

2011 年度大学院<2011 年 2 月 12 日実施>

政策科学研究科後期課程 入学試験問題

第 1 時限 外国語(英語)試験

<一般入試用>

試験時間 9 時 30 分 ~ 11 時 00 分
(途中退室はできません)

- ・ 一般的な外国語辞書(当該外国語の和訳辞書)のみ持込可
(但し、専門語辞典、辞書機能付き電子手帳等は認めません)
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

[A] 以下の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。解答用紙に問題番号を表記してから解答すること。

The Poor As Self-Employed Workers

Let us first consider the case of poor workers. They are mainly either self-employed or wage earners. The major constraints they usually face are in credit, storage, marketing, insurance, access to new technology, infrastructure (such as roads, power, and irrigation), and government regulations. Relieving these constraints often requires substantive domestic policy changes, and foreign traders and investors are not directly to blame. If these changes are not made and the self-employed poor remain constrained, then of course it is difficult for them to withstand competition from large agribusiness companies or manufacturing firms (foreign or domestic).

When small producers in developing countries are heavily involved in exports (for example, coffee producers in Uganda, garment producers in Bangladesh), the major hurdle they face is often due not to more globalization but to less. As is by now well known, developed country protectionism and subsidization of farm and food products and simple manufactures (such as textiles and clothing) severely restrict the export prospects for poor countries.

Another increasingly important barrier to trade that many small farmers in developing countries face in world markets is that rich countries now shut out many of these imports under a host of safety and sanitary regulations (sometime imposed under pressure from lobbyists of import-competing farms in those countries). This actually increases the importance of involving rich-country global companies in marketing poor-country products. These companies can deal with ①the regulatory and lobbying machinery in rich countries far better than the small producers in poor countries can, and at the same time can provide consumers with credible guarantees of quality and safety. ②Of course, these companies will charge hefty fees for this marketing services (usually much larger than the total production cost), but the small farmers will usually be better off with them rather than without.

Similarly, it may be very difficult, costly, and time-consuming for small producers of manufactures or services in developing countries to establish brand name and reputation in quality and timely delivery, which are absolutely crucial in marketing, particularly in international markets (much more than comparative costs of production that traditional trade theory emphasizes). This is where multinational marketing chains with global brand names, mediating between domestic suppliers and foreign buyers, can be very helpful for a long time, and paying the high marketing margin they charge may sometimes be worth it.

Source: Bardhan, Pranab (2006), "The Global Economy and the Poor," in Banerjee, A. V., Benabou, R., and Mookherjee, D. eds. *Understanding Poverty*, Oxford University Press.

- 問 1. 途上国の小規模生産者や小規模農家が、貿易（ここでは先進国への輸出と考える）において直面する二つの障壁を述べよ。
- 問 2. 下線部①の意味を答えなさい。
- 問 3. 下線部②を訳しなさい。
- 問 4. 途上国の製品の販売において、富裕国の世界的企業が関与することの重要性が述べられている。それについて簡潔にまとめよ。

[B] あなたの政策科学研究科後期課程での研究テーマに関して、まず研究タイトルを日本語と英語で示したあと、研究目的、研究内容、研究の独自性、期待される成果について英語で記述しなさい。（字数の目安：350～400 words 程度）

以上