

2017 年度 立命館大学大学院 経済学研究科 博士課程前期課程
飛び級 入学試験 試験問題

科目名	外国語 (英語) / 全 3 ページ
試験時間	11 : 10 ~ 12 : 30 / 80 分

[解答上の注意]

- (1) 次の問題 I・IIのうち、いずれかを選択し解答すること。
- (2) 解答は答案用紙を使用し、選択した問題番号および受験番号・氏名を明記すること。

問題 I. Answer the following three questions in relation to “Strengthening Citizenship: Social Grants and the State–Citizen Relationship in South Africa”. Write your answers in English.

1. According to the article, what is “State–Citizen Relationship”?
2. According to the author, “legal framing of social assistance as a right is inadequate to strengthen the state–citizen relationship” Why?
3. Summarize the authors’ argument in this article in one paragraph.

Government-led social assistance has been advocated as an effective way to strengthen the relationship between recipients and the state. In contrast to donor-funded social assistance schemes, government-funded schemes have the potential to support the state–citizen relationship when supported by a constitutional framework and effective accountability mechanisms (Devereux 2013). I question whether a constitutional framework is sufficient to strengthen this relationship. Participation, inclusion, respect and legal accountability can form the basis of citizenship, and can strengthen the bond between government and recipient if supported through social policies such as social assistance. I look at the Child Support Grant in South Africa in order to consider whether the grant supports these aspects of citizenship and thus strengthens the relationship between citizen and state.

The relationship between citizen and state can be conceptualised as one in which the state has certain duties to perform and the citizens have certain duties and rights. The strength of this relationship can be determined by how states and citizens interact in the exercising of these rights and duties. I identify four key aspects from the literature on citizenship that indicate how this relationship operates: participation, inclusion, respect, and justiciability. In Chapter 3, I explain how these four components affect the state–citizen relationship by shaping the ways in which governments perform their duties and citizens view their rights.

I use the term social assistance to refer to non-contributory provision to certain groups of society. Social grants, in the form of cash transfers, provide financial assistance to those who may need it due to poverty, disability or unemployment. There is a growing body of literature that considers social assistance to be a government’s duty and a citizen’s right, suggesting that there is potential for social assistance to strengthen the state–citizen relationship. Fombad considers social security to be a ‘basic responsibility’ of the government (Fombad 2013). Devereux and White argue that social assistance can be a citizen’s right that is based on the social contract between citizen and state, when funded by government and secured through legislation (2010). Hickey asserts that looking at this relationship is important due to the ways that politics can shape social protection in Africa (2008). I hypothesise that this legal framing of social assistance as a right is inadequate to strengthen the state–citizen relationship unless the key aspects of citizenship are supported within implementation. This study adds to the growing recognition of the importance of political relations in shaping the effectiveness of social assistance (Jones et al. 2016).

The extent to which social grants strengthen the relationship between citizens and government has important implications. If the state nurtures an environment of respect towards recipients, this is likely to strengthen the agency of the recipients as active citizens, which holds implications for whether or not recipients are likely to graduate out of poverty. If recipients use the financial benefits of the scheme to seek employment opportunities, this may lift them out of poverty or at least offer them better financial stability, reducing their dependency on the scheme and contributing to the economic development of the country. The relationship that can be built between

state and citizen through social assistance can also serve to strengthen trust in government, which is necessary to ensure that eligible citizens continue to apply for government-funded programmes. Effectively implemented social assistance has the potential to reduce poverty and inequality, and with governments in Africa increasingly taking on the funding of cash transfer programmes, it is important to consider how they can be most effective in their implementation.

I have chosen to apply this study to South Africa because of its distinctive identity as an African country with an advanced government-funded social protection system. The development and coverage of social grants in South Africa is exceptional for a country with middle-income country status (Patel 2005). Social assistance is framed as a legal right in South Africa through its inclusion in the Bill of Rights within the 1996 Constitution. The rights-based framing of social assistance in South Africa is upheld as exemplary, as this discourse is missing from other African countries (Nino-Zarazua et al. 2011; Fombad 2013; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2012). South Africa therefore provides a good case study for considering whether government-funded social assistance schemes can lead to a strengthened relationship between state and citizen.

