# 2024年6月第3週　高校生ニュース教材　単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

| | words/phrases | meaning |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | |
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-------------------------------------------------------- キ　リ　ト　リ --------------------------------------------------------

（解答）

1. win by a landslide　　　圧勝する　　＊landslide の意味は「地すべり・土砂崩れ」
2. credit A with B　　　　B は A のお蔭だと思う、A に B の功績があると考える
3. unemployment　　　失業率
4. inequality　　　不平等
5. account for ～　　　～を占める
6. hierarchy　　　階級制度
7. determine　　　決定する
8. prejudice　　　偏見
9. irrelevant　　　無関係の
10. invalid　　　無効の
11. minimize　　　最小限におさえる
12. literacy rate　　　識字率

# India's Modi sworn in for the third term as prime minister

1   Narendra Modi was sworn in for a ①rare third term as India's Prime Minister on June 9th.  The 73-year-old popular but ②polarizing leader is only the second Indian Prime Minister after Jawaharlal Nehru to retain power for a third five-year term.

2   BJP(Bharatiya Janata Party), Modi's Hindu Nationalist party, won by landslides in 2014 and 2019, but this year, failed to secure a parliamentary majority.  However, Modi's NDA(National Democratic Alliance) coalition party won enough seats to form his government.

3   Many of Modi's supporters credit him with India's rapid economic growth and global status since he came to power in 2014.  The charismatic leader has succeeded in making a godlike image, who is a single man with no family, working all day and night for his country.  Modi is one of the national leaders who have the most Instagram and X followers.

4   Meanwhile, his critics have pointed out the high unemployment and growing inequality in India. ③Arvind Kejriwal, the leader of AAP(the Aam Aadmi Party), the fastest growing and strongest opposition party, compares him to Russian President Putin, saying, "Modi is turning India into a dictatorship."

be sworn in 宣誓就任する    term 期    polarizing 世論を二分する・対立を招く    nationalist 国家主義者
parliamentary 国会の   coalition party 連立政党    critic 批判者   point out 指摘する   opposition party 野党
dictatorship 独裁(政権)       AAP(庶民党)  党首  アルビンド・ケジュリワル

Q1   What is so ①rare about Prime Minister Modi? (When did he become India's Prime Minister?)

Q2  What does a ②polarizing leader mean?  Explain in English.

Q3  Even though Modi's BJP didn't secure a parliamentary majority, how did he become PM?

Q4  Why is Modi so popular? Give two reasons.

Q5  How many Instagram and X followers does Modi have?  (Compare the number with other leaders.)

| | Instagram's Top 25 World Leaders |
|---|---|
| | https://hypeauditor.com/blog/top-25-most-popular-world-leaders-on-instagram/ |

Q6   モディ首相を批判する人達は、インドのどんな社会問題を指摘していますか。２つ答えましょう。

Q7   According to ③Arvind Kejriwal, what is Modi's biggest problem?

| | インド総選挙、モディ首相の３期目確実も与党は大幅減 野党は「再起」に歓喜［BBC］ |
|---|---|
| | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gC3GjoGPSXw |
| | 世界最大！「民主主義の祭典」インド総選挙 47℃の酷暑でも歌って踊って盛り上がる｜ |
| | ［TBS NEWS DIG］    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bxl8d2HLFIM |

5  India surpassed the UK as the fifth largest economy in 2023, and according to Morgan Stanley analysts, India will overtake Japan and Germany and hit the third spot by 2027.  This February, Modi says his key mission is to make India a developed country by 2047.

6  However, one New Delhi citizen says, "Politics on the basis of caste and religion is dangerous for the country."  ④Though the Indian economy is growing rapidly, the road to become a developed country might be long and hard.

Morgan Stanley アメリカに本部を置く世界的な金融機関　　analyst 分析者・専門家

Q8  What are the top 5 economies in the world now?

Q9  What does Morgan Stanley analysts predict about India's economy in 2027?

Q10  今年の２月、モディ首相は、どんな目標を発表しましたか。

Q11　下線④について
(1) 訳しましょう。

(2) Do you think the caste inhibits India's economic growth?

(3) Why are there many Indian people who try to preserve the caste system?

| | |
|---|---|
| (QRコード) | ［動画］インドの GDP 来年に"日本超え"海外旅行者急増も…伸び悩む製造業　深刻な若者失業率｜TBS NEWS DIG<br>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCz-ImTHLyA |
| (QRコード) | 【2024 年】世界の一人当たり名目 GDP ランキング（IMF）<br>https://sekai-hub.com/statistics/imf-gdp-per-capita-ranking-2024 |
| (QRコード) | 【2024 年】世界の名目 GDP ランキング（IMF）<br>https://sekai-hub.com/statistics/imf-gdp-ranking-2024 |

# Hindu and Caste

| caste | professions |
|---|---|
| Brahmins | Priests, scholars, teachers |
| Kshatriyas | Warriors, military leaders, political rulers, administrators |
| Vaishyas | Merchants, landowners, skilled traders, farmers |
| Sudras | servants, unskilled laborers, peasants - most populous caste |
| Dalits （Untouchables) | street sweepers, scavengers - outside the Caste System |

1  Hindu make up 80% of India's 1.4 billion population, and Muslims account for nearly 14%. Hinduism is strongly tied to ①a caste system.  The system has existed in India for more than 3,000 years.  It is a social hierarchy passed down through families, and professions or marriage partners are determined by one's caste.  No one can move to a different caste during their lifetime.  There are still strong prejudice and discrimination against ②the lower castes.

