

# 令和8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。

Given the steady growth of inbound tourism consumption in Japan, there is a move to establish a "dual pricing system" whereby foreign tourists will be charged more than their Japanese counterparts.

In some cases, the purpose is to secure funds for maintaining tourist facilities. But unless the reason is clearly explained, the system may well be perceived as discriminatory toward foreigners. The local authorities need to carefully think everything through.

In Hyogo Prefecture, Himeji Mayor Hideyasu Kiyomoto made a stir in June when he announced his plan to quadruple [1], only for foreign visitors, the fee to enter Himeji Castle, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

At the urging of the city assembly and other local entities to proceed with caution, the mayor has since revised his initial plan and is considering keeping the current admission of 1,000 yen (\$6.50) per person for the city's residents but raising it for all non-residents, regardless of their nationality.

All tourists contribute to the castle's congestion and general wear and tear of its wooden structure. But the castle is also a special place for local citizens to enjoy, and the city maintains it with its budget, which relies on local tax revenues.

It is only fair then that the locals are charged a lower fee than the rest of the visitors. We hope the city will continue to discuss what would be a reasonable and acceptable increase for non-resident tourists, and also think about how the revenues from the higher charge should be used.

In Osaka Prefecture, the governor announced that he was considering a surcharge system that will require all foreign visitors to the prefecture to pay a certain fee.

At a meeting of a prefectural council of experts, however, many members called for caution, stressing the need to ensure the fairness of the system and to clearly explain its purpose to the public.

The panel came up with a set of recommendations in August. Among these was a proposed hotel accommodation tax hike to upgrade tourist facilities such as public restrooms and signage at popular tourist spots.

As for the surcharge system, the panel recommended further studies, including a survey of how similar systems work overseas.

Some tourist facilities in developing nations have different price points for foreign visitors and locals.

In most cases, this is because of extreme economic gaps between the two groups, which would make the places almost inaccessible to locals if they have to pay the same price as their much wealthier foreign tourists.

Aside from what the city of Himeji is considering for visitors to its castle, we believe there also are other ideas, such as offering student discounts and lowering the fees during less busy seasons. But in any case, it is vital that every decision be fully realistic and justifiable [2].

It is also important to think how best to meet today's brisk [3] tourism demand.

For example, if tourists are being inconvenienced by overcrowded city buses, one solution could be to create a new "express" route that services only the tourist spots and charge a little extra fare to riders of all nationalities.

Or another idea might be to provide sightseeing and shopping assistance in foreign languages for a fee.

The government positions tourism as "a pillar of growth strategy and a trump card for regional revitalization [4]."

As for price setting, the government should respect the originality of each local government but also express its view that no system will be discriminatory in any way.

When foreign tourists visit Japan, it is their chance to get to know the country and their Japanese hosts better. It would be unfortunate if they are made to feel discriminated against and treated unfairly.

We want to remain a nation that makes people want to come back again.

(出典：EDITORIAL: Justification needed for dual price system for foreign tourists, The Asahi Shimbun, November 6, 2024, 原文のまま)

「朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じる」「許諾番号 26-0842」

[1] quadruple : 4倍にする

[2] justifiable : 正当と認められる

[3] brisk : 活発な

[4] revitalization : 活性化

**問題2** 次の二つの図は、令和6年版『年次経済財政報告』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。

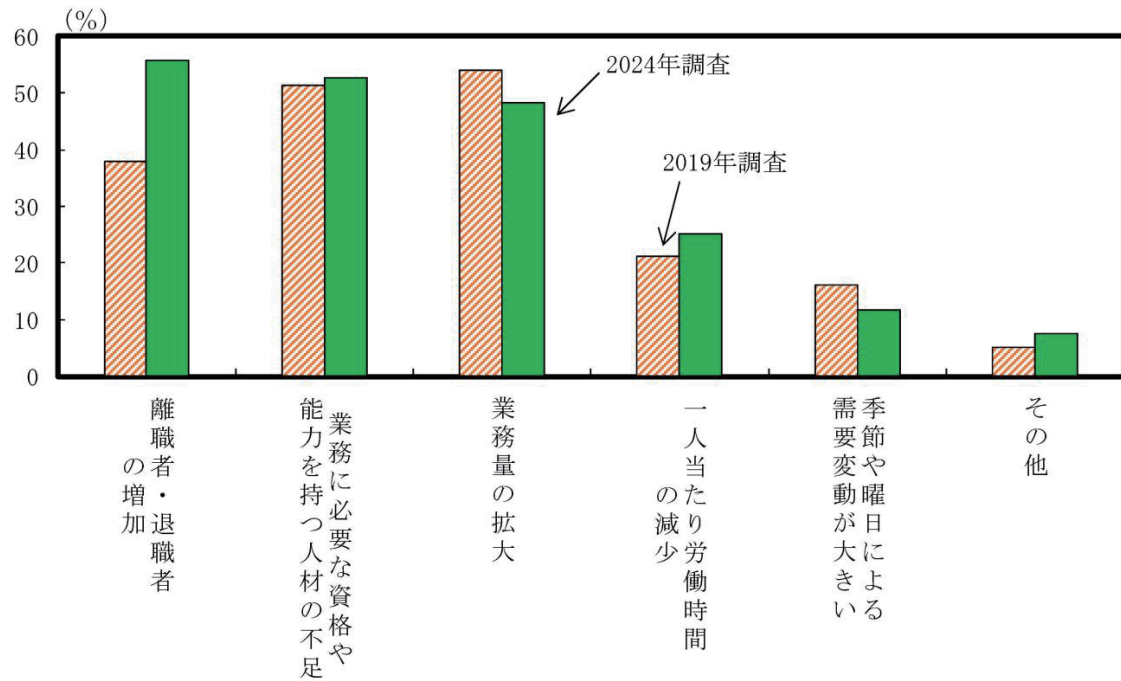
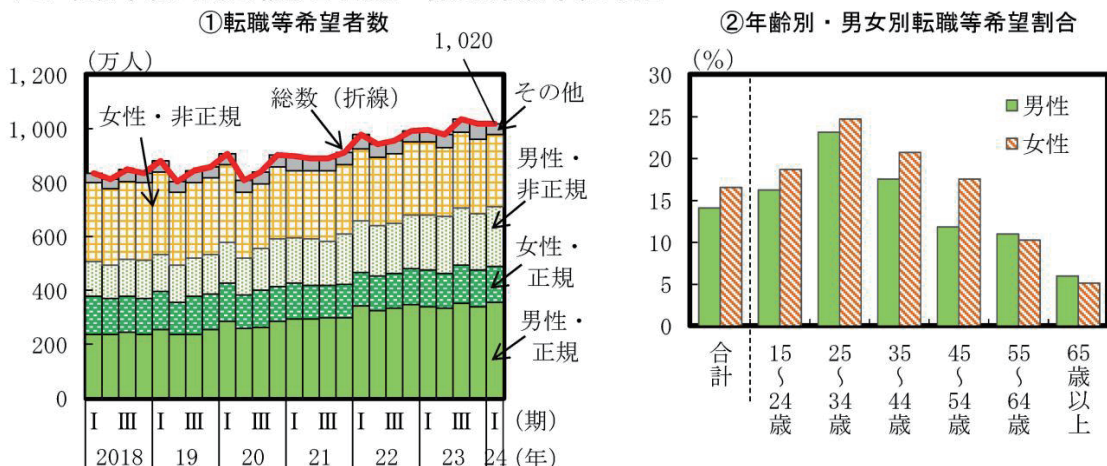


図1 人手不足に陥っている主な要因

※1. 内閣府「人手不足への対応に関する企業意識調査」(2024)、「多様化する働き手に関する企業の意識調査」(2019)により作成。

※2. 複数の選択肢から、該当するものを全て選択する形式。

(1) 転職等希望者数の推移と年齢別・男女別転職等希望割合



(2) 男女別・雇用形態別転職者数

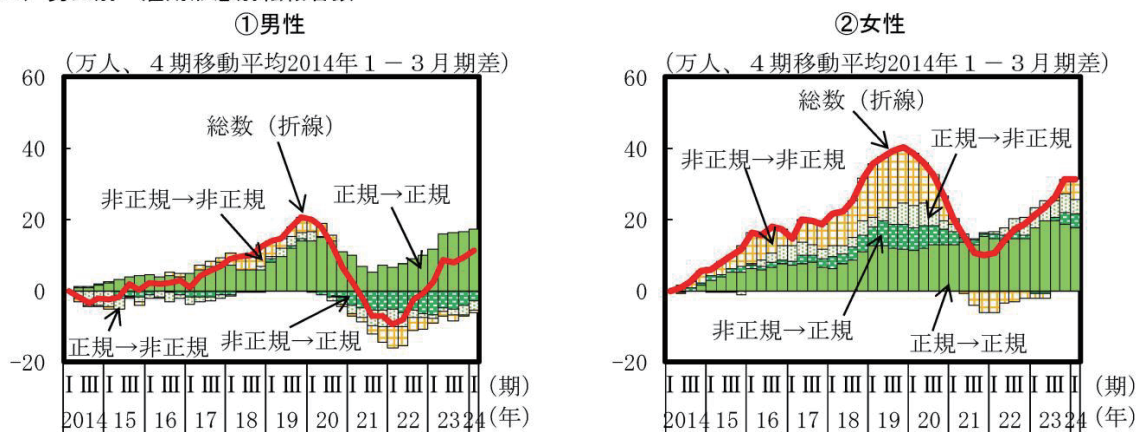


図2 転職の動向

※1. 総務省「労働力調査（詳細集計）」により作成。

※2. (1) ①の「その他」は、役員、自営業主及び家族従業員。②は2024年1-3月期の値。

設問

問1 図1から読み取れることについて、150字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図1と図2を踏まえ、企業や組織が直面している人材確保上の課題と、それに対する解決策について、250字以内で書きなさい。