

2021年度大学院博士後期課程入学試験問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 社会学専攻	英語 (No. 1)

以下の1、2の両方の問題に解答しなさい。

1. 次の文章は、世界各地の若い世代の日系人への調査についての記述である。全文を和訳しなさい。なお、固有名詞についてはローマ字表記のままでもよい。

Consciousness of Japanese ancestry and values has been continually passed down to young people of Japanese descent around the world, a large-scale opinion poll conducted by the Nippon Foundation has found.

The poll was conducted in cooperation with the Japanese American National Museum in the United States, and its results were compiled recently. The poll obtained answers online from about 3,800 people of Japanese descent, usually called Nikkei or Nikkeijin in Japanese, aged 18 to 35 and mainly living in the Americas and Europe.

Following the poll, a roundtable discussion was held to learn more from some of the respondents from 11 countries, including Brazil and the United States.

According to the foundation, this poll was the largest of its kind. It was conducted so that its results can be used when supporting people of Japanese descent in the future.

The poll found that 74% of respondents had a strong sense of identity as people of Japanese ancestry. When asked to choose one or more Japanese values that most influenced them in shaping this sense, 82% chose "do your best," 78% chose "respect," and 69% chose "gratitude."

A 79% majority said they feel a tie with Japan. The poll also discovered that 90% wanted to have ties with people of Japanese descent beyond national boundaries.

According to the foundation, their self-consciousness as minorities in society, in addition to the influence of older generations, may have influenced their thinking about their origins.

"Our foundation wants to use the survey results to build a stronger relationship with Nikkei people," said Yohei Sasakawa, chairman of The Nippon Foundation.

The foundation defines Nikkei as Japanese people permanently living abroad and their descendants, including those who moved abroad in connection with an international marriage. It is estimated that such people number about 3.8 million across the world. In some regions, there are eighth-generation descendants of Japanese people who moved overseas.

Specialists have examined this poll from various viewpoints.

Shigeru Kojima, a Japanese migration history specialist and research fellow at Waseda University's Advanced Research Center for Human Sciences, praised the poll, saying: "Aside from the question of the extent to which the survey targets represent the Nikkei people as a whole, it is expected to motivate young Nikkei people to connect with each other in each country, stimulate a Nikkei community and awaken their awareness of being Nikkei."

Kojima also said that he hopes a larger number of young Nikkei become aware of their heritage, which is also important for the Japanese.

"There are some values that have been handed down by Nikkei people and the Japanese have already forgotten them," Kojima said. "The Japanese can learn from them and reconsider who they are."

Kosuke Harayama, a contemporary history and sociology specialist familiar with migration to Hawaii and an associate professor at the National Museum of Japanese History, is critical of some of the survey's content, such as the list of "Japanese values" to be chosen by respondents consisting of only positive aspects.

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Harayama nevertheless said that the poll is significant as a way to unite Nikkei people around the world. Harayama further said that the culture associated with Nikkei people has not been inherited by those people alone. He cited the example of the Bon dance in Hawaii, where it has taken root in the broader local culture.

"Nikkei people have also been involved and played important roles in diverse cultures. I hope the survey will be the first step in exploring and sharing this diversity of the Nikkei people," Harayama said.

出典 : The Japan News, Japanese diaspora `retains Japan values' over generations. 2020.
10. 13, The Yomiuri Shimbun.

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2. 以下は、アンソニー・ギデンズとフィリップ・スットンによるグローバリゼーションと移住に関する記述の一部である。全文を和訳しなさい。

So far we have concentrated on recent immigration into Europe, but European expansion centuries ago also initiated large-scale movement of populations, which formed the basis of many of the world's multi-ethnic societies today. Since these initial waves of global migration, human populations have continued to interact and mix in ways that have fundamentally shaped the ethnic composition of many countries. In this section we shall consider concepts related to global migration patterns.

Many early theories about migration focused on so-called push and pull factors. 'Push factors' referred to dynamics within a country of origin which forced people to emigrate, such as war, famine, political oppression or population pressures. 'Pull factors', by contrast, were those features of destination countries which attracted immigrants: prosperous labour markets, better overall living conditions and lower population density, for example, could 'pull' immigrants from other regions.

Recently, 'push and pull theories of migration have been criticized for offering overly simplistic explanations of a complex and multifaceted process. Instead, scholars of migration are increasingly looking at global migration patterns as 'systems' which are produced through interactions between macro- and micro-level processes. Macro-level factors refer to overarching issues such as the political situation in an area, the laws and regulations controlling immigration and emigration, or changes in the international economy. Micro-level factors, on the other hand, are concerned with the resources, knowledge and understandings that the migrant populations themselves possess.

The intersection of macro and micro processes can be seen in the case of Germany's large Turkish immigrant community. On the macro level are factors such as Germany's economic need for labour, its policy of accepting foreign 'guest workers' and the state of the Turkish economy, which prevents many Turks from earning at the level they would wish. At the micro level are the informal networks and to family and friends who have remained in Turkey. Among potential Turkish migrants, knowledge about Germany and 'social capital' - human or community resources that can be drawn on - help to make Germany one of the most popular destination countries. Supporters of the migration systems approach emphasize that no single factor can explain the process of migration. Rather, each particular migratory movement, like that between Turkey and Germany, is the product of an interaction of macro- and micro-level processes.

出典 : Anthony Giddens and Philip W. Sutton, 2017, *Sociology, 8th edition*, Polity Press, Chapter 4, p.695-696.
(試験用に一部削除)