

令和 7 年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

学校推薦型選抜、私費外国人留学生選抜

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。

Clothing, an essential part of our daily lives, has a large impact on the environment, and both the apparel industry and consumers must change.

In recent years, some 4 billion items of clothing are supplied to the Japanese market annually. At the same time, it is estimated that around 485,000 metric tons of clothing, equivalent to around 1.9 billion items, is discarded annually. This means that on average, a dozen or so items per person in Japan are being thrown away each year.

The apparel industry generates a huge amount of scrap material during the production process, and there are also cases where companies sometimes discard surplus stock.

Fast fashion, which has spread since the 2000s, has spurred mass production and consumption. While this market model has made it easier for everyone to enjoy the latest trends, the low prices have also led to an increase in unnecessary purchases.

The impact on water resources and climate change is also large. The amount of water used to produce one garment from raw materials would fill 11 bathtubs, while the amount of carbon dioxide emitted is about the same generated in the manufacturing of roughly 255 plastic bottles.

In developing countries, where most production is based, dyes result in water pollution, and human rights problems such as low wages have also surfaced.

At the same time, there have been moves to toughen regulations overseas. The European Union, for example, is adopting "ecodesign" sustainability rules [1] that ban the disposal of unsold clothing.

In Japan, the government is calling for the implementation of "sustainable fashion" that takes the environment into consideration. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry [2] aims to reduce the supply of clothing to 2 billion pieces by 2040, around half the current level.

Our current times call for the development of high-quality clothing that can be worn for a long time. Among young people, there is growing awareness toward selecting products with a low environmental impact, even if they cost slightly more, and toward

reusing items.

The actions of consumers will influence corporate management policies. Companies should disclose information about their supply chains and working environments, encouraging consumers to make smart choices. And if those firms obtain international certifications based on third-party inspections [3] of production processes, such as the use of agricultural chemicals, they can also gain consumer trust.

"Responsible production and consumption" is a theme of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Increased interest in clothing, which is close to us, will likely change behavior in other areas too. We hope to make this a step toward building a resource-recycling society.

(出典：Editorial: Mass production, disposal of clothing must change in Japan, The Mainichi, June 14, 2024, 原文のまま抜粋)

[1] "ecodesign" sustainability rules：エコデザイン規制

[2] the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry：経済産業省

[3] third-party inspections：第三者検査

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和5年版『厚生労働白書』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。

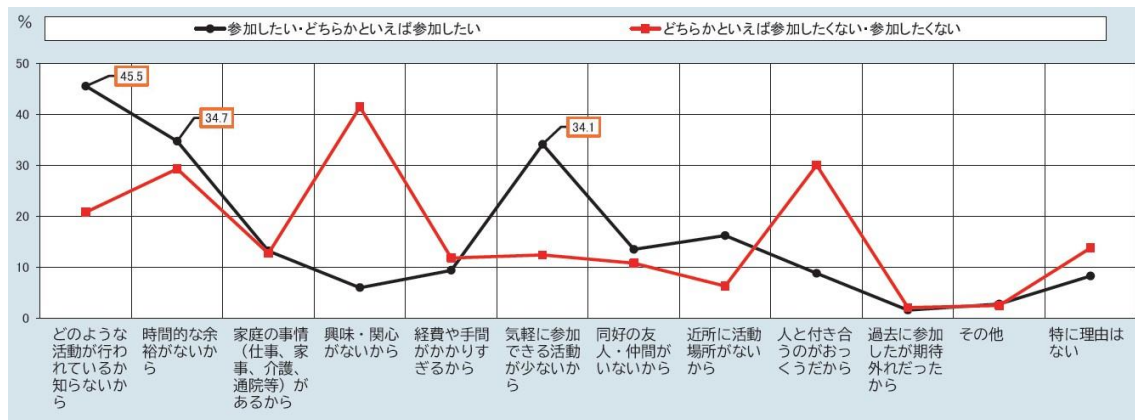


図1 社会参加活動をしていない主な理由

資料：厚生労働省「令和4年度少子高齢社会等調査検討事業」。

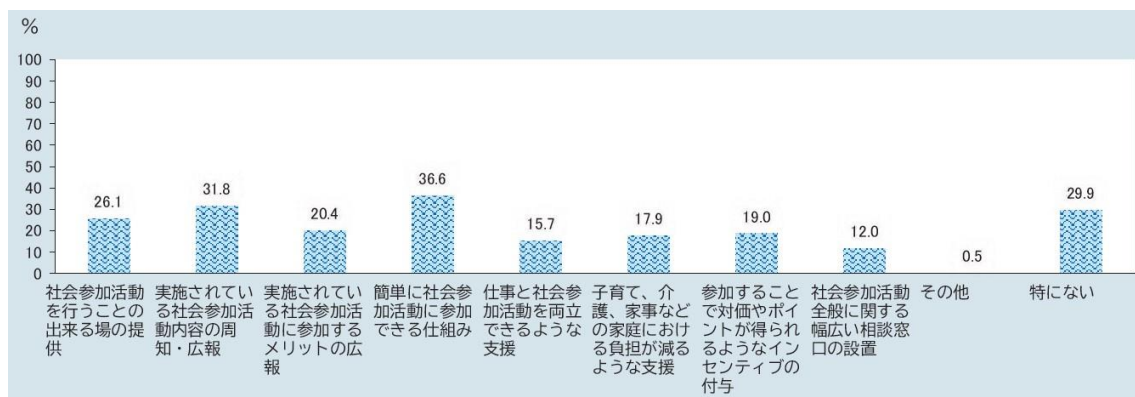


図2 地域における社会参加活動を進めるために有効だと思う施策

資料：厚生労働省「令和4年度少子高齢社会等調査検討事業」。

設 問

問 1 図 1 から読み取れることについて、200 字以内で書きなさい。

問 2 図 1 と図 2 を踏まえて、地域における社会参加活動を進めるための具体的な施策について、あなたの考えを 250 字以内で書きなさい。