科 目: 管理学 (公共事務管理研究所碩士班)

共 5頁 剿

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`	單選題(請將您認為最合適的答案,依照題號的順序填入答案紙上的「是非	Ė,
	選擇專用頁」中。每題答對得2 分,答錯不倒扣。)	

- Due to the diverse and complex nature of management, successful managers should possess a variety of which of the following skills?
 - a. arts and crafts
 - b. conceptual, human, and technical
 - c. analytical, athletic, and musical
 - d. conceptual, abstract, and human
 - e. technical, analytical, and conceptual
- Project managers manage ____ and give up their management responsibilities when the project is finished.
 - a. vertically
 - b. diagonally
 - c. horizontally
 - d. competitors
 - e. nonhuman resources
- 3. Managers may perform up to ten different roles as part of their everyday job. The roles are divided into three categories:
 - a. personal, private, and public.
 - b. interpersonal, informational, and decisional.
 - c. semiprivate, informational, and public.
 - d. interpersonal, informative, and interesting.
 - e. decisional, argumentative, and disruptive.
- 4. The revolution in management thinking is caused by the
 - a. modern behavioral scientists.
 - b. chaotic environment and a shift in the way people think about organizations.
 - c. government and the environmentalists.
 - d. women's movement and the glass ceiling.
 - e. global peace movement.
- 5. An example of a corporate culture can be seen in
 - a. an object, act, or event that conveys meaning to others.
 - b. manners, dress, stories, physical symbols, organizational ceremonies, and office layout.
 - c. an association made of organizations with similar interests for the purpose of influencing the environment.
 - d. roles assumed by people and or departments that link and coordinate the organization with key elements of the external environment.
 - e. an association of people gathered together to discuss areas of disagreement.
- 6. Power distance can be defined as
 - a. a preference for a tightly knit social framework.
 - b. a cultural preference for achievement.
 - c. the degree to which people accept inequality in power among institutions, organizations, and people.
 - d. the degree to which organizations exert power over people.
 - e. the degree to which people are comfortable standing next to other people.
- Ethics can be more clearly understood when compared with behaviors governed by the laws and by
 - a. free speech.
 - b. free press.
 - c. free choice.
 - d. free food.
 - e. free thought,

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科 目:管理學

共 5頁 第 2 頁

-	8.	Ethical dilemmas occur because	
***		a. all legal and moral obligations have been fulfilled.b. right and wrong can be clearly identified, yet it isn't profitable either	
-		 way. c. each choice or behavior is undesirable due to the possibility of a harmful ethical consequence. d. an attempt is made for two wrongs to make a right. e. right and wrong are clearly identifiable; each choice or behavior is more 	
5	9.	is the process of initializing a business venture, organizing the necessary resources, and assuming the necessary risks and rewards.	5
-		a. Intrapreneurship b. Venture capital c. Entrepreneurship d. Franchising e. Resource maturity	
-	10.	The belief by individuals that their future is within their control and that external forces will have little influence is referred to as a(n)	
10		a. tolerance for ambiguity.b. internal locus of control.c. awareness of passing time.d. external locus of control.e. personal conflict.	10
-	11.	A is a unique form of entrepreneurial company, which was previously associated with and owes its start-up to another organization.	
15		 a. franchise b. corporation c. partnership d. spin-off e. proprietorship 	15
	12.	There are different levels of the organization and therefore there should be different levels of the planning process. What level of the organization should be looking at the question, "How to compete?"	
-		a. Business level strategy b. Corporate level strategy c. Functional level strategy d. Personal level strategy e. Industrywide level strategy	
20	13.	The competitive model lists five competitive forces. Which of the following is not part of the model?	20
-		a. potential new entrantsb. bargaining power of buyersc. life cycle of your productd. threat of substitute productse. rivalry among competitors	
	14.	means that a decision has clear-cut objectives and that good information is available, but the future outcomes associated with each alternative are subject to chance.	
25		a. Sureness b. Uncertainty c. Risk d. Certainty e. Ambiguity	25
-	15.	means that people have limits, or boundaries, on how rational they can be.	
		a. Bounded irrationalityb. Classical bureaucraticc. Classical distinguishedd. Bounded rationality	
30		e. Administrative bureaucracy	30

