

# 令和 2 年度入学試験問題

## 地域経営学部

### 後期日程

# 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。

The government's approach to cracking down on online piracy is likely to create more problems than it solves. It should tread more cautiously even though pirating a copyrighted product – the fruit of another person's labors – is a serious crime that must be stamped out.

On April 13, the government decided on an emergency policy response to manga piracy websites that allow users to read copyright content for free.

It announced that Internet service providers are not in violation of the law if they block access to such sites, of which three were singled out. Internet providers were informed that it would be “appropriate” to block access “as a tentative measure.”

The measures, although characterized as “voluntary” efforts by Web access services to deal with the problem, should be seen as an effective call on service providers to take this action.

There are few effective means to clamp down on piracy sites for a number of reasons, including the fact that they are usually based outside Japan.

Piracy websites are said to deprive copyright holders of hundreds of billions of yen.

We fully sympathize with the frustration and indignation manga artists and publishers feel as their rights are violated daily.

In order to block access to specific websites, however, Internet service providers need to track their customers' online activity. That, in turn, could amount to infringement of “secrecy of communication,” which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

Thus, the proposed measure is both drastic and dangerous.

In Japan, this approach has been used since 2011 only against child pornography sites as they cause incalculable physical and emotional harm to young children.

The measure was based on the concept of “necessity” under the criminal law that involved two years of discussions among Internet providers, the ministries and agencies concerned and constitutional scholars.

But now the government has suddenly come out with a policy for dealing with piracy sites without going carefully considering the implications.

It claims the latest measure can also be justified with the “necessity” argument. But many legal experts take a dim view of this contention.

This is a grossly irresponsible policy measure because if risks occur like one in which Internet users complain that it is a problem to check their communications without their permission, the government forces service providers, which made “voluntary” efforts, to take the risk.

The industry organization of Internet service providers issued a statement criticizing the government’s policy response on grounds less drastic alternatives are available.

Without the industry’s cooperation, the measure is bound to prove ineffective. It will serve only as a bad precedent that could allow the government in the future to widen the scope of websites subject to access denial at will by arguing the “necessity” case.

The government has stated that abuse of the measure must be avoided. But we need to recall that the move to prohibit access to child pornography sites was made on the assumption that the measure would be used restrictively.

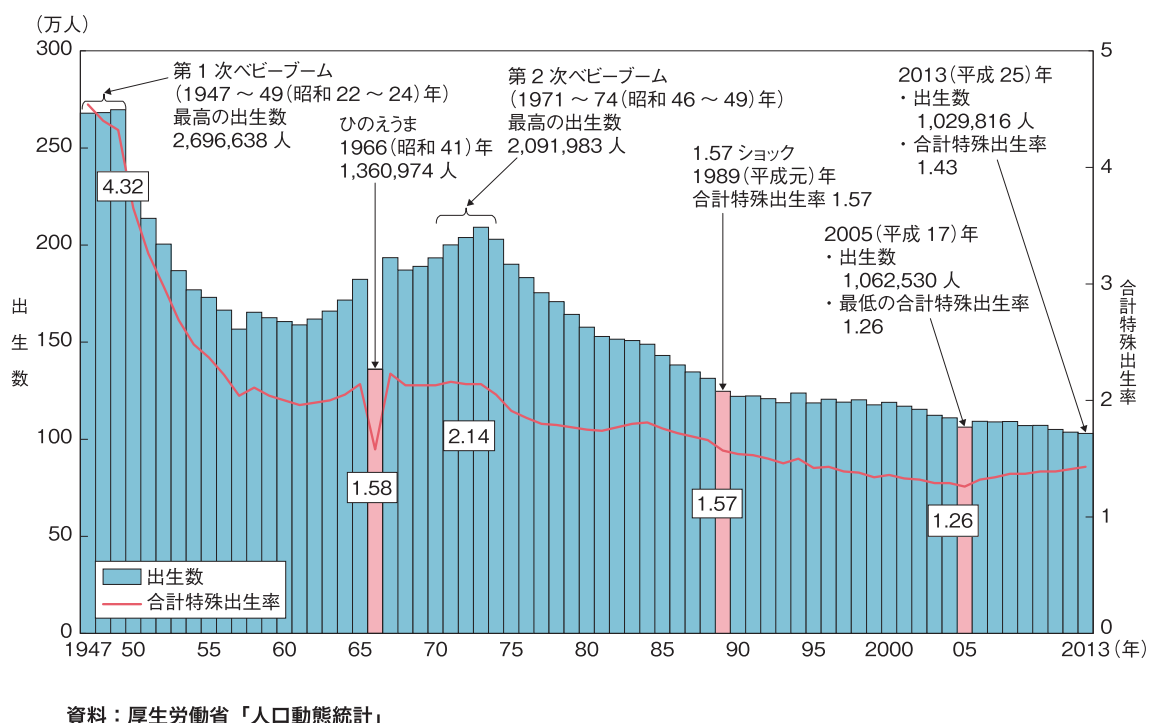
Given that the government has casually broken the promise it made at that time, it is hard not to be worried about the implications of the latest policy decision.

