

令和5年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

特別選抜

小論文

(注意事項)

1. この問題は特別選抜（学校推薦型選抜、社会人選抜、私費外国人留学生選抜）の志願者を対象とする。
2. 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。
3. 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。
4. 別に解答用紙が2枚および下書き用紙が2枚ある。
5. 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。
6. 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。
7. 解答時間は90分である。
8. 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。

A recent tally by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications shows that internal migration into Tokyo topped outflow by 5,433, the lowest figure on record. In particular, people leaving the capital's central 23 wards outnumbered those moving in by more than some 15,000. This is surely a sign that the concentration of the population in Tokyo is beginning to reverse, and we hope the trend continues.

Before the coronavirus took hold of the country, the pace of depopulation in regional Japan and population increase in Tokyo was speeding up. In 2019, net internal migration into the capital was about 80,000. But in 2020, the first year of the pandemic, that figure dropped to around 30,000. The trend only quickened in 2021.

Correcting the one-way flow of people into Tokyo must be addressed for the sake of crisis management -- such as of natural disasters -- and maintaining regional societies. The national government has tried to spur "local revitalization," but can point to no obvious successes.

The coronavirus has fundamentally altered the state of play. Factors including deep job cuts in Tokyo's restaurant and service sector, the growth of telework, and the capital's persistently high housing costs appear to be driving the change.

However, it's unclear whether the shifting migration trend will continue. Last year, over 80,000 more people moved into the Tokyo region -- the capital plus the neighboring prefectures of Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama -- than moved out. If the pandemic is brought to heel, the flow of people into Tokyo could well resume.

To make sure this "goodbye Tokyo" trend is not merely temporary, there needs to be an environment created that encourages people to depart.

Using remote work to cut back on live appearances at the office would make it easier for employees to live outside the Tokyo region and only commute in by bullet train from time to time. Starting in April, internet giant Yahoo

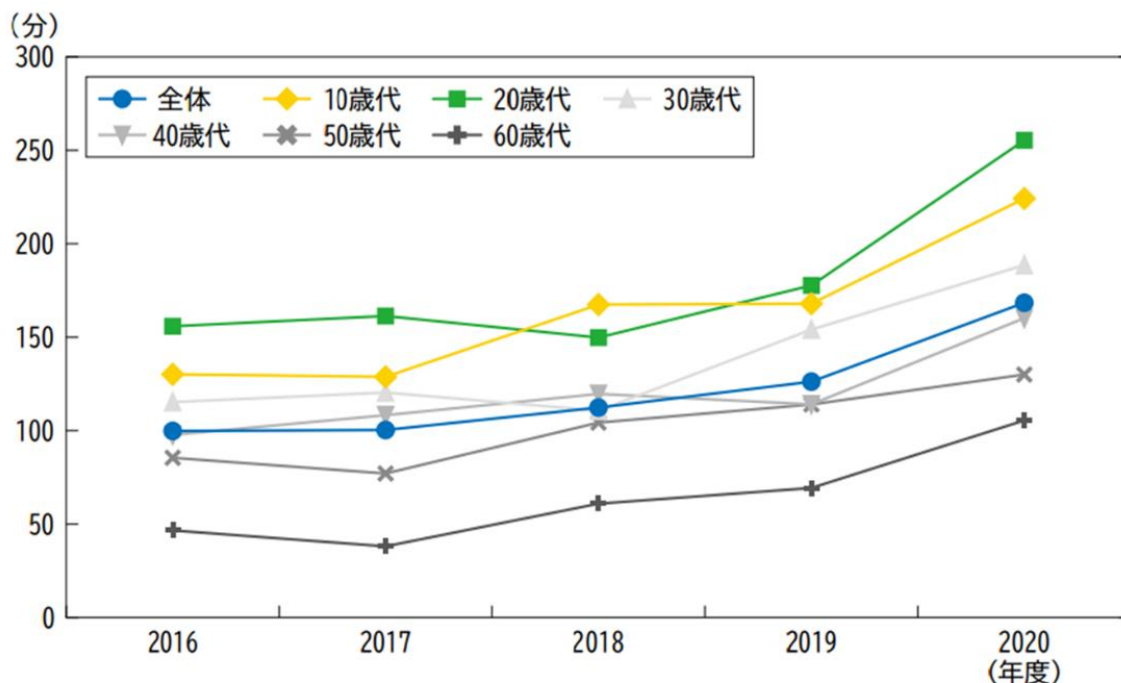
Japan Corp. will begin allowing its staff to live anywhere in the country. More companies should be introducing similar systems paving the way for their workers to move without getting transferred.

