

# 2023年度 大学院入学試験（秋季）問題用紙《英語》

博士前期課程
国際学専攻
一般入学試験
(A方式)

受験番号	氏名

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《解答別紙》《辞書使用可》

下記の英文は ロシアのウクライナ侵攻について Yuval Noah Harari が書いた批評である。この文を読み下記の設問に答えなさい。その際、解答用紙に問題の番号を明記すること。

著作権の関係で掲載できません。

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(出典) Yuval Noah Harari, "Why Vladimir Putin has already lost this war," in The Guardian Published February 28, 2022

(語注) Nato=NATO (北大西洋条約機構) Swift (国際銀行間通信協会)

問1 Harari が Putin has already lost his war と述べている根拠を記載しなさい。

問2 上記の英文を日本語で要約して、あなたは Harari の社説について、どう考えるかをその根拠も加えて 500 字程度にまとめなさい。

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一般入学試験
(A方式)

受験番号	氏名

( / - / )

## 《解答別紙》

下記の3問の中から1問を選び、それについて論述しなさい。その際、解答用紙に選択した問題の番号を明記すること。

- 1 日本社会（あるいは日本以外の社会）に存在する特定の人々に対する差別を、だれが、どのような理由で差別されているのかという視点から説明し、その打開策について論じなさい。
- 2 近年、「パナマ文書」や「パラダイス文書」の調査報道により、租税回避地の問題がクローズアップされている。租税回避地とは何か、また、租税回避地がもたらす問題について論じなさい。
- 3 近年、権威主義国家の存在感が増大する反面、自由民主主義体制の後退が指摘されている。このような動向の原因は何か。具体的な事例を挙げて論じなさい。

# 2023年度 大学院入学試験（秋季）問題用紙《論文》

博士前期課程
国際学専攻
外国人留学生
入学試験
(E方式)

受験番号	氏名

( / - / )

《解答別紙》

下記の3問の中から1問を選び、それについて論述しなさい。その際、解答用紙に選択した問題の番号を明記すること。

- 1 文学作品または研究書（分野は問わない）を一つ挙げ、それが生まれた時代背景と世界に与えた影響、また現代的意味について述べなさい。
- 2 市場経済に対する政府の介入が議論されるとき、「市場の失敗」と「政府の失敗」の概念が参照される。それぞれの概念について論じなさい。
- 3 民主主義とポピュリズムはどのような関係にあるか。具体的な事例を挙げて論じなさい。

# 2023年度 大学院入学試験（春季）問題用紙《英語》

博士前期課程
国際学専攻 (一般試験)

受 験 番 号	氏 名

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辞書使用可・電子辞書不可 《解答別紙》

以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。その際、解答用紙に問題の番号を明記し解答すること。

The Ukrainians' privileged status becomes even more paradoxical when one compares their treatment with that of Afghan nationals who used to work for Japanese organizations until the Taliban returned to power in August 2021. The Japanese government initially failed to evacuate the Afghans at risk of persecution or death owing to their collaboration with Japan. Eventually about 400 incumbent local staff members of the Japanese Embassy in Kabul and the Japan International Cooperation Agency were able to enter Japan with their immediate families on short-term visitor visas. But the government refused to extend the same treatment to the families of support staff at Japanese nongovernmental organizations. NGO staff, along with former embassy and JICA staff (that is, anyone whose contract had expired before August 2021), who wish to take refuge in Japan with their families must find their own way to the country. Furthermore, these unfortunates must meet extraordinarily tough requirements to secure a Japanese visa, including a guarantor residing permanently in Japan, proof of financial independence, and a job lined up for them in Japan, among other conditions.

The Ukrainian evacuees, even with no previous tie to Japan, encountered no such obstacles. The conditions for entry were greatly relaxed, and short-term visas were quickly issued. One early group of evacuees was even transported on an aircraft reserved for government officials, an unprecedented move, and the government continues to purchase about 20 commercial airplane seats per week from Warsaw to Tokyo reserved for Ukrainians wishing to come to Japan. Once the evacuees arrive, their status of residence is quickly upgraded, allowing them to work in Japan. National and local authorities, private businesses, and civic groups have all joined forces to facilitate the Ukrainians' adjustment, offering financial assistance and free Japanese language instruction while helping place them in jobs and waiving the rent for public housing.

"There are political and geopolitical factors behind this special treatment," says Hashimoto<sup>1</sup>. Prime Minister Kishida Fumio chose to use the pretext that Japan has to work in concert with the other Group of Seven countries in the case of admitting Ukrainians to Japan, while it refused to do so for Afghans. And there were domestic considerations as well. Some Japanese worry that Japan might be the next target, given some territorial disputes between Russia and Japan.

