

2025年度

愛知淑徳大学 大学院
博士後期課程（4月入学）入学試験

専門分野筆記試験問題

<一般入試>

（文化創造研究科）
図書館情報学専修

2025年2月18日（火）実施

10：45～12：15

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題用紙を開いてはいけない。
- 2 解答用紙には、受験番号および氏名を正しく記入すること。
- 3 試験中に問題文の誤字、脱字等に気づいた場合は、手をあげて試験監督者に知らせること。
- 4 問題用紙は試験終了後、持ち帰ること。

下記の英文は、*World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (第3版, ALA, 1993) での項目 “Services for User with Disabilities” からの抜粋である。この文章を読んで、下記の質問に答えなさい。

This article deals with several aspects of efforts in the U.S. and other countries to increase access to information for persons with disabilities. In the mid to late 1980s public librarians, who are most frequently involved in these services to their communities, became more aware of the needs of these special users and initiated a number of activities to assist them. Libraries have made encouraging accommodations, ranging from staff members learning sign language to having buildings designed or remodeled to provide barrier-free access. Libraries have become deposit stations to house and circulate books in special format (for example, braille, spoken word recordings, and large print) and have installed a variety of reading machines. Library schools have instituted classes to acquaint future librarians with library service for disabled persons, and library associations are lending support and assistance to the development of standards in this field of library service. The work of the American Library Association (ALA) and the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) has been particularly noteworthy.

Outstanding advances have also been made in technology. For example, computers and miniaturization can now provide a direct reading of a page through synthesized speech, and technology is also helping improve the timeliness of the circulation of reading materials and related equipment. Technology is helping those with disabilities meet the demands and challenges of an industrialized society and is facilitating their participation in community life.

The terms *handicap*, *impairment*, and *disability* have no legal or medical definition. For the library, however, they do indicate persons in the community who usually or obviously need special assistance or special equipment and who must meet eligibility or certification requirements not usually sought from others.

National statistics can give some indication of the extent and prevalence of various disabling conditions. For example, the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics regularly surveys the population with regard to certain health conditions. Data from 1988 indicate that 8,365,000 persons had visual impairments, 21,869,000 had hearing impairments, and more than 26,878,000 suffered from orthopedic problems affecting their mobility or dexterity. In 1987 Canada reported almost 3,317,000 persons with some type of disability, 6 percent of whom were under the age of 14.

Few countries fail to provide some kind of library or reading service for their disabled citizens. Such service varies widely depending on whether it is centralized solely under the auspices of the central or federal government or is decentralized among public libraries and charitable organizations. A trend also exists toward more cooperation among libraries in sharing resources that are scarce and expensive to produce.

注 National Center for Health Statistics 国立衛生統計センター

【出典】Cylke, Frank Kurt; Hagle, Alfred D. “Services for Users with Disabilities” In *World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* 3rd ed. (American Library Association, 1993)より抜粋

Services for User with Disabilities by Frank Kurt Cylke, Alfred D. Hagle, *World encyclopedia of library and information services*,

American Library Association, 1993. Used with permission from the American Library Association.

- (1) 上記の文章について、概要をまとめなさい（逐語訳でなくて良い）。
- (2) 上記で提示されている内容は、1990年代までの状況である。その後、同分野の図書館サービスはどのように発展してきたか、日本国内の状況を中心に説明しなさい。またこのことをふまえて、当該サービスをさらに展開していくために課題と考えられることについて、意見を述べなさい。なお、ここでの図書館は、公立の市立中央館レベルを想定している。