

平成 30 年度入学試験問題（編入学試験）

小 論 文

（注意事項）

1. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 問題は全部で5ページある。落丁・乱丁，印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
3. 別に解答用紙が2枚及び下書き用紙が2枚ある。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
5. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答時間は90分である。
7. 問題冊子及び下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

問題 1 次の英文は厚生労働省の政策を掲げた文章である。それぞれの政策ごとに160字以内の日本語に要約しなさい。

Policy 1: Promotion of more active roles for females and development of an environment in which people can work with a sense of security

In order to promote more active roles for females, the Bureau prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender and disadvantageous treatment for reason of pregnancy, childbirth, etc., and promote voluntary and active measures (positive action). In addition, whether balancing work with family is possible or not is an important issue for those that want to have children, raise them, or take care of family members while working. Eliminating the M-shaped curve of the percentage of females in the labour force, which reveals the decline in females of the child-rearing generation, is particularly important. In enabling both males and females to balance their work with their family and play an active role in both rather than forcing them to choose one or the other, the Bureau is working to realize appropriate work-life balance and create a framework that can be used as the social base for doing so (such as the comprehensive support system for children and child-rearing). Furthermore, various working styles such as part-time workers are increasing in number. The Bureau is promoting the creation of an environment in which workers can effectively display their abilities through developing a framework that ensures equal/balanced treatment for them according to their work/contribution.

Policy 2: Elimination of wait-listed children at day care centers

The creation of an environment that promotes a more active role for females requires support for them balancing work with childcare. The development of day care centers is an important measure in that. The number of wait-listed children at day care centers has decreased over the last two consecutive years, but remains at over 20,000 (as of April 2012). The Bureau has been actively implementing the development of day care centers and securing personnel. In responding to the need in large cities that have particularly large concentrations of wait-listed children, the Bureau has been implementing necessary regulatory relaxation such as promoting the entry of private

enterprises. Three child/childcare related acts were established in August 2012 and the comprehensive support system for children and child-rearing will commence (full implementation was scheduled for fiscal 2015). The new system promotes stronger measures for eliminating wait-listed children, including the development of a day care service provision system that takes into consideration the actual regional situation, for example municipalities conducting a survey of residents' needs.

Policy 3: Development of an environment which ensures all children get born and raised healthily both physically and mentally

In order to protect pregnant women's health and enable all children to be born healthily both physically and mentally, the Bureau is promoting the issuance of maternal and child health handbooks and health checkups for pregnant women. In addition, children's lives must be equally guaranteed and protected in ensuring that they can grow healthily both physically and mentally and regardless of the financial situation or environment of their family. While the average annual income of households with children was 6.58 million yen, that of single fatherless families was 2.91 million yen and that of motherless families was 4.55 million yen (fiscal 2011). Many single parents require careful support as they bear both the burdens of childcare and earning a living on their own and can face various difficulties. The Bureau therefore provides them with comprehensive self-sufficiency support that consists of childcare/living support, employment support, securing child care expenses and financial support. In addition, approximately 46,000 children live at infant homes, foster homes, family homes, or with foster parents due to having no guardians or because of child abuse having occurred (as of the end of March 2012). The Bureau therefore promotes measures to enable them to grow in a family-type environment and have stable human relationships to the fullest extent possible.

(出典：厚生労働省 http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/children/children-childrearing/dl/equal_employment_children_and_families_bureau.pdf)

問題2 次の二つの図は『2017年版中小企業白書』からの再掲である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。

