

南山大学大学院 入学試験問題集

社会科学部研究科
総合政策学専攻

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(問題紙)

水銀の主な用途は、小規模な金の採掘、塩化アルカリなどの工業分野、歯科用（一般的に“銀歯”などの歯科用の材料）や電池などで有用な物質である。しかし、水銀は、揮発性が高く特に大気への排出が問題となっている。そこで、水銀による地球規模での環境汚染から人の健康と環境を保護するため、水銀に関する水俣条約^{*1}が、2017年8月に発効されている。

下の図1～3は水銀に関する統計資料を示したものである。参照し(1)と(2)について解答しなさい。

(1) 図1～3からわかることについて、地域特性に留意し記述しなさい。

(2) (1)での記述に基づき、課題や環境政策についてあなたの考えを論じなさい。

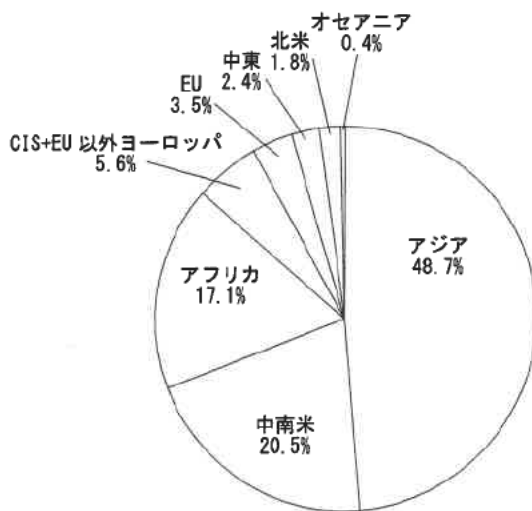


図1 世界各地域の大気排出量 (2015年)

出典：環境省；「水銀に関する水俣条約」について (2019年度改訂) を参考に作成

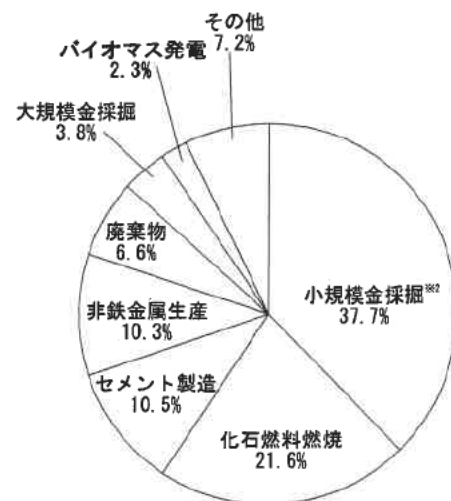


図2 排出源ごとの大気排出量 (2015年)

