

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つの設問につき、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. 「社会的包摂（social inclusion）」という概念について説明し、社会福祉における具体的な支援の事例を一つ挙げながら、その概念が持つ意義と残された課題について論じなさい。
2. 日本の医療保険制度における問題点を複数挙げ、その内容と要因について説明しなさい。また、その問題点が生活や医療現場に及ぼす影響について論じなさい。
3. 地域福祉計画の実効性を高めるための条件と、PDCAサイクルにおける評価の課題について論じなさい。
4. 貧困に対する自己責任論の衰退と、構造的貧困への理解の広がりについて論じなさい。
5. ソーシャルワークの萌芽期において、ソーシャルワーカーが専門職として成立するプロセスを説明しなさい。
6. ソーシャルワーク実践に関する調査において、特に重要と考えられる倫理的配慮について述べなさい。
7. がん患者の就労支援において、ソーシャルワーカーが果たす役割について述べなさい。
8. 危機理論の主要な概念について説明した上で、災害ソーシャルワークにおける活用法を具体的な事例を挙げて論じなさい。

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

以下の設問に解答しなさい。なお、大問1題につき、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。

問1 以下の英文について、全文を和訳しなさい。

出典：McDermott, F., Brydon, K., Haynes, A., Moon, F. (2024). *The Strengths and Limitations of Social Work. In: Complexity Theory for Social Work Practice*. Springer. 21-22. ただし注表記を省略。

問2 以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

- (1) 「Refugees」とはどのような人々か。
- (2) 「Refugees」の定義や使用法は時代とともに変遷を遂げてきているが、それは具体的にはどのような変化か。

Refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons -- what's the difference? According to the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention, refugees are defined as persons who, 'owing to a well-founded fear of persecution, on the grounds of race, religion, nationality or membership of a social group', find themselves outside their country of origin, and are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. An asylum seeker is someone who has fled her home country and is seeking protection from persecution or conflict in another country as a recognized

refugee. States are under international legal obligation to consider claims for asylum and not to immediately return asylum seekers to the country from which they had fled.

In short, persons recognized as refugees are individuals who have fled persecution and conflict in their home country and no longer enjoy the legal protections afforded to citizens of a state. As a consequence, the 1951 Refugee Convention stipulates that refugees should be protected and should have access to national courts, the right to employment and education, and a host of other social, economic, and civil rights on a par with nationals of the host country. In addition, the Convention grants the right of non-refoulement: the right not to be involuntarily returned to a country where there exists a risk of persecution. Non-refoulement is now a principle of customary international law. Most importantly, most refugees are entitled to the protection of a UN agency: UNHCR.

In addition to refugees under the protection of UNHCR, there exist more than 5.5 million Palestinian refugees housed in over sixty camps spread throughout the Middle East and the Gaza Strip under the authority of a separate UN agency, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA). Palestinians in countries where UNRWA works are excluded from UNHCR's mandate and are not covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention because Arab states wanted the issue of Palestinian refugees to be addressed separately. Unlike UNHCR, however, UNRWA has no mandate to protect Palestinian refugees and its main function is to provide assistance to activities in education, healthcare, and public services for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the Gaza Strip, and the occupied territories in Israel.

Since UNRWA's founding, the United States has been the organization's largest funder. That changed in 2018 when the Trump administration stopped all funding for the Palestinians, who now face an even bleaker future. Unresolved conflicts and acute unmet needs, particularly in the West Bank, Gaza, and Syria, are creating a major humanitarian crisis. Today some Palestinians are fourth generation refugees and have been in exile since 1948 and still hope for a return to their homeland. Palestinians remain the world's oldest and largest protracted refugee situation.

Over the past seven decades usage of the term 'refugee' has expanded beyond the legal definition of the 1951 Refugee Convention to cover people in diverse situations who need assistance and protection. For example, in 1969 the Organization of African Unity adopted a regional instrument which includes as refugees people fleeing both individual persecution and 'external aggression, internal civil strife, or events seriously disturbing public order' in African countries. In addition, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration covering Central and South American refugees also expands on the 1951 Refugee Convention by including 'persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order'.

出典： Loescher, G. (2021). *Refugees: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press. 14-15.