

科目：社會政策與社會工作

編號：001

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本 試 題

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第 1 頁

一、表一呈現了性別與年金政策的四種可能關係。請根據表一與下文，分別說明、申論以下題目：

1. 何謂 Redistribution Justice 與 Recognition Justice ? (10分)
2. 在高齡化與貧富差距日益嚴重的情況下，獲得一份安全的年金保障對目前相對弱勢的婦女是十分重要的議題。請分別解釋 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 四欄位中，政策理念與供給各為何？(20分)
3. 文中所指的“de-familialized”, universal breadwinner model 是何意思？請以當前台灣的老人照顧與兒童照顧為例，申論兩性在就業、家庭、性別關係上遭遇的難題與未來因應策略。(10分)

This is exemplified by the so-called universal breadwinner model where all barriers to employment are removed by the state services, such as day care and elder care. Pension benefits vary, but they are not the result of a gender-stratified labor market. This policy route will most likely result in a push for strengthening the relationship between contributions and benefits while compensating for periods where public services may not be appropriate, such as early childhood care. It is assumed that mothers eventually will rely on public day care and other facilities for their elderly parents.This model assumes that care is “de-familialized” (Esping-Andersen 1999).The needs of women are recognized and “serviced” via public services in order to maximize time in the labor market.In practice, however, the unequal benefits between men and women diminish, but do not disappear. This partly is attributed to the fact that women continue to perform most care responsibilities that are not assumed by the state.The introduction of caring services and the increased participation of women in the labor market have not enticed men to devote more time to caring responsibilities. Therefore, a change in sociopolitical culture is also necessary in order to ensure formal equality.

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Table 1: Normative Preferences concerning Gender and Pensions

	Affirmation (remedies aimed at correcting inequitable outcomes of social arrangements without disturbing the underlying framework that generates them)	Transformation (remedies aimed at correcting inequitable outcomes precisely by restructuring the underlying generative framework)
Redistribution (compensate for the discrimination, put gender out of business—end the gender class division of labor)	(1) Means-tested pensions; poor women receive support from the state	(3) Transformation of the pension system into a universal one based on citizenship and/or transformation of the economic system. Thus, gender lines no longer matter
Recognition (recognize the specificities of the group in a positive way to end the negative connotation)	(2) Acknowledgment of the different career pattern due to gender results in benefits tailored to these careers. Thus, at the end of the day, someone with broken career should receive something decent vis-a`-vis those without broken careers	(4) Transformation of motherhood (day care and other services provided by the state). Pension system is the same for everyone, but compensatory measures are included to provide a similar opportunity for all. This would assume that men and women equally opt for care giving tasks

二、 請從公民權、照顧工作的本質、家庭化或社會化、無酬照顧

與有薪照顧、品質與效率等不同面向，論述台灣未來建構長期照

顧制度的政策理念與內涵。(20分)

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三、 日前社工救援曹小妹失敗事件，引發許多人對社會工作專業的質疑，除了顯露兒童保護工作的高度困難外，也引發第一線社會工作者不滿勞動環境的抗爭。請從兒童權益觀點之歷史演變出發，論述當前台灣兒童保護系統的三級預防工作與成效，並提出你對如何強化兒保社工專業服務的省思。(20分)

四、 自從1970年開始，新自由主義（neo-liberalism）對許多國家的政治、經濟與社會制度都產生重大的影響。請論述新自由主義對社會工作實務的影響？台灣的社會工作專業該如何因應新自由主義的影響？（20分）