

社会福祉学 専攻 _____ 領域（博士前期/修士・博士後期・前後期共通）

試験科目：第 外国語（ ） / 専門科目（ ）

試験時間：（ 120 ）分

以下の設問から3問を選択し、論述しなさい。なお、1つの設問について1枚の解答用紙を用い、解答用紙の右上に選んだ設問の番号を記載すること。

1. 介護保険制度を例に、福祉の市場化がもたらす功罪について、論じなさい。その問題について政府はどのような対策をすべきかを具体的に述べなさい。
2. 就業形態の多様化に関し、社会保障制度にはどのような問題が生じるのか、そしてどのような対策を行うべきかを具体的に論じなさい。
3. 地域福祉の推進の主体について1つ挙げ、その役割と課題と述べなさい。
4. 生活困窮者への居住支援を進めるにあたっての課題と求められる方策を述べなさい。
5. バイオ・サイコ・ソーシャルモデルについて説明しなさい。また、このモデルに含まれる要素の例をあげるとともに、このモデルの意義と限界について論じなさい。
6. グループワークの展開過程と、それぞれの段階におけるソーシャルワーカーの役割について論じなさい。
7. 下記の3つの概念について説明するとともに、これらの概念をふまえたソーシャルワーク実践の意義について、具体例をあげて説明しなさい。
「レジリエンス」「ヴァルネラビリティ」「ストレングス」
8. パールマンが「ケースワークは死んだ」と言った歴史的背景と、この言葉がケースワーク発展に与えた影響について述べなさい。

社会福祉学 専攻 _____ 領域（博士前期/修士・博士後期・前後期共通）

試験科目：第 外国語（ 英語 ） / 専門科目（ ）

試験時間：（ 90 ）分

英語の問題は、問1と問2がある。問1の解答には原稿用紙を用い、問2の解答は横書き罫線の解答用紙を用いなさい。

問1 以下は、リーダーシップがこれまでどのように理解されたかを整理した文である。これを400字以内の日本語に要約しなさい。

Leadership can be understood either as shaped by certain personality traits or as a process: Leaders potentially possess different personality traits, such as charisma, emotional intelligence, extraversion and other skills and abilities that help distinguish them from “non-leaders”. According to this view, leadership is seen from the perspective of the leader. To simplify somewhat, it is mostly about their “innate” talents and qualities. In contrast, leadership can also be understood as a process of interaction between the leader and led. Leadership, according to the latter perspective, can then be observed in the real behaviour of leaders in relation to those being led and is understood as a lifelong learning process.

Leadership can be attributed to or arise from leadership action: A person can become a leader by being given an appropriate position or assigned a specific function within an organisation. In this case, leadership is associated with a role. However, leadership can also be demonstrated when a person – regardless of their function – is perceived and claimed by others as an influential member of a group or organisation. （中略）

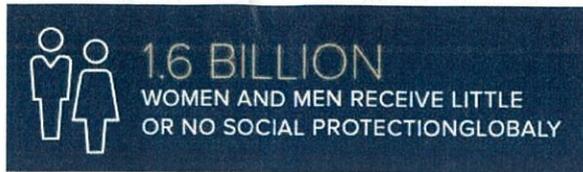
Leadership is always also connected with the processing of power relations: Successful leaders are more or less engaged in influencing the actions, beliefs and attitudes of others. Power is an essential aspect of the specific relationship between a leader and led and should not be viewed negatively per se. Power is distributed according to position (to legitimise, sanction or reward others) or through personal influence, e.g. through opinion leadership, expertise or knowledge and information sharing.

Leadership not only is a process of interaction but also creates cohesion and a bond within and between individuals and groups: Leadership opens up opportunities for several individuals to work together and develop a common organisational culture. It is however not uncommon to observe the opposite phenomenon, that leadership also presupposes a compulsive alignment with the goals of the leader or organisation. Thus, the leadership process also creates a compulsion to change and influence employee behaviour through recognition and sanctioning.