出典：環境省；「水銀に関する水俣条約」について (2019年度改訂) を参考に作成

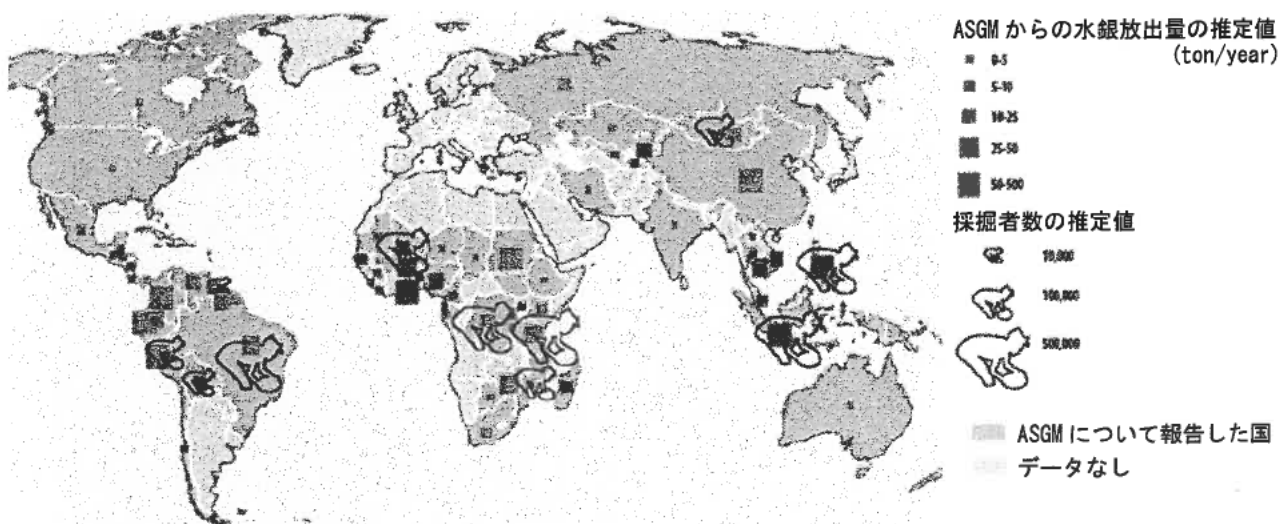


図3 ASGMにおける水銀放出量・採掘者数の推定値 (2010年) 出典：UNEP (2013) Mercury Time to Act を参考に作成

^{*1}水俣病は、メチル水銀を含んだ排水により引き起こされた健康被害・環境破壊として、1956年に公式確認された公害。水俣条約における規制を受け、塩素アルカリ工業および製品製造に用いられる水銀量は減少傾向。

^{*2}小規模金採掘とは、ASGM (Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining) であり、主に金鉱石に水銀を加えて、鉱石中の金（宝飾品のみならず携帯電話やデジタルカメラなどの精密機器にも使用される）を採掘している。金の総生産量の20～30%がASGMによるものとされている。

出典：Original English version (c) United Nations Environment Programme (2013). Mercury: Time to Act. Geneva.
<https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/27436>

（問 題 紙）

問1. 以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

The scientization of politics is not yet a reality, but it is a real tendency for which there is evidence: the scope of research under government contract and the extent of scientific consultation to public services are primary examples. From the beginning the modern state, which arose from the need for central financial administration in connection with the market patterns of an emerging national and territorial economy, was dependent on the expertise of officials trained in the law. However, their technical knowledge did not differ fundamentally in form from professional knowledge of the sort possessed by the military. Just as the latter had to organize standing armies, so the officials had to organize a permanent administration. Both were practicing an art more than applying a science. It is only recently that bureaucrats, the military and politicians have been orienting themselves to strictly scientific recommendations in the exercise of their public functions – indeed, this practice has only existed on a large scale since the Second World War. This marks a new or second stage of that ‘rationalization’ which Max Weber had already comprehended as the basis for the development of bureaucratic domination. It is not as though scientists had seized state power; but the exercise of power domestically and its assertion against external enemies are no longer rationalized only through the mediation of administrative activity organized through the division of labor, regulated according to differentiated responsibilities, and linked to instituted norms. Instead, they have been structurally transformed by the objective exigencies of new technologies and strategies.

Following a tradition that goes back to Hobbes, Weber found clear definitions for the relation of expertise and political practice. His famous confrontation of administration by officials versus political leadership served to separate strictly the functions of the expert from those of the politician (Weber, 1958). The latter makes use of technical knowledge, but the practice of self-assertion and domination requires in addition that a person or group with specific interests make decisions and carry them out. In the last analysis political action cannot rationally justify its own premises. Instead, a decision is made between competing value orders and convictions, which escape compelling arguments and remain inaccessible to cogent discussion. As much as the objective knowledge of the expert may determine the techniques of rational administration and military security and thereby subject the means of political practice to scientific rules, practical decision in concrete situations cannot be *sufficiently* legitimated through reason. Rationality in the choice of means accompanies avowed irrationality in orientation to values, goals and needs. According to Weber only complete division of labor between the objectively informed and technically schooled general staffs of the bureaucracy and the military on the one hand and leaders with a power instinct and intense will on the other will make possible the scientization of politics.

出典： Used with permission of Beacon Press, from *Toward a rational society : student protest, science, and politics*, Juergen Habermas 1971; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

問2. あなたの卒業論文のタイトルを日本語で記載した上で、それを英訳しなさい。卒業論文が必修ではなく書いていない(もしくは書く予定がない)場合は、修士論文で予定している研究テーマを日本語で記載した上で、それを英訳しなさい。

(問題紙)

以下の英文は、*Japan Times* (web版 2023年5月19日) Opinion欄の論説である。これを要約しなさい。

分量(字数)については、内容を過不足なく要約できる分量であることを前提に各自判断すること。

The G7 is again at the cutting edge of global politics

This year's summit could be the most important in the group's history or that of Japan

Prime Minister Fumio Kishida is hosting the annual summit of Group of Seven leading industrial nations over the next several days in Hiroshima.

Kishida's chairmanship comes at a crucial time for the group and the world. The G7, once derided as a photo-op for leaders of a global order whose time has passed, has assumed new vigor and relevance in recent years. This is, as Kishida said upon his departure for Hiroshima on Thursday, "a historic crossroads." With leadership and follow-up, the group could again serve as a venue to coordinate action on critical issues. It is not clear what other mechanism could serve that purpose today.

