

## 平成 29 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っ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** 次の英文の要旨を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

Japanese women have made great strides in education. Today, young women in Japan are more likely to have a university degree than young men: 59% of women and 52% of men aged 25-34 years, compared with 23% and 32%, respectively, for women and men aged 45-54. However, a clear gender bias in the choice of study remains: around 60% of graduates in health and education degrees were women, compared with only around 10% in computing and engineering degrees. Young women are also more likely to attend shorter university courses and/or less prestigious universities, and are less likely to enter fast-track career streams in Japanese companies (“shokusei”).

Even for younger workers the gender pay gap is 15%, and it increases to around 40% for those over 40. Japanese women have great difficulty to rise to the top and less than 5% of listed company board members in Japan are women, one of the lowest proportions among OECD countries.

Difficulties with reconciling work and family commitments help explain the relatively poor female labour market outcomes in Japan. Social policy provides parental leave and childcare supports to help combine parenting and employment when children are very young. But many Japanese women still withdraw from the labour force upon childbirth and often cannot resume their regular employment pattern: in the dual Japanese labour market, women often end up in relatively lowly-paid non-regular employment. The tax/benefit system provides financial incentives for dependent spouses to limit earnings and avoid paying income tax. Also, Japanese men do little to help their spouses with care commitments: they rarely take parental leave and the long working-hours culture helps explain why, of all men in the OECD, Japanese men spend the least time in unpaid housework (just 59 minutes per day).

Entrepreneurial activity among women is also low in Japan compared to most OECD countries. In 2010, only 1% of women were a business owner with employees (compared with 3.5% of men). Attitudes towards entrepreneurship

also play a key role: while almost half of Japanese men prefer self-employment to a salary work, only 32% of women do.

Workplace practices make it difficult for Japanese men and women to reconcile work and care commitments. As a result both fertility rates and proportions of women in work and in management positions are low. If current labour force participation rates for men and women remain the same as in 2011 (63% for women and 84% for men), the labour force is projected to decline by more than 10% over the next 20 years. Japan needs to make more efficient use of everyone's skills in terms of education and economic participation to address the looming labour shortages: greater gender equality is key to sustaining economic growth: for example, gender parity in labour force participation is projected to increase GDP in Japan by almost 20% over the next 20 years.

(出典: OECD (2012), Closing the Gender Gap ACT NOW; Japan, Country Notes, <http://www.oecd.org/gender/closingthegap.htm>)

**問題2** 経済社会のグローバル化の進展に伴い、消費生活においてもグローバル化が進んでいる。『平成27年版 消費者白書』はそのような状況を報告している。以下の設問に答えなさい。

**設 問**

**問1** 表1は『平成27年版 消費者白書』からの再掲である。この表を解説する文章を200字以内で書きなさい。

**表1 品目別輸入額の推移**

(億円)

	1990年	1995年	2000年	2005年	2010年	2011年	2012年	2013年	2014年	1990年を1とした場合の2014年の値
肉類及び同調製品	7,262	9,054	9,213	10,749	9,663	10,672	10,599	11,662	13,352	1.8
酪農品及び鳥卵	724	730	802	1,108	1,076	1,222	1,228	1,458	1,762	2.4
穀物及び同調製品	6,667	4,939	4,873	6,326	7,215	8,850	8,199	9,769	8,829	1.3
魚介類（生鮮・冷凍）	13,860	14,120	13,806	12,737	10,209	10,797	11,130	11,580	12,089	0.9
魚介類の調製品	1,324	2,193	2,695	2,886	2,393	2,700	2,872	3,079	3,132	2.4
果実	3,238	3,021	3,408	3,833	3,507	3,756	4,019	4,535	4,757	1.5
野菜	2,424	3,125	3,582	3,961	3,683	3,951	4,216	4,832	5,044	2.1
家庭用電気機器	661	1,148	1,708	3,305	4,164	4,606	4,994	5,817	6,418	9.7
衣類	5,529	8,443	10,140	11,425	10,066	11,531	11,896	14,125	13,956	2.5
玩具及び遊戯用具	756	1,183	1,859	3,877	3,271	3,842	4,247	4,419	4,633	6.1
家具	2,069	2,880	4,054	5,465	4,875	5,047	5,601	6,757	7,414	3.6

(備考) 財務省「貿易統計」により作成。

**問2** 表2も『平成27年版 消費者白書』からの再掲である。「外国で作られた食品や製品の原材料や品質、取扱い方法などの表示を日本産（製）よりも、よく確認する」ことについて、この表の解説と、あなた自身の回答をその理由も含めて500字以内で書きなさい。なお、段落を変えたときの残りのます目もすべて字数に含める。

**表2 輸入食品や製品の購入時における、表示等の確認についての消費者の意識**

