

平成 31 年度 東北大学大学院環境科学研究科

人文・社会科学系群博士課程前期2年

入学試験問題

専 門 科 目

(一 般)

環境科学・政策学

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題の印刷不鮮明に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 問題冊子1部(2頁)、解答用紙(5枚)及び草案用紙(2枚)を配布します。
4. 各解答用紙の「受験番号」欄には、受験番号のみを記入し、氏名は記入しないでください。
5. 所要時間は、90分(13:00～14:30)です。
6. 問題用紙は、持ち帰らないでください。

以上

博士課程前期 2 年の課程・春季入学試験問題

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問題.

次の英文を読んで、下線部の A) ~ I) について、それぞれ具体例を挙げながら日本語で説明しなさい。

**What is policy?**

In one sense, in our everyday lives we all know what ‘policy’ is. We recognise policies when we read them, hear others talking about them, or encounter them in action. If nothing else they are often called this, that, or the other *policy*, just so we should not be in doubt. But, much as we do not generally question the ontology\* of law, for example, we tend not to spend much time thinking about what ‘a policy’ amounts to, or what the history of policy as a distinctive approach to government or decision making might be.

The axiomatic inattention of everyday life aside, there is a completely understandable tendency for policy analysts – and, indeed, a wide range of other social scientists – to take for granted what ‘policy’ is. There are at least three, closely related, reasons for this. First, working within any ‘normal science’ intellectual community, the common assumption is that everybody pretty much knows what everyone else is talking about when it comes to the conceptual basics of the field. Second, working in applied contexts, necessarily close to government, corporations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or social movements, and with the aim of getting things done, heads are down and people are dealing with the specifics and details of particular, substantive policies. Third, compared to sociology, for example, or political science, the academic fields that have become established as ‘social policy’ or ‘public policy’ possess very little in the way of distinctive meta-theory and, specifically, very little towards the ontological end of the theoretical spectrum. This may simply be due to the definitely applied nature of these activities. It may, however, also be because these subject areas are, historically if nothing else, intellectually derivative of sociology, political science and political economy. These three factors taken together mean that in the everyday business of social or public policy analysis, whether in or outside the academy, fundamental conceptual discussion is unlikely to be common.

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\* ontology=存在論。

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This tacit, practical working consensus may be understandable, but it does not help us to clarify our thinking, should we be moved to ask, as I do here, ‘what, *actually*, is policy?’. Fortunately, however, not everyone concerned with social and public policy takes the conceptual foundations for granted, and there are interesting and sophisticated discussions of the nature of policy. That many of these are to be found in introductory textbooks is unsurprising: where else, after all, is discussion of the conceptual basics more appropriate and necessary? It is also, however, a timely reminder that writing of this kind, which demands clarity in meta-conceptualisation, and offers unusual opportunities for constructive ground clearing and reflection, is generally insufficiently acknowledged as a site of serious intellectual work. Introductory texts are certainly extremely useful when thinking about topics outside one’s own disciplinary patch.

(中略)

It would be too much to suggest that the above definitions and observations agree with each other exactly. They do, however, converge on a number of core propositions that, take together, begin to offer a fairly comprehensive ideal typical model of policy:

- A) Policy is an attempt to define, shape and steer orderly courses of action, not least in situations of complexity and uncertainty.
- B) Policy involves the specification and prioritization of ends and means, and the relationships between competing ends and means.
- C) Policy is the best regarded as a process, and as such it is ongoing and open-ended.
- D) The policy process is, by definition, an organisational practice.
- E) The policy process is embedded in and is not distinct from other aspects of organisational life.
- F) Policy appeals to, and is intended to foster, organisational trust – that is, external trust of organisations, and trust within organisations – based upon knowledge claims and expertise.
- G) Policy appeals to, and is intended to foster, organisational trust based on legitimate authority.
- H) Policy is about absences as well as presences, about what is not said as much as what is said.
- I) Policy may be implicit as well as explicit.

[Jenkins, R. (2007) The meaning of policy/policy as meaning. In: S. M. Hodgson and A. Irving (Eds.), *Policy reconsidered: Meanings, politics and practices*, pp. 21–36.より]