

# 令和3年度入学試験問題

## 地域経営学部

### 一般選抜 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枚および下書き用紙が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. 問題冊子およ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 Japanese government has put together a broad framework to address the country's low birthrate, and this plan will guide child-rearing support policy to 2025.

It is estimated that the birthrate would be 1.8 babies if young people had as many children as they desired. However, the actual birthrate in 2018 was 1.42. The following year, Japan registered an estimated 864,000 live births, the smallest number on record. Furthermore, the year-on-year decline is also outpacing government projections.

The decision to get married or have children is of course a matter of personal choice. However, there are a number of factors that shape people's thinking on whether to have a baby, including the high cost of education and the unstable employment environment. The Japanese government must develop an effective policy to tackle these issues, and it must do so quickly.

The policy framework puts its greatest emphasis on economic support for child-rearing. For example, it includes consideration for applying the free secondary school tuition system to middle-income families, which do not currently qualify. The government is also mulling enriching and further prioritizing the allowances paid to families with children up to junior high school age. The government and ruling parties are looking into also covering families with high school students, as well as boosting the amount of allowances for families with two or more children.

However, the government also has to secure the funds to do all this. Japan spends less on family support than European countries as a percentage of GDP. Both how the government distributes funds and what burden companies should bear need to be rethought.

There are also economic hurdles to marriage. The ratio of young men who are still single is higher for those in non-permanent employment versus those in permanent positions. Not just the government, but private firms as well must tackle this issue head on, including by improving employment

conditions and transitioning young workers into permanent positions.

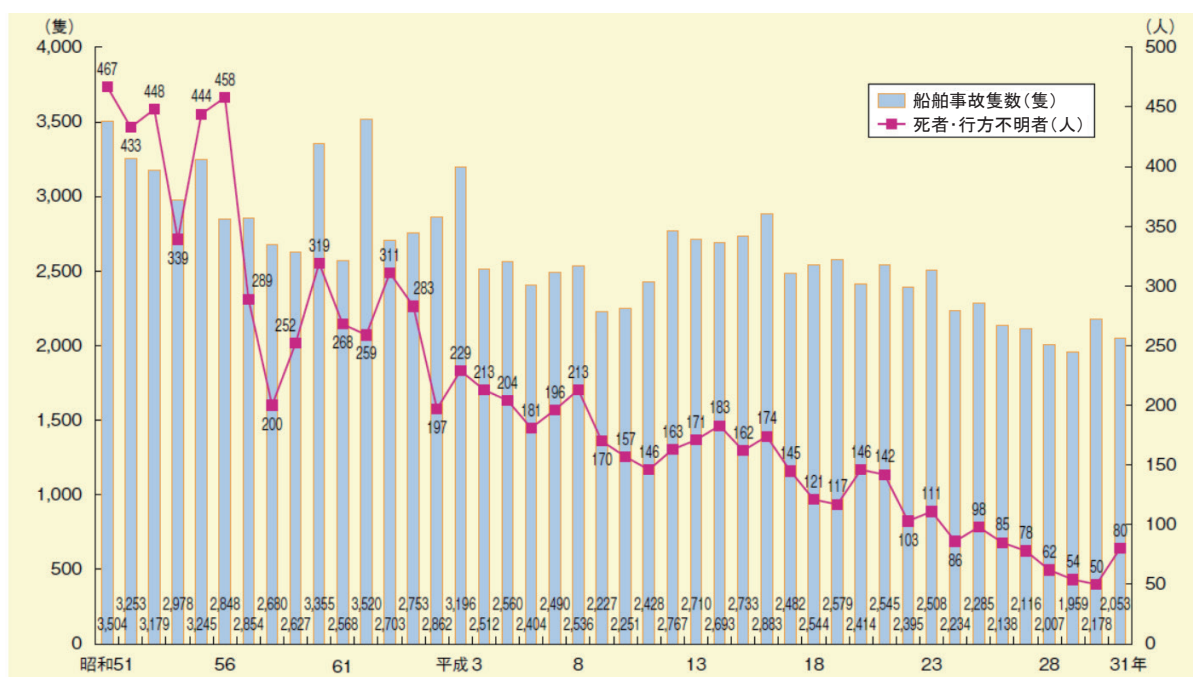
Over 10,000 people in Japan have been laid off or furloughed due to the novel coronavirus crisis. Young people who lose their jobs also lose any leeway for thinking about marriage. The government must pour its energies into re-employment support, while companies should be trying their best to retain workers.

