

注意：解答は、別に配布される解答用紙に記入してください。

以下の問いに答えなさい。解答用紙は、問1、問2でそれぞれ分けること。

問1. 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

In Japan, income inequality has been slightly on the rise, with disposable income per capita stagnating, clouded by the ageing of society and decreasing population due to low fertility rates. The level of people's concern about income disparities is nevertheless relatively modest: 59% of the Japanese consider that government has the responsibility to reduce income differences, while 80% of people believe so on average in OECD countries. Partly, this may be due to the Japanese population's perception of society as meritocratic. Unlike income inequality, wealth inequality is lower in Japan than in most OECD countries, with 47% of wealth in the hands of top 10% of Japanese compared to 79% of wealth owned by the top 10% decile in the United States in 2019, which is nonetheless the most unequal in terms of wealth among OECD countries.

In recent years, however, the economic model has been perceived as less effective and fair, amid insufficient growth and increasing labour market disparities. Japanese people have started perceiving to have less control over their own fate; and that hard work does not necessarily pay off to get ahead in life. Younger generations in particular are being confronted with a less dynamic growth model than previous generations and increasingly believe that socio-economic factors – such as family wealth, slow economic performance, ageing and growing dualities in the labour market – are becoming increasingly important drivers of economic success and well-being.

出典：OECD (2023), Measuring Progress towards Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Japan, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/3ced6c79-en>.

問2. 次の英文を読んで、著者は、市場均衡の安定性がどのように達成されていると考えているかについて説明を行ってください。

When demand and supply are in equilibrium, the amount of the commodity which is being produced in a unit of time may be called the equilibrium-amount, and the price at which it is being sold may be called the equilibrium-price.

Such an equilibrium is stable; that is, the price, if displaced a little from it, will tend to return, as a pendulum oscillates about its lowest point; and it will be found to be a characteristic of stable equilibria that in them the demand price is greater than the supply price for amounts just less than the equilibrium amount, and vice versa. For when the demand price is greater than the supply price, the amount produced tends to increase. Therefore, if the demand price is greater than the supply price for amounts just less than an equilibrium amount; then, if the scale of production is temporarily diminished somewhat below that equilibrium amount, it will tend to return; thus the equilibrium is stable for displacements in that direction. If the demand price is greater than the supply price for amounts just less than the equilibrium amount, it is sure to be less than the supply price for amounts just greater: and therefore, if the scale of production is somewhat increased beyond the equilibrium position, it will tend to return; and the equilibrium will be stable for displacements in that direction also.

出典：A. Marshall (1920), *Principles of Economics: an introductory volume., 8th ed.*, Macmillan, pp. 287-288 より抜粋