令和 6 年度　2024 Academic Year
東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科
Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo

--- 国際協力学専攻 ---
Department of International Studies

修士課程一般入試　入学試験問題
Ordinary Examination for Master's Course

専門科目 Specialized Subject

令和 6 年 1 月 16 日（火）January 16 (Tue), 2024
14:00－15:10（70 minutes）

注意事項 Instructions

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

   Do not open this booklet until you are instructed to do so.

2. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆（または黒色シャープペンシル）を使用しなさい。

   Use a black pencil or a black mechanical pencil to write your answers.

3. 解答用紙・草稿用紙はそれぞれ1枚です。破損した場合を除き、解答用紙もしくは草稿用紙を 2 枚以上配布することはできません。

   You have been provided 1 answer sheet and 1 draft sheet. Unless they are damaged, you may not exchange or request additional sheets.

4. 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。また、問題冊子・草稿用紙にも受験番号を記入しなさい。受験番号・問題番号が記入されていない場合には採点されない場合があります。

   In the designated blanks on the answer sheet, fill in your Examinee's number. Fill in your Examinee's number in the designated blanks on the question booklet and the draft sheet as well. If those are not filled in properly, your answers may not be scored.

5. 解答用紙に、解答に関係のない文字、記号、符号などを記入してはいけません。

   Do not mark or make any irrelevant symbols or writings on your answer sheet.

6. 問題冊子・解答用紙・草稿用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

   Do not take the question booklet, answer sheet, and draft sheet out of the room.

7. 試験時間は 70 分です。ただし、試験開始後 30 分を経過した後は、問題冊子・解答用紙・草稿用紙を試験監督に提出したうえで、退出してもかまいません。

   The examination time is 70 minutes. You must remain in the room for at least 30 minutes once the examination starts. When you leave, you must submit your question booklet, answer sheet, and draft sheet to the proctor.

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問題

現代社会において，行政の情報化(DX 化)は国の成長において重要な課題である．

行政の情報化の進捗を定量化する指標として，以下のような CGSI, PSDI, DCEI, GTEI という 4 つの要素が提案されている．

・ CGSI: The Core Government Systems Index captures the key aspects of a whole-of-government approach, including government cloud, interoperability framework, and other platforms.

・ PSDI: The Public Service Delivery Index measures the maturity of online public service portals, with a focus on citizen centric design and universal accessibility.

・ DCEI: The Digital Citizen Engagement Index measures aspects of public participation platforms, citizen feedback mechanisms, open data, and open government portals.

・ GTEI: The GovTech Enablers Index captures strategy, institutions, laws and regulations, digital skills, and innovation policies and programs, to foster GovTech.

Figures1〜4 は，これら 4 つの指標の値を世界地図上に示している．

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<"GovTech Maturity Index, 2022 Update: Trends in Public Sector Digital Transformation"
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/10b535a7-e9d4-51bd-96ed-6b917d5eb09e
（以下では，GovTech Maturity Index とする）p.49, Map 3.2 を改変して使用>

Figure 1: CGSI (Core Government Systems Index) in 2022

< GovTech Maturity Index, p.51, Map 3.3 を改変して使用 >

Figure 2: PSDI (Public Service Delivery Index) in 2022

Figure 3:　DCEI (Digital Citizen Engagement Index) in 2022

Figure 4:　GTEI (GovTech Enablers Index) in 2022

（次頁に続く）

問 1
Figure 1（CGSI）と Figure 3 (DCEI) にどのような違いがあるか，具体的な例を挙げて説明せよ．また，そのような違いからどのような示唆が得られるか．3 行程度で回答せよ．

問 2
4 つの指標の意味を考え，Figures 1〜4 を比較し，行政の DX 化を進める際に重要な課題となりうると考える点を挙げよ．4 行程度で回答せよ．

GTMI (GovTech Maturity Index) は，CGSI,PSDI,DCEI,GTEI の 4 つの平均をとっ
たものである．Figure 5 はその値を世界地図にプロットしたものである．また，
Figure 6 は GTMI の値と収入レベルの関係を示している．

< GovTech Maturity Index, p.34, Map 3.1 を改変して使用 >

Figure 5:   GTMI (GovTech Maturity Index) in 2022

< GovTech Maturity Index, p.40, Map 3.6 を改変して使用 >

Figure 6:   Relation of Income Level and GTMI Value.

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問 3

Figure 6 から，GTMI の値に基づく 4 つのグループ(Very High, High, Medium, Low) ごとに，income レベル（High, Upper Middle, Lower Middle, Low）に相当する国の数の分布が異なることがわかる．どのような違いがあるか，また，その違いから何を読み取れると考えられるか．3 行程度で回答せよ．

問 4

問 1〜3 の回答をふまえ，行政の情報化を促す国際的な支援は，経済成長にあわせてどのように変えていくのが効果的かについて，あなたの考えとそう考える理由を述べよ．

（以上）

Problem

Digital transformation (DX) of the public sector is an important issue for modern society. Four indices, CGSI, PSDI, DCEI, and GTEI, have been proposed for quantifying the level of digital transformation of the public sector.

· CGSI: The Core Government Systems Index captures the key aspects of a whole-of-government approach, including government cloud, interoperability framework, and other platforms.

· PSDI: The Public Service Delivery Index measures the maturity of online public service portals, with a focus on citizen centric design and universal accessibility.

· DCEI: The Digital Citizen Engagement Index measures aspects of public participation platforms, citizen feedback mechanisms, open data, and open government portals.

· GTEI: The GovTech Enablers Index captures strategy, institutions, laws and regulations, digital skills, and innovation policies and programs, to foster GovTech.

Figures 1 to 4 plot the geographical distributions of these four indices on a world map.

Figure 1:　CGSI (Core Government Systems Index) in 2022

Figure 2:　PSDI (Public Service Delivery Index) in 2022

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⟨ GovTech Maturity Index, p.53, Map 3.4 is used with modification. ⟩

Figure 3:   DCEI (Digital Citizen Engagement Index) in 2022

⟨ GovTech Maturity Index, p.56, Map 3.5 is used with modification. ⟩

Figure 4:   GTEI (GovTech Enablers Index) in 2022

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Question 1:

Compare Figures 1 (CGSI) and 3 (DCEI), and provide concrete examples to demonstrate the differences. What do such differences imply? Answer in about five lines.

Question 2:

Considering the definitions of the four indices and corresponding Figures, explain what you think is an important issue for digital transformation in the public sector. Answer in about six lines.

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The GTMI (GovTech Maturity Index) is the simple average of the CGSI, PSDI, DCEI, and GTEI scores. Figure 5 plots the geographical distribution of GTMI on a world map. Figure 6 shows the relation of Income Level to GTMI Value.

〈 GovTech Maturity Index, p.34, Map 3.1 is used with modification.〉

Figure 5:   GTMI (GovTech Maturity Index) in 2022

〈 GovTech Maturity Index, p.40, Map 3.6 is used with modification.〉

Figure 6:   Relation of Income Level and GTMI Value.

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Question 3:

Figure 6 shows the distribution of countries with different income levels (High, Upper Middle, Lower Middle, Low) for each of the four GTMI groups (Very High, High, Medium, Low).   Consider the differences among the GTMI groups and explain what can be understood from such differences. Answer in about five lines.

Question 4:

Considering your answers in Q1-3, explain how foreign aid could be adjusted according to a country's income level to better promote digital transformation of the public sector.

(End of Problems.)