

2020 年度
東京都立大学大学院 都市環境科学研究科
都市政策科学域 選抜試験（夏季）
博士前期課程（一般・社会人）（10月入学）

科目 <小論文>
時間 9 : 0 0 ~ 1 1 : 0 0

注意事項：

- ①解答は、配布された答案用紙に行うこと。不足した場合は、手を挙げて申し出て下さい。
- ②答案用紙の「学修番号」欄に「受験番号」を、「氏名」欄に「氏名」を記入してください。
- ③その他、監督者の指示に従うこと。

受験番号	一般・社会人	氏名
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問.以下の英文を読み、次の(1)～(3)に日本語で解答しなさい。

Given how widespread the phenomenon is, there is remarkably little understanding of what might constitute “best practice” when it comes to managing ①the shrinkage of cities. Until recently, the problem was not so common, but a large number of medium-sized cities in OECD countries have experienced substantial population decline in recent decades, as have a small number of much larger ones, such as Detroit. The experience of cities in eastern Germany after unification has attracted particular attention, since many of them shrank very rapidly as large parts of the population moved to western *Länder* (Martinez-Fernandez et al., 2012).

Part of the reason for this lack of understanding has been a reluctance to accept shrinkage as permanent. Political leaders in such cities have often been reluctant to acknowledge that they might not grow back to their previous sizes, not least because the idea is electorally unpopular: citizens do not wish to think of themselves as part of a “declining community” (Schlappa and Neill, 2013). At the same time, the professionals involved in urban policy making, particularly planners and infrastructure engineers, have been trained to manage growth rather than decline (Hollander, et al., 2009; Hoornbeek and Schwarz, 2009). ②Planners in many places have, of course, been managing urban decline for some time, but the dominant paradigm of the field is still growth-oriented (Martinez Fernandez et al., 2012). Politically, it is far easier to sell (even unrealistic) plans for regeneration, and technically it is often more straightforward to preserve public facilities and infrastructures that may someday be needed again than to decommission or dismantle them. Where shrinkage occurs in the context of a positive demographic dynamic in the larger society, the hope that the city will “bounce back” may indeed have some basis. In a Japanese context, though, it is clear that many – indeed most – cities face an extended future of population decline.

Source: OECD (2016), *OECD Territorial Reviews: Japan 2016*, OECD Territorial Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris.

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264250543-en>.

注: *Länder* ドイツ語で「州」を表す「Land」の複数形

- (1) 下線部①はどのような事象か、論じなさい。また、それが現代の都市にどのような影響を与えるか、多面的に論じなさい。
- (2) (1)で論じた内容への対応策について、あなたの提案を論じなさい。なお、(1)で取り上げた全ての項目について論じなくてもよい。また、自分の専門に引き付けて論じてもよい。
- (3) 問題文中で指摘されている内容に留意したうえで、下線部②に求められる資質や能力はどのようなものか、あなたの考えを述べなさい。