Local government initiatives to secure jobs in their jurisdictions, and dispel inbound residents' anxieties about starting life in a new place, are also indispensable. For example, Sanjo, Niigata Prefecture, is offering a menu of short-stay options including work experience programs tailored to the interests of people pondering a move. Sano, Tochigi Prefecture, is recruiting new residents with offers of training to carry on the city's famed "Sano ramen" noodles.

Nearly half of people in their 20s currently living in Tokyo's 23 wards who responded to a Cabinet Office online survey said that they were interested in moving. We should not nip these shifting desires in the bud, but rather cultivate them carefully until they bloom.

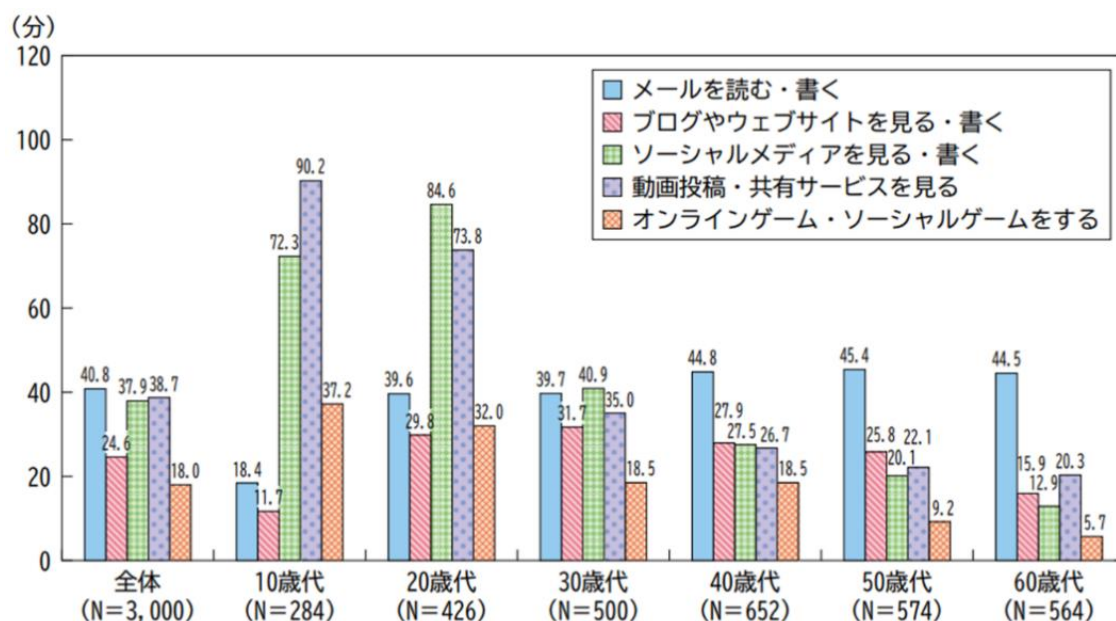
(出典 : EDITORIAL / More people are saying goodbye to Tokyo, and that's a good thing , The Mainichi , February 7, 2022, 原文のまま)

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和4年版『消費者白書』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。



(備考) 1. 総務省「情報通信メディアの利用時間と情報行動に関する調査」より作成。

図1 平日のインターネット利用の平均利用時間の推移 (年齢層別)



(備考) 総務省「令和2年度情報通信メディアの利用時間と情報行動に関する調査」により作成。

図2 平日のインターネット利用目的別の平均利用時間 (年齢層別)

設 問

問 1 図 1 の説明を 150 字以内で書きなさい。

問 2 図 1 と図 2 を踏まえて、若者（10 歳代・20 歳代）のインターネット利用について、あなたの考えを 200 字以内で書きなさい。