

國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

題號：4016

科目：社會分析【社會學系碩士班】

共 2 頁 第 1 頁

- 1 囚犯的難題 (如下表), 一般都以 game theory 來解釋人類的行為。請從社會學的另一種角度來解釋囚犯難題中的人類行為。(15%)

A 犯人 B 犯人	招供犯行	不承認犯行
招供犯行	兩人都判刑 6 年	A 判刑 12 年 B 判刑 3 年
不承認犯行	A 判刑 3 年 B 判刑 12 年	兩人皆無罪釋放

- 2 James Scott 對於「剝削」的定義, 跟馬克思主義傳統不一樣, 後者是從剩餘價值的抽取來定義勞資關係之間的不平等, 並且從抽象的經濟過程來定義資本家對於勞動者的剝削。而 Scott 認為, "The problem of exploitation and rebellion is thus not just a problem of calories and income but is a question of peasant conceptions of social justice, of rights and obligations, of reciprocity."
- 2.1 請翻譯上面的這一句英語 (5%)
- 2.2 請舉一個例子, 來說明 James Scott 的這個概念 (10%)
- 2.3 此概念如果運用在你所舉的例子, 那麼對於改變社會不平等的運動策略, 是否可能出現保守的傾向? 或者激進化的傾向? 為什麼? (20%)
- 3 近年來, 蘋果 iPhone, iPad 不斷推陳出新, 引領全球電子產品風騷。同時間, 蘋果的黑暗面, 也逐漸引起關注。其中, 2010 年蘋果旗下供應商富士康, 爆發工人連環跳, 受到國際社會更廣泛重視。除了各國媒體大幅報導, 由學者、勞工或環境組織所做的研究調查陸續揭露蘋果大量生產與消費背後的环境與勞動問題。比如在富士康連環跳後, 台灣、香港及中國約 60 位師生即組成調研團隊, 深入瞭解富士康工人的勞動面貌, 發表《兩岸三地高校富士康調研總報告》。另外, 香港的「大學師生監察無良企業行動」(SACOM) 也發表《工人異化成機器: 富士康的軍事管理》等調查報告。其他組織也在 2011 年陸續以勞動及環境污染為主題, 發表了《The Other Side of APPLE》。2012 年一月中, 蘋果終於回應國際勞工及環保組織的倡議, 公布《供應商社會責任進展報告》, 首度揭露其旗下 156 家供應鍊廠商名單及勞動狀況。蘋果是否能負起企業社會責任, 擺脫「血汗手機」的指控, 成為全球焦點話題。
- 請參考以下摘錄自生態社會主義者 James O' Connor 英文的部分段落, 應用他所提出的命題: 「資本主義的第二個矛盾」(the second contradiction of capitalism), 簡要回答以下問題:

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- 3.1 簡述什麼是資本主義的第一個矛盾及第二個矛盾？(10%)
- 3.2 參考他的命題，你如何在全球資本主義的脈絡下，分析蘋果（乃至整個消費性電子產品）其生產與消費所造成的環境與勞動問題？(20%)
- 3.3 O' Connor 的理論在那些部分有助於或不足以解釋上述有關揭露及對抗「蘋果黑暗面」的發展？(20%)

According to Marx, there are three conditions of production: first, human labor power, or what Marx called "personal conditions of production"; second, environment, or what Marx called "nature or external conditions of production"; third, urban infrastructure (we can add "space") or what Marx called "general, communal conditions of production"Sustainable capitalism would require all three conditions of production to be available... Serious bottlenecks in the supply of labor power, natural resources, and urban infrastructure and space threaten the viability of individual capital units—and even the entire sectoral or national capitalist programs. (O' Connor, 1994: 163)

In traditional Marxist theory, capital is its own enemy. Capital threatens its own profitability because of what Marx called the "contradiction between social production and private appropriation." ...This "first contradiction of capitalism" (or "realization" or "demand crisis") states that when individual capitals tempts to defend or restore profits by increasing labor productivity, speeding up work, cutting wages, and using other time-honored ways of getting more production of fewer workers, meanwhile paying them less, the unintended effect is to reduce the final demand for consumer commodities... Thus the greater the produced profits, or the exploitation of labor, the smaller the realized profits, or market demand... Today, a sustainable economy presupposes a global political economic system able to identify and regulate this "first" or "internal" contradiction of capitalism. (O' Connor, 1994: 159-160)

However, if the costs of labor, nature, infrastructure, and space increase significantly, capital faces a possible "second contradiction", an economic crisis striking from the cost side.Cost-side crises originate in two ways. The first is when individual capitals defend or restore profits by strategies that degrade or fail to maintain over time the material conditions of their own production, for example, by neglecting work conditions (hence raising the health bill), degrading soils (hence lowering the productivity of land), or turning their back on decaying urban infrastructures (hence increasing congestion costs). The second is when social movements demand that capital better provides for the maintenance and restoration for these conditions of life;... (O' Connor, 1994: 162)