

1. 次の英文を日本語に全訳しなさい。

The nature of gender inequalities and inequalities among women differs over time and between societies in concert with the ways in which gender roles and relationships vary historically and cross-nationally (Arber and Ginn 1995). This chapter emphasizes the dynamic nature of inequalities by focusing on the case of pensions. Before this a number of conceptual issues relating to age, ageing and the meaning of generations will be discussed.

Differences between age groups should be distinguished from cohort differences. Cohort originates as a demographic term, referring to people born in the same year (or group of years) who spent their formative years living through a similar historical period of time, such as the Second World War, and thus will have been subject to the expectations, social changes and opportunities extant at that time. We might therefore expect differences in the nature of gender inequalities between different birth cohorts, who have experienced varying levels of prosperity within a society.

The term 'generation' is widely used, but there is diversity both in popular discourse and in social-scientific writing about its meaning. Attias-Donfut and Arber (2000) point out that the term has at least four meanings, although there is some fuzziness and interchangeability in these. First, generation may be used to distinguish birth cohorts, as outlined above. Second, in kinship studies, generation relates to the lineage between grandparent, parent and child (Pilcher 1995). It is helpful to use the term 'family generations' to denote the genealogical rung of the ladder within a family lineage – being a father/mother or a son/daughter. However, parenthood in contemporary society often lasts 50 years, and the same individual is often simultaneously a child and a parent (Grundy *et al.* 1999).

A third and popular meaning of 'generation' is as a measure of time, the number of years between the age of parents and their children. This concept of generation is found in most cultures and in biblical writing. However, it is a very imprecise measure, since the length of generations in this sense may be from 20–40 years, and the average generational length varies according to the average age of child-bearing.

Finally, Karl Mannheim (1952) adopted a sociological stance by linking the formation of generations to social change. His argument was that birth cohorts become 'historical or social generations' when they live through a period of rapid social change and thereby develop a separate 'historical-social conscience' or collective identity, which influences their attitudes and behaviour and distinguishes them from preceding and succeeding generations. Such generations are distinguished by the historical experiences they have shared, which have shaped their common vision of the world.

The mid- and late-1960s marked a major change in attitudes towards women's roles, partly enshrined in legislation, such as the 1967 Abortion Act and the 1970 Equal Pay Act. These societal changes had a profound impact, especially on women. The effect will have been greatest for those in their formative years at that time, but will have had some impact on all members of society. The depth of the mark such changes leave will depend on the extent to which each generation is exposed to their influence. Mannheim emphasized the feeling of belonging to a generation that links a particular moment in history through shared experience. This conceptualization of generations is common in popular discourse which for example refers to the '60s' generation. There is clearly a close relationship between birth cohorts and generations, but the former refer simply to a span of years while the latter relates to a grouping with a distinct social identity (Becker 2000).



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