ļ	科	目:管理学	
-	16.	Satisfying means that decision makers choose the solution alternative that satisfies minimal decision criteria.	
-		a. first	
		b. second	
]		c. third	
1		d. alternative e. last	
-	17.	Which of the following is not an advantage of participative decision making?	
- -		a. More knowledge, facts, and alternatives can be evaluated.b. Broader perspective for problem definition and analysis.c. Member satisfaction and support for decision.	
-		 d. Clear focus for decision responsibility. e. All of the above are advantages of participative decision making. 	
-	18.	Despite the advantages of specialization, many organizations are moving away from the principle. Many companies are jobs to provide greater challenges and are even assigning teams to tasks so that employees can rotate among several jobs performed by the team.	
-		a. reducing	
•		b. enlarging c. specializing	
		d. eliminating	
		e. transferring	
•	19.	is the application of behavioral science knowledge to improve an organization's health and effectiveness through its ability to cope with environmental changes, improve internal relationships and increase problemsolving capacities.	
		a. Motivation	
		b. Organizational development	
		c. Management psychology d. Systems management	
		e. Time and motion studies	
	20.	The hiring or promoting of applicants based on criteria that are not job relevant is referred to as	
•		a. affirmative action.	
		b. equal employment opportunity.c. minority preference.	
		d. discrimination.	
		e. employment-at~will.	
	21.	refers to the relationship between one's score on a selection device and one's future job performance.	
		a. Reliability b. Validity	
		c. Application form	
	•	d. Assessment testing	
		e. Exit interview	
	22.	Workforce diversity means the hiring and inclusion of people of human qualities or who belong to various cultural groups.	
		a. the same	
		b. similar c. identical	
		d. different	
		e. analogous	
	23.	Thestyle in Hersey and Blanchard's situational theory is for subordinates.	
		a. telling, high-readiness	
		b. telling, low-readinessc. participating, high-readiness	
		d. participating, low-readiness	
_		e. delegating, moderate-readiness	

共 5頁 第4頁 目: 科 In the path-goal theory, leaders increase their motivation by either 24. a. decreasing the subordinates' path to rewards, decreasing rewards that subordinates value or desire b. clarifying the subordinates' path to the rewards, increasing the rewards that subordinates value or desire c. telling subordinates exactly what they are supposed to do, consulting with his or her subordinates about what to do d. stressing higher quality performance, stressing improvement over current performance e. clarifying the subordinate's path to rewards, consulting with his or her subordinates about what to do When a union tries to improve wages and working conditions in order to be 25. consistent with a comparable union whose members make more money, it is using _ method for reducing inequity. a. change outcomes b. change inputs c. distortion of perceptions of self d. distortion of perceptions of others e. none of the above 10 10 Informal communications coexists with formal but may skip hierarchical levels, 26. cutting across _____ chains of command to connect virtually anyone in the organization. a. formal b. informal c. vertical d. horizontal e. lateral A team that uses computer technology and groupware so that geographically 27. distant members can collaborate on projects and reach common goals is known as a 15 15 ___team. a. problem-solving b. virtual c. technocratic d. quality circle e. groupware What is the proper order of the stages of team development? 28. a. storming, norming, forming, performing, adjourning b. adjourning, storming, norming, forming, performing c. performing, storming, norming, forming, adjourning 20 20 d. forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning e. forming, norming, storming, performing, adjourning control is the use of rules, policies, hierarchy of authority, 29. written documentation, reward systems, and other formal mechanisms that influence employee behaviors and enhance performance. a. Bureaucratic b. Decentralized c. Peer group d. Self e. Individuality 25 25 The budget process is concerned with 30. a. whether budgets meet their goals. b. how budgets are actually formulated and implemented. c. who gets the budget reports. d. how much over- or under-budget the organization is. e. what budget the organization is following.

