

文教大学大学院 人間科学研究科

2026年度Ⅱ期

人間科学専攻
一般入学選考試験問題

【英 語】

受 験 番 号	氏 名	得 点

問 題

次の英文は、国際連合の報告書 “Report on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights” からの抜粋です。副題として “Far-right populism and the future of social protection” と記されています。この英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。

なお、段落冒頭の算用数字は、報告書本文に付されている段落番号です。

1. Democracy is under threat. In all world regions, recent years have seen the rise of far-right populist parties, which seek to capture democracy. Once in power, they attack the independence of the courts and the media; they restrict civic space; they dismiss political opponents as traitors to the country or as “anti-patriotic”; and they bypass parliaments, in order to consolidate power.

2. Far-right populists appeal to a growing share of voters, by combining anti-elite sentiment with an “us” against “them” mentality, positioning themselves as defending the in-group against the out-group, and by attacking feminism and women’s rights. This messaging is particularly attractive to voters who fear losing their status and feel threatened by cultural and economic change. It resonates especially deeply with men who face economic insecurity and live in regions that are left behind.

9. (a) The imposition of work search-related conditionalities increases the vulnerability of already marginalized¹ populations and heightens stigma for claimants². It also can lead to adverse mental health impacts and alienation from social assistance programmes to the point where eligible individuals choose not to take up those benefits. In the United Kingdom, the introduction since 2010 of programmes focused on caseload reduction and swift job entry has had limited impacts on employment, but has worsened depression and anxiety, particularly of parents of preschool children, due to the increased stress associated with the combination of childcare and pressure to start working. Welfare-to-work policies have also been found to push beneficiaries into poor-quality jobs, providing little income security and limited work-life balance. “Progress” is narrowly defined as an increase in the number of hours worked or earnings, rather than as an improvement in job satisfaction, security or development. Workers find themselves caught in a “bad jobs trap”, compelled to accept any job under threat of sanctions, with limited ability to refuse or to seek training.

12. Beyond the negative impacts outlined above, activation programmes may corrode the fabric of society. Individuals subject to welfare conditionality tend to reduce their political and civic participation. (b) Such programmes, moreover, frame poverty as a failure of the

individual, rather than as a responsibility of society, and social protection as a favour that the State may grant under whatever conditions it sees fit, rather than as a right that the person may claim against the State. This results in the perception among the public that those who rely on social support, especially in the form of social assistance (as opposed to social insurance to which they have contributed), are potentially profiting from a form of public charity.

20. In the consultations he led in the preparation of the present report, the Special Rapporteur³ was also struck by the deepening crisis experienced by social workers. Their role is to provide support and to empower, by connecting people to solutions. (c) Increasingly, however, they are expected to exercise a form of control over the people that turn to them for help, and to ensure that clients do not abuse the system by claiming forms of support to which they are not entitled or by circumventing the conditions attached. This puts their professional integrity⁴ at risk. Principle 9.4 of the Global Social Work Statement of Ethical Principles places “not abusing their positions of power” and building “relationships of trust with people that they engage with” at the heart of the practice of social work: that pledge is increasingly difficult to keep.

21. Social workers are also tasked with protecting children from “neglect”, which may make it more difficult for them to gain the trust of the parents they seek to support. (d) Poverty in itself should not be treated as a cause of possible “neglect” of the child, thereby justifying the adoption of coercive⁵ measures against parents (including, in the most serious cases, the removal of the child from the family). Yet, the Special Rapporteur was alerted to the fact that in practice, “neglect is often a thinly veiled proxy for poverty”: families experiencing housing instability, food insecurity and financial hardship are significantly more likely to have their children taken away.

27. However, (e) even more than individual conditions such as unemployment or having to live on low incomes, it is the fear of status loss that fuels radical right-wing populism. Far-right politicians manufacture resentment. They speak to the emotions: they emphasize love for the homeland, fear of the foreigner and anger against corrupt elites accused of endangering the nation’s well-being. They create “anxious citizens”, whose fears are in part the result of this manipulation of emotions.

(出典： *Report on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: note by the Secretary-General*, UN Document, A/80/138, 11 July 2025.)

補注：

*1 marginalized … 周縁化された, 社会の主流から取り残された

*2 claimants … 権利を主張する人

*3 Rapporteur … 報告者

*4 integrity … 整合性, 完全 (な状態)

*5 coercive … 強制的な, 威圧的な

問1 下線部(a)～(e)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 極右ポピュリズムの台頭と社会保障の将来について, 人間科学の視点から, あなたの考えを日本語で述べなさい。

【「英語」の問題は以上です】

解 答 用 紙

受験番号		氏 名	
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問 1

- (a)

- (b)

- (c)

- (d)

問 1 (続き)

(e)

問 2