

立命館大学大学院
2025年度実施 入学試験
博士課程前期課程

政策科学研究科
政策科学専攻

入試方式	実施月	小論文	
		ページ	備考
一般入学試験 (日本語基準:国内)	7月(2025年9月入学)	P.1~	
	7月	P.1~	
	9月	P.9~	
	2月	P.11~	
一般入学試験 (日本語基準:国外)	7月(2025年9月入学)		
	7月		
	9月		
	12月		
一般入学試験 (英語基準)	7月(2025年9月入学)		
	7月		
	9月		
	12月		
社会人入学試験	7月(2025年9月入学)	P.1~	
	2月	P.11~	
学内進学入学試験	7月(2025年9月入学)		
	7月		
	9月		
	2月		
飛び級入学試験	7月(2025年9月入学)		
	2月		

【表紙の見方】

×・・・入学試験の実施がなかった等の理由で入学試験問題の作成がなかったもの、または、問題を公開しないもの
斜線・・・学科試験(筆記試験)を実施しないもの

立命館大学大学院
2025年度実施 入学試験

博士課程後期課程

政策科学研究科
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入試方式	実施月	試験科目	実施・公開	備考
一般入学試験 (日本語基準:国内)	7月(2025年9月入学)	英語	P.3~	
		日本語	×	
	2月	英語	P.13~	一部窓口公開のみ (WEB非公開)
		日本語	×	
一般入学試験 (日本語基準:国外)	7月(2025年9月入学)			
	12月			
一般入学試験 (英語基準)	7月(2025年9月入学)			
	12月			
社会人入学試験	7月(2025年9月入学)	英語	×	
		日本語	×	
	2月	英語	P.13~	一部窓口公開のみ (WEB非公開)
		日本語	×	

【表紙の見方】

×・・・入学試験の実施がなかった等の理由で入学試験問題の作成がなかったもの、または、問題を公開しないもの
斜線・・・学科試験(筆記試験)を実施しないもの

2025 年度・2026 年度大学院入学試験＜2025 年 7 月 5 日実施＞

政策科学研究科前期課程 入学試験問題

筆記(小論文)試験

＜一般入試＞

試験時間 10 時 30 分 ～ 11 時 10 分
(途中退室はできません)

- ・ 持ち込み許可物件はありません。
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

AIの「発明」特許認めるか

人工知能（AI）の「発明」に特許が認められるかどうか争われた訴訟の控訴審が11日、知財高裁で即日結審した。一審判決は「発明者は人間に限る」とAIによる特許を認めなかった。AIと特許権を巡る争いは世界中で起きている。技術の進化に合わせ、新たな制度設計が必要との指摘もある。

判決は2025年1月30日に言い渡される予定。訴訟は米国に住む原告が起した。AIの発明による新たな技術を搭載した装置の特許を20年2月に日本で出願。発明者の氏名欄に「データベース、本発明を自律的に発明した人工知能」と記した。特許庁から発明者は人に限られるとして修正を求められたが「法的根拠がない」と修正せずに出願して却下されたため、取り消しを求めて提訴した。

訴訟では特許法上の「発明」をした主体が人に限定されるかどうか最大の争点となった。特許法は発明について

権利帰属巡り知財高裁で結審

発明者「人に限定」争点

「自然法則を利用した技術的思想の創作のうち高度のもの」と定義する。人に限るとは明文化していないが、知的財産基本法は権利保護の対象とする知財について「発明、考案、著作物その他の人間の創造的活動により生み出されるもの」などと規定している。

原告側は特許法上の発明主体に「AIが含まれ

ることとは明らかだ」と主張。知財基本法の条文に照らしても「人間が何らかの形で関与していればよい」という趣旨」と説明する。

これに対し、特許庁側は「人の創作活動の介入なしに生成された成果物は発明に含まれない」と反論。特許を受ける権利が発生して帰属する対象は「人以外あり得ない」と強調した。

5月の一審・東京地裁判決は知財基本法と特許法のいずれもが発明主体は「人を想定している」と判断した。特許庁の判断は適法と結論付け、原告側の請求を棄却した。

一方で、判決は新たな制度の必要性に重ねて言及した。AIの「自律的

どうかは「AIがもたらしたAIがもつ技術自体が社会経済構造などの変化を踏まえ、国民的議論による民主主義的なプロセスに委ねる」とした。「産業政策上の重要性」から可及的速やかに結論を得るべきだとも述べた。

