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| 考試科目 | 行政學 | 系所別 | 公共行政學系 | 考試時間 | 2月17日(日)第一節 |
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一、名詞解釋 (25%)，每題 5%

請將下列專有名詞翻譯成中文，並以中文解釋其意義，每題回答不超過 200 字。

1. Tragedy of the commons
2. Groupshift
3. E-governance
4. New performance-based budgeting
5. Administrative Man

二、申論題(請用中文作答, 75%)

1. 「民主政治」與「行政官僚」是民主國家政治制度運作的兩大基礎，然而這兩者本質上卻常存在著差異與衝突，試說明兩者之間的差異以及彼此存在衝突的原因，並進一步提出解決衝突的可行建議。(25%)

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------------|

2. 在公共管理研究中，R. Denhardt 與 J. Denhardt 所提出的「新公共服務（所謂的C途徑）」的內涵為何？並請試論其與近年來備受關注的「Citizen Participation」之間的關係。（20%）

3. Please (1) summarize the following materials (15%), and (2) compare the situations in Taiwan and provide your own opinions on relevant issues mentioned below (15%)
(回答請用中文、勿抄題)

The Carter administration's Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) of 1978 is considered the most comprehensive reform of civil service since the Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883. The CSRA was motivated by the desire to resolve the problems behind the criticism of the civil service and "intended to improve the federal personnel system in general and the performance of public employees in particular". It focused on protection of the merit system, equal employment opportunity, labor relations, ethics, and personnel management itself. Additionally, the Carter administration adopted alternative work schedules in 1979 to balance employees' work and personal lives and dropped the Professional and Administrative Careers Examination to improve chances to diversify the civil service.

Subsequent administrations have made their own changes. The Reagan administration reform focused on eliminating waste and fraud and improving government performance. The Bush administration tried to build an effective, principled, and energetic government bureaucracy. The Bush administration also stressed overall organizational improvement through total quality management (TQM). The Clinton administration's reform effort was reflected in the National Performance Review (NPR), which emphasized cutting red tape, putting customers first, empowering employees to get results, getting back to basics, and producing better government for less.

(Extracted from: Lee, H., Cayer, N. J., & Lan, G. Z. (2006). Changing federal government employee attitudes since the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, 26(1), 21-51.)

備註

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| 考試科目 | 公共政策 | 系所別 | 公共行政學系 | 考試時間 | 2月17日(日)第二節 |
|------|------|-----|--------|------|-------------|

一、解釋名詞，請翻譯並解釋：(25%，一題五分，共五題)

- (一) The Catalytic State
- (二) The Advocacy Coalition Framework
- (三) Morality Policies
- (四) Congressional Oversight
- (五) Interest Representation

二、問答題 (25%)：

多年以前，公共政策學者 Charles E. Lindblom 和 Edward J. Woodhouse 曾經在他們的專書 *The Policy Making Process* 中提到一個有趣的問題：「政策分析既然這麼專業客觀，為何以政治領導的政府不更多使用它來協助政府決策？」他們提到下面五個可能的問題，導致政策專業難以發生影響力：

- (一) 政策資訊與研究的品質 (quality)
- (二) 民眾與專家意見的可誤性 (fallibility)
- (三) 社會上各種的價值衝突 (conflict of interest)
- (四) 政策分析所需的時間與成本 (Time and Cost)
- (五) 問題指認與形塑的困難 (problem formulation)

請您先解釋這些因素的意義，並且每一項都舉一個實際的例子說明之。

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|------|------|-----|--------|------|-------------|

三、請解釋何謂政策合法化，說明政策合法化的正當性內容。(9%)

四、請解釋何謂政策執行，以及第一代、第二代、第三代模型為何，並分別從理性途徑與後實證途徑來說明影響政策執行績效的關鍵因素(14%)。

五、請閱讀以下公共政策理論，用中文回答，先定義並說明該理論內涵及如何應用，再評論該理論之優缺點。(27%)

