莫的影響，請你就下列這四種觀莫，詳細分析它們在研究方法上的重要暗示或內涵。25%

- (一) 實證論或邏輯經驗論
- (二) 否證論
- (三) 典範論
- (四) 方法論的無政府主義

國立政治大學圖書館

如何分辨下列各詞，並簡述其意義。

- (一) assumption, Hypothesis (4%)
- (二) statistic, parameter (4%)
- (三) internal validity, external validity (4%)
- (四) type I error (α) (3%), type II error (β) (2%)
- (五) nominal scale, ordinal scale, interval scale and ratio scale (8%)

行政研究的目的是在為發現行政法則 (Law)，(閱見下文) 請回答下列問題：

- (一) 文中的 efficiency of a law 意義為何？係同著作者的看法嗎？ (5%)
- (二) Law 的四層級為何？ (4%) 試一一以行政理論為例 (共12%)
- (三) 四層級可用何種統計方法測量之？其限制又如何 (8%)？

By efficiency of a law is meant the range of variability in the values of one unit when they are related by a law to the values of another unit. The level of efficiency of a law is determined by the narrowness of this range in unit values. Where the range of unit values is broad, the law has low efficiency.

There are four general levels of efficiency of a law. In the lowest level of efficiency are laws that state that a unit will have some values when its lawfully related unit also has some values. The highest level of efficiency is attained when it is possible lawfully to state that a direction and amount of change in value in one unit is correlated with a fixed direction and amount of change in another unit. The four general levels of efficiency of a law may be labeled

1. Presence-absence (lowest level of efficiency).
2. Directionality.
3. Covariation.
4. Rate of change (highest level of efficiency).

from Robert Dubin, Theory Building
P. 109