

## 平成 31 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4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** 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

Proposed legislation urging political parties to field more female candidates in elections is now set to pass the Diet during the current regular session.

We hope the bill, drafted and sponsored by a nonpartisan group of lawmakers, will lead to an increase in the number of female legislators and thereby serve as a first step in the process of rectifying male dominance in the legislature.

The legislation is designed to bring greater parity to the number of candidates of both sexes running for national and local elections.

Four opposition parties initially proposed using the word “dosu” (exactly same numbers) of male and female candidates as targets to strive for. But, in a concession to the ruling parties and their allies, they agreed to the less strict term of “kinto” (equality) instead.

The Abe administration has pledged to promote the role of women in Japan’s male-dominated society and set a target of raising the ratio of women in leading positions to 30 percent by 2020. But there has been no significant progress in this regard.

The nation’s legislature, in particular, is still overwhelmingly dominated by men. Female lawmakers in the Lower House number 44, or 9.3 percent of the total. In the Upper House, the figure is 50, or 20.7 percent of the total.

A survey by the Inter-Parliamentary Union ranked Japan 163rd among 193 surveyed countries in terms of the percentage of women in the lower chamber. Its findings were published in January by the international association of state legislatures.

The share of women in prefectural assemblies was less than 10 percent as of December 2015.

Both the Diet and local assemblies in Japan do not offer a fair and accurate representation of the voting public.

The bill will only establish basic principles that are not legally binding. It will do nothing but urge political parties to strive to achieve the goals.

Even so, the new law will at least ensure that public attention will be drawn to the ratio of women in each party’s roster of candidates whenever a national or local election is held.

The ratios will show how strongly the parties are committed to fielding women as their candidates. This will undoubtedly help voters make more informed decisions when they go to the polls.

Having more female lawmakers will surely force the Diet to pay more attention to a greater diversity of views and opinions.

Such diversity could lay a foundation for more flexible and balanced politics.

More than 100 countries operate some form of legal or voluntary electoral gender quotas. Typical systems involve reserved seats and candidate quotas for women.

France and South Korea, for instance, either legally or constitutionally have systems that mandate certain ratios of women among election candidates.

The Netherlands and Britain have adopted a voluntary party quota system.

In Germany, the Green Party introduced a system in 1986 to list men and women alternately as its candidates. The move prompted other German parties to adopt a voluntary quota system as a way to garner female votes.

Now women account for nearly 40 percent of the members of the country's federal legislature.

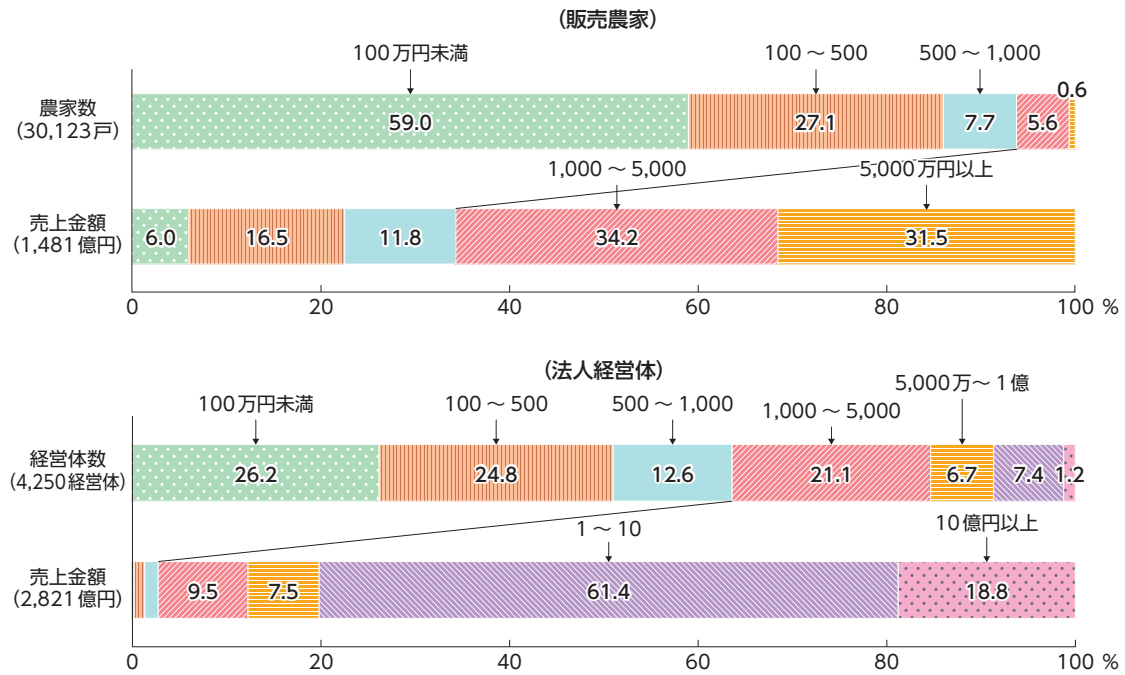
Japan should strive to become a society that regards women's participation in politics as a matter of course.