- (1) Schneider and Ingram argued that only by evaluating policy content and substance is one able to discern how and why policies are constructed. Using “policy design” as dependent variable and “social construction” as the independent variable, the authors characterized the policymaking process as “degenerative.” Policies are designed by public officials to reinforce social constructions of various groups in society, described as “target populations.” In addition, science is often used to further stigmatize these groups as “deserving” or “undeserving.” As the authors note, science is exploited as a means for justifying policy, not for verifying specifics of the most appropriate means available, as would be expected in the rational actor model. Science is used only when it is “convergent with the policy options that create political capital for policy makers.” Policy designs are constructed and interpreted according to favorable meanings based on societal perspectives of target populations. Schneider and Ingram create 2 x 2 matrix consisting of political power and deservedness (deserving and undeserving) to identify four main types of target groups: advantaged, contenders, dependents, and deviants. (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 76-78)
- (2) Baumgartner and Jones accepted that policy process is complex and dynamic, following Hecl and Sabatier, but crucially drew attention to the fact that the pace of the change is not always constant or linear. Based on a longitudinal analysis of the tone of media coverage and congressional activity on a number of policy issues, they concluded that an important and often overlooked aspect of the policy process was the “long-run fragility” of policy subsystems. Drawing from the work of biologist Stephen Jay Gould, Baumgartner and Jones suggested that although there are periods of stability in the process—periods compatible with an incremental view of the policy process—there are also periods of rapid and significant change. Borrowing a term from Gould and his colleague Niles Eldredge, Baumgartner and Jones labeled these periods of rapid changes “punctuated equilibria.” In effect, these punctuations cause the political system to “shift from one point of stability to another.” (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 101-102)
- (3) Like Herbert Simon, Elinor Ostrom viewed human decision making as bounded by cognitive constraints. Ostrom, however, put forth two additional propositions. First, institutions can shape individual preferences. Second, people will use institutional rules to solve collective-action problems. Out of the institutional rational choice perspective, Ostrom and her colleagues developed an entire research agenda, known as “institutional analysis and development,” or IAD, focused on the application of institutionalist theory to solving common-pool resource dilemmas. Ostrom argued that the IAD framework is useful for policy analysts in explaining and predicting how people will respond to institutional rules. Using it, however, requires conceptualization of what is known as the “action situation,” which is described as “the social spaces where individuals interact, exchange goods and services, solve problems, dominate one another, or fight (among the many things that individuals do in action situations).” (摘自 Smith & Larimer, 2017: 62)

備註

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| 考試科目 | 社會議題分析 | 系所別 | 公共經濟學 | 考試時間 | 2月17日(日)第三節 |
|------|--------|-----|-------|------|-------------|

1. Read the following news report from the Taipei Times that debates whether Taiwan should keep a ban on food imports from five Japanese prefectures, and answer the following questions in English (otherwise no score). You can make reasonable assumptions when answering the question as well.
 - a. Provide a one sentence definition of the problem as framed by the Japanese representative (5%).
 - b. Do you agree that the import ban should be based on scientific evidence and professional judgement rather than political consensus? Be sure to briefly explain your rationale for why you agree or disagree. (10%)
 - c. As the issue became one of the national referendum propositions, the government should provide neutral and accurate information for people to vote. What information do you think is important for people to obtain in the food ban referendum? (10%)

Japanese envoy regrets referendum to keep import ban

Thu, Oct 11, 2018

Japanese Representative to Taiwan Mikio Numata on Tuesday expressed his country's regret that a referendum proposal on whether to keep a ban on food imports from five Japanese prefectures was accepted by the Central Election Committee.

The referendum asks whether the government should maintain the ban on imports of agricultural products and food from areas affected by the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant disaster on March 11, 2011.

The ban, which was implemented on March 25 of that year, covers Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gunma, Tochigi and Chiba prefectures.

The referendum, which was proposed by Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) Vice Chairman Hau Lung-bin, is to be voted on alongside the nine-in-one elections on Nov. 24.

In a statement released by the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association in Taipei, Numata said he was disappointed that the food import issue has been used as a political tool, but added that his feelings for Taiwan have not changed.

More than 4.5 million Taiwanese visit Japan every year, and they enjoy food that includes ingredients from Fukushima, Numata said.

"If certain ingredients were found to be unsafe, they would not be sold in Japan," he added.

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|------|--------|-----|--------|------|-------------|

Food imports should be subject to controls based on scientific evidence and professional judgement, but they are instead being used for political purposes, Numata said.

He said his mission is to prevent the KMT's efforts to undermine the friendly relations Taiwan and Japan have been working hard to cultivate, adding that he hopes that Taiwanese will make a rational choice.

Source: <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2018/10/11/2003702155>

2. 去年底台灣有十個公投成案並綁大選合併進行，但許多學者認為出現許多問題而呼籲修法（請參見以下報導）。請以中文回答以下問題：
- 請試著以 2018 九合一選舉中的一個公投題目為例，來分析此次公投過程中您所看到的問題。（可試著區分提案、成案、投票與政策回應等階段分別闡述之）（12%）
 - 您贊同修法嗎？如果不贊同，理由是什麼？如果贊同，請闡述公投法需要改進之處。（13%）

2020 年公投案恐破十案！ 學者籲修法

公投法去年下修門檻後，今年公投案百花齊放，前後共有 37 個公投申請案，最後 10 案順利成案，和九合一大選合併舉行，不過卻造成耗時冗長、訴求語意混淆等亂象，而且放眼 2020 年，目前已有 5 個以上的公投案蓄勢待發，學者預估到時候可能會突破 10 案，公投法的修訂刻不容緩。

