

考試科目	英文	所別	地政所	考試時間	6月21日 上午 第一節
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一、請將下列英文翻成中文 (50分)

The advent of the 'New Growth' theories has led to a recent revival of interest in the nature of endogenous technological change. In particular, Paul Krugman's (1991) book *Geography and Trade* and Brian Arthur's (1990) paper "Positive feedback in the economy" have both re-stimulated the discussion as to exactly what role space and location play in such questions of growth. Yet, for urban and regional economists these are not new questions, since such discussions are at the very heart of the discipline. Indeed, the role which space and distance play in determining the nature and behavior of the economy is the central departure point which defines the urban and regional economic paradigm. Here, the spatial corollary of spatial increasing returns to scale is economies of agglomeration, and the spatial corollary of spatial decreasing returns to scale is diseconomies of agglomeration. However, behind this terminology lie the questions as to why, when, where and under what conditions such processes should occur in space. These questions are fundamentally questions of location.

The microeconomics methodology which urban and regional economic analysis offers in order to try to answer such questions is location theory. This is a major field in its own right. Yet, when we attempt to use these theories in order to explain the phenomenon of modern real-world agglomeration tendencies, and especially those which involve medium or large-scale firms, then we are faced with two frequently observed phenomena which are very difficult to explain using existing paradigms. The first paradoxical phenomenon we often see, is that a large proportion of firms have few or no trading links with other local firms in the same industry, even when there is a strong spatial clustering of a particular industrial sector. As such, the validity of the notion of the importance of localization economies becomes somewhat questionable. Second, a large proportion of firms have few or no trading links with other firms or households either in the same geographical region in which they are located, even though the area comprises a clustering of validity of the notion of the importance of urbanization economies becomes somewhat questionable, at least as far as the location of intermediate goods suppliers and final consumer markets is concerned. These paradoxes are further reinforced by the fact that they frequently occur simultaneously. Given that there is nothing inherently spatial about increasing returns to scale *per se*, then applied research frequently finds itself at something as an impasse when faced with analyzing one of the many cases where spatial clustering occurs without any significant local input-output relationships. Under these circumstances, researchers may resort to discussions as to the possible importance of localized information flows. However, such

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spatial clustering often takes place either in industries in which the innovation rate and speed to technological change are not high or, alternatively, in industries which also coordinate complex activities on a global scale. All of these observations therefore still leave us with the fundamental unanswered question as to why clustering should take place.

二、請將下列中文翻譯為英文(50分)

我國之土地政策，以國土綜合開發計畫、區域計畫與都市計畫等規劃內容為主軸，配合各項管制措施構成一完整之土地利用體系。在此架構下，各種土地利用透過計畫性管制，藉以發揮土地有效利用。惟近年來，隨著社會經濟環境之變遷，各種土地利用項目與日俱增；反映在土地利用上，卻突顯了在現有土地管制制度下，土地使用計畫無法隨之配合檢討，以因應實際需求之問題。尤自民國七十七年起，土地價格迅速上漲，住宅、工廠等各項產業用地取得困難，農政機關被誤解為國家經濟發展的絆腳石，曾多次被要求放寬農地變更使用。

依據區域計畫法規定，全國土地之規劃及管制相關事宜，係由內政部主政，農地之管制亦透過內政部訂定之區域計畫法及非都市土地使用管制規則等法規加以管制，農政機關之職權係依據農業發展條例之規定，行使農地變更為非農業使用之同意權。事實上，各目的事業主管機關所需農地，在不影響農業生產環境之原則下，農政機關均同意辦理。經統計，近十年來約有五萬二千公頃農地轉供作為住宅、工商用配合地及各項公共設施用地，每年平均轉用面積約為五千公頃。惟農地為農業生產之基礎，兼具生產、生態保育及環境綠化等功能，未來仍須保留適量農地以維護原有功能。如何在保育優良農地資源，並兼顧整體經濟利益與發展需求原則下，使部分農地在有計畫、整體性下依法變更為非農業使用，建立較完整之農地變更規範，乃為刻不容緩之重要課題。

考試科目	平均地權理論	所別	地政研究所	考試時間	天月日 星期	上午 下午	第 二 節
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- 一、試以民生主義對生產三要素之本質的認定，析論平均地權在經濟制度上的真意。(二十五分)
- 二、試以寇斯 (Coase R.) 交易成本 (Transaction Cost) 之理念，評論「以實際交易價格」或「公告土地現」為課徵土地增值稅基礎之優劣。(二十五分)
- 三、試就所有權之內容，析論平均地權是否為均權制。(二十五分)
- 四、試就「土地利用」、「土地分配」及「土地使用管制」三方面，析論平均地權之地盡其利的理念。(二十五分)

考試科目	土地經濟分析	所別	地政研究所	考試時間	6月25日 上午第 1 節 星期
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- 一、從資源利用的觀點言，不同地區生產同一種農產品的集約度亦有不同。試就下列兩種情形（1）地區間之生產函數均同，產品價格不同；（2）地區間之生產函數不同，產品價格均同；繪圖析論之。（25%）
- 二、國有土地究竟是屬那種財貨？最近財政部擬以標售地上權方式處分國有土地，其對土地市場與財政收入有何正、負面影響？試繪圖申論之。（25%）
- 三、有人以為地租是一種剩餘，然亦有人認為地租是一種生產成本，究竟那種說法較為真確？抑或兩種論點皆有道理？試繪圖闡論其由。（25%）
- 四、土地使用何以會產生「外部效果」(external effect)？這種外部效果透過協商管道予以內部化(the externality is internalized by bargaining) 能否使土地使用最有效率？試詳論之。（25%）

國立政治大學圖書館