北海道大の中山一郎教授（知的財産法）は「特許権の帰属対象は人でしかない」という認識は世界で共通している」と話す。人がAIを「道具」として用いて創作した発明は既に特許法上の保護対象となっているという。自律的と称するAI発明にも人の働きかけがあったはずで、仮に創作的な関与がなくても、人が開発

したAIがもつ技術自体は特許申請が可能」と指摘する。そのうえで「発明者に当たる人がいない場合に、現行法の下で検討するのにも一案だ」と話した。

以下の新聞記事を読み、次の問いに答えよ。

「記事の論旨を整理した上で、あなたの見解を論じなさい。」

2025 年度大学院入学試験＜2025 年 7 月 5 日実施＞

政策科学研究科後期課程 入学試験問題

筆記(外国語)試験

＜一般入試＞

試験時間 10 時 00 分 ～ 11 時 30 分
(途中退室はできません)

- ・ 辞書持ち込み可。ただし電子辞書は不可。
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

[A] 次の英文は書籍の一部を抜粋したものである。この文章を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Hayami (1995) provided a thought-provoking research perspectives on poverty issues in developing economies. (a) An important issue in the socio-economic structure inherent in developing countries, which he points out, is the mechanism of the virtuous circle among the three factors of “market, government, and community.” That is, (1) the basic characteristics of the market structure have a state capitalist character and a crony capitalism* character of major family control. As a result, functions based on economic rationality as a market do not work soundly, mainly due to the cozy relationship among high-ranking government officials with licensing authority, big businesses, and dominant families. (2) Since the government and bureaucratic organizations cannot fully fulfill their original public functions due to their corruptive nature, redistribution of wealth through the tax system and development of social capital such as education, medical care, and other living infrastructure do not progress. Therefore, the police and military organizations as security organizations will be strengthened in order to respond to growing social unrest. However, due to the corruption of central and local government organizations including police and courts, fairness and security cannot be effectively guaranteed, which lead to a lack of social trust in government-related public institutions. As a result, (3) since troubles between the government and companies, between governments and citizens, between companies and workers, between landowners and peasants, between wealthy people and economically vulnerable people, etc. are not effectively solved, huge social costs are generated. Finally, each stakeholder is divided and the community function is reduced. In this way, the pre-modern remains, and the modernization of the socioeconomic structure hardly proceed. (b) This is the main reason of his argument that the disarticulation between the informal sector and the formal sector, as well as between agriculture and industry, continues to exist.

When corruption is absent in central and local government authorities, including police and courts, then even when problems arise between corporations, citizens, and companies and their employees, they can be resolved, thanks to the establishment of social confidence in the relevant authorities and persons concerned. As a result, social costs can be kept low. As governments and bureaucracies function appropriately, income and asset differentials are corrected due to the redistribution of wealth and land, and public goods and services are created and supplied through the redevelopment of basic fundamentals, including the education necessary for economic development.

As a result, economic Darwinism and market fundamentalism can be restrained, which would otherwise cause the generation and immobilization of economically weak people, due to excessive pursuit of economic rationality. As middle class emerges, crony capitalism gradually loses momentum, while market mechanisms function. As a result, the production and consumption of local products are enhanced and an optimal social balance can be attained. (c) A virtuous circle between government, community, and market enables developing countries to continue their sustainable economic development.

*crony capitalism : 縁故資本主義

出典 : Hayashi, T., Hoshino, H., Iguchi, C. & Arai, M. (2023). Chapter 2 Social Business Strategies to Alleviate Poverty in Emerging Countries Aiming at New Development Strategic Management Theories: Focusing on the Business Model of Grameen-Euglena in Bangladesh. In: Hayashi, T., Hoshino & H., Hori, Y. (Eds), *Base of the Pyramid and Business Process Outsourcing Strategies* (pp. 23-25). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-8171-5_2

問 1 . 下線部 (a) を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 . 下線部 (b) の指示するものを、スペースを含める 100 文字以内の日本語に要約しなさい。

問 3 . 下線部 (c) について以下の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) 近い意味の文章を原文中から抜き書きしなさい。
- (2) 反対に近い意味の文章を原文中から抜き書きしなさい。

[B] 次の英文は書籍の一部を抜粋したものである。この文章を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Ethics and values

In our everyday speech, and in this book, the words (a) “values” and “ethics” are often used interchangeably but it is sometimes helpful to make a distinction. Values refer to “standards or criteria to guide not only action but also judgment, choice, attitude, evaluation, argument, exhortation, rationalization, and, one might add, attribution of causality” (Rokeach 2000: 2). Ethics refers to the principles we adopt in order to apply our values within the complicated settings of actual behaviour. We need ethical principles because most behavioural choices (“Should I do A or B?”) involve multiple and conflicting values, and we need to choose which values to honour and which values to ignore. Moreover, we need to make these value decisions quickly and efficiently so we can get on with our lives.

