

令和6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。

UNESCO is expected to soon register "Furyu-odori" festival dancing as an Intangible Cultural Heritage, based on the recommendation of the evaluation committee. We would like to take this opportunity to reconfirm the significance of Japanese regional folk performing arts handed down from generation to generation.

In Furyu-odori, which includes the Bon-odori and Nenbutsu-odori dances, people wear elaborate clothing and dance along to singing, taiko drums and flutes. It embodies the spirit of "furyu," which means to be flamboyantly eye-catching. The dances are filled with people's prayers for daily peace of mind, such as for protection against disasters, a good harvest, rain, or are performed as a memorial to the dead.

The UNESCO registration will cover 41 nationally important intangible folk cultural practices in 24 of Japan's 47 prefectures. Gifu Prefecture's "Gujo-odori," one of Japan's three major Bon dances with a history of more than 400 years, is known for dancing through the night for four days. The "Nishimonai Bon-odori" of Akita Prefecture is the epitome of the Bon dance of offerings, in which people dance together with the spirits of the dead during the Bon festival period to honor the deceased.

We hope that the registration of Furyu-odori as an Intangible Cultural Heritage will encourage more young people to take an interest in this familiar art form, and give impetus to efforts to pass it on to future generations.

Folk performing arts with histories measured in centuries have all survived in their many forms despite the assault of natural disasters, epidemics, famines and wars on the people handing them down. They reflect local conditions and history, and have played an important part in maintaining communities.

In addition to the 41 examples mentioned above, there are countless other Japanese regional folk performing arts and traditional events that have been passed down through the ages. They are all irreplaceable heritage.

Many people lost their hometowns in the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake,

tsunami and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant accident, but folk performing arts provided a foundation for their communities' revival.

There are many challenges to preserving and transmitting these traditions. Residents in local communities have been keeping them going through intergenerational participation. But recent years have seen a serious performer shortage, as aging and the low birth rate continue to sap the population of regional Japan.

On top of this, large gatherings including the festivals where these dances are performed were canceled during the coronavirus pandemic, erasing opportunities to make them seen, heard and experienced. The passing on of skills is also in jeopardy.

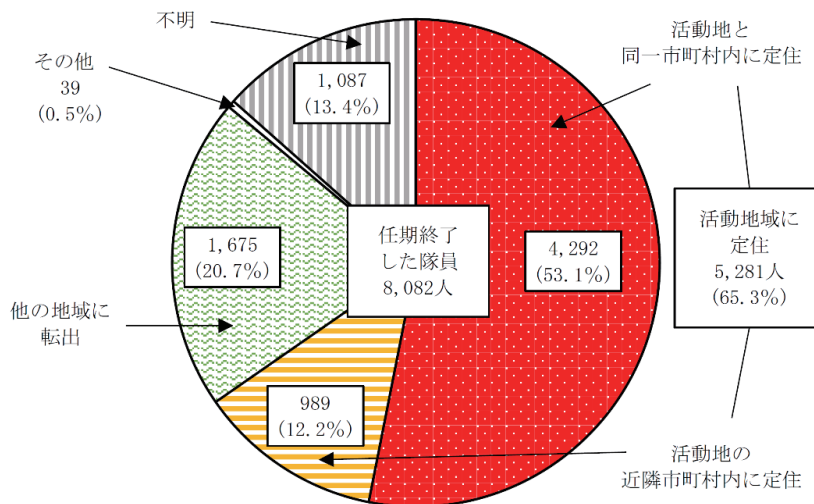
Some communities are working to promote folk performing arts by teaching them to children at schools and disseminating them online. The Agency for Cultural Affairs is also supporting these efforts by subsidizing equipment repairs.

Folk performing arts connect people to each other, and are local treasures. How can we preserve them? The public and private sectors should pool their wisdom to answer this vital cultural question.