2   In India, working in the IT sector means one can rise up the economic ladder.  Why? The IT work is a new profession that didn't exist in ancient times when the caste system was created. Many young Indians aspire to join the IT sector because it offers them a chance to open up their future through their own efforts and abilities.

3   Most IT companies in India are not required to comply with the government's affirmative action policies.  It is said that entry into the tech industry is based on individual capability, and factors such as religion, gender and caste are irrelevant.

caste カースト　warrior 戦士　administrator 行政官　merchant 商人　landowner 地主
unskilled worker 非熟練労働者　peasant 農民　scavenger ゴミあさりをする人　discrimination 差別
aspire 切望する　comply with 〜:〜に従う

Q1   What is the current population in India?

Q2   What is India's main religion?

Q3  下線①について、１段落を参考に詳しく説明しましょう。

Q4　下線①の最大の問題点を説明しましょう。

Q5  Do you think there is a hierarchy like India's caste in Japan?

Q6   Why do many young Indians aspire to join the IT sector?

★affirmative action ・・・社会的に不利な立場に置かれてきた人たちを優遇する差別是正措置。特にマイノリティ人種、女性、障害者に対して、教育や雇用の機会を増やす政策をいいます。
例として、アメリカの大学入試では、黒人やヒスパニックの学生の入学枠を設けることで、多様性を促進しています。
インドでも、最下層のダリットの人々に対し、アファーマティブ・アクションが実施されていますが、スードラの人々から
「自分たちも差別されてきたのに、ダリットだけ優遇措置があるのは、不平等では?」という反論があるようです。

# Electronic voting in India

1　Electronic voting machines(EVMs) were introduced for the first time in India in 2004.  Compared to a pencil-and-paper system, EVMs have several merits:

(1)（Speed　）…EVMs can speed up the voting process and provide faster results.

(2)（　　　　）…EVMs reduce errors by manual counting.  They can also reduce the number of invalid votes, such as overvoting.

(3)（　　　　）…EVMs minimize the need for manual labor in the counting process.

(4)（　　　　）… EVMs reduce the consumption of paper and ink.

2　EVMs have another benefit.  The current literacy rate of India is around 73%.  According to The Economist, the introduction of voting machines in India increased overall voter turnout by 10%.

3　Illiterate voters have claimed that using technology in their elections have made voting simpler, faster, more accessible, and liberating.  (To help illiterate voters vote without the assistance of others, every political party has a symbol mark.)  In this way, electronic voting has improved India's democracy.

manual 人手による　　　consumption 消費　　　(voter) turnout 投票率　　illiterate 読み書きの出来ない
liberating 解放的な


Q1 Does Japan use EVMs or a pencil-and-paper voting system?

Q2 (2)〜(4)の空欄に、正しい名詞を入れましょう。


Q3　What is the current literacy rate in India (and Japan)?

Q4 Why are there symbol marks of political parties in India?

Q5 読み書きの出来ない人たちにとって、EVM（電子投票機）には、どんな長所がありますか。


| | India's Electronic Voting Machines |
|---|---|
| | https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p0yQIJY9xNk |
| | ナミビアの人たちが自国で選挙を実施するため、インドの総選挙を視察に来ました。（2014 年）|
| | 「インドの投票者たちは、誇りを持って投票をしていて、驚いた」と、ナミビアの選挙担当者は語ります。|
| | （ナミビアは、Made in India の電子投票機を調達したとのこと）|
| | Voter turnout in general elections in India from 1951 to 2024 |
| | https://www.statista.com/statistics/1472308/india-voter-turnout-in-general-elections/　インドの総選挙の投票率の変遷がグラフで提示されています。|

1 次の文を３回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1）Narendra Modi was sworn in for a rare third term as India's Prime Minister

2）His critics have pointed out the high unemployment and growing inequality in India.

3）Caste is a social hierarchy passed down through families, and professions or marriage partners are determined by one's caste.

4）The introduction of voting machines in India increased overall voter turnout by 10%.

1）ナレンドラ・モディは、インドでは珍しい３期目の首相として就任した。

2）彼を批判する人たちは、インドの高い失業率と、ますます広がる不平等を指摘している。

3）カーストは家族代々受け継がれる社会的な階級制度で、仕事や結婚相手もカーストにより決定される。

4）インドでの投票機の導入は、全体的な投票率を 10％上昇させた。

2 日本語の意味を表すように、次の語句を並べ替えましょう。

1）多くのモディ支持者達は、インドの迅速な経済成長と国際社会での地位は、彼のお陰による思っている。

Many of［credit / Modi's supporters / global status / India's rapid / him / and / economic / growth / with /. ］

2）カースト制と宗教を基礎においた政治は、この国にとって危険だ。

［ and / basis / for / caste / dangerous / politics / religion / the country / on the / is / of / . ］

3 ［Writing］ ※英検準１級で出題

Should the government do more to encourage young people to vote in elections?