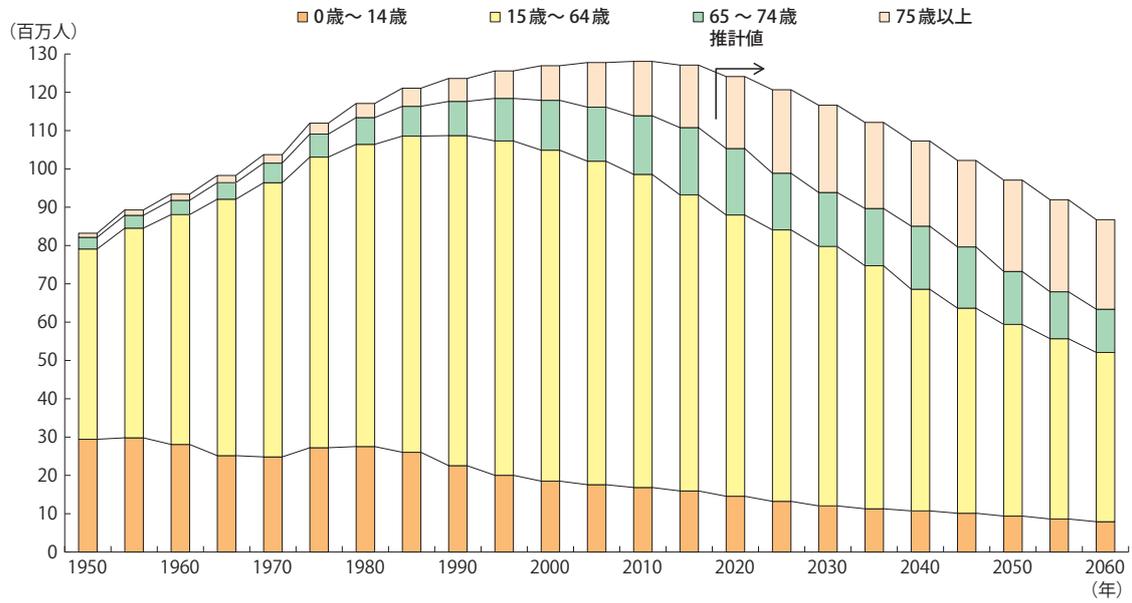
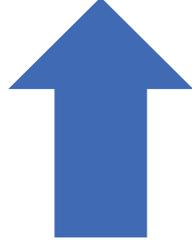
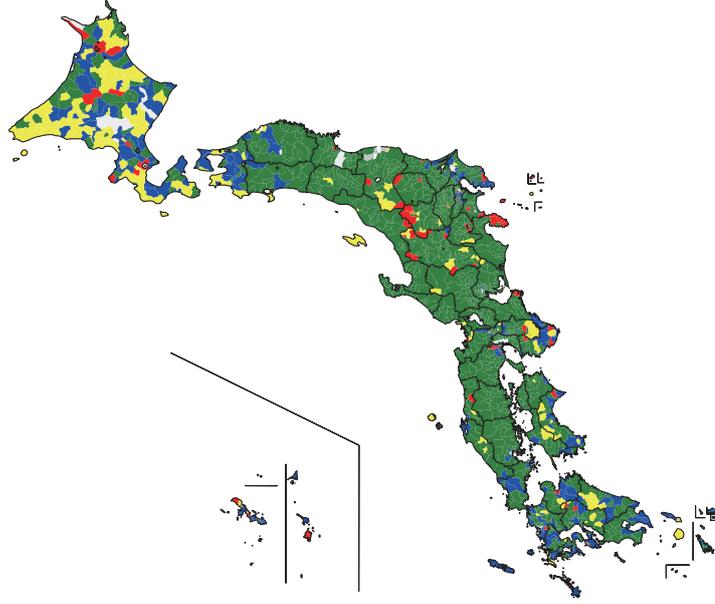
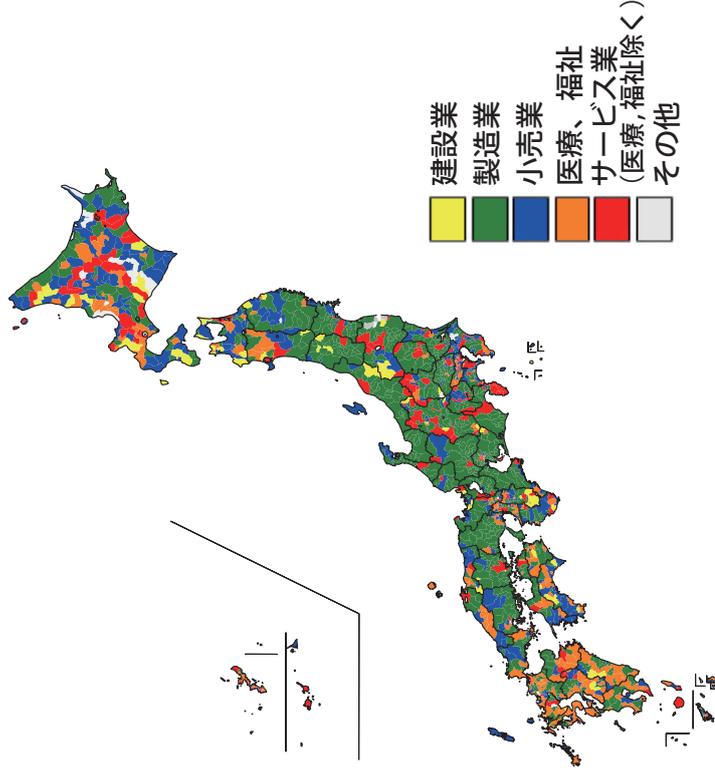


図1 年齢別人口推計の推移

(1986年)



(2014年)



資料：総務省「事業所・企業統計調査」、経済産業省「平成24年経済センサス活動調査」再編加工

- (注) 1. 市町村別に従業者数が最も多い業種を抽出した市町村を業種別に描写している。また、農業などの一次産業も対象として抽出している。
2. 業種を抽出する際の産業分類（大分類で抽出）は、2002年3月改訂のものに従っている。また、1986年と2014年の産業分類については、産業分類を小分類ベースでくくり直している。
3. 市町村の描写の際のサービス業には、大分類の「飲食店、宿泊業」、「教育、学習支援業」、「複合サービス事業」、「サービス業（他に分類されないもの）」が含まれている。
4. 市町村別の従業者数が最も多い産業が複数あった場合、事業所数が多い産業の順位を繰り上げて処理した。
5. その他には、調査時点において調査対象外地区であった地域を含む。

図2 従業者数で見た地域の産業構造の変化（市町村単位）

設 問

問1 図1の説明を140字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図2の説明を140字以内で書きなさい。

問3 図2に示す変化を引き起こしたと考える要因を160字以内で書きなさい。