

系所組別：政治經濟研究所在職專班

考試科目：政治學(專班)

考試日期：0307·節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

一、(1) 何謂「直接民主」與「間接民主」？請各舉一個政治實例說明之。(10%) (2) 又民主政治有哪些重要的基本原則？(10%) (3) 如何提昇民主的政治效能？(10%)

二、(1) 如何理解「全球化」(globalization) 對政治/社會生活的影響？(15%) (2) 如何從全球化政治經濟學的角度解釋發生於 2008 年以來的全球金融危機？(15%)

三、請分別從「現實主義」、「自由主義」、和「馬克斯主義」三個理論視角，析論中國大陸近年在國際社會崛起的理論與實際意涵？(25%)

四、翻譯並分析以下英文段落。(15%)

*There are two basic models for viewing the relationship between the state and interest groups in democracies: pluralist and corporatists. Each model, in turn, has versions reflecting the unique traditions and circumstances of individual nations. In the pluralist model, interests (such as trade unions, business groups, professional associations, or churches) are autonomous and free to act. They make demands through publicity, electoral pressure, and direct or indirect action on the state. Their aim is to maximize their own interests at the expense of others...corporatism was intended to be a rejection of and improvement upon pluralist democracy. Groups were organized under the aegis of the state, and took the place of parliaments elected through competitive parties and universal suffrage. Interest groups did not enjoy autonomy; their relations with other groups were structured and supervised by public agencies. They were not free to pressure the state, not to communicate among themselves in order to make compromises or strike bargains. They functioned as part of the state structure, not as free agents acting upon the state.*