- 二、申論縣(40分,每題20分,請先整理思緒,再從容作答, 凡字跡潔草、字數過多或過少者皆扣分,許分標準為 内容論更,結構、見解、及文字流暢)
 - (一)、管理就是透由規劃、組織、领導、控制等活動、整合組織资源(如人力、技術、资金、资訊、設備、原料等) 有效果且有效率地達成組織目標的過程。目前行政院 正推動「政府再造工程」, 請由上述管理定義 闡述你認為 此一工程要如何進行。
 - (二)、請用 Maslow (馬斯洛)需求理論分析下列事件(或個案)屬於那一類需求?(每題答案以 100 字為限)
 - (一)扁帽熱賣事件
 - (二)台灣有超高比率的大哥大使用率
 - (三)目前流行喝紅葡萄酒
 - (四) 3.23 反核四大遊行
 - (五) 柏原崇影迷事件

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一、是非題(15%)

- 1. With a public good, Pareto efficiency requires that the sum of individual marginal rates of substitution equal the technical rate of substitution.
- 2.It is possible that a technology exhibits increasing returns to scale, diminishing marginal returns, and diminishing marginal rate of technical substitution.
- 3.A Cournot-Nash equilibrium in price strategies is in fact a competitive equilibrium, in which price equals marginal cost.
- 4.當石化業者污染造成農漁民損失時(出現所謂外部不經濟),基於效率考量, 政府應對石化業者課稅,然後將課稅收入直接補償受害的濃漁民
- 5.斜率越大的需求曲線,其需求的價格彈性越小

二、選擇題(15%)

- 6.考慮學習曲線 85%,以下陳述何者爲偽?
 - (a) 當產量加倍,每單位平均單位成本變爲 85%
- (b)平均成本爲遞減、邊際成本亦爲遞減、且邊際成本小於平均成本
- (c) 當學習曲線效率逐漸下降,廠商最適生產量應增加
- (d)以上皆非
- 7.政府都市規劃時應考量廣建停車位,以滿足人民停車位的需求,最主要因爲 以下哪種理由介入?
- (a) 所得分配不均

(b)公共財的存在

(c)外部性的問題

(d)以上皆非

- 8.以下何者陳述爲真?
 - (a) 完全競爭市場較獨占市場具技術效率
 - (b)若我國外籍勞工的勞動需求彈性越大,外籍勞工越有能力要求提高工資
 - (c) 生千禧年寶寶的浪潮,將會嚴重影響現在不景氣的就業水準與實質工資 (d) 以上皆非

三、計算題

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- 9. Suppose n individuals live in a city, and each has gross income y. Each consumes a quantity z of consumption good, and a quantity x of telephone calls, where the prices are 1 and p respectively. The utility function of each consumer is $z^a x^b$, a+b=1. Furthermore, each consumer is taxed by amount t out of the consumer's gross income. Find the utility-maximizing demands for the two goods given income, tax, and prices. (10%)
- 10. A producer of oil owns two kinds of oil fields. The cost function of field F is: $C_F(q) = 2q^{3/2}$, and the cost function of field G is $C_G(q) = 2q^2$, where q is the production level. Find the supply function of this firm. (10%)

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題科目:經濟營(分事所 伊己名丁/沙姆) # 2頁第

四、簡答題:請解釋以下名詞(20%) Capital VS Investment Capital stock VS Capital formation 2. 3. Cost-benefit ratio Pareto optimality 五、申論題(30%) 1.論者謂近年來台灣地區所得分配不均有擴大現象。(15%) (1) 請說明一般衡量所得分配不均常用的指標兩種? (2) 所得分配不均有什麼利弊? (3) 所得分配不均與經濟效率有何關聯? 2. 近年國內經濟景氣低迷,廠商投資意願不高,根據凱因斯學派的論點,政 府可採行哪些財政措施以提高國民生產水準?(15%) 15 20 20 25

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題目: (完美) (公事所甲組) #/1 科

共四道題,總分100分。

第一題20分,每小題5分。

第二題 20 分。

第三題30分,每小題10分。

第四題 30 分。

- 1. 試求算下列極限
 - $\lim x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$
- $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x 2}{\sqrt[3]{3x + 2} 2}$ (d) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ (c)
- 2.某汽車製造商新近推出一種新型旅行巴士,預測公開後 t 個月時,每個月銷售

