

다음은 우리 말로 해석하시오.

1. Bureaucracy, like the patriarchal system which is opposed to it in so many ways, is a structure of 'the everyday', in the sense that stability is among its most important characteristics. Patriarchal power, above all, is rooted in the supply of the normal, constantly recurring, needs of everyday life and thus has its basis in the economy - indeed, in just those sections of the economy concerned with the supply of normal everyday requirements. The patriarchy is the 'natural leader' in everyday life. In this respect, bureaucracy is the counterpart of patriarchalism, only expressed in more rational terms. Bureaucracy, moreover, is a permanent structure and is well adapted, with its system of rational rules, for the satisfaction of calculable long-term needs by normal methods.(25점)

2. 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(15점).

3. Civil rights are essential to a competitive market economy in that "they give to each man, as part of his individual status, the power to engage as an independent unit in the economic struggle." By taking cognizance only of persons who possess the means to protect themselves, the law in effect accords civil rights to those who own property or have assured sources of income. The abstract principle of equality underlying the legal and ideological recognition of the independent individual is often the direct cause of greatly accentuated inequalities.(25점)

4. The state or government sector is seen as an integral part of the employers of labor power and cannot be excluded as dual labor market theory does. The state sector is primarily service oriented in its employment. It operates on federal, state, and local levels. Part of the state activity is at least indirectly productive for capital(such as in roads,

manpower development programs, and social security); while some of it is not even indirectly productive (this includes expenditures for internal and external social control). Like some competitive capital, this sector is heavily female, although men, of course, dominate decision-making positions.(25점)

5. Governments arrange settlements in the form of public policies that allocate values in such a way that they will be accepted by both “winners” and “losers,” at least temporarily. Finally governments must impose these settlements by enforcing public policy and by promising rewards or threatening punishments.(10점)