記者李頂立：「核一廠一號機運轉執照 5 日到期，後續接著進行除役工作。不過外界憂心核電廠是否會變成核廢料廠，這些低階高階的核廢料究竟要何去何從呢，時代力量就提出放射性廢棄物管理條例草案，未來的存放地點交付公投。」

以核養綠通過，但核廢料處理還是棘手，在找到能永久存放核廢料的最終處置場之前，就需要暫時集中存放的中期貯存場。

時代力量總召徐永明：「能把中期的集中貯存的方式找出來，我們提出三階段，專家選址，然後民眾參與最後由公投決定。」

備

註

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|------|--------|-----|--------|------|-------------|

靠公投遴選場地，杜絕黑箱疑慮，這還不是唯一在排隊的公投，由前副總統呂秀蓮所提的「台灣中立國化公投」，前總統馬英九領銜「護司法公投」以及安樂死合法化、核四商轉，恢復中國史等 5 案公投都蓄勢待發，準備投入 2 年後的總統大選，只不過今年 10 案公投綁大選就已經造成選務大亂，外界直指公投法有必要適度修正。

台大政治系教授王業立：「公投是不是一定要綁大選，可不可以脫鉤。公投如果有違憲的情況，由誰來判定等等，目前中選會的話似乎還沒有這樣的權限，未來是不是要給予某一個機關，有一個特殊的權限。」

真理大學法律系副教授吳景欽：「(平權)這五個案老實講有相關，為何要用到五個案。如果這個是同一事，但是是不同的對應的立場，這個時候中選會要促成把這兩個案子變成一案。」

根據《公投法》第 23 條規定，公投案從成案到投票，時間介於 1 個月到 6 個月之間，如果遇到全國性的大選，應一起舉行。只不過這次的 10 項公投從成案、辯論到投票，卻都壓縮在短短不到 2 個月間，議題無法充分討論，淪為另一種政治動員。

台灣公民參與協會理事長何宗勳：「對政黨是非常有利的，對有錢的財團是非常有利，可是你對一些公民團體或者對一些弱勢來講是非常不利的。」

台大政治系教授王業立：「成案到投票的時間太短，這部分當然也使得這次中選會在作業上有點措手不及，另外一方面的話其實我們公民審議或討論時間其實也相當不夠，許多公民對公投案本身並不是非常了解。」

而且綁定大選雖然衝高公投投票率，但焦點都在選戰上，公投議題反而無法聚焦。台灣公民參與協會理事長何宗勳：「2020 年即將又要總統大選，好那如果你真的 2020 要綁總統大選，你要評估一下是不是要有那麼多提案，或者是說你避開，那你避開公投綁大選的好處就是民眾可以充分討論，像是四次的博弈公投，完全跟大選無關，那所有的新聞和議題就可以聚焦，那正反方就可以充分的辯論。」

行政院也已研議對現行《公投法》提出修正版本。中選會副主委陳朝建拋出了多項修法方向，包含「公投與大選脫鉤」、「延長公告時間」與「增加投票所」。為了要避免投票連署的冗長費時，電子化成為共識。

真理大學法律系副教授吳景欽：「你選人的部分如果你覺得(用電子)大家的疑慮會比較多的話，那先針對公投的電子投票這個部分我覺得可以趕快去修法，我覺得這個很簡單，以台灣的電子技術你只要法律通過要做我覺得這個絕對不是難事。」

學者分析，有了這次練兵，2020 年的公投案可能還不只 10 案，因此修法不僅必要，速度還要快，才不會在 2 年之後，再惹民怨。

參考資料來源：<https://news.tvbs.com.tw/politics/104219>

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|------|--------|-----|--------|------|-------------|

3. Based on the news regarding open government data (OGD) recently passed in the US Senate attached below, please answer the following questions in English (otherwise no score).
- Briefly explain OGD and provide an example. (5%)
 - What are the short-term and long-term benefits that the general citizens would expect from OGD implemented by public agencies? Are there private partners who can also collaboratively promote the expected benefits? (10%)
 - To achieve the expected benefits above, what are the possible challenges, from both inside and outside of government, worth being seriously considered? Please also propose potential alternatives that may overcome the challenges. (10%)

Senate Passes Bill to Make Government Data More Accessible
 Jack Corrigan at *Nextgov*(www.nextgov.com), December 20, 2018

The legislation would require agencies to publish all non-sensitive information in a machine-readable format.

Lawmakers on Wednesday approved legislation that would require all public federal data to be published in a machine-readable format and mandate agencies appoint chief data officers to oversee their open data efforts.

If signed into law, the measure would support the Trump administration's push to spur private innovation and economic growth through government data.