量為
$$S(t) = \frac{200}{1+9e^{-t}}$$
。試求

- (a) 初期(即剛推出時)每月銷售量爲何?
- 最多銷售量爲何? (b)
- (c) 何時銷售增加率爲最大?
- 3. 求算下列積分

(a)
$$\int_0^9 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x+1}}}$$

(a)
$$\int_0^9 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x+1}}}$$
 (b) $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$ (c) $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + x + 1}$

$$(c)\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + x + 1}$$

4.常態分布(Normal Distribution)的機率密度函數(Probability Density Function)爲

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

其中,μ和 σ 爲常數。請完成下列各小題:

- (a) 試證明機率密度函數在 x = μ 處有極大値。
- (b) 試證明機率密度函數在 $x = \mu + \sigma$ 和 $x = \mu \sigma$ 兩處有反曲點(inflection point) •
- (c) 試畫出機率密度函數的函數圖。

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國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題目: 微之石學 (公事所 乙組) * * 6

科

- 、選擇題(25%)

1. Discrete random variable x is described by the probability mass function (PMF)

$$p_r(x_0) = K - x_0/12$$

if $x_0 = 0, 1, 2, 3$

for all other value of x_0

What is the numerical value of K?

(a) 1

(b) 5/12

(c) 3/8

(d) not enough information.

2. Table 1 is a contingency table (cross-tabulation) for policy attitude by sex. If you try to answer the question: "Is policy attitude independent of the respondent's sex?" Which method will you choose?

(a) chi-square test

(b) regression

(c) two-way ANOVA

(d) none of them.

Table 1: Cross-Tabulation for Policy Awareness by Sex

Attitude toward XX policy	Men	Women	Total
Positive	50	10	60
Negative	15	25	40
110gati10	65	35	₹ 100

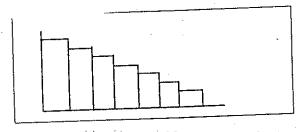
3.有一組資料之次數分配圖如下圖,請問它比較接近何種分配?

(a)卜瓦松分配

(b)二項分配

(c)卡方分配

(d)以上皆非



4.有一測驗有 4,000 人參加,成績 x 呈常態分配,已知母體第 2 及第 3 四分位分 別爲 $Q_2 = 63.25$, $Q_3 = 72.31$, 請問其標準差爲?

(a)13.42

(b)26.84

(c)9.06 (d)以上皆非

5.在台灣地區抽樣調查 180 位民眾,問其是否在股票市場有開戶,表 2 為調查 結果,請問以此資料檢定台灣地區男女性開戶比例是否有女高於男的現象, 結果爲何?

(a)明顯女高於男

(b)無證據說女高於男

(c)男女開戶比例十分接近

(d)無法判定

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科目:級計學

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表 2:	男女開門	5調查結果資料
1X 4.	プランヘリロア	一则 鱼, 心不 臭 个

在股票市場開戶狀況	男性	女性	總數
有	55	48	103
沒有	45	32	77
	100	80	180

二、計算題

- 6.中山大學公共事務管理研究所英文能力鑑定考試,共有 103 位同學參加,平 均分數爲 69.48,標準差爲 14.54,依年級分,其成績資料如下,對三個年級 學生成績檢定,請問
 - (1) 三個年級英文成績的標準差是否相等?(5%)
 - (2) 三個年級英文平均成績是否有差異?(10%)

表 3: 依年級英文成績資料

年級	人數	平均數	標準差
碩士班一年級	43	67.5581	15.5384
碩士班一年級	42	72.2195	14.1501
博士班	19	67.8947	12.7231

- 7.表 4~表 7 爲一項針對「觀光地區遊客對休閒漁業活動經營管理態度的研究」 部份調查結果,請說明
- (1) 該研究用了哪些分析方法?(2%)
- (2) 解釋一下表 5~表 7 之檢定的結果爲何?(8%)

