

平成18年度実施

東北大学大学院情報科学研究科

博士課程後期入学試験問題（2006年8月29日）

専門科目

専門試験科目群 第7 社会科学群

注意

設問5題中3題を選んで答案用紙に解答しなさい。

その際、1つの問題につき1枚の答案用紙を使用すること。

また、各答案用紙の左上にある

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| 問題番号 | |
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の中に解答した問題の番号を記入すること。

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東北大学大学院情報科学研究科博士課程後期・入学試験問題（2006年8月29日）

専門試験科目群 第7・社会科学群

(Select three questions.)

問題P-1：政治意識 (political consciousness)

Comment on the relationship between economic development and enhancement of political consciousness.

問題P-2：行政学 (administration)

Compare with your country's central administrative and bureaucratic system and the local one.

問題P-3：政治過程 (political process)

Comment on the ways of citizen's participation of your country.

問題P-4：政治制度 (political institution)

How can we deconstruct the existing political institution?

問題P-5：比較政治 (comparative politics)

Compare with the present situation of e-government of your country and other countries' one.

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外国語

専門試験科目群 第7 社会科学群

注意

この冊子には、問題用紙2枚と答案用紙1枚、それに下書き用紙1枚が綴じられている。

解答はじめの合図があったら、必要に応じて各用紙を切り離してもよい。

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東北大学大学院情報科学研究科博士課程後期・入学試験問題（2006年8月29日）

専門試験科目群 第7・社会科学群

Problem: Read the article given on the next page, and summarize it around 200 words. (in English)

As we move toward an increasingly transnational world the idea of globalization becomes an important perspective through which national governmental processes and policies may be analyzed. Although *globalization* has many different meanings, the word is useful; it tends to evoke associations with the transcendence of national boundaries and the interdependence of nations.

First, the need for a global orientation is most often advocated by scholars and practitioners who stress economic and business competitiveness as the major survival strategy in a global economy. Executives and managers argue that it is necessary to integrate an international perspective into the management of domestic organizations. This global orientation is necessary for a firm to compete successfully in the world marketplace.

Another important perspective has emerged from environmentalists. They stress the creation of a habitable and hospitable global environment. They argue that today's environmental issues are global in scope and that environmental degradation around the world has reached a level that is daunting for national governments, that let alone individuals, to address. More than 120 countries are networking in order to deal with national and subnational concerns and solve emerging global crisis. Millions of people worldwide participate in various environmental projects, ranging from environmental awareness programs to sustainable development projects. The phrase "think globally and act locally" retains a strong appeal.

Finally, the need for global interdependence is advocated by those who stress collaboration among nations in handling regional and international issues of today and tomorrow, such as multilateral foreign direct investment (FDI) rules, trade agreement, technology transfers, the protection of intellectual property, sociocultural exchanges, global warming, the migration of workers, and the politics of regional associations. Efforts to handle regional problems collectively among nations include the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), the European Union (EU), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Trade liberalization on a global scale is manifested in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which transformed itself into a new World Trade Organization (WTO). These regional and international organizations elicit the collective possibility for solving complex problems through economic and political cooperation among nation-states. In *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century*, Paul Kennedy (1993) speculates about massive transformations under way in international relations and illustrates their implications for global security and for the human and economic welfare of those in developed and developing world regions.

Although the emphasis on globalization varies, virtually all political arguments are directed to the need for active participation in the global community; global consciousness has stimulated policymakers to take a proactive approach toward external environments in order to create new opportunities. Those people look forward to regional and global interdependence share a few assumptions: they believe that a global economy, borderless states, the development of information networks, decentralization, and nonhierarchical collaboration among nation-states provide an opportunity for promoting the interests of many countries. They also encourage the participation of both governmental and nongovernmental organizations and both large and small institutions.

出典: Jon S. Jun and Deil S. Wright (eds.) *Globalization and Decentralization*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press. 1996.