

Social Work and Social Policy

Please answer the following four questions in English or Chinese.

1. “The development of social work is currently being contested as the profession moves from its modernist project under the auspices of the welfare state to responding to identity-based theories, including post-modernism and post-structuralism and the challenges of indigenous perspective to social development (Grande, 2004). This is especially relevant in the many parts of the West, where neo-liberalism and globalization have weakened the earlier social democratic consensus that it was the duty of government to respond to people’s needs for assistance and security. This has now been replaced by an individualism that has been configured in de-contextualized spaces void of their social underpinnings to capture the ideals of personal self-sufficiency and responsibility for welfare provision....” (Dominelli, 2011: 127)

Please answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned statement.

(25%)

- A. Discuss how neo-liberal globalization impact on social work practice. (10%)
B. Tell the differences between de-contextualized approach social work and contextualized approach social work. (15%)

2. “When thinking about social work practice, it is apparent that it tries to make sense of human situations- in their social context- by analyzing commonsense claims and conflicts about them, while encouraging people to reassess and discover different or more nuanced ways of interpreting them. Interpretation is the core of social work. The rights of custody over children require interpretation of the law....Interpretation in social work requires the recovery of the meaning or intention of clients’ actions....”(Gray and Webb, 2009:3)

Please answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned statement.

(25%)

- A. Discuss the authors said that interpretation is the core of social work. (5%)
B. Explain why interpretation in social work requires the recovery of the meaning or intention of clients’ actions? (10%)
C. Social work interpretations are often based on what? How to improve interpretation in social work practice? (10%)
3. The United States implemented important welfare reforms and introduced TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) to replace the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program in 1996. Please answer the following questions

related to TANF:

- (1) Explain the background and rationale of its establishment. (10%)
- (2) Introduce key characters of this program. (5%)
- (3) There has been considerable number of studies evaluating the impacts of this program in the last decade. Discuss their major findings. (10%)

4. Globalization has substantial impact on social policy development in nation states. However, there are different perspectives on the ways in which social policy is affected by globalization. Some experts say globalization has a positive effect while others say the effect of globalization is negative.

- (1) Compare major arguments about the effect of globalization on social policy development. (15%)
- (2) Discuss which argument can best explain the relationship of globalization and social policy development in Taiwan. (10%)

國立臺灣大學社會工作學系 100 學年度博士班入學考試

社會工作研究方法筆試

一、試說明何種抽樣狀況下需要作加權(weighting)處理？並請用具體數據說明權值(weight)的計算與應用？(20%)

二、在量化研究方法中，多元線性迴歸分析(Multiple Linear Regression Analysis)是一個重要的方法，請問：

1. 其基本假定為何？(7%)
2. 何謂多元共線(Multi-collinearity)問題？應如何處理？(8%)
3. 有哪幾種常見的分析模型？其適用時機各為何？請舉社工領域的實例說明之。(15%)

三、請仔細閱讀下面的研究摘要，並回答下述問題：

1. 請說明在這個研究中，何者是自變項？何者是應變項？(5%)
2. 如你是研究者，你要如何「操作化」前述自變項與應變項？(15%)
3. 請說明其研究發現為何？(10%)
4. 若你要進行同樣的研究，你認為可以採用那些不同的研究取向與設計？理由為何？(20%)

In various earlier studies focusing on support for the welfare state, attitudinal differences have been explained by factors linked to individual social characteristics of respondents. This study focuses mainly on how macro-sociological variables influence attitudes towards the public service system in Finland. An attempt is made to investigate whether differences between municipalities in public-policy measures, political climate and the economic situation have effects on ordinary citizens' support for the service system or whether such support is only related to the individual-level factors, such as socio-economic position and gender, that are traditionally used in studies of attitudes. A focus on attitudes towards economy measures makes it possible simultaneously to investigate the kinds of municipal-level circumstances that affect the acceptance of a retrenchment of the 'service state'. The analyses are based on individual-level data ($n = 1,024$) and municipal-level Finnish data. The results show that different indicators of macro-sociological factors do have an impact on people's attitudes towards public services. Individuals in municipalities where economic conditions are relatively poor, where the level of social and health expenditure is low and, on some issues, where bourgeois parties are the dominating political bloc, show a lower level of support for the welfare services. However, the impact of tax policies is not that significant on any of the questions studied. The interpretation of the results includes a discussion of specific problems associated with this type of analysis.