

Oppression and Discrimination against Hansen's Disease: Some Implications for Social Welfare Interventions

Kim, Kyung Ho

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Social Welfare, Honam University

The purpose of the study is to place victims of Hansen's disease within its wider scholarly context and understand the nature of prejudice and discrimination against them in terms of oppression. The study juxtaposes Young's (1990) five categories of oppression—exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and violence—to highlight the complex workings of oppression as an exclusionary factor. Professional journals and literature are the source of relevant text. The findings suggest that multiple oppressions and exclusions are systematically produced and reproduced in the processes of the everyday lives of the victims of Hansen's disease and their families. Discussion draws out the implications of the research findings for social and community work paying particular attention to the need to adopt a range of strategies for interventions in terms of social welfare policy.

Key Words : Hansen's disease, oppression, exploitation,
marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism,
violence

An Exploratory Study on Male Department Head's Perception towards Women Leaders in Corporation

Son, Joo-young

Assistant Professor, Dept. of General Education, Kwangwoon University

In a knowledge-based society, one way to improve a company's competitiveness is to heighten the quality of human resources by expanding the talent pool. In order to do that, the utilization of women resources should come first but nevertheless, in reality, women resources in companies are not being used efficiently. There might be many debates in explaining this phenomenon, but in general, one of the biggest reasons is that managers believe that women leaders' commitment to the job and organization is lower than that of male leaders. Therefore, the goal of this study is to understand the prejudice of women leaders in the areas of 'task', 'relationship' and 'career vision' through statistical verification.

Results of the study show that women leaders do not show much difference from men in 'task', but feel more sexual discrimination in the 'relationship' category, and weigh personal life over the organization than male leaders do. As for 'career vision', it shows that women leaders have lower promotion visions than male leaders have. This study analyzes the fundamental reasons of such research results and presents a more practical path for women leadership education.

Key Words : utilization of women resources, perception towards women leaders, Women Leadership education

A Study on the Resocialization Process of the Juvenile Delinquents Employing Qualitative Methods

Son, Soon-yong

Visiting Professor
Dept. of Social Welfare
Jeonnam Provincial college

Yang, Chulho

Professor
Dept. of Social Welfare
Dongshin University

The purpose of this study is to analyze the resocialization process of the juvenile delinquents and to develop the substance theory associated with it. This study employed the Grounded Theory suggested by Strauss and Corbin (1998). The participants of the study were 10 juveniles who had not committed delinquency for average of 27 months after finishing probation. Interviews lasted until the concepts were fully saturated by constant questioning, taking notes, comparing and analyzing by employing the process of the Grounded Theory.

135 concepts were found during the Open Coding process. Those concepts were divided into 33 subcategories according to their attributes and characteristics. Those subcategories were narrowed down to 13 categories.

Categorical analysis was performed by utilizing the paradigm through the Axial Coding process. The core category in the Selective Coding was "Readapting in our society with the help of the family and the community, bearing the experience of probation". Resocialization was divided into four types by separation from or continuation of the delinquent environment and strong or weak will

of life: 'separation - strong will', 'separation - weak will', 'continuation - strong will', continuation - weak will'. The outcome of resocialization of the juvenile delinquents shows that they do not commit delinquency and live their own lives resocialized as a student or a worker, and when weak willed, as a marginal member of society.

Based on the findings of this study, some suggestions for the social welfare practice are made as follows. First, assistance and support in the field of social welfare in accordance with the four types of resocialization found in this study is necessary. Second, it is more advisable to establish resocialization within the boundary of school if possible. Third, if the social workers volunteer to help the juvenile delinquents in local communities, the rate of resocialization will be much higher.

Key Words : probational youth, resocialization, qualitative methods,
Grounded Theory,

The Relationship of Catholic Youngsters' Religiosity, Religious coping, and their Well-being in Gwangju City

Cho, Balkeuni

Catholic Clergy

Kim, Byoung-uk

Professor

Dept. of Education

Chonnam National University

This study was conducted to explore the relationship of adolescents' religiosity, religious coping, and well-being. Especially, special concern was given to the moderating effect of religious coping in the relation between religiosity and well-being. The questionnaire to measure religiosity, religious coping and well-being were administered to 252 youngsters belonging to 13 churches in Gwangju City. The actual relationship between youngsters' religiosity and their well-being was analyzed through multiple regression analysis and structural equation modeling. Multiple regression analysis was used to find out the relationship between the subcategories of religiosity and those of well-being. Structural equation modeling was applied to analyze the moderating effect of religious coping in the relation between religiosity and well-being.

The research findings are as follows. First, the correlation between religiosity and well-being differs according to religious coping. If youngsters have deferring and collaborative types in religious coping, then the relationship between youngsters' religiosity and their well-being is positive. The attendance at the church is important to improve youngsters' well-being. Second, only the attendance at

church activities affects youngsters' positive well-being.

