

說明：共 4 題，每題 25 分。

一、 (一)不少學者指出，我國政府面對日益嚴重的財政危機。請說明此一財政危機的具體內涵，並分析造成此一財政危機的主要根源為何。(二)過去多年來，中央政府數度推動財政(或預算)制度的改革。請問其中較受矚目的制度改革為何？該制度改革對於紓解財政危機是否產生效果？試扼要評估之。

二、 近年來，公部門十分重視 public private partnership (PPP)的協力治理模式。請問其意義和效益為何？在我國實際推動 PPP 時，常見的主要障礙為何？請說明。

三、 請說明公務人員行政中立的概念與現行之規範。

四、 請說明下面這一段話的內涵，並加以評論。

One of the most important concerns raised is the cost of performance monitoring. A good many resources and a good deal of time may be required to develop and implement an appropriate performance monitoring system, and changing priorities may make monitoring systems irrelevant or even counterproductive. Performance monitoring costs can be minimized by using existing data to the extent feasible, using random samples rather than collecting data on the entire universe of interest, and (when appropriate) using agency personnel to help collect and analyze data on program quality and program outcomes. The costs of performance monitoring must always be balanced against the value of performance monitoring in improving government performance and credibility.

Source: Joseph S. Wholey, and Harry P. Hatry. 1992. The Case for Performance Monitoring. Public Administration Review 52(6):609

試題隨卷繳回