

2025年度（第2次） 神戸市外国語大学大学院入学試験
国際関係学専攻 文化領域
出題意図

問題 I

After World War II, Japan experienced a remarkable economic and political transformation, emerging as a global economic powerhouse.

Analyze Japan's postwar rise by discussing the key factors that contributed to its rapid recovery and growth, including the role of U.S. support, economic policies and societal changes. Provide specific examples to support your analysis. Your response should be in English and is worth 60 points.

The intended purpose of this exam prompt is to evaluate students' understanding of the factors behind Japan's post-WWII recovery and growth. The prompt asks students to analyze how key elements, such as U.S. support, economic policies, and societal shifts, contributed to Japan's transformation into an economic powerhouse. By providing specific examples, students can demonstrate their ability to identify the critical drivers of Japan's postwar success and assess the interplay of international and domestic factors that enabled its rapid recovery. This encourages students to explore both historical context and the practical application of economic and political strategies.

問題 II

Discuss the role of soft power in Japan. In your response, define soft power, explain its significance in Japan's strategic approach, and provide specific examples of how Japan uses cultural diplomacy, economic influence, and international cooperation to strengthen its position in global affairs and enhance its security. Your response should be in English and is worth 60 points.

The intended purpose of this exam prompt is to assess students' understanding of Japan's use of soft power in its foreign policy. The prompt requires students to define soft power, outline its importance in Japan's strategy, and discuss specific methods, such as cultural diplomacy, economic influence, and international cooperation, through which Japan leverages its soft power. This allows students to demonstrate how Japan enhances its global standing and security, while exploring the complexities of non-coercive tools in international relations. The task also encourages students to analyze Japan's strategic use of soft power in strengthening both its international influence and internal stability.

問題Ⅲ

A high level of tourism can enhance a country's soft power, but recently overtourism in Japan has led to significant challenges, with increasing numbers of foreign visitors affecting local communities, infrastructure, and cultural heritage. Discuss the impact of overtourism on Japan. In your response, analyze the effects on popular destinations, local residents, and the environment. Your response should be in English and is worth 50 points.

The exam prompt aims to assess whether students can explore the complexities of Japan's soft power, particularly how tourism, as a tool of cultural diplomacy, also presents challenges. It directs students to examine the negative impacts of overtourism on local communities, infrastructure, and cultural heritage, encouraging critical engagement with the intersection of cultural influence and tourism's unintended consequences.

問題Ⅳ

Summarize the following passage in English. (Worth 30 points)

[Redacted passage text]

Students are required to provide an English summary of an excerpt from an academic article to demonstrate their comprehension of Japanese and their ability to convey complex ideas concisely in English. This evaluates their bilingual proficiency, which is valuable for academic research.

An example of a summary:

The "Feminization of Migration" refers to the rising proportion of women in international migration, driven by factors like the postwar increase in female labor force participation in advanced countries. This led to a shortage of caregivers, prompting women from developing countries to migrate for domestic work, childcare, elder care, and sex work. Japan's experience has been different, with foreign women mostly entering through international marriages with Japanese men. Recently, however, the routes for foreign women have diversified, with Japanese-Brazilian women migrating with families and Chinese women coming for study or work, later marrying and settling. Additionally, the influx of foreign women for reproductive labor has increased, with some regions in Japan accepting foreign maids.