

2024年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第I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。

Sociologists refer to the connections between people and social groups as networks. Perhaps the best way to think about a network is to see it as a web-like structure, or maybe a matrix, in which the points where vertical and horizontal strands cross are 'nodes' - or, in sociology's case, individuals, groups or even organizations. Gaining access to the web potentially opens up a whole series of connections to other nodes (individuals, groups or organizations) which may then be used to gain advantages. Networks can be viewed as all of those direct or indirect links between people and groups, including friendship groups and those one step removed, such as friends of friends.

However, organizations can also be networked, and belonging to networked organizations can extend people's social reach and influence more widely. Similarly, many other social groups offer a range of networking opportunities for individuals that 'oil the wheels' of social life, from gaining access to a local council or to finding a specific skilled tradesman. Some groups, such as political parties and charities, have an international reach which can provide valuable contacts for people travelling or moving to new countries. Networks have many useful functions, even though their ties are relatively weak, but access to the more powerful networks tends to be strictly controlled. Women have long been excluded from key networks in business, politics and private schools, thereby limiting their opportunities in these and other areas of life. Some of the fee-paying schools in England, such as Eton and Harrow, admit only boys, thereby denying women access to such powerful connections.

Sociologists have found that, in the labour market, women tend to have relatively weak networks compared to men, which, again, reduces their employment prospects. However, this may be changing slowly as more women move into higher education and are promoted to higher positions within workplaces.

Source: Giddens, Anthony, and Philip W. Sutton, 2017, Essential Concepts in Sociology, 2nd edition, Polity, pp.126-127. Nations, national identity and human rights

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II. 次の文章を和訳しなさい。

Nations, national identity and human rights

Nationalist movements, particularly those that emerged across the Global South to fight for national independence from European colonial oppression, have been highly significant political actors. Yet, perhaps surprisingly, the early sociologists showed little explicit interest in nationalism. Marx and Durkheim saw it as, above all, a destructive tendency. Durkheim believed that the increasing economic integration produced by modern industry would cause its rapid decline, while Marx considered that nationalism would fade away under communism. Only Weber spent much time analyzing nationalism or was prepared to declare himself an ‘economic’ nationalist. In the twenty-first century, nationalism is not only alive, but today it is flourishing. Although the human world has become more interdependent as globalization progresses, this interdependence has not killed off nationalist sentiment. Indeed, in some respects, it has probably helped to intensify it. Recent scholarly debate has suggested disagreements contrasting ideas about why this is so. There are also disagreements about the stage of history at which the concept of ‘the nation’ and nationalism came into being.

Nationalism and modernity

One of the leading theorists of nationalism, Ernest Gellner (1925–95), argued that nationalism, the nation and the nation-state have their origins in the French and Industrial revolutions of the late eighteenth century. In this sense, nationalism and the feelings or sentiments associated with it do not have deep roots in ‘human nature’, but are products of modernity. According to Gellner (1983), nationalism is unknown in previous forms of society, as was the idea of ‘the nation’. There are several features of modern societies that have led to the emergence of national phenomena. First, a modern industrial society is associated with rapid economic development and a complex division of labour. Gellner points out that modern industrialism creates the need for a much more effective system of state and government than existed before. Second, in the modern state, individuals must interact all the time with strangers, since the basis of society is no longer the local village or town but a very much larger unit. Mass education, based on an ‘official language’ taught in schools, is the main means whereby a large-scale society can be organized and kept unified.

Source: Giddens, Anthony and W. Sutton, Philip, “Nations, War and Terrorism” in *Sociology*, Polity Press. Kindle 版.