參考數據: F_{2,100,0.05}= 3.05 Z_{0.05}= 1.645 Z_{0.025}= 1.96 H_{3,61,0.05}= 1.85

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國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題目: 点記 74 學 # 6 頁

科

共白頁第3月

安 项 名	稱 因素一	因素二	因素三	因素四	共同性
當地有相關旅遊資訊的提供	0.81	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.82
雷地有相關放棄力。此時代		0.31	0.15	0.21	0.81
有專人教學活動的相關技術		0.27	0.22	0.19	0.80
可提供完備的活動工具及器		0.32	0.14	0.33	0.70
有相關解說設施的活動環境	0.63	0.28	0.15	0.40	0.66
具有新颖的活劢設備和器材	0.30	0.77	0.09	0.13	0.71
具有符合時代潮流的活動方		0.77	0.08	0.18	0.64
所参加的活動不會與當地的		0.66	0.02	0.23	0.64
態環境產生衝突 活動經營管理單位必須具有	亩 0.28	0.62	0.12	0.26	0.54
好的普運制度及罰則制	• •				0.50
有多樣性的活動內容	0.43	0.57	-0.03	0.29	0.59
不同活動之間具有分區隔離		0.56	0.27	0.11	0.55
措施來減少相互衝突		. 50	0.21	0.22	0.5
當地有整體性的活動組合不	义务 0.46	0.50	0.21	V. 24.	
觀路線的安排 所有活動皆要收取合理費	用 0.03	0.49	0.43	0.29	0.5
		0.08	0.83	0.08	0.7
活動寓許可證或執照才能	参 加 -0.02	0.00	0.83	0.09	0.7
活動有人数的限制	-0.00 0.13	0.13	0.79	-0.05	0.6
活動有時間的限制		0.17	0.77	-0.03	0.6
有法令的規定去限制參加: 資格	名 型 V. Z.3	V.VI		1	
活動需經過申請程序才能	参加 0.31	-0.02	0.70	0.07	0.6
A جائل (از جد العال به بيد	0.35	0.29	-0.06	0.76	0.7
活動場所的安全	0.15	0.27	0.16	0.70	0.6
活動收费的合理 前往活動地點具有便利的		0.17	0.10	0.69	0.
前任活動地站共有限 11 m2 活動環境的衛生	0.48	0.27	-0.12	0.62	0.1
活動承視可利工	V. 10				·
		2.99	1.21	1.01	
			5.5	4.6	
要 異 數 百 分 比 累 計 總 百 分 比			61.5	66.0	

科目:総計學

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走	r
1/2	5

験常 Hean Rank 要項名稱	拳生	军公教	東	渡	エ	育	服務常	自由常	退休	家普	檢定 方法	斯著水準 P
有法令的规定去限 制参加者的 資格	170.82	220.93	178.50	313.50	182.91	239.35	224.81	172.62	218.25	184.13	K-W	0.004 ##
活動有人數的限制	180.21		ł				207.15				K-V	0.035 #
活動貫許可證或軟限才能参加 所有活動皆要收取合理費用	182.45 189.01	194.44 212.54	279.50 98.25	315.00 295.50	168.43 179.15		216.10 197.78	166.26	t .	į.	K-V	0.004 ⇔ 0.034 ≑
具有新颖的活動投催和器材	184.00	206.29	299.75	248.00	i	,	207.24	138.68	148.25	148.47	K-V	0.011 =

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上まん

受項名稱	年龄 平均数	1. 13至18 煮	2. 19至24 歲	3. 25至34 歲	4. 35至44 歲	5. 45歳以 上	檢定方法	F檢定 顕著水準 P	SCHEFFE TEST
	为安全 活動不會與當 環境產生衝突	81.08 71.92	87.58 81.93	79.16 81.20	80.17 73.98	85.81 80.31	AVOVA AVOVA	0.008 ## 0.009 ##	(3,2) (1,2)