Many schools and child care centers closed to prevent the coronavirus from spreading, and that caused serious hardship for parents and guardians who needed both to work and to take care of their children during the day. On the other hand, the virus emergency also spurred the uptake of teleworking, diversifying work styles. If this also results in men taking a more active role in child-rearing, it could help boost policy measures to tackle the low birthrate.

Of course, measures to blunt the impact of the coronavirus pandemic have put increasing pressure on state coffers. However, this cannot be an excuse to drop birthrate support down the policy priority ladder. There must be an even stronger sense of crisis, and quick implementation of effective measures to increase the birthrate.

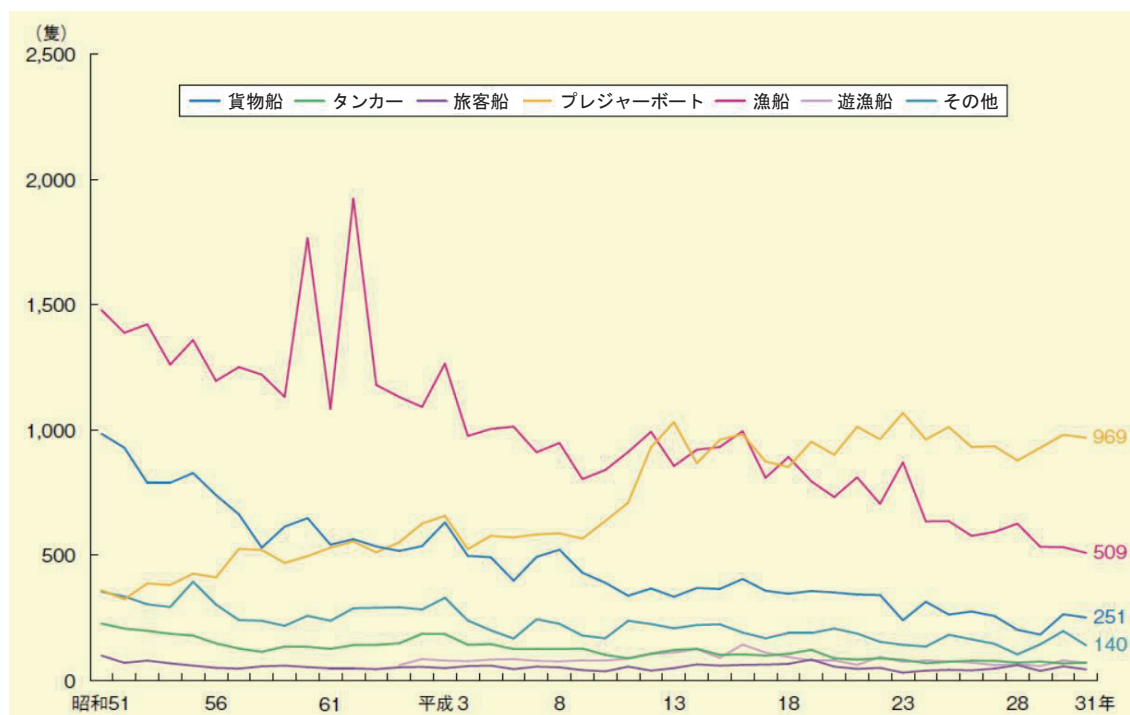
(出典 : EDITORIAL / Japan must implement effective measures to combat low birthrate crisis, The Mainichi, June 1, 2020, 原文のまま)

問題2 次の二つの図は『令和2年度 交通安全白書』「第2編 海上交通」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。



- 注 1 海上保安庁資料による。  
 2 死者・行方不明者には、病気等によって操船が不可能になったことにより、船舶が漂流するなどの海難が発生した場合の死亡した操船者を含む。

図1 船舶事故隻数及びそれに伴う死者・行方不明者数の推移



注 海上保安庁資料による。

図2 船舶種類別の船舶事故隻数の推移

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 100 字以内で書きなさい。

問 3 図 1、図 2 を踏まえて、考えられる背景について 140 字以内で書きなさい。