(b) If you stop to think about your value choices, you will discover that your daily actions comprise a steady stream of small choices about doing one thing or another thing, and that your decision-making process in dealing with these small choices involves the application of principles that guide your behaviour along certain lines or patterns. If you are someone who places a high value on timeliness, you may still feel the pang of parental emotion as you drop off your toddler at the day care centre on your way to the office, but you will not tarry long in saying your goodbyes. You will want to get to the office on time, and the value of doing so over-rides the impulse to spend a few more moments with your daughter.

Your office mates might describe you as being “religious” about getting to work on time, but they could just as well use the term “principled” because you are acting in accordance with consciously identified principles about the virtue of timeliness. Your values tell you that being on time is important; your ethical principle of timeliness prioritizes that value in your actual behaviour. But does your timeliness ethic mean that you love the office more than you love your daughter? Clearly you have many opportunities for expressing parental love, and you do not need to choose between your office and your daughter. But we can certainly imagine a situation where the zeal to be on-time for work might conflict with the daughter’s well-being: If she is sick, or if the neighbor unexpectedly comes over with a pet hamster, or some other unexpected event, you might decide that it’s OK to be late for work. We need to maintain a sense of perspective even as we strive to maintain our principles. The therapeutic activity of (c) “ethical reflection” helps us sort out our values, establish the principles (ethics) we will

try to live by, and assess how we are doing and whether we need to make changes in how we conduct our lives.

The field of ethics encompasses a range of theories and practices about working with values for the purpose of making decisions that will lead to whatever we consider to be good outcomes. There is an intrinsic feedback in the process of using ethics to make decisions that align with your values. We are often juggling multiple values-based priorities. The balance between work-life and family-life is perhaps the most commonly invoked, but there are many other categories and sub-categories of value principles that we navigate in our daily lives. In the grocery check-out line, should I yield my place to the person behind me who is buying only a single carton of milk? My decision will depend on how many groceries I have in my own cart, how pressed I feel for time, and how I feel about myself. If I'm feeling that I've been too self-centred of late – failing to clean up my breakfast dishes this morning and leaving it to my partner because I was feeling stressed about getting to work on time – I might be more likely to yield my place in the grocery line as a compensatory behaviour.

The realm of values, as with emotions, is partly self-evident, but much is hidden within our psyches. It is not a simple matter even to identify what our values are, much less how we feel we should be responding to our values, which gets into the ethics part of “values and ethics.” Ethics is the manifestation of our values. Our values are challenging to identify in the first place and, once identified, still need to be sorted out to deal with overlapping and conflicting values that we all have. The process of ethical reflection is where our values, which are just theoretical concepts (“I want to spend more time with my children”), start to emerge as guidance for real action. Instead of the abstract notion that you need to be a more engaged parent, you start planning a weekend outing with your kids. You're taking action, guided by ethics, revealed through reflection, but it's not just random thinking-about-things reflection; it's focused reflection on the values you hold. The reflection process itself can be broken down into the aspects of (a) reflecting on whether the values you hold are the values you truly feel are good and right for you to be holding onto, and (b) reflecting on how and to what extent you are actually manifesting those values. *[Excerpt shortened for examination use.]*

出典：Groenfeldt, David. (2019) *Water Ethics: A Values Approach to Solving the Water Crisis* (Second Edition), Routledge, pp. 6-7.

- 問 1. 下線部(a)の value と ethics の具体的な違いについて、本文の第 2 段落の例を用いて説明しなさい。
- 問 2. 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問 3. 下線部(c)より ethical reflection について説明されているが、ethical reflection のプロセスとは何か、本文に基づいて説明しなさい。

2026 年度大学院入学試験＜2025 年 9 月 6 日実施＞

政策科学研究科前期課程 入学試験問題

筆記(小論文)試験

＜一般入試＞

試験時間 10 時 30 分 ～ 11 時 10 分
(途中退室はできません)

- ・ 持ち込み許可物件はありません。
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

2026 年度大学院入学試験＜2026 年 2 月 7 日実施＞

政策科学研究科前期課程 入学試験問題

筆記(小論文)試験

＜一般入試＞

試験時間 10 時 30 分 ～ 11 時 10 分
(途中退室はできません)