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起了

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要 项名稱	平力	勻數	檢定方法	頭著水準
	男	女		
前往活動她點具有便利的交通	73.05	79.70	T-TEST	0.005 **
活動場所的安全	81.46	86.01	T-TEST	0.023 *
有相關解説設施的活動環境	73.39	78.83	T-TEST	0.016 *
可提供完備的活動工具及器材	75.12	80.50	T-TEST	0.018 *
活動需經過申請程序才能參加	48.20	61.28	T-TEST	0.000 ***
有法令的规定去限制参加者的资格	45.65	53.33	T-TEST	0.016 *
活動有時間的限制	48.33	55.74	T-TEST	0.022 *
活動有人數的限制	45.60	53.85	T-TEST	0.011 *
活動需許可證或執照才能參加	41.13	51.50	T-TEST	0.001 **
活動經營管理單位必須具有良好的營運	78.26	82.44	T-TEST	0.039 *
制度及罚則制定				

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科目: 线社學

共6頁第5頁

8. 下列四個圖中那一個分配的變異數 (variance) 最大? (5%)

x			Ţ <u>.</u>							
x										
x										
x	x	x								
x	x	Х	x	X	X			X		
x	x	X	X	<u> </u>	<u> X</u>	x	<u> X</u>	_X_	<u>X</u>	_X
(a)	(b)		(c)		(d)					

9. 下表中 a 是當 H₀ 為真時,研究者做出正確判斷的條件機率 (conditional probability); b 是當 H_0 為真時,研究者做出錯誤判斷的條件機率;而 c, d則分別為當 H₀ 為假時,研究者做出錯誤判斷與正確判斷的條件機率。(10%)

		研究者判斷		
		H ₀ 為真	H ₀ 為假	
真實情況	H ₀ 為真	a	ь	
IA 200	H ₀ 為假	c	d	

設在某一項研究裡,b=0.10,問:

9-1. 下列何者正確: A) a=1-c; B) a=1-b-c-d; C) a= 0.05;

D) 資料不足, a 仍不可推知

9-2 下列何者正確: A) d=1-b; B) d=1-a-b-c; C) d= 0.05;

D) 資料不足,d 仍不可推知

10. 設X和Y的Pearson相關為 .55,該相關的顯著水準 p = .57,則下列 那一解釋最為正確(5%)

- a) X 和 Y 之間有不容忽視的關係存在
- b)相關係數未達.05 的顯著水準,X和Y彼此獨立
- c) 相關係數未達.05 的顯著水準,X和Y沒有相關,但不一定彼此獨立
- d) 沒足夠証據顯示 X 和 Y 彼此獨立,也不能肯定它們之間沒有相關
- 11. 試舉出變異數分析的三個主要統計假定 (assumptions)。(15%)

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科目:规计學

共 6頁第 6頁

12.	試計算下	面變異數	分析摘要	表中因子	· A	的F值	· (10%)

變異來源 (Source)	離均差平方和 (SS)	自由度 (df)	均方 (MS)	F
因子A	80	2		
誤差 (Error)	1140	57		
全體(Totoal)	194	59		

- 13. 下列何者是無母數統計?(5%)
- a) t-test
- b) F-test
- c) Chi-square test
- d)符號檢驗 (sign test)
- e)(a)和(c)均是
- f) (c)和(d)均是
- g) 以上皆非