The challenge facing the nation is how to create a better environment for women to play a greater role in politics. This involves tackling a host of related issues, such as reducing the heavy burden of childcare, household chores and nursing care borne by women.

The nonpartisan legislation should stimulate broad public debate on possible measures to tackle the challenge.

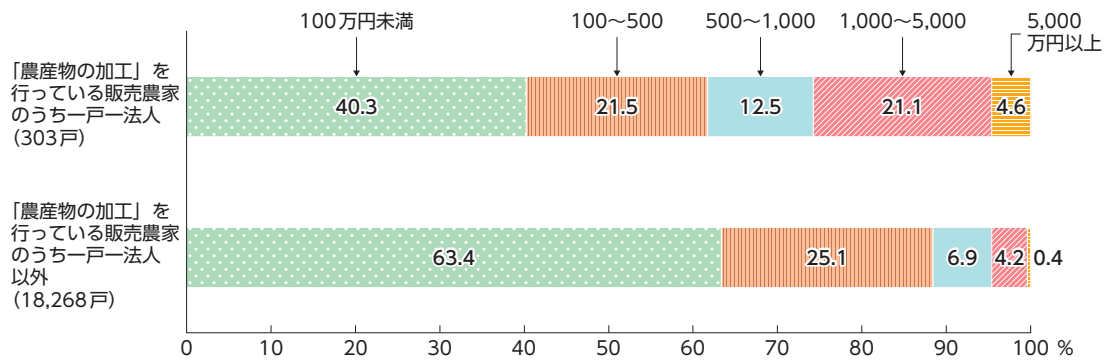
(出典：EDITORIAL / Greater female representation in politics is a worthy goal, The Asahi Shimbun, February 25, 2017, 原文のまま)

**問題2** 次の二つの図は『平成28年度食料・農業・農村白書』からの引用である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。



資料：農林水産省「2015年農林業センサス」（組替集計）を基に作成  
 注：1) 法人経営体は、法人の組織経営体のうち販売目的のものであり、一戸一法人は含まない。  
 2) 農業生産関連事業に消費者への直接販売は含まない。  
 3) 「100万円未満」に売上金額なしは含まない。  
 4) 売上金額は、各農業生産関連事業売上規模階層の中位数×各階層の販売農家数または法人経営体数により推計

**図1 農業生産関連事業売上規模別の経営体数割合（平成27（2015）年）**



資料：農林水産省「2015年農林業センサス」（組替集計）  
 注：1) 農産物の加工が農業生産関連事業の売上金額全体に占める割合が8割以上のもの  
 2) 「100万円未満」に売上金額なしは含まない。  
 3) 売上金額には、当該農業経営体における農産物の加工以外の売上金額も含む。

**図2 「農産物の加工」における販売農家の法人化の有無別・売上規模別割合（平成27（2015）年）**

## 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1と図2が示している状況について、考えられる要因を80字以内で書きなさい。