When formed 50 years ago, the G7 countries represented nearly two-thirds of global wealth. Today, they account for about 44% of the global economy.

Its status as international economic manager had been eclipsed by the Group of 20, formed in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis in 2007-08. The G7 has a whiff of nostalgia to it — the leading countries of the Cold War era gathering to show the world (and themselves) that they still set global policy.

That assignment and those ambitions have assumed new urgency since the invasion of Ukraine. The G7 has become the venue where the forces that back the existing global order convene to plan coordinated action. Prime Minister Kishida has repeatedly declared that Russia's aggression against Ukraine is a matter of concern for the entire world and a challenge to the rules and principles of the entire international community. It is why he has called the meeting "the most important in Japan's history." It is also why U.S. President Joe Biden is attending the summit despite canceling the second half of his trip because of domestic political issues.

The first message of this meeting then is that security is indivisible and that no country is safe when international rules are discarded at will and borders redrawn by force. The declaration released by the leaders will reiterate that the world benefits from a rules-based order and will call on all nations to rally behind Ukraine to ensure that aggression is not rewarded and that no other governments are inspired to resolve disputes with neighbors by use of force. G7 nations and others must ensure that Ukraine has the support it needs — financial, military, diplomatic — to continue to fight and prevail against Russian aggression.

Implicit in that statement is the threat posed by China. It has territorial disputes with all its maritime neighbors, has used force to reinforce those claims and has been increasingly hard line in its policy toward Taiwan, an island Beijing considers “a renegade province” that must be united with the mainland. It is not clear, however, if the statement will identify China by name; forging and maintaining consensus among the group is important and some G7 governments are uncomfortable calling out Beijing.

That hesitance is born from the equally important need to engage China. The country is central to the global economy and all G7 countries have deep business ties with it that they are not prepared to jeopardize. Beijing could play a vital role in resolving the Ukraine crisis and it is a critical partner in the resolution of most international challenges. Beijing must be encouraged to respect international law but that does not mean needlessly antagonizing that government.

Another of Kishida’s priorities is producing a clear unambiguous statement that denounces the use of nuclear weapons, especially for intimidation or in furtherance of national territorial ambitions. There can be no nuclear blackmail or even the belief that such weapons have utility apart from deterrence. He seeks to promote nuclear proliferation and the eventual realization of a world without those weapons of mass destruction. The G7 leaders will be asked to endorse that vision.

That is one of the reasons why the prime minister chose Hiroshima to host this meeting. There is no more meaningful place from which to remind the assembled leaders, the press and the world of the violence and tragedy that accompanies nuclear use. As Kishida explained, “Hiroshima, once devastated by the atomic bombing, has rebuilt itself to become a city that seeks peace. I want the leaders of the G7 members and major countries of various regions to make efforts to demonstrate their commitment to peace that will go down in history in this city.”

The language of that commitment must be carefully crafted to win the support of all participants, especially President Biden. Nuclear coercion is to be condemned, but the United States and its allies rely on those weapons to keep the peace. The G7 must not undercut that strategy.

Another priority is protecting countries from economic coercion. Both Russia and China have tried to use economic leverage for political gain and, early drafts of the G7 declaration reportedly expressed “serious concerns” over such practices. The group is also said to be preparing to establish a working-level consultative body to discuss how to counter economic coercion.

Central to that effort is creating new supply chains and that will require — and facilitate — a new relationship with developing nations. Prime Minister Kishida has made outreach to the developing world a priority; he visited four African nations in early May to deliver that message.

If the G7 is to win their support, it must do more than offer words. It must engage them as genuine partners, acknowledging and responding to their needs. The G7 should be prepared to offer assistance to both promote their development and avoid crushing debt burdens. They must also help those nations acquire food security. The group is

also reportedly going to establish a new program to distribute vaccines and help ensure equitable access for developing nations in the case of another pandemic.

The targets of G7 action have responded with anger. China said a statement by G7 foreign ministers that touched on these issues was “full of arrogance, (and) prejudice against China,” and lodged complaints with Japan. Russian officials have warned that additional sanctions against it, said to be in the works, would scuttle the Black Sea deal that Moscow agreed that allows vital exports of Ukrainian grain to international markets.

Of course, there will be more than geopolitical issues on the agenda. One of the most important is artificial intelligence, which was taken up by both technology and education ministers in their meetings. Kishida is said to be pushing an initiative called the “Hiroshima AI Process” to create an international framework for drafting rules for AI.

Given the technology’s potential to transform societies and economies, creating new opportunities while simultaneously threatening to dislocate millions of workers, guidance is essential. If the G7 can create that framework, it will have regained its relevance for and centrality to global decision-making.

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