

考試科目	社會理論	所別	社會學研究所	考試時間	5月22日 上午 第一節 星期六
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國立政治大學圖書館

1. 試由現代化理論、依賴理論、世界体系理論到全球化理論的發展，闡釋「發展社會學」說演進之萌芽與要旨。另並述以台灣發展為例，說明總體對全球化、區域化與在地化關係的看法。(30%)

2. 請舉例說明「生產循環理論」(product cycle theory) 及「生產鏈」(production chain) 概念。另並述選擇一、二項台灣產業闡述前兩概念之意涵。(20%)

3. By the turn of the century, capitalist market economy informed by the neoclassical economic theory seems to reach the pinnacle within a tightly integrated global economy. Specifically, as the collapse of the communist regimes across Eastern Europe and the existing reformed-socialist countries of China, Vietnam, and Cuba all abandoned public ownership and embraced privatization of capitalist market economy, a wide spread opinion holds that a seeming outcome of economic convergence--capitalism--would appear all over the world. However, contradictory to the expectations, many different paths of development toward different types of capitalist market economy have been observed and systematically explored in the recent sociological literature on economic development. For instance, the theory of neo-institutionalism, the state-centered perspective, and even the mode of social capital all claim the creditability and contributions in explaining economic variations toward different type of capitalist economy. In such a context,

(a) discuss the differences and similarities of above-mentioned three different theoretical perspectives, particularly focusing on **institutional embeddedness, embedded autonomy, and social embeddedness** in explaining economic divergence in different countries. Apart from that, further compare respective explanatory power of each theory. (20%)

(b) Would you agree that the path of development toward capitalism for each country is a result of "**path dependence**?" Why it is or is not? Give your explanations and provide a concrete case for illustration purpose, if possible. (15%)

4. If a foreigner observes the currents of Taiwan politics and makes a statement that Taiwan is more likely an ethnic-divided rather than a class-divided society in the formation of national identity and electoral politics. To what extent you think it is true? If Weber and Marx had lived up to witness Taiwan's politics, what would have been their theoretical responses to it? (15%)

一、社會學屬於一個多元典範的科學。請你就社會科學之思維邏輯與研究典範的了解，指出質性研究所立基的主要理論典範 (paradigms)，並請從本體論 (ontology)、認識論 (epistemology) 與方法論 (methodology) 等不同層次，簡要說明這些典範的哲學基礎如何形塑質性研究的基本理念與假設。(25 分)

二、「參與觀察法 (participant observation)」常被視為是質性研究中一項重要的資料蒐集方法。請回答下列相關問題：(25 分)

1. 請說明何為參與觀察法，並指出參與觀察法之特性與其適用之研究情境。
2. 研究者作為一個參與觀察者，可以選擇用不同的身份類型進入研究場域 (田野)。請說明這些不同的身份類型，同時分析這些身份類型的利弊。

三、近來，台灣社會許多民間團體，常舉辦民意調查，特別是總統選舉民調，然而其調查結果卻有頗大變異，為什麼？它們的誤差及來源在那裡，若要提高其可信度則應如何改進，論述之。30%

四、請回答下列各問題：20%

- (1) 實証論 (Positivism) 與象徵互動論 (Symbolic Interactionism) 在研究方法的觀點上有何不同？5%
- (2) 觀察事實 (Fact) 與推論 (Inference) 有何關係與不同？5%
- (3) 研究題目 (Research Subject) 與研究問題 (Research Problem) 有何關係與特徵？5%
- (4) 相關 (Correlation) 與因果關係 (Causal Relation) 所指意義是否相同，兩者有何關係，若用於觀察其命題要具備何條件，試述之。5%