The step the government is taking in dealing with online piracy is another sign of the Abe administration’s tendency to place little stock in the history of debate on policy issues, loathe to offer detailed explanations about policy decisions and try to force through its proposals despite concerns.

The government should reconsider the decision and work out a better approach to the problem in order to resolve the distrust and confusion created by the measure.

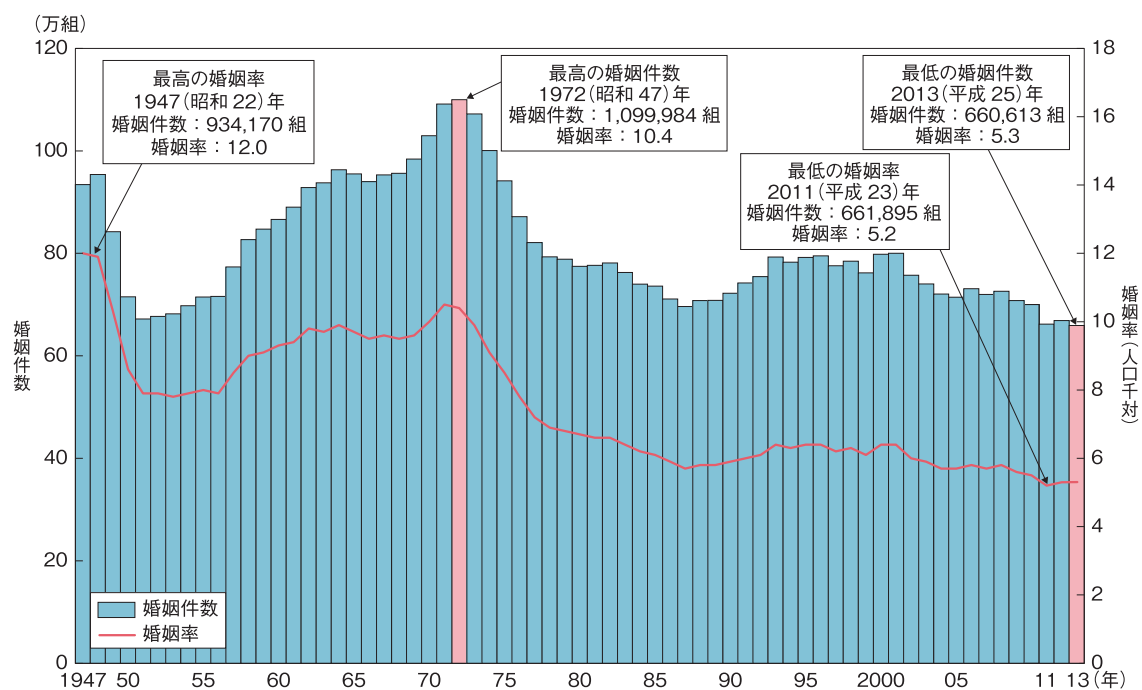
(出典 : EDITORIAL : Blocking access to websites is a dangerous cure for online piracy, The Asahi Shimbun, April 14, 2018, 原文のまま)

**問題2** 次の二つの図は『平成27年版少子化社会対策白書』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。



**図1 出生数及び合計特殊出生率の年次推移**

(注) 以下の説明は、大分県のホームページ「数字で見る「大分県の保健・福祉」：合計特殊出生率について」からの引用（一部改変）である。合計特殊出生率とは、その年次の15～49歳までの女性の年齢別出生率を合計したもので、1人の女性が仮にその年次の年齢別出生率で一生の間に子供を生むと仮定したときの子供数に相当する。



資料：厚生労働省「人口動態統計」

図 2 婚姻件数及び婚姻率の年次推移

(注) 以下の説明は「平成 28 年度人口動態統計特殊報告「婚姻に関する統計」の概況」の「用語の解説」からの引用である。婚姻率とは人口千人に対する婚姻件数の割合である。

$$\text{婚姻率} = \frac{\text{年間の婚姻件数}}{\text{10 月 1 日現在日本人人口}} \times 1,000$$

## 設 問

問 1 図 1 に基づいて、出生数の推移について 100 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 第 1 次ベビーブーム世代と第 2 次ベビーブーム世代の出生と婚姻の違いについて 140 字以内で書きなさい。