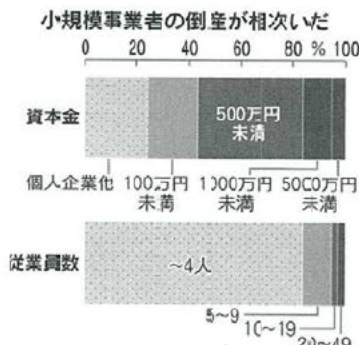
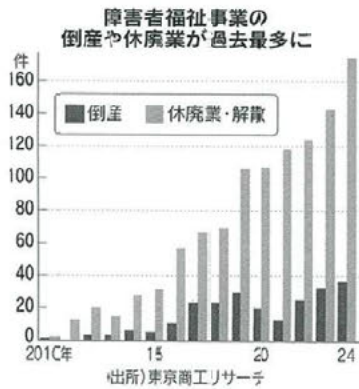
- ・ 持ち込み許可物件はありません。
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

次の新聞記事を読み、問①②に答えよ。

- ① 記事を要約せよ
- ② 記事について、あなたの見解を論じなさい。

障害者の仕事や生活の場となる福祉事業所の閉鎖が相次いでいる。東京商工リサーチによると、2024年の倒産は31件、休業業や解散は175件でともに過去最多となった。低採算の場合は国からの報酬を下げ、経営改善を促そうとした改定で、運営自体が行き詰まるケースが増えた。すでに再就職できないケースも多い。専門家からは制度の再検討を求める声も出ている。

閉鎖の総数は前年の176件から20%あまり増えた。倒産（負債総額1000万円以上）の6割は利用者や親類の減少による収益の低迷が原因だった。従業員規模4人以下が全体の8割、資本金



500万円未満が8割を占め、25年に入ってから倒産は増加傾向で、1~3月だけで14件と達した。小規模事業者が多い状況が続く。近畿など地方でも相次ぐ。

福祉事業所は一般企業と通常の就労が難しい人が雇われる。足元で特に逆風が強いのが、障害者が雇用契約を結んで働く「就労継続支援A型事業所」だ。

雇用なので最低賃金以上を払う必要がある。もうからないからといってコストを削る余地がほとんど少ない。さらに物

24年4月の報酬改定が、備高で原材料費などもかさび苦境が全体に広がっていた。

24年4月の報酬改定が、備高で原材料費などもかさび苦境が全体に広がっていた。

からの給付金目当てで参入する悪質な事業者を排除する狙いだった。結果として、経営体力のない小規模施設の存続が難しくなった。

千葉県施設は元は飲食店だった。A型事業所として始めた弁当の製造・販売が振るわず、24年5月に破産した。

厚生労働省の集計では、障害者の解雇は24年5月1月に4884人に上った。A型が4279人と大半を占める。このうち8月末までに再就職が決まったのは936人と、2割に満たない。第一生命経済研究所の後藤博シニア研究員は「国がよかれと思つてやめたことが裏目に出ている。軌道修正が必要だ」と話している。

慶応義塾大学の中島隆信教授は「企業経営のA型事業所が生き残れない」と危惧する。親会社側が一定以上の金額で業務を廃注すれば、事業所の収支は表面的には釣り合う。こうした関係は、実際の仕事に見合った賃金を出して障害者の自立を後押しする本来の趣旨に必ずしもそぐわない。今後、地域格差が広がる恐れもある。都市部はまだ企業や事業所の数が多く、他の支援機関との連携もしやすい。もともと閉鎖の波がとまらなければ、受に連は一段と少なくなりかねない。

2026 年度大学院入学試験＜2026 年 2 月 7 日実施＞

政策科学研究科後期課程 入学試験問題

筆記(外国語)試験

＜一般入試＞

試験時間 10 時 00 分 ～ 11 時 30 分
(途中退室はできません)

- ・ 辞書持ち込み可。ただし電子辞書は不可。
- ・ 問題は試験終了後に回収します。

[A] 次の文章を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

著作権上の許諾が得られていないため非公開

出典：Kennedy, R. R. (2010). Chapter 2 Innovation for the BoP: The Patient Capital Approach. In T. London and S. L. Hart (eds.), *Next Generation Business Strategies for the Base of the Pyramid: New Approaches for Building Mutual Value*. FT Press.

