

令和8年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

編入学選抜、社会人選抜

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。

The number of applications for public assistance in Japan reached 255,897 in 2024, according to preliminary figures. This marks the fifth consecutive annual rise and is the highest number since the current survey method was introduced in 2013.

Poverty among elderly people living on their own is becoming an increasingly serious social issue. Strengthening the safety net has become an urgent matter.

Elderly people living solo make up more than half of all households receiving public assistance in the country.

Those who dwell alone have to pay higher living costs, such as rent and utilities, compared to those living together with family. As people age, their income decreases, and the risks of illness and injury increase. If such individuals have little savings, they are prone to fall into economic hardship.

The percentage of single-person households has increased from 32% in 2010 to 38% in 2020. This trend is due in part to the rising number of unmarried individuals, and the number of people living alone is expected to continue rising in the future.

Furthermore, the "employment ice age" generation, referring to people who graduated school and began job hunting between around 1993 and 2004 but entered an unstable employment environment, will start turning 65 in the mid-2030s. Many in this group are expected to receive insufficient pensions as they were often employed in nonregular jobs during their working years and their income was low.

If measures aren't taken, the number of people who have no choice but to rely on public assistance could rise even further.

In response, the Japanese government aims to submit a pension system reform proposal to the National Diet, with measures to counter low pensions being one of its core pillars. Although the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has strong reservations due to concerns about the increasing burdens on the public, revising the

system is essential to support low-income elderly people. Postponing the reform is not an option.

Securing housing to live in peace is another task the country faces.

Due to the recent price hikes, rents have risen alongside essential goods. The low-income group is particularly affected by this.

According to a national survey, the homeownership rate among the "employment ice age" generation is lower than that of older generations.

In the future, more elderly people are expected to rely on rental housing. However, many landlords refuse to rent to them over concerns including the issue of solitary deaths.

The government has implemented measures to make it easier for elderly people to move into housing, for example by utilizing monitoring services. Collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors are needed to improve the effectiveness of these measures.

To ensure that everyone can live their later years without anxiety, it is crucial to implement detailed measures to address various risks based on predictions of what people may face in their daily lives.

(出典：Editorial: Japan must strengthen system to protect elderly living solo, prone to poverty, The Mainichi, April 8, 2025, 原文のまま)

「The Mainichi・2025年4月8日」

問題 2 次の二つの図は、令和 7 年版『こども白書』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 6 歳未満の子どもを持つ夫の家事・育児関連時間

(出典) Eurostat “How Europeans Spend Their Time Everyday Life of Women and Men” (2004)、Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. “American Time Use Survey” (2018) 及び総務省「令和 3 年社会生活基本調査」

(注) 日本の数値は、夫婦と子どものみの世帯の夫の時間である。

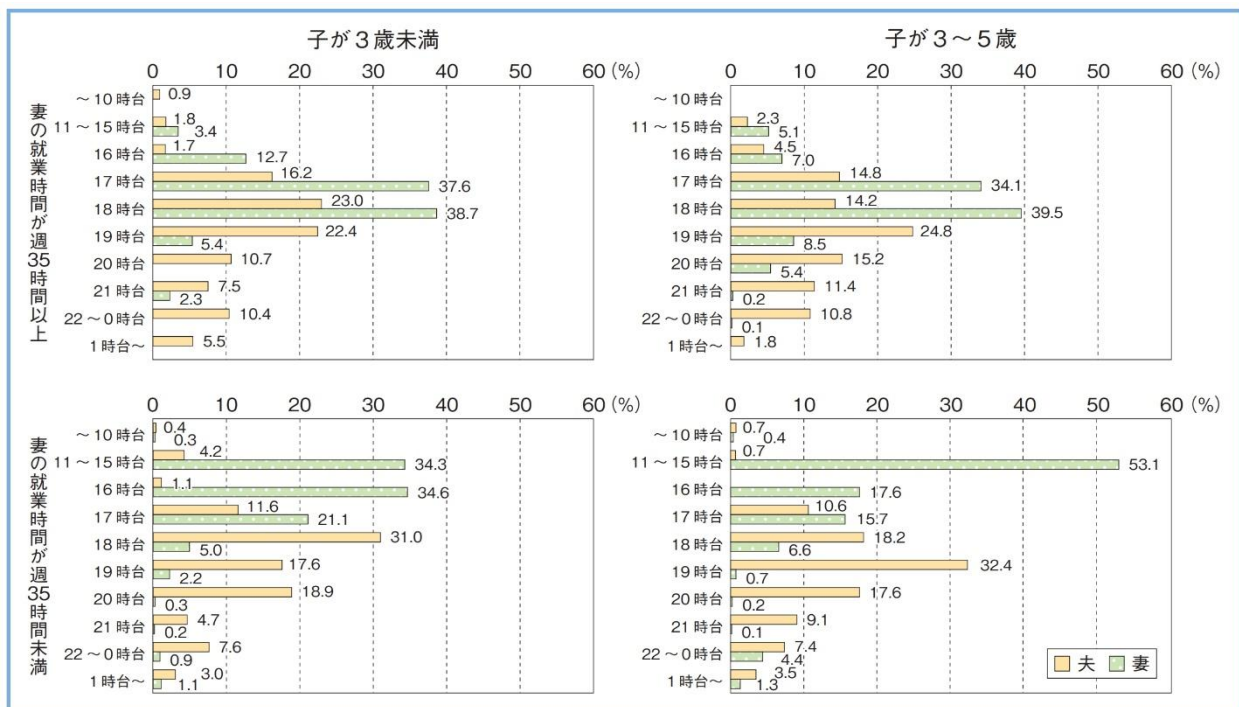


図 2 (日本における) 子どもがいる共働き夫婦の仕事のある平日の帰宅時間

(出典) 総務省「令和 3 年社会生活基本調査」を基に作成。

(注) ここでいう「共働き」とは「夫も妻も雇用されている人」であり、夫婦と子どもの世帯を対象としている。

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、ワークライフバランス（仕事と生活の調和）における課題について、250 字以内で書きなさい。