

【2017 年 4 月入学】社会学研究科応用社会学専攻入学試験問題（2016 年 9 月実施）

外国語（英語）

＜受験上の注意事項＞

1. 答案用紙の記入の仕方

研究科名	専攻名	課程	受験科目名	受験番号	氏名
社会学研究科	応用社会学専攻	前期課程または 後期課程	外国語（英語）	自分の受験番号	自分の氏名

2. 解答方法

解答は答案用紙に記入すること。

3. 持ち込み許可物件

一般的な英語辞書の持込を認めますが、辞書機能付の電子手帳等の携行は認めません。

4. その他

問題用紙・メモ用紙も提出すること。

— 外国語（英語） —（横書き）

次の論説を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

- (1) 下線部 this good example とは何か、100 字以内で説明せよ。句読点は字数に含まない。
- (2) 重要な点をおさえながら、論説全体の要旨を 600 字以内で要約せよ。句読点は字数に含まない。

There are 250 million girls living in poverty today. Most, after their last immunisations, will disappear from national policy agendas and slip through the cracks of development programmes until the birth of their first child, but the Girl Declaration — a set of ambitious but achievable goals in education, health, safety, economic security and citizenship — gives these invisible girls a voice. The challenges they face were discussed by 15 decision-makers from international agencies, business, NGOs and academia at a roundtable event hosted by a newspaper company.

Once ignored, it is now recognised that adolescence is a crucial phase in the transition from childhood to adulthood. For a young girl growing up in poverty, puberty not only brings physical and psychological changes, it marks the point at which she is exposed to multiple vulnerabilities: she is often forced into early marriage, faces an increased risk of sexual violence and is denied the opportunity to continue her education. The World Health Organisation reports that the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19 is complications in pregnancy and childbirth.

"The bottom line is that women are not valued — and this translates to girls," Venkatraman Chandra-Mouli told other participants at the roundtable. The tragedy of this patriarchal view is that it ignores two important truths: first, that every girl has a right to reach her full potential and, second, that investing in girls makes economic sense. Monique Villa of the Thomson Reuters Foundation, an international news agency, said, "Seventy per cent of a woman's salary goes back into her family. If you want to tackle poverty, you help girls become women, get educated and employed."

For those who advocate on behalf of girls' rights, the combination of moral and economic imperatives makes for an irresistible call to action from the development community — and this dual-advocacy approach to those in power is starting to bear fruit. Speaking earlier this year about what is being referred to as 'the girl effect', the UK development minister, Justine Greening, said: "Investing in girls and women is the smart thing to do. By unleashing

their potential, we see incredible returns for girls and women themselves, for their families and communities, and for their economies and countries." But, as with every area of development practice, how exactly to intervene is often the cause of heated debate.

All participants agreed on the importance and urgency of transforming the lives of adolescent girls, but there was much debate about what the greatest barriers to change were and how best to address them. The first challenge identified was the lack of data. "Adolescent girls are vulnerable because they are not counted or accounted for," said Michelle Milford Morse, an adviser at the United Nations Foundation. "So many countries are not collecting information about girls."

However, among the barriers considered, changing cultural norms emerged as the greatest obstacle. "Until we design programme interventions that take cultural norms into account, nothing will change," said Edith Jibunoh, Director of multilateral programmes. "We need more role models that look like the girls, who are educated and successful, but are still part of their culture."

Of course, to have role models, women need to be found in positions of influence — and making the decision to open up government and other institutions to them requires strong leadership. Rwanda was twice quoted as an example of such leadership, as its constitution ensures a 30% quota for female *MPs*.¹ At 56%, Rwanda has the highest proportion of women parliamentarians in the world. It is this good example from within developing countries — and the role of men and boys — that participants were keen should not be left out as their representative organisations take advantage of the renewed global interest in adolescent girls.

Creating and enforcing the conditions that empower girls and allow them to reach their full potential depends on stakeholders working together. It is vital to listen to adolescent girls, interpret their voices and then provide sufficient resources.

Almost 20 years after the Beijing declaration, where governments committed to ensuring "the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child", there is another opportunity to turn the attention of policymakers to the plight of adolescent girls. Under these circumstances, the Girl Declaration is an important stride forward.

(Adapted from Adolescent girls: the key to ending poverty? by Eliza Anyangwe,
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1. MPs 国会（下院）議員

以上