The Senate unanimously passed the Open, Public, Electronic and Necessary Government Data Act as part of a larger bill to support evidence-based policymaking. Both chambers have previously approved their own versions of the bill, but the most recent iteration reconciles differences between the two.

The bill now awaits a vote in the House.

"It's the people's data," Sen. Brian Schatz, D-Hawaii, who sponsored the Senate version of the bill, said in a statement. "They paid for it, and they deserve to access it, whether it's weather, traffic, census or budget numbers."

備註

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- 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 | 考試時間 | 乙月 17 日(日) 第三節 |
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| <p>The legislation would mandate agencies make all non-sensitive data available to the public in a machine-readable format and largely without legal limitations on how it can be used. It would also require the Office of Management and Budget to help agencies stand up “comprehensive data inventories” that include metadata on each dataset they possess.</p> <p>Under the bill, the General Services Administration would also create an online portal where the public can search and access information published by each agency.</p> <p>Additionally, the act would codify the chief data officer position, requiring every agency to appoint someone to manage its data assets and oversee broad data governance. OMB would create a Chief Data Officer Council to advise the government on open data policies, encourage information sharing between agencies and improve the collection and use of federal data.</p> <p>The bill would not only be “transformative” for government transparency, but it would also support a key aspect of the President’s Management Agenda, said Christian Hoehner, the senior policy director at the Data Coalition. The White House has long discussed how leveraging federal data could streamline agencies’ internal processes and spur economic growth, and Hoehner told Nextgov the bill very much aligns with those priorities.</p> <p>Hoehner, who has worked with lawmakers to shape the legislation since 2015, added the measure could offer guidance for OMB as it puts the finishing touches on its federal data strategy.</p> <p>Uniting agencies under a common set of open data principles “will really help the industry innovate off of data and ramp up its use both internally and externally,” and it’s critical the government offers consistent guidance for those efforts, he said.</p> <p>4. 依據本題所附有關我國當前高等教育議題的報導「高教海嘯！大學湧現三大崩盤危機」，請以中文回答以下問題。</p> <p>a. 依據您對此高等教育議題的瞭解，請提議一個可能的改善方案，除了簡要說明方案內容並解釋此方案如何可能妥善因應報導中危機，也請辨識與此方案密切相關的至少三個利害關係團體，以及它們可能贊成或反對此方案的立場、理由、與證據。(12%)</p> <p>b. 為了順利推動上述可能改善高教危機的可能方案，政府主管機關也必須規劃執行哪些配套方案？請延續上述利害關係團體的觀點予以規劃並分析其可行性。(13%)</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> | | | | |

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高教海嘯！大學湧現三大崩盤危機
【愛傳媒 記者林可妮特稿】2019年1月7日

就在民進黨政府為了卡管，也就是卡住管中閔就任台大校長，而連續折損三位教育部長的時候，台灣的高等教育海嘯已經來臨，全台灣的大學已經出現了三大危機，但是政府現在卻陷入了沒有教育部長的情況。

大學危機一：經濟不景氣與少子化帶來招生衝擊。由於台灣過去十幾年來持續經濟不景氣，加上少子化的趨勢，許多學校都已經出現的招生危機，一方面很多後段的大學陸續出現招生不足或是報到不足的情況，造成學校難以繼續經營，玄奘大學已有多名具有博士學位的教師，因此被迫離職，自謀生路；另一方面，就算是頂尖大學的博士班與碩士班等研究所，也出招生不足或是報到不足的情況，甚至有多達 40 所博士班出現 0 人報到的「災情」，其中包括台灣大學。

大學危機二：大學師資需求緊縮、甚至嚴重下跌。前述的玄奘大學只是開端，今年世新大學突然決定社發所停招，引發重大爭議，因為社發所所長黃德北事前完全不知情，而且還正在努力宣傳招生，沒想到學校忽然「突襲」。

其實除了這些大事件之外，還有很多零星個案，主要是很多大學現在不輕易聘請專任教師，改聘「專案教師」，讓很多博士人才變成一年一聘的高學歷臨時工，而且常常被學校要求支援許多瑣碎的行政工作，否則就不續聘。這種不尊重人才的情況，又反過來衝擊優秀人才繼續高等教育攻讀博士的意願。長期下來，一定會影響高教品質。

大學危機三：大學的教學品質普遍正在嚴重下滑，讓教師、學生都覺得不滿。這是由於大學經費不足、招生困難，陸續減少助教人數，而且併系併班，一起上課；許多學校還放寬教學要求，取消退學機制，加上現在學生可以評鑑老師，很多大學教授也開始被迫放寬教學品質，在難以嚴格要求學習成果的限制之下，學生也無心求學、反而還覺得在課堂上學不到什麼內容，這更加強了大學教育沒用、大學文憑不值錢的印象。

備註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。