

다음은 우리 말로 해석하시오.

1. Welfare helps alleviate poverty. But growth can end it. Asia's example over the past half-century teaches that there are two critical ways to raise incomes: create jobs—and create more jobs. And the way to do that is to boost economic growth. When nations like China set in place the market-friendly policies to supercharge their growth rates, poverty melted away.

In 1981, figures the World Bank, about 52% of the population of the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day. By 2008 that share had shrunk to 22%, owing largely to gains made in Asia. That plunge in poverty levels is truly one of the greatest achievements in human history. But it isn't enough. The International Monetary Fund recently stated that nearly all economies – advanced and emerging – suffered a widening gap between rich and poor in the past three decades.

2. Some people are convinced that life is simply a series of problems to be solved. The sooner they get through with the problem they are facing, the sooner they will be happy. But the truth is, after you successfully make it through this problem, there will be another problem to face. And after you overcome that obstacle, there will be something else to overcome and there's always another mountain to climb. That's why it is important to enjoy the journey, not just the destination. In this world, we will never arrive at a place where everything is perfect and we have no more challenges. As admirable as setting goals and reaching them may be, you can't get so focused on accomplishing your goals that you make the mistake of not enjoying where you are right now.

3. The Korean economy is beset with troubles such as chronic low growth, high unemployment and income polarization. Understandably, considering these problems, the government may have taken expansionary fiscal policy. But it is an undeniable fact that surge in welfare spending is prone to hurt fiscal health.

No one would dislike welfare. But if welfare causes a fiscal crisis, income-led growth will hit the skids. Now the ball is in the court of the National Assembly. Detailed scrutiny is required.

4. Politics has been described by political scientist Harold Lasswell as “who gets what, when, and how; It is an activity through which people try to get more of whatever there is to get—money, jobs, prestige, prosperity, respect, and power itself. Politics, then, is conflict over the allocation of values in society, and this conflict is central to politics and policymaking.