

# 2019年度グローバル人材育成入試入学試験

## ※注意事項※

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
2. 試験中に問題の印刷不鮮明、ページの誤りおよび解答用紙の汚れなどに気付いた場合は手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 解答用紙は3枚です。
4. 試験開始後、解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を記入すること。
5. 試験時間は80分間です。
6. 試験終了後、解答用紙を回収します。

**Read the following passage and answer the questions in Japanese.**

What is happiness? Can it be measured? What makes people happy? Questions like this have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, and now researchers are attempting to answer them. Happiness is a state of mind, the key elements of which vary from person to person. For some, it may mean contentment. For others, it may mean stimulation, or fulfilment of wishes. We often associate happiness with wealth, but apparently there is only a weak link between them for most people, although wealth has a much greater significance for the one billion people who live on less than one dollar a day and seldom take part in surveys on happiness. According to the World Data Base of Happiness, Japanese and Indians consider themselves equally happy, despite the huge wealth gap. This is consistent with another observation: although Americans on average are much wealthier than 30 years ago, they are no happier. In fact, the increasing use of \*Prozac and other \*anti-depressants suggests that Americans are growing less happy each year.

For one \*subscriber to the magazine *Your Daily Dose of Happiness*, happiness is being able to do something for someone and not expect something in return. This was supported by researchers who found that people were happier when helping others than when doing or buying things for themselves. Further support comes from studies that show higher levels of happiness in countries with higher levels of involvement in voluntary or community work (although we could equally conclude from these studies that happy people volunteer more).

Another interesting area of research is on the effects of happiness. One remarkable study suggests that happiness increases \*longevity. Women entering an American \*convent were asked to write about their lives. Many years later, their reports were analyzed to assess how happy they were. The results were matched with the data on how long each person lived, and it was found that the happier ones lived on average nine years longer. Other research has shown that happiness \*enhances memory.

Like most older people, politicians want to be happy, and the thing that makes them happiest is winning elections. To do that, they need to persuade their voters that they really care about their welfare. Jeremy Bentham suggested many years ago that the goal of good government was the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people. That is probably a useful policy for a politician. Unfortunately, the traditional approach for achieving it is to promote economic growth year after year, without considering the impacts on the environment, on reserves of scarce resources and on human health.

Thanks to the remote Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, we can now consider a

new approach. In 1972, the king announced that his country would seek to promote \*Gross National Happiness. The concept was developed over several decades, and is now based on four \*pillars: sustainable development, \*conservation of nature, preservation of culture and good governance. The first pillar focused on health, education, employment, \*infrastructure, urban development and housing. The second ensures that forests continue to cover at least 65 % of Bhutan's territory. The third aims at preserving Bhutan's unique culture, based on Tibetan Buddhism. The fourth focuses on the responsibility of officials at all levels of government to work for the benefit of the people.

Gross National Happiness is measured by various factors. Some, such as standard of living, health and education are already widely accepted as measures of economic and social development. The others, however, are \*indicative of the unique path Bhutan has chosen: the vitality and diversity of the \*ecosystem, cultural vitality and diversity, use and balance of time, good governance, vitality of the community and emotional well-being. Has the policy been successful so far? According to the World Data Base of Happiness, the average Bhutanese is happier than the average Japanese, despite being much poorer.

While a growing economy does not necessarily make a population happier, a happy population may well gain economically. If they are contented, they do not need the temporary pleasure associated with shopping. If they are happy, they don't fight or steal from each other, thus reducing expenditure on police forces and prisons. If they are contented, they have lower stress levels. This means less spending on hospitals and medicine.

The inclusion of a healthy ecosystem as an element in Gross National Happiness was a major step forward. Conservation groups have always insisted that economic growth should not be pursued at the expense of the environment, and this was eventually recognized at the Earth Conference in 1992, but few governments have made serious efforts to ensure that economic growth is ecologically sustainable. The Bhutanese understand that the environment should be protected for its own sake, regardless of any benefit to the human population. However, they are also aware of the role the environment plays in Bhutan's economy: their biggest export is \*hydro-electric power, and their second biggest is nature tourism.

There is a certain irony to Bhutan's remarkable success in protecting its forests and wildlife. The country is a \*net absorber of \*carbon dioxide, thanks to its forests, but is likely to suffer greatly from the consequence of global warming. As its \*glaciers melt, \*alpine lakes are expected to burst their banks and flood villages in Bhutan's narrow valleys. With fewer lakes, there will be a decrease in water

reserves, and thus less electricity to export. The Bhutanese are already happy, as we have seen, but they would be even happier if the rest of the world were to give up on economic growth and adopt Gross National Happiness as their goal.

You may be wondering about the world's happiest country. According to British researcher Adrian White, who ranked countries according to responses about personal happiness from 80,000 people worldwide, it is Denmark. He was surprised to find that Japan was ranked 90<sup>th</sup> out of 178 countries. The question gets a different response from the designers of the Happy Planet Index, however. Instead of just asking people how happy they were, the researchers incorporated three factors into their analysis: life satisfaction, life expectancy and \*ecological footprint. The result shows how much well-being the average person gained for each unit of planetary resources consumed. On the HPI, Japan was ranked 90<sup>th</sup>. The champion? Vanuatu, a small island in the South Pacific.

David Peaty, *Confronting the Issues*, Kinseido, 2009.

- \* Prozac プロザック：抗うつ薬
- \* anti-depressant 抗うつ剤
- \* subscriber (雑誌などの) 予約購読者 (申込者)
- \* longevity 長寿
- \* convent (女子の) 修道院
- \* enhance (価値・可能性・力などを) 高める
- \* Gross National Happiness 国民総幸福量 (国民全体の幸福度を示す尺度)
- \* pillar (協議・議論などの) 柱
- \* conservation (自然環境などの) 保全、保護、管理
- \* infrastructure (国家・都市・地域社会などの存続・発展にかかわる) 基本的施設
- \* indicative (～ということを) 指示 (暗示) する
- \* ecosystem 生態系
- \* hydro-electric 水力電気の
- \* net absorber 正味吸収者
- \* carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素
- \* glacier 氷河
- \* alpine アルプス山脈の
- \* ecological footprint 人間活動が環境に与える負荷を、資源の再生産および廃棄物の浄化に必要な面積として示した数値。

**Q 1** Write a summary of the passage above in approximately 400 characters in Japanese.

**Q 2** According to the passage above, why are the Bhutanese apparently happier than the Japanese? Explain and give reasons for your opinions in 400 characters or more in Japanese.

**Q 3** Do you think Japan should abandon the goal of economic growth and adopt Gross National Happiness instead? Explain and give reasons for your opinions in 400 characters or more in Japanese.