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受 験 番 号	
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## 医学部保健学科

### 小論文 I 問題

#### 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. この冊子のページ数は2ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出てください。
3. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもかまいません。
4. 解答は所定の答案用紙に記入してください。
5. 答案用紙は持ち帰らないでください。
6. 問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

次の英文を読んで、問1～5に日本語で答えなさい。

Stores in many neighborhoods have closed, but residents do not have the means of transportation to reach distant places to shop. The problem of "disadvantaged shoppers" who face obstacles in buying daily necessities such as food is quite serious.

There are as many as 9.1 million people around the country without cars whose homes are 500 meters or more from stores where they can buy fresh food. Ten percent of the populations of Hokkaido and Nagasaki Prefecture are disadvantaged shoppers. The number topped 500,000 in Tokyo and Osaka Prefecture, respectively.

People tend to think disadvantaged shoppers exist only in remote areas where depopulation and aging are steadily progressing and there is little public transportation. However, the study of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shows urban areas are no exception to the trend.

Due to the advance of mass market retailers into suburban areas, local shopping arcades are being deserted and small shops are closing. This trend is growing nationwide. This is a serious situation that shows so-called food deserts--areas where daily food necessities such as fish, meat and vegetables are inaccessible--have been growing.

Both the public and private sectors should cooperate to map out various measures to deal with the respective situations of local communities.

A variety of programs have already started in some areas, including mobile stores operated by local brick-and-mortar stores that visit residential areas, Net supermarkets that deliver commodities ordered online and shopping buses operated by residents.

We expect the distribution industry to produce imaginative and creative ideas. Helping disadvantaged shoppers can also become an opportunity for businesses to uncover demand they previously missed. We hope the industry will look into the matter from a long-term business perspective.

Nevertheless, some places such as underpopulated areas deep in the mountains will remain unprofitable no matter how hard the private sector alone tries. It will be indispensable for local governments to support private companies' efforts.

It may be necessary for local governments to promote the "compact city" initiative--bringing commercial and residential districts physically closer together--while securing public transportation for aged people that will make it easier for them to go shopping. Such community planning is important.

If the problem of disadvantaged shoppers is left untouched, the outflow of population will never stop and local communities will become further devitalized. We hope residents, volunteers, companies and local administrations will combine their wisdom to come up with ways they can work together.

( The Yomiuri Shimbun, June 25, 2012 より一部改変して引用)

注) depopulation	人口減少, 過疎化
retailer(s)	小売業者, 小売店
brick-and-mortar store(s)	昔ながらの商店
restoration	回復, 復活
distribution industry	流通業界
underpopulated	過疎の, 人口が少ない
indispensable	不可欠な
initiative	構想, 戦略
devitalized < devitalize = take the power or strength away from something	

- 問1 **disadvantaged shoppers** とはどのような問題をかかえた人たちか, 説明しなさい。
- 問2 下線部の英文はどのようなことを述べているのか, 説明しなさい。
- 問3 問題解決にむけて, いくつかの地域では既にさまざまな取り組みが始まっている。その具体的な例を3つあげなさい。
- 問4 地方自治体にはどのような構想を進めることが求められるか, 述べなさい。
- 問5 **disadvantaged shoppers** を放置するとどのようなことが起きるのか, 述べなさい。