In conclusion, religious coping has a significant moderating effect in religiosity and youngsters' well-being. This means that religious institutions should pay attention to youngsters' involvement and activities at the church. That is, positive attendance at church activities plays a significant role in forming youngsters' religiosity and improving well-being. Further research with in-depth interview is needed to explore richer data on youngsters' religiosity.

Key Words : catholic youngsters, religiosity, religious coping,
well-being

Job-seeking Stress, Coping Skills, and Psychosocial Health among the Senior Nursing Students

Chung, Younghae

Associate Professor
Dept. of Nursing
Dongshin University

Choe, Jeongsuk

Head Nurse
Naju National Hospital

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between psychosocial health and job-seeking stress and coping skills among nursing students. The subjects consisted of 194 4th year nursing students of universities in G metropolitan city and J province. Data were collected using group survey method from Nov. 6 through 22, 2008.

Subjects' job-seeking stress level appeared to be moderate and their psychosocial health was, on average, at potential risk. Emotional support was the most frequently used coping skill. There were significant differences in job-seeking stress and psychosocial health score between those with and without jobs. Job-seeking stress increased and psychosocial health worsened as the job seeking efforts increased, and job-seeking stress decreased and psychosocial health improved as 'self control/problem solving', and 'emotional express' score decreased and 'self critique/accusation' score increased. Of the 4 coping type groups, passive coping group showed lowest psychosocial health level even after controlling for job placement and job-seeking stress.

Since most of the nursing students' psychosocial health was at

potential risk or at high risk, it is necessary to promote their psychosocial health through intervention. Special care needs to be given to those who use passive coping skills for they demonstrated the lowest psychosocial health score. Nursing students have the national examination, job-seeking stress, and on-the-job stress ahead of them. We suggest development and employment of effective psychosocial intervention for nursing students, especially for those with passive coping tendencies.

Key Words : job-seeking stress, coping skills, psychosocial health

Juveniles' Attitudes towards Historical Events and Unification of Korea

Choe, Joon-Young

Associate Professor, Division of Social Welfare, Gwangju University

The present study analyzes juveniles' recognition and attitudes toward important historical events in recent Korean history - 3·1 Movement, 4·19 Student Revolution, 5·16 Military Upheaval (some still prefer calling it a revolution), 5·18 Gwangju Democratic Movement, and June Resistance in 1987 - and unification and North Korean issues. A national sample of students from elementary, middle, and high schools was obtained and analyzed. Results show that most young students rarely recognized the year these events occurred in spite of their importance in shaping Korean contemporary history, frequent media coverage, and textbook appearances. Moreover, only a few students knew their real meanings, though far better than the case of the year of occurrence. Regarding unification and North Korean issues, these juveniles were found to show relative open-mindedness to North Korea. They want to see unification of Korea and approve of aiding the North Korean economy.

Gender difference was not found in most analyses. Age had a significant effect: older students were far more knowledgeable than younger students with respect to the year of occurrence and meanings of these events as well. Region also showed a strong influence on these issues. Students living in liberal regions such as

Gwangju, Jeonnam, and Jeju either knew the years of these events or recognized their meanings of democratic movements such as 4 · 19 and 5 · 18, far better than those in other regions. Especially, students in Gwangju and Jeonnam were far more knowledgeable about the 5 · 18 Movement than other students. Such differences seem to originate from the regions' political backgrounds.

Key Words : juvenile attitudes, historical events, 3 · 1 Movement, 4 · 19 Student Revolution, 5 · 16 Military Upheaval, 5 · 18 Democratic Movement, June Resistance in 1987, North Korea, unification.

The Effects of Information-Insufficiency, Choice-Limit and Use-Dissatisfaction of the Mentally Disabled for Mental Health Service on Their Role-Cognizance as Consumers

Kim, Kwangsoo

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Social Welfare, Daeshin University

This research purports to empirically test the effects of information-insufficiency, choice-limit, use-dissatisfaction of the mentally disabled for mental health service on their role-cognizance as consumers.

The main results of this research are as follows: First, the less sufficient the quantity of information that the mentally disabled can obtain when utilizing mental health service is, the higher the level of their dissatisfaction with mental health service. Second, the more limited the range of their choice for mental health service is, the higher the level of their dissatisfaction with mental health service.

Third, the insufficient quantity of information and the limited range of choice that the mentally disabled has for mental health service have positive effects on their role-cognizance that they must do their part as consumers within the system of mental health service. Fourth, the level of dissatisfaction that the mentally disabled attains when utilizing mental health service does not lead to their role-cognizance as consumers.

These findings indicate that the current system of mental health

service in Korea should be shifted from supply-driven to consumer-centered way based on consumerism which means the mentally disabled must be thought of as not a beneficiary but a consumer.

Key Words : the mentally disabled, mental health service,
consumerism, role-cognizance as consumer