Leadership can also be seen as an activity: Leaders bring about change and transformation within organisations by setting objectives to which people in organisations align themselves, thereby motivating and inspiring them in their actions. In terms of managing an organisation, leaders provide order and consistency, e.g. through the various management tasks of planning and budgeting, organising and controlling and problem-solving.

出典：Arnold, M. (2022). Social Work Leadership and Management. Springer, Cham.

問2 以下の UNDP の文章を読み、Social Protection とはどのような方策か、また、国際的な Social Protection の状況や、パンデミックにおいて Social Protection が果たした役割についてどのように述べられているか、その概要を説明しなさい（字数制限なし）。



Social protection is an effective tool to promote economic and social inclusion and it is a key lever to reduce inequality and poverty, address vulnerabilities and enable investment in human development. It is now more critical than ever as the COVID-19 pandemic has brought into a harsh light the gaps in coverage throughout the world. Going into the crisis, half of the world (ILO, 2017) did not have adequate social protection and hence was not prepared to face the sudden and significant loss of income and large out-of-pocket health expenses.

While some countries were able to ramp up income support, the impact of the pandemic and related socio-economic slowdown are likely to set back hard-won development progress. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) latest Human Development Report (HDR) shows that for the time in 32 years, the Human Development Index has declined globally for two years in a row in the wake of the pandemic (UNDP 2022 b). Similarly, it is estimated that 100 million (UNDP, 2020; World Bank, 2020) have fallen into poverty because of the economic slowdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The combined effect of COVID-19 and the cost-of-living crisis could lead an additional 75 million to 95 million people to live in extreme poverty in 2022 (UNDP 2022c). Furthermore, by exacerbating exclusion, the triple crisis is threatening the achievement of the principle of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). By 2030, up to two-thirds of the world's extreme poor are expected to live in countries characterized by fragility, conflict, violence, and high levels of disaster risk (UNDP 2022a). Social protection can help mitigate this by playing a key role in sustaining basic income and increasing access to opportunities and resources, including basic goods and services such as quality health care (UNDP 2020 h).

The world of work has been badly hit by the pandemic and its socio-economic impacts, particularly micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and informal and non-standard workers.¹ Approximately 1.6 billion women and men make their living in the global informal economy and they receive little or no social protection (ILO, 2020). Many of them live day by day, on the brink of poverty, and usually cannot save for a rainy day. This vast exclusion is linked to a financing gap for social protection that is estimated, worldwide, at US\$27 billion per year in low-income countries and \$500 billion per year in middle-income countries (ILO, 2019). The pandemic has also exposed the extent of our society's dependence on women's unpaid and low-paid care work, including frontline health work and domestic work.

One lesson from the pandemic, though, is that it is possible to rapidly expand or launch social protection measures to cover those who are otherwise unprotected. Political will and creativity have been on display in the design of programmes and through leveraging digital technology to identify beneficiaries and deliver benefits. However, much remains to be done, including exploring solutions for the 'missing middle' (those not poor enough to receive social assistance benefits but whose source of employment offers little, if any, protection). The momentum generated by the pandemic should be harnessed to integrate those short-term measures into social protection systems.

For UNDP, social protection is understood as a set of nationally owned policies and instruments, organized around systems that provide income or in-kind support and facilitate access to goods and services to all households and individuals at least at minimally accepted levels, to (i) protect them from multiple deprivations and social and economic exclusion, as a matter of human rights and particularly during shocks or periods of insufficient income, incapacity or inability to work, and (ii) empower them by increasing productive capacities and enhancing capabilities.² At an operational level, social protection systems are articulated around programmes, platforms and institutions that provide coherence and consistency and are organized around contributory or non-contributory forms of income support and around social assistance, social insurance and labour market interventions.

1 Including seasonal workers, street vendors, contributing family workers (mostly women and mostly unpaid) gig and platform workers.

2 Adapted from UNDP, Leaving No One Behind: A Social Protection Primer for Practitioners, 2016