

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

96 學年度 _____ 社會學研究 _____ 系 (所) _____ 乙 (中國研究) _____ 組碩士班入學考試

科目 _____ 經濟學 _____ 科目代碼 4503 共 1 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

問答題：(共二大題)

一、(A)何謂產業的群聚效果(Industrial Clustering Effects)? (B) 產業群聚形成的原因? (C) 形成產業群聚之後有何優點? (D) 形成產業群聚之後有何缺點? (40分)

二、“In ordinary language we describe by the word "planning" the complex of interrelated decisions about the allocation of our available resources. All economic activity is in this sense planning; and in any society in which many people collaborate, this planning, whoever does it, will in some measure have to be based on knowledge which, in the first instance, is not given to the planner but to somebody else, which somehow will have to be conveyed to the planner. The various ways in which the knowledge on which people base their plans is communicated to them is the crucial problem for any theory explaining the economic process, and the problem of what is the best way of utilizing knowledge initially dispersed among all the people is at least one of the main problems of economic policy—or of designing an efficient economic system.

The answer to this question is closely connected with that other question which arises here, that of *who* is to do the planning. It is about this question that all the dispute about "economic planning" centers. This is not a dispute about whether planning is to be done or not. It is a dispute as to whether planning is to be done centrally, by one authority for the whole economic system, or is to be divided among many individuals. Planning in the specific sense in which the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily means central planning—direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan. Competition, on the other hand, means decentralized planning by many separate persons. The halfway house between the two, about which many people talk but which few like when they see it, is the delegation of planning to organized industries, or, in other words, monopoly.

Which of these systems is likely to be more efficient depends mainly on the question under which of them we can expect that fuller use will be made of the existing knowledge. And this, in turn, depends on whether we are more likely to succeed in putting at the disposal of a single central authority all the knowledge which ought to be used but which is initially dispersed among many different individuals, or in conveying to the individuals such additional knowledge as they need in order to enable them to fit their plans with those of others.”

根據上文請回答以下問題：(A)請為這段文字定一個標題。(B)為何「知識」是影響經濟活動的重要因素? (C)為何社會主義國家採行市場經濟的改革之後會出現顯著的經濟成長? (D)這段文章的作者是誰? (David Ricardo, J. M. Keynes, Ronald Coase, Friedrich A. Hayek, Paul Krugman, or Michael Porter) (60分)