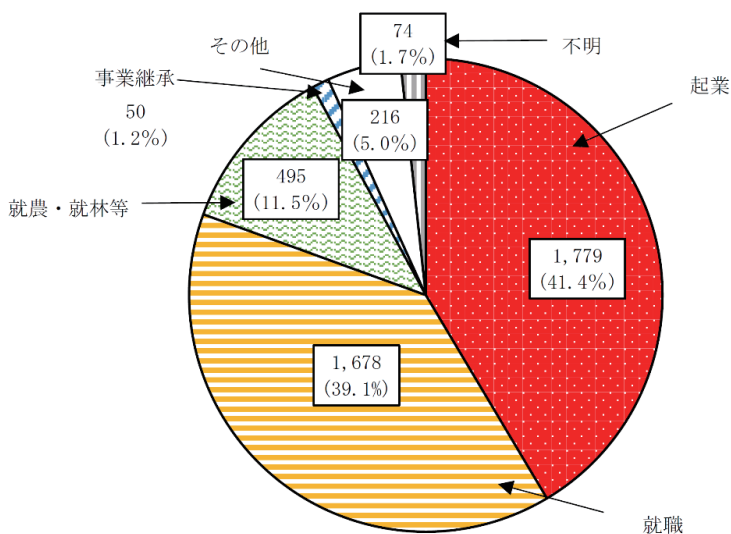
(出典 : Editorial: UNESCO listing must spark efforts to preserve Japan's festival dances, The Mainichi, November 7, 2022, 原文のまま)

問題2 次の二つの図は、『地域の経済2022—地方への新たな人の流れと地方のデジタル化の現状と課題—』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。

(1) 任期終了後の定住状況 (2009~2021 年度累計)



(2) 定住後の進路 (2009~2021 年度累計)



(備考) 1. 総務省「令和3年度 地域おこし協力隊の定住状況等に係る調査結果」(令和4年3月18日)により作成。

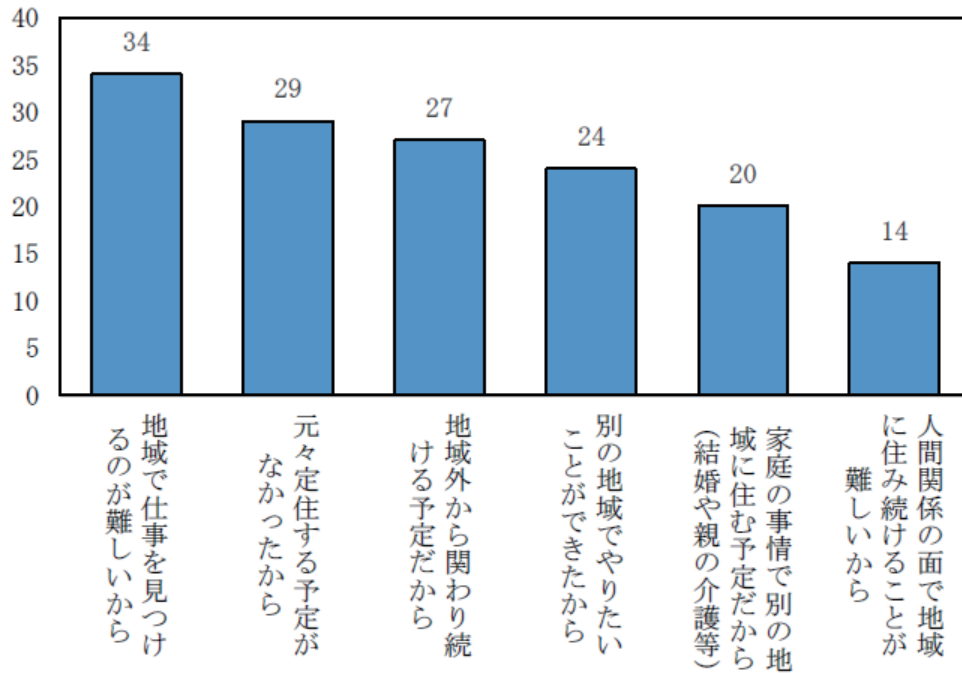
2. 四捨五入しているため、合計が100%にならないことがある。

(注) 地域おこし協力隊とは

「都市地域から過疎地域等の条件不利地域に住民票を異動し、地域ブランドや地場産品の開発・販売・PR等の地域おこし支援や、農林水産業への従事、住民支援などの「地域協力活動」を行いながら、その地域への定住・定着を図る取組です。隊員は各自治体の委嘱を受け、任期はおおむね1年から3年です」(総務省ウェブサイトより)

図1 地域おこし協力隊の定住状況

(回答比率(複数回答)、%)



(備考) 一般社団法人移住・交流推進機構「地域おこし協力隊の現状と課題～令和3年度 地域おこし協力隊アンケート集計結果の概要～」により作成(アンケート調査期間:2021年8~9月)。

図2 地域おこし協力隊が定住しなかった理由(複数回答)

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、地域おこし協力隊の定住における課題とその解決策について、理由を示しながら、あなたの見解を250字以内で書きなさい。