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碩士論文

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臺灣監獄圖書館服務之研究

A Study on Library Services in Taiwanese Prison Libraries

陳佳莉

Chia-Li Chen

指導教授：陳雪華 博士

Advisor: Hsueh-Hua Chen, Ph.D.

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## 摘要



本研究旨在瞭解臺灣監獄圖書館服務，分析監獄圖書館設立情形和服務現況，並深入探討監獄圖書館管理和服務施行狀況，以及監獄圖書館管理員所應具備的人格特質和專業知能。

基於上述研究目的，本研究採質化和量化並行，以監獄圖書館和監獄圖書館管理員為研究對象，透過問卷調查瞭解臺灣監獄圖書館服務現況，並利用半結構式訪談法深入探討監獄圖書館管理員對於監獄圖書館服務之執行方式。

研究結論綜整如下：

- (一) 臺灣監獄圖書館管理較缺乏完善的營運標準和作業流程
- (二) 臺灣監獄圖書館面臨人力配置、經費和設備資源的不足
- (三) 臺灣監獄圖書館館藏資源豐富度較低
- (四) 臺灣監獄圖書館管理員主要工作為採購和辨別合適的館藏資源
- (五) 臺灣監獄推動相關圖書館推廣活動多元化
- (六) 臺灣監獄圖書館與公共圖書館開始產生合作關係
- (七) 臺灣監獄圖書館管理員須具備服務熱誠和問心無愧的精神

根據上述結論，本研究針對政府主管機關、監獄單位和公共圖書館提出建議如下所述：

### (一) 政府主管機關

1. 政府主管機關應針對監獄機構訂定監獄圖書館管理辦法和服務指南
2. 政府主管機關應定期編列圖書館預算和增添自動化系統和設備
3. 政府主管機關應輔助監獄在圖書館服務拓展與外界機構合作的機會



## (二) 監獄單位

1. 監獄推動相關閱讀推廣活動應與圖書館服務互相結合
2. 監獄圖書館應擴大服務對象達到館藏資源使用的最大化
3. 監獄圖書館管理員可定期與公共圖書館館員交流學習

## (三) 公共圖書館

1. 鼓勵公共圖書館深入矯正機構辦理豐富多元的推廣活動
2. 公共圖書館提供監獄圖書館館藏資源建議降低賠償標準
3. 公共圖書館事前須規劃完善的館員專業知能培訓課程
4. 公共圖書館服務可擴展至監獄單位並設立服務據點
5. 公共圖書館服務對象多元，建議包括收容人，並通過閱讀服務淨化心靈，幫助他們重新找到自己的人生意義和存在價值

關鍵詞：監獄；監獄圖書館；監獄圖書館服務

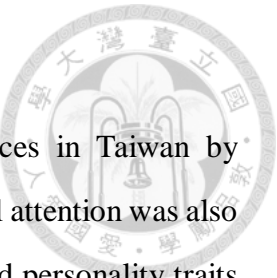
## Abstract

The current study aimed to examine the prison library services in Taiwan by investigating the establishment and services of prison libraries. Special attention was also given to the management and service provision of prison libraries, and personality traits as well as professional competence needed for relevant librarians. Therefore, a mixed-methods approach was adopted in this study. The participants were prison library librarians. A questionnaire survey was employed to understand the status quo of prison library service provision, and a semi-structured interview was administered to probe into prison library librarians' perceptions about the implementation of prison library services. The results were as follows:

1. Prison library management in Taiwan tends to have lower sufficiency in operating standards and operating procedures.
2. Prison libraries in Taiwan faced shortage in human, funds and equipment resources.
3. Prison libraries in Taiwan were low in collection.
4. The main tasks for librarians at Taiwan prison libraries included purchasing and identifying appropriate collections.
5. Prisons in Taiwan encouraged relevant libraries to promote diverse activities.
6. Prison libraries in Taiwan initiated collaboration with public libraries.
7. Librarians in Taiwan would need more enthusiasm and higher conscience to serve in prison libraries.

Suggestions for the government, prison institutions, and public libraries based on the results of the study are as follows:

1. The government
  - (1). The government should regulate prison library management and service guidelines for prison institutes.
  - (2). The government should periodically designate budgeting and add automatic systems as well as equipment.





- (3). The government should assist prison libraries in expanding their collaboration with external organizations.

## 2. Prison institutions

- (1). Reading-related activities promoted by prisons should match library services.
- (2). Prison libraries should expand services to maximize the usage of library collections.
- (3). Librarians at prison libraries should have periodic interaction with those at public libraries.

## 3. Public libraries

- (1). Public libraries are encouraged to promote diverse activities in correctional institutions.
- (2). The suggestion is to lower the compensation standard of prison library collections.
- (3). A more integrated training system would be required to improve the professionalism of the librarians.
- (4). Public libraries can extend their functionalities and launch more branches in prisons.
- (5). Public libraries should be serving everyone, including the inmates. Public libraries should help inmates purify their minds and relocate the meaning of life as well as the value of existence through reading.

Keywords: prison, prison libraries, prison libraries service