

2025年度 早稲田大学大学院教育学研究科  
博士後期課程 一般・外国学生入学試験問題 資料解説  
【教科教育学専攻（社会科教育学・社会科内容学）】

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解答上の注意

1. 問題は1問のみである。
2. 問題用紙は「2ページ」（本ページ含む）、解答用紙は「横書き1枚」である。必ず枚数を確認すること。
3. 解答用紙の所定欄に研究指導名・指導教員名・受験番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。
4. 解答用紙の所定欄に問題番号を記入してから解答すること（例「問題1」）。
5. 無解答の解答用紙でも提出すること。

以上

## 問題 1

次の英文を日本語に翻訳しなさい。

Digital technology's enormous potential to change the world sparks equally enormous ambitions to channel its power. Although the idealism of early hackers lives on in the aspirational trope of "Innovation and Entrepreneurship," companies and careers are shaped by fierce competitive pressures. Companies struggle for advantage and profit, using technology to control workers in a "platform economy" and users in "surveillance capitalism."<sup>1</sup> Engineers struggle to keep their skills relevant but are also pressed to come up with marketable ideas. In the overarching framework of the global political economy, nation-states compete by hacking, spying on, and prodding companies to develop more commercial high-tech systems than their international rivals. Cities pursue investments and jobs that could easily be placed elsewhere. These are the stark parameters of today's "new" economy.

Since the 2008 financial crisis, it has become common to think of innovation as the foundation of a new *urban* economy. As tech companies expand their footprint in every city, the production of digital innovation is deeply embedded not just in but across business sectors and districts. Every day, more people create digital platforms and programs, massage digital data to devise metrics and analytics, and sell digital products and services from Uber to

DogSpot. Despite alarm about socially harmful products and rapacious corporations, all this "innovation" is presumed to contribute to the common good. Digitally wired cities are "smart"; artificial intelligence will save lives. Like the earlier dominant idea of progress, the halo of innovation numbs us to its social costs and blinds us to how technology is used to pull the levers of social change.

Here's the point, though: innovation is a *political* category. In today's "global economy of innovation," two prominent researchers say, "a small number of actors who can credibly claim insider knowledge of 'best practices' wield disproportionate power." These actors are the companies, organizations, and people who put the innovation complex in place.<sup>2</sup>

The city's innovation complex is the "next act" of global capitalism. It moves in ever-widening circles from local to global scale, from technology, money, and jobs to culture, politics, and society at large. Although today's new economy is called a digital age, it's a unit of space as well as of time, an empire of organizations, discourse, and physical places. Like other capitalist empires, this one has scaled worldwide.<sup>3</sup>

Today the cultural hegemony of "Silicon Valley" is both urbanized and globalized. The same startups and incubators, deploying the same narratives and aesthetics, and often funded by the same investors, are everywhere. Just as earlier networks built modern cities' railroad stations, subway lines, streetlights, and sewers, today's innovation complex is emerging, brick by byte, in cities all over the world.<sup>4</sup>

This does not happen without conflict or contradictions. The new infrastructure challenges but also depends on and ultimately merges with the city's existing power structure. Whether we call this assemblage a "triple helix," a "growth machine," or a "power elite," it melds a tech meritocracy, moneyed investors, elected officials, and real estate developers into an alliance of self-interest that shapes the new economy on the ground.

出典 Sharon Zukin, *The Innovation Complex: Cities, Tech, and the New Economy*, Oxford University Press, 2020, pp.199-200.

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### 大学記入欄

### 問題番号

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