

令和 7 年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

一般選抜 後期日程

小論文

(注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 問題は全部で 4 ページある。落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
3. 別に解答用紙が 2 枚および下書き用紙が 2 枚ある。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
5. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答時間は 90 分である。
7. 問題冊子および下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

問題 1 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

Japan's large amount of food loss and waste, or food that is still edible but is thrown away, is a major issue for the country, which has a low rate of food self-sufficiency. The economic loss is also significant. Efforts to reduce discarded amounts need to be further accelerated.

In fiscal 2022, food loss and waste in Japan totaled 4.72 million tons, and the government met its goal of halving such amounts from fiscal 2000 figures eight years ahead of schedule. Of the total, 2.36 million tons came from the food manufacturing, food services and other businesses, and the other 2.36 million tons came from leftovers from households and other sources.

In recent years, the food manufacturing industry has expanded efforts to extend the best-by dates [1] of processed foods such as by reviewing manufacturing processes. There has also been a move to change the practice in the food industry that products cannot be delivered to retailers after a third of the period from production to the best-by date passes.

These measures have resulted in a large 57% reduction in business-related food loss and waste.

This may be due in part to supermarkets, convenience stores and other businesses placing food products near their sell-by dates at the front of shelves to encourage consumers to buy them sooner, a spreading practice that has proven effective.

Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic has been brought under control, the number of foreign visitors to Japan is recovering rapidly and restaurants and other food establishments are crowded. As a result, there is concern that food waste will increase again. It is hoped that measures will be devised to reduce leftovers, such as by adding dishes with smaller portions to menus.

It is also important to try to discount products at retailers when they are close to their best-by dates, and to make use of nonstandard vegetables and other unsellable food items for school lunches.

The challenge ahead will be how to reduce household-related food waste, which has

fallen by only 45%.

It is said that not a few consumers buy too many groceries such as tofu and natto at once, are unable to finish them by their best-by dates and end up throwing them away. There is also a noticeable amount of discarded leftovers from cooking too much food. It is hoped that people will grow more aware of the need not to cook or buy too much food for their daily use.

Although the government's immediate goal has been achieved, there is still significant food loss and waste being generated. The value of the discarded food totaled ¥4 trillion, or more than ¥32,000 per capita. It is essential for the government to take the lead in seriously tackling this issue.

Food donations by manufacturers and others must also take root. The government has created a forum for discussions among entities such as food businesses and operators of kodomo shokudo cafeterias that support children who cannot afford to eat enough at home.

In 2018, there were about 2,300 kodomo shokudo cafeterias and in 2023 the number had increased to more than 9,000. However, less food is donated than in Western countries.

This is due to strong concerns about liability for any food poisoning that might occur. It is hoped that a system will be created swiftly that allows businesses to donate food without worry.

(出典：Editorial: Food Loss and Waste: Accelerate Efforts to Cut Down on Discarded Food, The Japan News, July 13, 2024, 原文のまま抜粋)

[1] the best-by dates：賞味期限

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和6年版『高齢社会白書』からの引用である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。

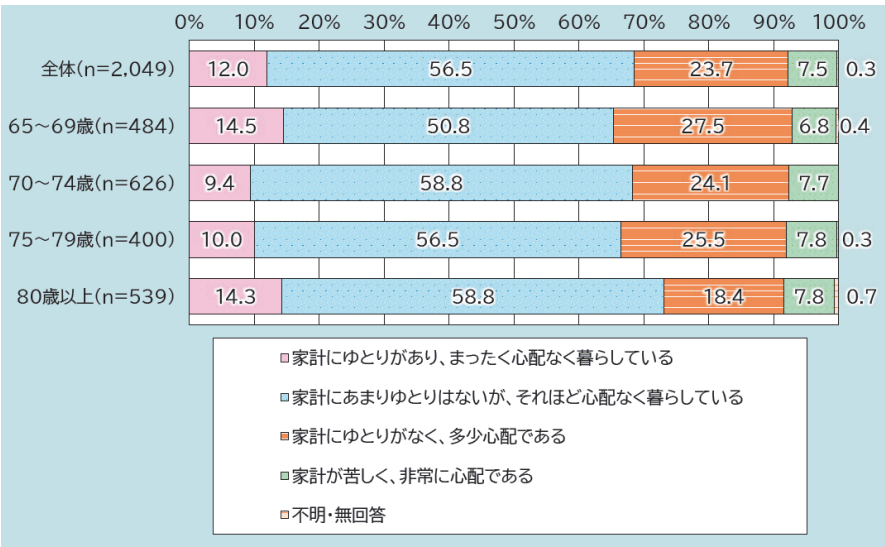


図1 65歳以上の者の経済的な暮らし向き（択一回答）

資料：内閣府「高齢者の日常生活・地域社会への参加に関する調査」（令和3年度）
 （注1）四捨五入の関係で、足し合わせても100.0%にならない場合がある。
 （注2）調査は60歳以上の男女を対象としているが、本白書では、65歳以上の男女の集計結果を紹介する。

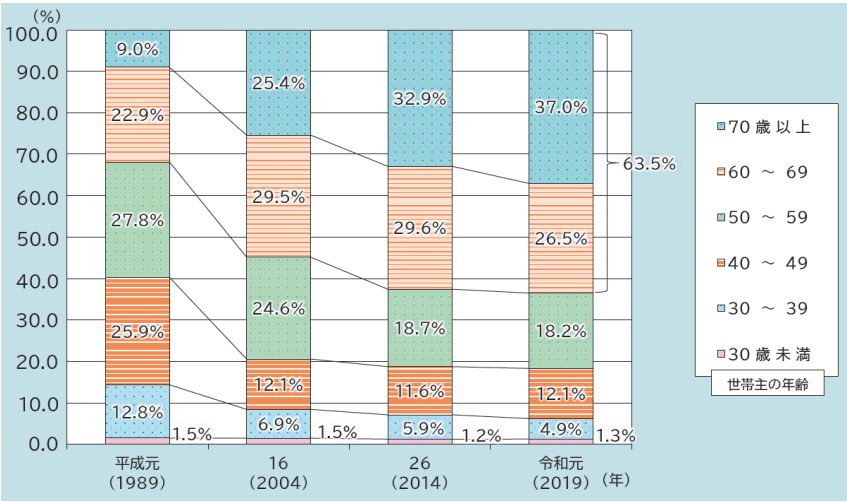


図2 世代別金融資産分布状況

資料：総務省「全国家計構造調査」より内閣府作成
 （注1）このグラフでいう金融資産とは、貯蓄現在高のことを指す。
 （注2）四捨五入の関係で、足し合わせても100.0%にならない場合がある。
 （注3）平成26年以前は「全国消費実態調査」として実施しており、集計方法等が異なる。平成26年及び平成16年については令和元年と同様の集計方法による遡及集計を施しているが、平成元年の結果についてはこの限りではないので、比較する際には注意が必要。

設 問

問 1 図 1 の説明を 200 字以内で書きなさい。

問 2 図 1 と図 2 を踏まえて、少子高齢社会の日本において高齢者が生活していくうえで抱える問題あるいは将来直面すると考えられる課題と、それに対する施策について、200 字以内で書きなさい。