

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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- 一. 新管理主義的盛行已為社會工作專業帶來嚴峻的挑戰，請問新管理主義對社會工作專業來哪些衝擊？在面臨著專業與管理的兩難情境下，台灣的社會工作專業體系該如何因應之。(三十分)
- 二. 請說明「社會品質」(social quality)的意涵與要素？社會品質要如何予以衡量？又社會品質的研究對當代社會政策有何重要意涵，請舉例說明之。(三十分)
- 三. 下列為有關福利混合經濟的組成要素(Components of the mixed economy of welfare)之說明，請摘述四項要素的內涵(勿逐字翻譯)，並請就目前台灣社會福利服務的供給狀況，任舉一項福利服務措施，說明並評述四項要素在其中所扮演的角色。(四十分)

#### Components of the mixed economy of welfare (MEW)

##### State welfare

Of all the elements of the MEW, it is obviously the 'state' element that is most clearly associated with the 'welfare state'. Many on the left argue that 'public service' should be 'public', pointing to 'market failure' and providing arguments favouring the state (for example, Johnson, 1987, 1999; Whithfield, 1992). However, some of these accounts fail to give sufficient detail as to whether the state should be national or local, or to differentiate between arguments for state production, finance or regulation.

##### Market welfare

Conversely, advocates of a greater role for the market (for example, Marsland, 1996; Seldon, 1996) point to 'state failure'. They argue that the market is more efficient than the state, but this hides a range of possible policies, from contracting out through quasi-markets and vouchers to privatising major parts of the welfare state.

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### Voluntary welfare

Although the voluntary sector tends to be the dominant term within the MEW literature, it is sometimes termed the independent, non-profit, non-governmental organisation (NGO), '*economic sociale*', 'shadow state' or simply the 'third sector' (Johnson, 1999j, Deakin, 2001). It is seen as a 'loose and baggy monster', but is normally divided into philanthropic and mutual elements (Beveridge, 1948). The former tends to be associated with hierarchical, rich-to-poor charity, while the latter refers to horizontal, self-help activities. There has been also a revival of interest in mutual or civil society solutions (Deakin, 2001; Taylor, 2003). From a broadly left perspective, Hirst (1994) suggests associative democracy, Giddens (1998) argues for an expansion of welfare rooted in civil society and Field (2000) puts forward stakeholder pensions operated through approved welfare suppliers. From the right, Green (1996) proposes reinventing the old mutual organisations that were destroyed by the state.

### Informal welfare

While supporters of mutual solutions encompass both left and right, in general those favouring informal welfare-support from family, friends and neighbours — are largely located on the political right. Such views have been criticised by feminists, who claim that this view of the 'traditional' family and 'male-breadwinner model' reinforces the 'sexual division of welfare'. Mixing personal experience and rich qualitative interviews, Ungerson (1987) clearly demonstrates that 'policy is personal'. She points out that Titmuss (1968) in a powerful essay on community care did not mention informal carers or women. She discusses the growing feminist literature, such as Land (1978), but claims that the watershed came with Finch and Groves (1980, p 494), who produced the double equation that in practice community care equals care by the family, and in practice care by the family equals care by women (pp 9-10).

Adopted from Powell, M (ed)(2007). Understanding The Mixed Economy of Welfare (pp.8-9), University of Bristol: Policy Press.