

國立臺北大學公共行政暨政策學系  
99 學年度碩士班甄試招生考試  
行政學

可 否 使用計算機

一、請先閱讀下列文字：

One of the most common complaints raised by businesses and citizens in OECD countries is the amount and complexity of government formalities and paperwork. Enterprises and citizens spend much time and devote significant resources to activities such as filling out forms, applying for permits and licences, reporting business information, notifying changes etc. In many cases, practices have become extremely complex, or irrelevant and cumbersome, generating unnecessary regulatory burdens – so-called “red tape”. The costs imposed on the economy as a whole are significant. When excessive in number and complexity, administrative regulations can impede innovation, create unnecessary barriers to trade, investment and economic efficiency, and even threaten the legitimacy of regulation and the rule of law.

請問上列文字所陳述的問題與影響為何？又，請您根據在行政學領域所學的知能，提出上述問題可能的解決策略或途徑。(25 分)

二、請分析在行政學的研究領域中，「政府」(government)概念具有哪些不同種類的「角色」(role)與「功能」(function)意涵？而這些意涵又會對政府實際運作產生什麼影響？(25 分)

三、在社會科學領域中，行政學是一門年輕的學科，試就所知，分析歸納過去一百多年來，此一學科的發展歷程，概約可分為哪幾個理論發展時期，各個時期的理論論述要點為何？(25 分)

四、試就所知，簡要說明「層級節制」(hierarchies)、「市場」(markets)、「網絡」(networks)等三類治理模式的主要內涵或特徵，並進一步分析這三類治理模式在實務運作上的差異和特質。(25 分)