

2020年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科 入学試験問題

【博士後期課程】 専門科目 社会学コース ※解答は別紙（縦・横書）

1. 次の英文を日本語に全訳しなさい。

Today, of course, Comte's ambitious plan for social reconstruction is regarded as unrealistic and as naive as the metaphysical speculations he himself so derided. Yet his conviction that a scientific understanding of society is essential to its renewal was shared, albeit in very different ways, by both Marx and Durkheim. Marx is well known for his commitment to the idea that social transformation would be brought about by political, indeed revolutionary, means. He was equally convinced that such political action would have to be informed not by pious hopes and utopian dreams but by a thoroughly scientific understanding and critique of capitalist society. Like Comte, Marx looked forward to the time when the natural and the social sciences would be unified and when all the laws of social development would finally be discovered. Uncovering such laws required lifting the veil of mystical and religious beliefs which, in all past societies, had prevented people from realising the truth about their situation and the sources of their exploitation. Understanding the forces that shape society requires, first, a 'demystification' which restores human beings and the material conditions of their lives as the principal focus of scientific concern and, second, research and analysis to reveal the real underlying causes of social change. At his graveside, Marx's friend and collaborator, Friedrich Engels, described Marx's greatest achievement as the identification of the laws of motion of human society.

For Durkheim, as we have seen, the social problems created by the development of capitalist industrial societies were sufficiently acute as to demand urgent correction. To be effective, however, such remedies had to be based on a scientifically grounded understanding of the ways in which societies worked. Here the influence of Comte on Durkheim is quite clear, particularly in his rejection of individualistic explanations, his conception of society as a reality *sui generis* existing over and above its individual members, and his conception of sociology as a science concerned with 'social facts'. Moreover, Durkheim developed the notion of society as an organic whole with its various institutions, as component parts of a system, contributing to the state of the whole, just as a human body may be analysed as a system of interrelated parts, each of which contributes to the functioning of the whole organism. Such a mode of thought was greatly extended by functionalist theorists in both sociology and social anthropology. However, the point we want to emphasise here is that Durkheim saw sociological research as analogous to medical science. Just as medical knowledge allows doctors to distinguish normal from the pathological conditions of the body, so, Durkheim reasoned, the sociologist should be able to diagnose the nature of society's ills and suggest appropriate treatment.

Lined writing area with horizontal lines.

(次項へ続く)

——これより先の余白には絶対に記入しないこと——

2/4

Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

Lined writing area with 30 horizontal lines.

——これより先の余白には絶対に記入しないこと——