

政治學	系別	公共行政	考試時間	7月10日 上午
				星期六 下午

請就下列各題，寫出其中要點，並注意每題之配分。

1. Governments work hard to establish legitimacy through political socialization, the process by which people acquire views and attitudes about governments and politics. Numerous institutions take part in this socialization process, including the family, church, peer group, school, media, and government. For example, Japanese schools teach children that democratic government is good, the Prime Minister is a legitimate ruler, and citizens ought to participate in the democratic process. (15%)
2. Most modern pressure groups cultivate mass public opinion through public relations operations and spend millions of dollars every year to create favorable climates of opinion for their political objectives. We are all familiar, for example, with the institutional advertising of organizations such as the Mobil Oil Company, whose full-page newspaper and magazine advertisements are not intended to sell Mobil gasoline and oil products but rather are meant to promote the political ideology of *laissez faire*. Similarly, both unions and employers often use full-page newspaper advertisements to plead their causes during strikes. (20%)
3. All nations are rooted in nationalism, which is people's psychological attachment to a particular nation, based on a common history, common language and literature, common culture, and a desire for political independence. For many of the world's inhabitants, especially those in the long-established nations, nationalism is the highest allegiance. Many people are more loyal to their nations than to their religions, their social classes, their races, even their families. The most striking evidence of nationalism's power over human thought and behavior is that in modern times wars, the supreme test of people's loyalties, are fought mainly among nations, not among races or religious institutions or social classes, as they once were. When the United States has fought with Germany, U.S. workers, capitalists, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans have killed and been killed by German workers, capitalists, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans. (20%)
4. Communication plays an especially significant role in politics, for it is the basic process by which political groups are formed and try to influence public policy. For example, the fact that some people are poor and others are rich has no political significance in itself. However, by watching, listening, talking, and reading, poor people can learn that some other members of their society are also poor and some

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are rich. They can learn that they are members of a particular economic group that is different from and, to some extent, opposed to another economic group. After talking and reading about these matters, some members of each group can decide that they want the government to follow policies favorable to their interests. And through speaking and writing—and perhaps also through cartoons, bill-boards, protest marches, and other less verbal means—they can try to induce public officials to adopt those policies. Thus communication is the basic process by which political action and political conflict take place. (20%)

5. Constitutionalism is the ideology that government power should be limited so as to protect human rights. Although the two usually go hand in hand in actual politics, the ideology of constitutionalism is different from the ideology of democracy. Constitutional governments are governments in which constitutional guarantees protect human rights from abridgment by either public officials or private groups. Such governments are called "constitutional" or "free" because of how the substance of their policies affect those rights. Modern democratic governments are governments in which political decisions are made according to the principles of popular sovereignty, political equality, popular consultation, and majority rule. Thus a democratic government is defined by the processes by which all its decisions are made, while a constitutional government is defined by how the contents of its decisions affect human rights. (25%)

考試科目	管理概論	系別	公共行政學系	考試時間	7月10日 星期六 下午第四
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壹. 試比較說明「管理學」與「行政管理」。(20%)

貳. 試問金鐸在 (a) 需要層次論, (b) 激勵-保健二因子理論

(c) 公平理論, (d) 期望理論中各扮演何種角色? (20%)

參. 試論一位領導者需要同時擁有職位權力和個人權力, 以達到長期的管理效能。(20%)

肆. 解釋名詞。(40%) (任選四題作答)

1. 策略規劃 (Strategic planning)

2. 目標管理 (MBO)

3. 霍桑實驗 (The Hawthorne Studies)

4. 組織文化 (Organizational culture)

5. 工作團隊 (Work teams)

6. 組織發展 (Organizational development)

7. 全面品質管理 (TQM)

8. 傾聽 (Listening)

9. 再造工程 (Reengineering)