

科目：121 社會政策與社會工作

系組：社工系

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
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- 一、請閱讀下面這一篇短文，說明美國社會安全改革的爭議點，並藉此反思台灣勞退新制改革的問題，撰寫一篇 600 字以內的評論性文章。(50%)

PRESIDENT BUSH'S PLAN to create personal retirement accounts for Social Security, which seemed so promising a few months ago, is now officially floundering. Senate Republicans are now crafting a compromise proposal that takes personal accounts off the table. Meanwhile, House speaker Denny Hasten recently said "not this year" for Social Security reform. And Democrats remain united in their "just say no," obstructionist strategy.

Welfare reform was proposed by conservatives in the late 1970s, and slowly gained traction thanks to the intellectual spadework of Charles Murray and other scholars, but it wasn't until 1996 that the Great Society welfare program was toppled. And when it was, almost half of the Democrats voted for work requirements, time limits for benefits, and greater autonomy for the states.

Most deeply ideological battles require years of public battle and argument before the electorate buys into the change agenda. So where does the White House go from here? Get back to first principles and sell the upside of personal accounts-ownership, personal control, a more secure financial future, and the prospect of hundreds of thousands of dollars of real personal wealth for every worker. Republicans must resist the trap of embracing plans that ask workers to pay more, work longer, and get less.

The solvency problems of Social Security are, of course, very real. But this tsunami of red ink headed our way is arguably a more acute political problem for Democrats than for Republicans. Dr Thomas Savings, an economist at the National Center for Policy Analysis, calculates that if entitlement programs are not restrained, within roughly the next 20 years all federal tax revenue collections will be absorbed for the purposes of sending out retirement checks and paying for the health care and prescription drug expenditures of senior citizens. That is the beachhead that Democrats want desperately to deny President Bush and the reform movement. Freedom does indeed create its own political momentum. And that's why even incremental steps toward Social security private accounts are well worth fighting for.

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二、以下節錄自一篇有關社會工作專業價值的跨國研究，請用中文描述主要的研究發現。請注意，不要逐字逐句翻譯，盡量在有限的時間內將其內容表述出來。(50%)

This study examined the differences and commonalities in professional ideology among students in 10 countries and sought to identify a common core in their attitudes despite divergent cultural, economic, social, and political contexts.

The major finding of this study is the substantial similarity in the students' perceptions of the source of poverty, the way to deal with poverty, and the goals of the profession. The students emphasized the social causes of poverty, followed by the psychological explanation. The idea that poverty is caused by lack of motivation received much less support than both these explanations, except in Hungary, where lack of motivation was ranked equal to the psychological explanations. Most of the students in all cohorts endorsed extending state social welfare as the best way of dealing with poverty; psychological treatment received second place either alone, or as in Brazil and Zimbabwe, along with minimizing state assistance. With respect to the goals of social work, students in all 10 cohorts attributed high levels of importance to enhancing social justice and individual well-being and lower levels to social control. These similarities were found despite the different contexts of students' professional socialization.

Centrifugal forces are also at play, as evidenced by differences in emphases that emerged in the findings. The most distinctive and internally consistent patterns were found in the Brazilian, Hong Kong, and Australian cohorts. The Brazilian cohort is distinguished from the others by the less weight that it gave to the psychological and individual aspects of the profession. It exhibited less support for psychological and motivational explanations of poverty, the least support of any of the cohorts for psychological treatment as a way of dealing with poverty, and the least support for enhancing individual well-being as a goal of the profession. In addition, along with the Australian cohort, it was one of only two cohorts that attributed greater importance to the goal of attaining social justice than individual well-being. This pattern is consistent with the ideology and practice of Brazilian social work, which emphasizes social mobilization, engagement in policy formulation, and a political commitment to the working class (Comely & Bruno, 1997). This can be traced to the "reconceptualization" of the profession that occurred in the mid-1960s, in which the American model, with its emphasis on case work, clinical intervention, and individual change, was rejected in favor of social action, social development, and social change. This divergence may also reflect the harsh economic and social reality

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faced by social workers in Brazil. Clearly, in a society characterized by stark income gaps and 49 million inhabitants existing on a monthly income of \$30 or less, this indigenous emphasis on social action has major resonance among social workers (Carvalho, Wanderley, & Mendes, 2003).

The Hong Kong cohort, in contrast, was striking in the relative emphasis it gave to the psychological dimensions of the profession. Like the other cohorts Hong Kong students preferred social causes for poverty and extending state social welfare, but the Hong Kong students attributed greater importance to a psychological explanation of poverty and favored psychological treatment more than did most of the other cohorts. In addition, not only was this cohort one of five that viewed individual well-being as the most appropriate goal of social work, it also attributed less importance than did most of the other cohorts to the goal of social justice. This pattern is consistent with the dominance of the casework model in Hong Kong, where the profession emphasizes individual functioning and interpersonal relations in the family and small client groups, along with its limited engagement in social reform. This emphasis reflects the Confucian ethos of self-reliance and self-cultivation, which stresses the traditional role of the family in bearing responsibility for the well-being of its members and a consequent disinclination to regard government social provision as a basic human right (Cox, 1997; Lam & Chan, 2003; Lee, 1992).

A final tendency toward differentiation was identified in the Australian cohort. Members of this group were more inclined than most cohorts to attribute poverty to social causes and to favor social welfare provision, and they ranked social justice as most important. In addition, along with the Brazilian students, the Australians attributed more importance to social justice than to the other goals examined. These findings correspond to the emphasis on social justice in the ideology of Australian social workers, as reflected in the conspicuous proactive commitment to social justice included in the code of ethics of the Australian Association of Social Workers (Banks, 2001). This tendency may be linked to a growing awareness in Australian social work of the need to address aboriginal issues, multiculturalism, and geographical isolation (Alston & McKinnon, 2001). It may also reflect the impact of a critical tradition in social work training in Australia. Unlike other countries, neo-marxist, feminist, antioppressive, and antiracist approaches are widely recognized as valid for social workers, and antioppressive values and practice approaches continue to be important topics in the Australian association (Healy, 2002).