

考試科目	行政學	系所別	公共行政學系	考試時間	2 月 4 日(四) 第二節
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## 一、英文題 (25%)

請用中文作答，勿逐句翻譯，勿抄原文。

Please (1) summarize the material (15%) and (2) explain why Lipsky argues that “street-level bureaucrats implicitly mediate aspects of the constitutional relationship of citizens to the state”. (10%)

Public service workers currently occupy a critical position in American society. Although they are not normally regarded as low-level employees, the actions of most public service workers actually constitute the services “delivered” by government. Moreover, when taken together the individual decisions of these workers becomes, or add up to, agency policy. Whether government policy is to deliver “goods”—such as welfare or public housing—or to confer status—such as “criminal” or “mentally ill”—the discretionary actions of public employees are the benefits and sanctions of government programs or determine access to government rights and benefits.

Most citizens encounter government (if they encounter it at all) not through letters to congressmen or by attendance at school board meetings but through their teachers and their children’s teachers and through the policeman on the corner or in the patrol car. Each encounter of this kind represents an instance of policy delivery.

Public service workers who interact directly with citizens in the course of their jobs, and who have substantial discretion in the execution of their work are called street-level bureaucrats in this study. Public service agencies that employ a significant number of street level bureaucrats in proportion to their work force are called street-level bureaucracies. Typical street-level bureaucrats are teachers, police officers and other law enforcement personnel, social workers, judges, public lawyers and other court officers, health workers, and many other public employees who grant access to government programs and provide services within them. People who work in these jobs tend to have much in common because they experience analytically similar work conditions.

Street-level bureaucrats dominate political controversies over public services for two general reasons. First, debates about the proper scope and focus of governmental services are essentially debates over the scope and function of these public employees. Second, street-level bureaucrats have considerable impact on people’s lives. This impact may be of several kinds. They socialize citizens to expectations of government services and a place in the political community. They determine the eligibility of citizens for government benefits and sanctions. They oversee the treatment (the service) citizens receive in those programs. Thus, in a sense street-level bureaucrats implicitly mediate aspects of the constitutional relationship of citizens to the state. In short, they hold the keys to a dimension of citizenship.

Reference: 節錄自 Lipsky, M. (1980). Street-level bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the individual in public services (pp.1-2). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

## 二、申論題 (25%)

1. 臺北市政府於 2020 年 12 月，宣布成立跨局處單位的府級「資料治理委員會」，該委員會成立之目的在完善市府的資料治理框架及機制。請闡釋「資料治理」(data governance) 的意涵與要素，進一步論述公部門在推動資料治理時可能面臨哪些挑戰，並嘗試針對這些挑戰提出可能的解決方法。

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<p>三、解釋名詞 (24%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bounded rationality</li><li>2. Motivation-hygiene theory</li><li>3. Negative entropy</li><li>4. Organized anarchy</li></ol> <p>四、申論題 (26%)</p> <p>Thomas Kuhn 於其《科學革命的結構》(The Structure of Scientific Revolution)一書中提出「典範(paradigm)」的概念，請根據 Kuhn 對典範的描述，詳細回答以下問題：(一)何謂典範？(二)典範發展的過程為何？(三)請從近年來我國政府的運作中，試舉一例說明典範移轉(paradigm shift)的現象。</p>					
備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。				

考試科目	公共政策	系所別	公共行政學系	考試時間	2月4日(四)第三節
<p>一、(25%) 請先說明「政策移植」(policy transfer)的定義與內涵；接著請討論政策移植的概念與「政策學習」(policy learning)及「政策擴散」(policy diffusion)之間的異同；最後，請用政策移植理論舉例並且討論為何國外的公共政策作法應用到台灣來會產生水土不服的現象。</p> <p>二、(25%) 請先說明「政策設計」(policy design)的定義與內涵；接著請討論「好」的政策設計的條件是甚麼？最後，請討論「政策設計」與「(社會)設計思考」(design thinking)的異同。</p> <p>英文題:共50分 (請先翻譯以下題目，並請用中文回答。)</p> <p>三、 Some people suggest that the shape and content of public policy is pretty much a function of interest group power. However, this is too simple to interpret why we have the public policies that we have. Please answer the following questions:</p> <p>(1) Provide at least two distinctive theories that both acknowledge a role for interest groups in policy development (10%)</p> <p>(2) Based upon the above two theories, depict other forces or factors that condition the influence of interest groups. (10%)</p> <p>四、 What is the appropriate role of the public in the creation and implementation of public policy? Please consider both the advantages and disadvantages of a greater degree of public involvement in such policy making. Discuss the appropriate role of the public in the creation and implementation of public policy in a specific policy domain, for example, social policy, public health policy, or environmental policy, among others. (15%)</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				

考試科目	公共政策	系所別	公共行政學系	考試時間	2月4日(四)第三節
<p>五、 How is policy made? How does it change? There have been several models, frameworks, and theories, each characterizing the change process differently and offering a different way to discuss about the policy change dynamic. Compare and contrast at least two of the important models. Then, identify which of these models does a better job at interpreting the policy change process? Does the ability of the model depend on the particular policy context? (15%)</p>					
備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。				

考試科目	公共議題分析	系所別	公共行政學系	考試時間	2月4日(四) 第四節
<p>1. 現今因為資訊科技發展，世界各國政府強調資料治理(data governance)，我國政府亦推出智慧政府 2.0 計畫，計畫目標強調</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 加速資料釋出，驅動資料再利用:訂定政府開放資料制度，擴大釋出高價資料集。</li> <li>(2) 活用民生資料，開創施政新視野: 建立需求導向之資料分析決策模式，鏈結資料與圖資，優化施政決策。</li> <li>(3) 連結科技應用，創新服務新紀元: 深化新興科技應用之智慧服務，提升為民服務體驗，建構便捷服務。</li> </ol> <p>智慧政府 2.0 同時強調以下兩項基本功</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 厚植高安全之資通設施:因應 5G 通訊技術、物聯網等科技發展趨勢，持續強化資通訊基礎設施、T-Road 安全性。</li> <li>(2) 完備數位轉型配套措施:善用企業力量及群眾智慧，辦政法規調適、政府服務轉型、數位人才培訓等工作。</li> </ol> <p>(一) 請試舉例，說明政府運用資料提供的數位服務，以及這些數位服務面臨哪些挑戰? (10%)</p> <p>此外，智慧政府重視數位基礎建設(digital infrastructure)、數位服務(digital service)、數位行政(digital administration)、數位社會(digital society)、數位民主參與(digital democracy)，更應追求公共價值</p> <p>(二) 請舉例說明政府施政追求哪些公共價值? 智慧政府如何有助於這些價值的達成? (15%)</p> <p>2. 2020 年全球遭遇 COVID-19 疫情，我國善用資通訊科技優勢，提出許多科技防疫措施 (例如有醫事機構查詢病患旅遊史、口罩地圖 APP、口罩實名制、居家檢疫電子圍籬、電信定位追蹤確診者潛伏期間行跡等)，有效率地防堵疫情擴散，守護國人健康。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(一) 請從跨域治理機制的角度，討論這些防疫措施 (10%)</li> <li>(二) 各國若干強制防疫措施引發侵犯自由人權與侵害隱私的爭議，請舉例論述之，同時請說明，應如何確立合理明確的法律界限(15%)</li> </ol>					
備註	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</li> <li>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</li> </ol>				