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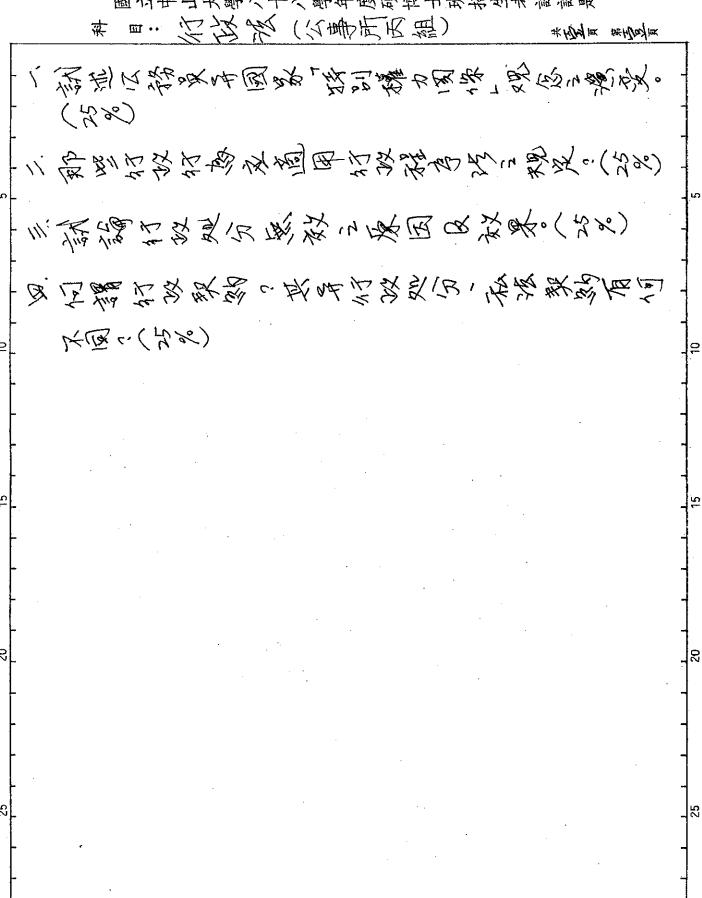
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國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題科目: 都多等 环境 類 到 概 淹 (写事 听 】 組) 共 | 頁 第 页

- 一、在進行都市規劃與決策時,常採用的規劃方法很多,一般規劃理論將其區 分為四大類型即:理性規劃 (rational-comprehensive Approach)、漸進式規 劃 (Incrementalism)、混合掃描式規劃 (Mixed Scanning)、及垃圾桶式規 劃 (Garbage Can model)。請就個人理解說明這些規劃方法之意義與區別? 其各種規劃方法之優缺點如何? (25%)
- 二、近月來台灣地區各縣市政府為發展地方,競相爭取中央政府的資源分配, 而引發中央與地方財稅收支劃分之爭議。請就所知說明此項爭議之問題所 在?其對都市發展的影響如何?您認為北高兩市降低分配比率是否合理? 為達資源分配之效率與公平性,您有何理想的建議?(25%)
- 三、 今丰丰初,李總統曾發表談話表示,台灣空屋率過高乃是因為實施容積率造成各地搶建所致;李總統認為這是政策錯誤, 不能軽達商。請簡答下列二題:(25%)
 - 1. 實施容積率的目的為何?
 - 李總統的談話中有關容積率與空屋率的說法,是否 正確?請你(妳)說明對當前高空屋率的看法。

四、 「市民主義」、「社區參與」、「社區總體營造」、「參與式規劃」、「市民做主」是近車來耳孰能詳的名詞。請簡答下列二題:(25%)

- 1. 上述名詞的主要意涵為何?
- 2. 假如你(妳)在行政部門工作,你如何實踐上逃理 念?

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共 頁 第 頁 目: 公共事務個案分析 公事所 戊組 科 為了促進地方繁榮,發展觀光事業,各種策略紛紛提出。而 離島開放設置賭場之建議,更是引起廣泛討論。請願答下列二 題:(25%) 1. 你(妳)是否支持在離島設置賭場?請簡述支持或反 10 對之理由? 2. 除了設置賭場以外,你(妳)是否可以建議—個可以 振舆地方產業,活化社區的策略? 「市民主義」、「社區參與」、「社區總體營造」、「參與式規劃」、 / 獖 15 「市民做主」是近丰來耳熟能詳的名詞。請簡答下列二題:(25%) 1. 上述名詢的主要意涵為何? 2. 假如你(妳)在行政部門工作,你如何實踐上述理念? 美濃水庫應否與建尚無共識,如果你(妳)是政策分析者, 20 你(妳)會如何定論,以獲得有利論證(正反立場皆可)?(25%) **合塑汞污泥自國外淸運回合,應否運回原產廠?理由如何?** 如果你(妳)是環保局長,你(妳)該如何處理?(25%) 25 25