

1. 次の文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

Food grain production in Pakistan and India has continued to increase since the 1970s while it has stagnated in Bangladesh, largely because of increased losses to climate extremes and land degradation. In India, the estimated total requirement for food grains would be more than 250 Mt by 2010; the gross arable area is expected to increase from 191 to 215 Mha by 2010, which would require an increase of cropping intensity to approximately 150%. Because land is a fixed resource for agriculture, the need for more food in India could be met only through higher yield per units of land, water, energy, and time – such as through precision farming. To ensure food security in the developing countries of south and southeast Asia, it is necessary to expand agricultural production, develop the food distribution system, and promote nutrition education, as well as expand the economy and adjust the distribution of incomes.

(Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. IPCC 2001 より抜粋)

(注) Mt ; 10^6 ton, Mha ; 10^6 ha, arable ; 耕作可能な

問1. 1970年代以降、インドとパキスタンの穀物生産が増加を続けているに対し、バングラデシュの生産が停滞した理由を日本語で述べなさい。(4点)

問2. インドは2010年までに250Mt以上の穀物生産が要求され、その生産の達成には4つの要素の効率向上が必要とされています。その4つの要素を日本語で書きなさい。(各1点計4点)

問3. 下線部の food security にふさわしい日本語を書きなさい。(2点)

問4. 南アジア、東南アジアの発展途上国の food security を確実にするために必要なことは何ですか? 日本語で5つの箇条書きにしなさい。(各2点計10点)