問 1. 下線部(a)を本文にもとづいて説明しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(b)を本文にもとづいて説明しなさい。

問 3. インドとアメリカにおける眼科病院の違いを、本文にもとづいて具体的に説明しなさい。

[B] 次の英文は書籍の一部を抜粋 (Policy Problems の種類について論じた内容) したものである。以下の文章を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

① [...] there is a discussion about the quality of the knowledge that is brought in. Parties agree about the benchmarks that need to be set and the desirable degree of government interference, even though the knowledge necessary to determine what measures to use is insufficient (Hoppe, 1989: 11). Additional research can fill this knowledge gap. It is also possible to choose several different measures, all based on divergent insights and theories, but all expected to improve the situation. Practice shall teach which measures work best. Based on this knowledge, the policy program is further developed. In that case, one can speak of “evidence-based policy”: policy that is shaped based on knowledge of the question of which approaches have proven to work, and which have not (Pawson, 2006). [...] Successful youth criminality policies are most commonly considered policies focusing on prevention; on that most people agree. However, the question is which measures are most effective. Is it better to punish existing offenses more quickly, clearly and strictly, so that the offender immediately gets confronted with the hard consequences of their deeds? Because a tough approach has a deterrent effect and prevents future criminal behavior. Or should we find those factors in the direct environment that cause youth to get involved in wrong activities, and improve those, for example by offering some sort of family support? The problem in this case is that there are many different treatments that are being developed, but a systematic insight into what does and does not work is not always available. In this case, we see that a rational approach to policy can offer a helping hand. Because of that, (a) there is an increasing need voiced from within the preventive youth criminality policy making process for a systematic evaluation of the many intervention strategies that are being tested. Nevertheless, advocates and opponents of certain “theories” can clash, leading to a battle between paradigms. The battle between believers and non-believers will then play an important role in the development of policies and the political approach will prevail in the implementation of policy.

② [...] [First,] there is a lack of unambiguous moral benchmarks. Second, our knowledge of possible causes, possible interventions and possible effects underlying these problems leads to fundamental gaps. [...] The legitimacy of a government is partly due to such problems, because it is the “*intelligence of democracy*” – quoting Lindblom (1965) – to tackle such problems in a peaceful, but timely and satisfying manner.

When solving such problems, parties often propose diverse measures and all parties are convinced of the validity of their own proposals and deliver proof to confirm this. However, parties often question the effects of certain measures proposed by others and they are in disagreement on which measure is most suitable to handle the issue. Arguments brought in to the conflict are often based on different perceptions of (and stories about) the nature of the problem and possible solutions. Perceptions [...]

may result from certain historically formed positions, practices and interests. As such, the policy process is mostly a battle in these cases, and the political approach can provide more handles to understand this process.

③ Parties share common knowledge about a problem and accept this knowledge as valid and trustworthy. But they differ in their opinion on what values need to be taken into account when a government decides to (not) intervene. A common example is the ongoing discussion about euthanasia in cases of unbearable suffering, in cases where people are not physically ill, but are mentally at the end of their tether (for example from Alzheimer's). A different example: scientifically, we know what consequences an advanced stage of cancer has in terms of pain and failure of vital bodily functions. We also know how we can end this unbearable suffering in a reliable and safe way. But, do we want this? Is it acceptable and if so, under what circumstances? How can we make sure that there is no abuse, but that everybody is careful – the patient, their family and the responsible physicians? The lack of consensus on benchmarks can lead to “politically sensitive” issues. Because (b) the matter concerns the values we want to pursue in society, the implementation of policy is more likely to happen through a political approach.

④ [...] [They] are problems of which we know how they are built up (van de Graaf and Hoppe, 1989:11). To a certain extent, a policy theory is available based on insight into the cause-effect and goal-medium relationships. One example of this is water pollution. We are aware of the minimum chemical and biological conditions necessary for a river to be sufficiently viable for fish. Measurements and calculative models make this clear; they decide what level of water purification is desired. Policy makers then know what demands they need to record in the provision of permits for making it possible to discharge on the water surface, and how important it is to actually maintain these permits. The rational approach of policy is very suitable to tackle [...] [these] problems.

出典：Bekkers, V., Fenger M., and Scholten, P. (2017) *Public Policy in Action: Perspectives on the Policy Process* Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 83-85.

問 1. 上記の 4 つの区分 (①~④) が、下記の表に示す Policy Problems の説明 (A~D) のいずれに該当するかを考え、A~D に対応する区分番号 (①~④) を、解答用紙に「A=①」のように分かる形で記入せよ。

Table: Types of policy problems

Consensus on benchmarks \ Certainty of knowledge	High	Low
	High	A. Tamed problems
Low	C. (Un)tamable ethical problems	D. Untamed political problems

(Source: Adapted from Bekkers et al. (2017, p. 83), citing Hoppe (2011).)

問 2. 下線部(a)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(b)の具体例を本文に則して説明しなさい。