

一九九〇年代以來的台灣國家能力與國家認同之關係

摘要

在西方的政治發展研究中，呈現在傳統與現代之間的掙扎所造成的「認同危機」被認為是政治體系需要解決的問題之一，然而，在二次大戰結束後，許多殖民地相繼成立新興民族國家，認同危機已經不只是面對發展主義模式中的傳統／現代的掙扎問題，而是更進一步地擴展到殖民關係對國家認同構成的影響，當時代進入今日的全球化世界中，認同危機更進一步擴展到文化侵略的後殖民問題。台灣處在多重殖民的歷史中，認同問題在八〇年代解嚴以後成為一新興的社會思潮，過去「中國人」鐵板一塊的國家認同之板塊逐漸轉變為「台灣人」以及其他分歧的認同，本文嘗試用新國家主義研究途徑，以國家能力的轉變作為解釋國家認同變遷的切入點，希望能提供另一扇研究與解釋台灣認同問題的窗口。本論文擬透過歷史研究、資料蒐集與統計分析等研究方法進行問題探討，章節架構分為下述三大部分。第一部份介紹國家能力影響國家認同的學說與指標；第二部分計畫從國際因素、財政經濟因素與制度調控因素作為探討台灣國家能力之指標，說明國家能力指標如何影響台灣國家認同；第三部分為說明台灣的國家能力在國家認同變遷中扮演非常重要的影響力。預期的研究成果除了在學術上將西方的理論嘗試用來解釋台灣的情勢外，還希望能提供台灣的社會、國家與企業一個重新看待台灣國家認同變遷的新情勢與其原因。

關鍵詞：

國家能力、國家認同、合法性、新國家主義

The Relation between State Capacity and National Identity in Taiwan after 1990s'

Abstract

From the perspective of political development in the West, "Identity Crisis", a struggle between tradition and modernization, is thought one of the problems in the political system which should be solved. However, the trend of national-state establishment after W.W. I has made "Identity Crisis" not only a problem mentioned above, but also confusion over national identity through a process of omnipresent influence exercising by the preoccupied-country on the colony, in a larger sense. Moreover, when globalization proceeds, "Identity Crisis" is spread again into the postcolonial context indicated by culture-invasion. The history of Taiwan is multi-colonial, so the identity issue has become a new social thought after the martial law was declared ended in 1980s'. The Chinese identity, which was thought a monolithic bloc in the past, now switches into the Taiwanese identity and others. This dissertation tries to use the neo-statism approach to explain the change of identity in Taiwan in a hope to provide another window to the studies on the identity problem in Taiwan. This dissertation, which aims to analyze the identity problem in Taiwan by history review, data collection and statistics, is structured into three parts. The first is to introduce the theory and indexes of state capacity influencing national identity. The second is to use three indexes, factors of international environment, factors of finance and economics, and factors of system-control, to show how state capacity influences national identity in Taiwan. The last part is to elaborate on the influence of the state capacity of Taiwanese government play an important role in the face of national identity transition. This dissertation not only hopes to apply western theories to Taiwan's situation, but also hopes to provide the society, the government, and the industry a view on developments and reasons of the changing national identity in Taiwan.

Keywords:

State Capacity, National Identity, Legitimacy, Neo-nationalism