

考試科目	公共行政學	所別	公共行政學	考試時間	5月25日(土) 星期六下午第一節
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I Write a short essay on "How to improve intergovernmental relationships between the Executive Yuan and the Taipei City Government ? (250words)40%

II Translate the following paragraphs into English.(25%)

John S.Dryzek 在其二 000 年的新作「審議民主及其超越」(Deliberative Democracy and Beyond) 一書中，指出：「在第二個千禧年的最後十年，民主政治理論有了強烈的審議轉向。」在九 0 年代，兩位對當代思潮極具影響力的社會學家 Anthony Giddens 與 Jurgen Habermas 均曾經分別就「審議民主」進行深刻的社會學闡釋，強調應以公民的直接參與決策過程的對話溝通，以重建民主政治的正當性。Peter deLeon 等政策研究學者，也都強調政策分析應奠基在對於社會價值體系之主觀的瞭解上，亦即以受到政策影響的一般大眾的觀點來瞭解政策問題以及不同政策替選方案的可能影響。

III Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese (35%)

- 一、The last decade has seen a dramatic increase in the publication of postmodern theory work in public administration. Postmodern culture challenges traditional notions of democracy, citizenship and public administration. Public administration is colonized by corporate capitalism while having to contend with the fragmenting of identity and emergent forms of postmodern culture that protest globalization. At the same time, postmodern public administration theory work is also criticized for neglecting human rights, equity, and social justice and proposing a "post-critical thinking" that creates subject as text and dismissing all grand narratives, thereby neglecting material conditions of the embedding political economy championed in critical theory. In my view, there are variations in postmodern theory that can offer emancipatory potential, that do not dismiss all grand narratives, and that are attentive to the material conditions of labor and ecology.
- 二、The application of behavioral science to policy is most self-conscious, deliberate, and explicit by way of planning, which may be defined as the enterprise of facilitating decisions and making them more realistic and rational. Decisions are facilitated as choices are made more clear-cut, and alternatives are more concretely and specifically demarcated. Decisions become more realistic as the values they involve are confronted with facts, and ideals are translated into concrete objectives. They become more rational as values are confronted with other values, and as "entailed decisions" are taken into account. But planning is limited by the occurrence of the unexpected: choices made by others; unanticipated consequences of our own actions; and acts of God-random or accidental factors.

考試科目	行政組織與管理	所別	公共行政	考試時間	5月25日 星期 三 上午 第 二 節
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一、行政組織的最大特徵為「官僚型模」(Bureaucratic Model)試就此一特徵的意義、優、缺點加以論述之，並針對其缺點之改進提出「理論性」之建議。(25%)

二、試就下列激勵理論相關之學派之意義、代表人物、及理論要點一一闡述並評論之：

1. 認知學派 (Cognitive school)

(1) 內容學派 (Content theory)

(2) 過程學派 (Process theory)

2. 非認知學派 (non-cognitive school), (25%)

三、政府組織成功運作的定義是，永續獲得「多元資源提供者」的支持。

1. 請你從組織管理學的理论觀點，分析成功運作應該重視的重要面向有哪些？(5%)
2. 深入闡論每個面向涉及的關鍵課題。(20%)
3. 並就上述所提出的每個面向，分析目前政府組織運作出現的主要問題徵象。(10%)

四、民主政治下，政府預算過程是任何政府組織外部管理與內部管理的核心生命。請並至少援引美國聯邦政府與許多其他國家推動的政府績效管理措施，從更多的面向，充分討論其的意涵。(15%)

考試科目	現代社會科學研究所	所別	公共行政	考試時間	5月25日(上)午第3節 星期六(下)
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- 一、請闡釋下面二段文字(15分)，並進而說明您如何界定(1)效率(2)效能的 operational definitions (10分)。

Often the empirical attributes or events that are represented by concepts cannot be observed directly. Examples include the concepts "power," "relative deprivation," "intelligence," and "satisfaction" and, in general, nonbehavioral properties such as perceptions, values, and attitudes. In such cases, researchers have to infer the empirical existence of the concept. They make inferences of this kind by using operational definitions, definitions that provide concepts with empirical referents.

Operational definitions bridge the conceptual-theoretical and empirical-observational levels. An operational definition sets forth a set of procedures that describe the activities a researcher needs to perform to empirically establish the existence, or degree of existence, of a phenomenon described by a concept. That is, they define *what to do* and *what to observe* in order to bring the phenomenon to be studied within the range of the researcher's experience and understanding. Such definitions make the meanings of concepts concrete by laying out the measuring procedures that provide the empirical criteria for the scientific application of concepts. Operational definitions, therefore, make it possible to confirm the existence of concepts that have no direct observable characteristics.

- 二、下 AB 二表顯示簡單迴歸，自變項(x)是團體凝聚力，依變項(Y)是團體盲思 (groupthink)

(1) 請寫出迴歸方程式，並表示其中 b 之意義；(10分)；

(2) B 表中 請說明(a) R、(b) 調過後的 R 平方、及(c) 估計的標準誤，三數值的意義。(15分)。

A 表 係數

模式	未標準化係數			
	b 之估計值	標準誤	t 考驗	顯著性
X	0.4763	0.045		0.005
常數	2.38932	0.526	8.263	0.007

B 表 模式摘要

模式	R	調過後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤
	0.6538	0.4225	1.2847

考試科目	現代社會科學研究 方法	所別	公共行政系	考試時間	5月25日 星期六	上午第三節 下午
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三、就科學的觀點而言，何謂概念(concept)、假設(hypothesis)、與理論(theory)? (6%)其性質又為何?(9%)何以說「概念是磚、假設是牆、理論是房子」?(10%)試請扼要敘述之。

四、何謂科學解釋(scientific explanation)? (6%)何以說科學解釋的力量在於證據與結論之間的邏輯關係，而不在我們心理上對這個論證熟悉的程度?(9%)它與詮釋的理解(hermeneutic understanding)有何不同?(10%)請敘述並評論之。