

# 國立中山大學九十學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：政治學方法論【政治所】

共 頁 第 頁

- 一、台灣的選民投票行為研究，有採個體資料分析與總體資料分析的兩種研究設計，試分別列舉一個例子，說明此兩種研究設計的重要內容及其研究發現？25%

- 二、翻譯（10%）並論述（15%）下列一段文字：

While political methodologists have still "done nothing remotely comparable" to the invention of factor analysis by psychometricians or structural equation methods by econometricians..., they have invented, adopted, or further developed an impressive variety of useful techniques for dealing with event counts..., dimensional models..., pseudo-panels..., model misspecification..., parameter variation..., aggregated data..., selection bias..., non-random measurement error..., missing data..., and time series data... (Bartels and Brady 1993:121) ...出自 Goodin and Klingemann ed., A New Handbook, P.788.

- 三、當前社會科學方法論中爭辯的焦點之一，是分析層次（level of analysis）應是自個體由下往上（bottom-up），還是從整體由上而下（top-down）的問題。

1. 請說明方法論上之個體論（methodological individualism）的觀點為何？10%
2. 請說明政治學中的「新制度論」（the new institutionalism）（例如 James G. March and Johan P. Olsen 1984 年發表於 *APSR* 的論文）對這個問題的觀點為何？你覺得新制度論的觀點是否能對複雜的政治過程提供新的視野？為什麼？15%

- 四、Gabriel A. Almond (1996) 曾審視政治學發展的歷史，認為政治學兼具科學及人文的成分，但他堅持：

"The essential object of political science, which it shares with all of scholarship, is the creation of knowledge, defined as inferences or generalizations about politics drawn from evidence... It is impossible to conceive of a scholarly enterprise that does not rely on this evidence-inference methodological core."

請問你覺得 Almond 堅持的「底線」，只是重蹈邏輯實證論一元、絕對的科學哲學之覆轍，還是個既能兼容並蓄、又可避免極端相對主義的折衷之論？申論之。25%

# 國立中山大學九十學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：專業英文【政治所】 *all answers should be in English*

共 頁 第 頁

In the *Handbook of Political Science*, published in 1975, Richard Smoke claimed that "the existing theory...of the field (is) probably not capable of coping with a world which is changing so rapidly and so dangerously, both in its military technology and in the patterns of its international politics" (Greenstein and Polsby 1975: 339). In spite of these prescient warning, it is doubtful whether any of the authors in the "International Politics" volume of the *Handbook* could have predicted the extent of the changes that have taken place since its publication both in the international system and in the discipline of international relations.....After a brief outline of the contents of the *Handbook*, I will elaborate on the erosion of this theoretical consensus. Having reviewed some post-positivist critiques of mainstream theory, I will suggest some ways of facilitating conversations across epistemological and theoretical divides.

--Quotes from J. Ann Tickner, "International Relations: Post-Positivist and Feminist Perspectives," in Robert E. Goodin and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (eds.), *A New Handbook of Political Science*(Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 446.

Question: What is the eroding consensus in the discipline of international relations in the past decade? Please name three critiques of mainstream IR theory made by post-positivist IR theorists. What will the future of the IR look like? (Please answer in English.)

2. What is the meaning of "political development"? and how would you propose us to advance our understanding of "political Development"?

3. What kinds of political theories may best catch the essence of Taiwan's democratization process in accordance with your own view? (20%)

4. The world-system has been changed by the revolution of 1989 in East Europe, please analyze the reasons of this revolution according to Immanuel Wallerstein's view of geoculture. (20%)

5. Explain the following notions: (1) deontological liberalism, (2) utilitarianism, (3) libertarianism, (4) republicanism, (5) communitarianism