

考 試 科 目	社會政策與社會工作	系 所 (組) 別	社會工作研究所	考 試 時 間	5 月 1 日 (星期五) 8 時 20 分 ~ 10 時 00 分
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A 卷

一、福利國家可分為許多不同的類型，請說明有哪些分類方式？(10 分)根據這些分類的方式，我國的社會福利體制較接近何種福利國家類型？請就理由加以論述。(15 分)

二、請分析我國的社會救助政策在制度設計與執行上有哪些不足之處？您認為可如何改進？(25 分)

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B 卷

The concept of ‘reflexivity’ has become increasingly significant in social work literature in relation to social work education, theory and practice. However, our reading of the literature indicates that there is a lack of clarity about the concept in terms of who is being exhorted to be ‘reflexive’, when and how. This article addresses these questions through a critical review of social work literature since the 1990s that discusses the concept of ‘reflexivity’. Based on critical literature review, we have separated different meanings of reflexivity into three categories that we have described as variations as follows:

The first variation regards reflexivity as an individual’s considered response to an immediate context and making choices for further direction. This variation is concerned with the ability of individuals to process information and create knowledge to guide life choices, and has implications for both the role of social workers and the relationships between social workers and clients.

The second variation defines reflexivity as a critical approach to professional practice that questions how knowledge is generated and, further, how relations of power influence the processes of knowledge generation. Reflexivity in the second variation ‘implies that health and welfare practitioners subject their own knowledge claims and practices to analysis. In other words, knowledge is not simply a resource to deploy in practice. It is a topic worthy of scrutiny (Taylor and White, 2000, p. 198).

The third variation is aligned to the second variation in that it is based on a critical awareness of the factors that influence knowledge creation. What it adds is the acknowledgement of the dynamic relationship between thoughts and feelings: how thoughts can influence feelings and vice versa (Mills and Kleinmann, 1988). Insight may be gained by reflecting on why we might have a particular emotional response to a situation.

「反身性」(Reflexivity)概念，是晚近社工界所提出可有利重構社會工作理論與社工實務關係的可能途徑。請參考上面所提供的資料，回答下列問題：

- (1) 請簡述「反身性」概念的基本內容，及其為何在社工實務界漸被重視之理由 (5 分)
- (2) 在本文研究者所提有關「反身性」概念之三種不同解釋下，請揀選任一你所熟悉的社會工作理論及其可應用之實務領域，說明三種反身性概念將如何啟發全新的社工理論與社工實務間之關係。(30 分)
- (3) 有關「反身性」對社工理論與實務間關係之重構，將如何有別於近期社工界亦被看重之「證據基礎的實務取向」(evidence-based practice, EBP) ? (10 分)
- (4) 請論述「反身性」的社工實務是否仍有其限制和有待克服? (5 分)