I focus on the Child Support Grant (CSG) as it is the most wide-reaching of the social assistance programmes in South Africa, providing grants to over 11 million recipients (SASSA 2015a). The CSG is offered to the caregivers of children below 18 years of age who fall below a certain income level. Evaluations of the CSG suggest that it has positive impacts on a range of outcomes including child nutrition and health, and has played an important role in reducing poverty (DSD, SASSA and UNICEF 2012). However, there has been little research into the effect of the CSG on recipients' entitlements of citizenship in South Africa (Neves et al. 2009: 26). An understanding of how the CSG affects the strength of the state– citizen relationship, and thereby the strength of government's recognition of its duties and citizens' recognition of their rights, can impart lessons on how government-funded social assistance can be designed and implemented in the most effective way.

Hannah H. (2016) *Strengthening Citizenship: Social Grants and the State–Citizen Relationship in South Africa*, IDS Working Paper 482, Brighton: IDS. Reproduced with permission of the author.

問題Ⅱ. 次の英文は Arthur O'Sullivan, *Urban Economics*, 5th Edition, McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2003 の一部です。全文を和訳しなさい。

(1)

Cities facilitate creative thinking and innovation. One of the vital inputs to creativity is personal communication between people sharing common interests. Face-to-face communication is the most effective means of transmitting the subtle ideas that lead to the development of new products and production processes. A city provides many opportunities for people to interact with people with common interests, and thus promotes creative thought. In the language of urban economics, the city provides opportunities for knowledge spillovers, and people share ideas and develop new products and production techniques.

Evidence for the creativity effects of cities comes from data on patents for new products and production processes. In 1860, the number of patents issued per capita in the 35 largest cities in the United States was 4.1 times the national average. More recent evidence comes from the paper trail generated by patent applications. On each application is a list of related patents, that is, earlier patents that provide knowledge foundations for the new patents. A disproportionate number of these listed antecedents come from the same metropolitan area. Specifically the number coming from the same metropolitan area is five to ten times the number that would occur if there were no knowledge spillovers within cities.

Additional evidence for knowledge spillovers comes from data on product innovations. In the United States, 70 percent of the population lives in cities, but 96 percent of all product innovations come from cities. The 10 most innovative cities produce two-thirds of the nation's innovations with only one-fourth of the nation's population. The four most innovative cities (New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Los Angeles) produce 48 percent of the nation's innovations but have only 17 percent of the nation's population.

(2)

A second type of external scale economy occurs if the production cost of an individual firm decreases as the total output of the urban area increases. Urbanization economies differ from localization economies in two ways. First, urbanization economies result from the scale of the entire urban economy, not simply the scale of a particular industry. Second, urbanization economies generate benefits for firms throughout the city, not just firms in a particular industry.

Although urbanization economies occur at the metropolitan level rather than the industry level, they are similar to localization economies in the sense that they arise for the same reasons.

1. Intermediate inputs. Firms from different industries share the suppliers of intermediate inputs, allowing the realization of scale economies in the provision of business services such as banking, insurance, real estate, hotels, building maintenance, printing, and transportation. Given the large scale economies in public services, there are benefits from sharing highways, mass transit systems, schools, safety services, and fire protection.

2. Labor pooling. Large cities provide citywide labor-market pooling. If fluctuations in the labor demands of different industries are not correlated, workers in a declining industry can easily switch to a growing industry. Given the lower search and moving costs in large cities, firms can more easily increase or decrease their workforces.

3. Sharing information. Just as knowledge spills over from one firm in an industry to another firm, it spills across firms in different industries. The knowledge spillovers lead to innovation in product design and production methods.