

# 制度變遷：動態機制的觀點

## 以台灣中央銀行制度的變遷，1949-61為例\*

林文斌

國立台灣大學政治學研究所博士候選人

嘉南藥理科技大學通識教育中心講師

理性選擇制度主義、歷史制度主義和社會學制度主義等三種新制度主義近來在政治、社會和經濟學上成為顯學。雖然研究重點與分析途徑各有不同，對制度的定義也有廣狹之分，但多數的研究都將焦點置於制度如何影響行為者（組織或個人）的行為、其對整體（國家或社會）的政治、經濟及社會的影響，而少關心制度的變遷。因為制度變遷代表的是行為者影響制度，與前者的因果關係恰恰相反。我們在評論三種新制度主義關於制度變遷的論點後，提出「動態機制」論作為制度穩定和變遷的中介，並精緻化新制度主義對制度變遷的分析力。最後以 1949 年到 1961 年間台灣中央銀行制度的變遷個案研究為例，加以說明。

關鍵詞：新制度主義、制度形成、制度變遷、台灣、中央銀行

# **Dynamic Mechanism of Institutional Change: A Case Study in Transitions of the Central Bank System in Taiwan, 1949–61**

Wen-pin Lin

Ph.D. Candidate in Graduate Institute of Political Science at National Taiwan University

Lecturer in Liberal Arts Center at Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science

## **ABSTRACT**

New institutionalism is becoming the mainstream in comparative politics. In fact, there are three theoretical views in the mainstream: rational choice institutionalism, historical institutionalism and sociological institutionalism. These three schools all claim institutions structure the actors, but how do the institutions form and change? They cannot resolve the causal dilemma of whether the institutions change the actors' behaviors, or actors make the institutions change. Some scholars claim we must use two different analytical models in the different situations. But we argue this is not an appropriate answer. We develop the "dynamic mechanism" model as an interface between the two situations, and explain the institutional change. We use the model to analyze the transitions of the central bank system in Taiwan to make our argument clearer.

**Key Words:** new institutionalism, institutional change, dynamic mechanism, Taiwan, central bank