

# 國立屏東教育大學 102 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

## 社會議題評析 試題

(社會發展學系碩士班)

※請注意：1.本試題共二頁。

2.答案須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

一、請針對下方新聞報導進行育兒政策與少子化問題之評析。(25%)

### 因應少子化 政府五項育兒措施拼生育 (教育廣播電台 2013-02-25)

因應國內少子女化的問題，政府近年來積極推動各項鼓勵生育，以及減輕家長育兒經濟負擔的措施，讓我國嬰兒出生數從民國 99 年的 16 萬 6 千多人，提升到 101 年的 23 萬 4 千多人，內政部希望未來 10 年，平均每年的嬰兒出生數能夠達到 18 萬人的目標。

內政部針對近年來國內少子女化，政府在全國協助家長推動的 5 項友善育兒措施，包括父母未就業育兒津貼、育嬰留職停薪津貼、保母托育費用補助、兒童醫療補助和托育資源中心等執行成果，進行對外說明。

其中，在保母托育費用補助，內政部兒童局長張秀鴛表示，從 97 年 4 月開辦到 101 年為止，受益人數超過了 10 萬人，補助金額達到 21 億 5,619 萬多元，並且全國 0 到 2 歲兒童送托社區保母系統的比例，也由 97 年的 4.07% 攀升到 101 年的 8.42%，顯示出已經有愈來愈多上班的家長，肯定選擇社區保母系統的保母，來照顧孩子。至於申請育嬰留職津貼的勞工，則是從 98 年的 2 萬 6,472 人，成長到 101 年的 5 萬 1,264 人，同時，領有生育給付的勞工又申請育嬰留職津貼的比率，更從 98 年的 23.11% 增加到 101 年的 38.12%，代表育嬰津貼確實提供誘因，讓家長願意申請育嬰假陪伴孩子。

而儘管國內在去年龍年出生了 23 萬多名嬰兒，內政部長李鴻源卻指出，臺灣從 97 年到現在，幾乎是全世界出生率最低的國家，他希望藉由提供友善的育兒措施，可以鼓勵大家在龍年後還能多生小孩，政府也會協助家長把孩子帶大。

另外，內政部為了鼓勵生育，還舉辦了「幸福接二連三」圖文徵稿活動，只要是生有兩個以上孩子的家長，在 3 月 31 號前，用文字和影像把兩個孩子帶給家庭的幸福記錄下來，就有機會可以獲得 2 萬元獎金，詳情資訊可到內政部兒童局網站查詢。(網址為 <http://www.cbi.gov.tw>)

二、請簡單摘述下則英文新聞之重點，並針對其中人權議題提出分析。(25%)

### Action needed on human rights (Taipei Times, 2013/03/04)

The latest international review on Taiwan's first national human rights report showed that the nation's efforts to protect human rights are falling short of international standards and there is still a long way to go before the nation can join other major countries in the development of human rights.

The review, presented last week by 10 human rights experts that were invited by President Ma Ying-jeou's (馬英九) administration to assess the first national human rights report, urged the government to abolish capital punishment, suspend the execution of death sentences, reveal the truth behind the White Terror era, respect freedom of assembly and prevent monopolization of the media. The 84 recommendations listed by the experts included calls for the improvement of rights for migrant workers, Aborigines, women, gay and transgender people, and people with disabilities.

On an issue that has gathered great domestic attention, the experts said that the Ma administration should "take appropriate action in relation to the serious health problems of former president Chen Shui-bian (陳水扁), who is serving an 18-and-a-half-year jail term for corruption during his presidency from 2000 to 2008.

Amid recent disputes over the government's proposal to hold a national referendum on whether to continue the construction of Fourth Nuclear Power Plant in Gongliao (貢寮), New Taipei City (新北市), the experts said that the Referendum Act (公民投票法) required an unusually high threshold for a referendum to take place that does not match the international trend, and the nation should amend the act to make referendums more practical.

In response to the flaws in human rights development pointed out by the experts, the Presidential Office and the Ministry of Justice were vague and disappointing, saying that the government will take the review seriously and increase efforts to improve the problems.

Ma has bragged about his administration's efforts to present the first national human rights report last year, which described the nation's progress in implementing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that he signed in 2009.

Inviting international experts on human rights to review the report, Ma said, further demonstrates the government's determination to meet international standards in the promotion of human rights.

However, the government's slow response to the review reflects its reluctance to take immediate action to improve the nation's human rights situation.

Taking the abolition of capital punishment as an example, Ma insisted that abolishing capital punishment is an ultimate goal for his administration. However, the Ministry of Justice carried out the death sentences of six convicts in December last year.

The government said, in response to the human rights report, that the goal to eliminate capital punishment would be reached gradually, but it has failed to offer solutions or explain measures it could adopt to reach such a goal.

The report also recognized the strict restrictions in the Assembly and Parade Act (集會遊行法) and promised to respect the freedom of assembly. However, police continue to remove protestors at street rallies. Barricades and shields are still set up at demonstrations to block people from getting their voices heard.

A series of recent protests organized by labor groups against the government's economic policies and pension reforms, which they say benefit corporations and ignore the rights of blue-collar workers, also raised doubts about the Ma administration's sincerity in improving human rights protection.

Simply signing the two UN covenants and having experts review a human rights report will not guarantee the improvement of human rights.

The Ma administration has made enough promises about defending human rights, but we need to see real action taken to carry out those promises.

三、試論述日治時期總督府民政長官後藤新平治理臺灣的統治原則？再論述他為何重視臺灣人的初級教育，而忽視高等教育？（25%）

四、多年來的臺灣漢人社會研究成果，被國際間廣泛討論的恐怕仍是以「祭祀圈」為最高比率，試述祭祀圈相關的理論及其限制。（25%）