

國立臺北大學公共行政暨政策學系
96 學年度碩士班甄試招生考試

行 政 學

- 一、試請說明 C. Barnard 的理論要旨及其與領導理論的基本聯結有那些？（二十五分）
- 二、組織人本主義(organizational humanism)的基本假定為何？其實踐可從那些理論和作法加以瞭解？請一一說明之。（二十五分）
- 三、請說明新公共管理（New Public Management, NPM）理論的時代背景、內涵，並至少以二個國家為例說明其應用的狀況，並評述其能否成為行政研究及實務的主流。

四、譯介下文並論述之：

There is a moral obligation for the public administrator to determine the impact of a policy's interdependence on the public. In short, the public administrator has an ethical responsibility to assess the consequences of policy options that are often hidden and have indirect costs and, more importantly, how the externality of policy choices can have a variety of impacts on different publics. Thus, the public is a public space in which citizens of the republic hold each other responsible for what we know and value. Moreover, administrators are accountable not only to one another, but to the citizenry for the public good and to help communities, as public spaces, to flourish in order to develop the citizenry's skills and moral imagination in addressing important policy issues. And this is at the heart of what it means to seek a public ethic. (cited by Ventriss, 2001:266)