

2022年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No.1)

以下Ⅰ・Ⅱの問題に解答しなさい。

Ⅰ. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。

As globalization progresses, existing political structures and models appear unequipped to manage a world full of the challenges that transcend national borders. It is not within the capacity of individual governments to control the spread of AIDS, to counter the effects of global warming or to regulate volatile financial markets. Many of the processes affecting societies around the world elude the grasp of current governing mechanism. In the light of this governing deficit, some have called for new forms of global governance that could address global issues in a global way. As a growing number of challenges operate above the level of individual countries, it is argued that responses to them must also be transnational in scope.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, 2009, *Sociology* (6th edition), Polity, p.148.

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Ⅱ. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。

The nation state appears to be the normal, even natural, political-cultural entity in the modern world. But, like all social phenomena, nation states have a history that can be traced. Most scholars agree that the modern nation state is relatively recent, dating from the late seventeenth and the eighteenth century. Between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries, Europe was ruled by absolutist and constitutional monarchies that had absorbed many smaller political units to produce fewer but much stronger states which coexisted in a competitive struggle for power. This system of sovereign states produced the Westphalian conception of international law (1648), based on the right of states to self-government and with interstate disputes being legitimately settled by force.

The Westphalian system laid the foundations for the transition to the modern nation state, which was ushered in by the English Revolution of 1640-88 and the French Revolution of 1789, symbolically marking the end of feudal social relations. However, it was the demands of industrialization that created the need for a more effective system of government and administration, and, since the basis of society was no longer the local village or town but a much larger unit, mass education and a planned education system based on an official language became the main means whereby a large-scale society could be organized and kept unified. Nation states are thought to have become dominant due to their gaining a monopoly of the legitimate means of taxation and violence, which gave them both enormous military power and the loyalty of large populations.

The cluster of concepts including the nation, the nation state, nationalism and whole of sociology. Yet they may appear quite simple. For instance, a nation is a large community, while a state is the political form which guarantees that community its security. However, nations are not necessarily homogeneous cultures with a shared language, history and traditions. The United Kingdom, for example, has several languages and different historical traditions. It is also a multicultural is a nation state consisting of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and many more cultures and traditions - hence British citizens are an extremely diverse group with many languages and numerous religions.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, and Philip W. Sutton, 2017, *Essential Concepts in Sociology*, 2nd edition, Polity, pp.206-207.