"There's been an outpouring of private support for the Ukrainians during the current crisis, too" Hashimoto notes. "It's been a field day for the Japanese media, and people quickly grasped the situation as a fight between Russian President Vladimir Putin as the bad guy and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy as his virtuous opponent. The press has been covering the Ukrainian evacuees on a daily basis. Displaced Afghans, by contrast, are obliged to keep a low profile to protect their own safety and that of their families left behind, so it's very hard for them to call attention to their plight."

The Japanese term *hinanmin*, translated "evacuee" or "displaced person," is not an official designation but a description that the government uses to distinguish people fleeing indiscriminate violence (in this case, by Russian armed forces) from refugees as defined by the UN 1951 Refugee Convention.

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The Refugee Convention defines refugees as persons who are unable to return to their country of origin “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” The definition above does not include those fleeing generalized, indiscriminate violence, be it in times of war or during peacetime. While the UN High Commissioner for Refugees insists that domestic conflicts are seldom entirely indiscriminate, Japan favors a textual interpretation of the Convention.

In fact, Japan recognizes less than 1% of asylum applicants as Convention refugees—a fraction of the recognition rates common in the West. This is partly due to the government’s narrow interpretation of the notion of persecution, along with the high burden of proof it places on applicants, among other factors.

“To what extent does a person have to demonstrate a fear of persecution to receive refugee status? The criteria are tougher in Japan than in other countries,” says Hashimoto. The Japanese government demands that each asylum seeker provide objective proof that he or she faces life-threatening persecution. “It’s almost impossible to assemble that kind of evidence when one is fleeing for one’s life,” Hashimoto points out.

Hashimoto deplores the lack of strategic and long-term vision surrounding immigration and refugee policy in Japan. “Determination of refugee status involves the use of criteria and judgments that are distinct from civil or criminal proceedings,” says Hashimoto. “We should be making individual judgments taking into account a long-term strategic view of the national interest—such as Japan’s international reputation for humanitarian conduct or investment and partnership in the eventual reconstruction of refugees’ countries of origin—not just on short-term textual and meticulous considerations.”

With a few exceptions, such as the acceptance of over 11,000 Indo-Chinese refugees from 1978 to 2005 and Ukrainian evacuees this time around, Japan simply does not see the possibility of pursuing larger foreign-policy goals through its refugee and immigration policy, says Hashimoto. “I imagine this partly reflects the persistence of deep-rooted myth about Japan as an ethnically homogeneous society.”

The Kishida cabinet plans to resubmit a controversial amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in the fall, and it is reopening discussions on creating a new category of “quasi-refugee” that it claims would provide “subsidiary protection” for people like the Ukrainians displaced by indiscriminate violence. Hashimoto remains skeptical.

“The term ‘subsidiary protection’ was included in the scrapped 2021 reform bill as well,” she says. “It was expressly geared to people who faced persecution that didn’t fall into any of the five categories listed in the Refugee Convention. Unless the Japanese government loosens its interpretation of the notion of persecution, such a change is unlikely to broaden the scope of people eligible for protection. Japan should take into account the example of the European Union’s Qualification Directive and clearly include under subsidiary protection people fleeing indiscriminate violence and those facing the risk of torture.”

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Hashimoto believes Japan can learn from Europe. “The EU countries are similar to Japan in that they are not historically nations of immigrants, they value social and cultural cohesion, and they are welfare states. At the same time, they are working to coordinate their refugee recognition criteria through multilateral legislation. I think their efforts are worth studying.”

(出典) Kimie Itakura, “Japan’s Refugee System on Trial: Treatment of Ukrainians Belies Refugee Protection Principles,” *Nippon.com*, August 26, 2022. (<https://www.nippon.com/en/in-depth/d00823/>)

(注) <sup>1</sup> Naoko Hashimoto (橋本 直子：一橋大学准教授、難民・移民政策専門)

問 1. 上記の文中の下線部分を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 従来の日本における移民・難民政策と比較して、今回のウクライナ人に対する「避難民」としての受入れは、どのような点で違っていたのか、またその違いはなぜ生じるのか、日本語 300 字程度で説明しなさい。

問 3. 日本の移民・難民政策に対する橋本氏の意見を踏まえた上で、あなたの考えを 300 字程度で述べなさい。

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### 《解答別紙》

下記の3問の中から1問を選び、それについて論述しなさい。その際、解答用紙に選択した問題の番号を明記すること。

問1 世界中の動画がネットで観られる現在、翻訳された一冊の文芸書はどのような意味を持つのか？具体的な例を挙げ、本として在る翻訳文学の意義と未来について論じなさい。

問2 近年、途上国・新興国の経済を論じる際、「中所得国の罌」が問題視されるようになっている。「中所得国の罌」とは何かを説明した上で、罌から脱却するための方策について論じなさい。

問3 民主主義における政党の役割は何か。具体的な事例を挙げて論じなさい。