

The Concept of Discrimination in Korean Society and Politics of Citizenship

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This article discusses the expansion of inequality, by focusing on the solidarity of diverse NGOs against the 'damaged' Anti-Discrimination Law Bill. Analyzing the tension and negotiation in the discourses of identity politics, this research tries to argue that social movements are not the pursuit of specific interests and rights on the base of identity politics, but the effort to reach common political goals with other social minorities. The border of social movements, thus, should be flexible enough to release the identity from a fixed foundation and to problematize intersectionality of discrimination. This means that it is necessary to understand citizenship not as a legal right, but as a process of constitution in the experience of solidarity in the political and cultural scene.

Key Words : discrimination, identity, social movements in Korea, solidarity, inequality, politics of citizenship, anti-discrimination law

The Buffering Effect of Psycho-social Resources on Suicidal Ideation of the Elderly

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The aim of this study is to examine the buffering effect of psycho-social resources (self esteem, social support, and social participation) on suicidal ideation, grouping the elderly into three groups—the young-old, old-old and oldest-old. The participants of this study were 1,110 elderly people in Chonbuk province. Major findings are as follows. First, self esteem and social support buffered the effect of loss and depression on suicidal ideation of young-old and social participation buffered the effect of depression on suicidal ideation on young-old. Second, the buffering effect of social support in the relation between depression and suicidal ideation was revealed in old-old. But in the case of oldest-old, there was no buffering of psycho-social resource. According to the result, implication for policy and practice are suggested for preventing the suicide of the elderly.

Key Words : suicide of the elderly, self esteem, social support, social participation, buffering effect

Jürgen Habermas's Misunderstanding on Max Weber's Rationality

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Habermas divided Weber's rationality into 'instrumental rationality' and 'rationalization based on evolutionism'. However, his understanding of rationality of Weber has brought about many debates and confusion among those who studied the theory of M. Weber. His assertion should be considered carefully, as Habermas is one of the most influential sociologists in the Korea sociological field. Contrary to Habermas's understanding of Weber, Weber's rationality cannot be understood by one dimension or squeezed into a Procrustean bed. Rather, through carefully contrasting Habermas's "*Theory of Communicative Action*" to various writings by Weber, I tentatively show that Weber's rationality is not contained to instrumental rationality or rationalization based on evolutionism but is one based on multidimensional views.

Key Words : instrumental rationality, evolutionism, ideal type, theory of communicative action

Social Implications from the Analysis on the Government Negotiation by Using Game Model

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How can we understand the phenomenon that resulted from the Korea-U.S. beef negotiation in 2008? This study analyzes the strategy and payoffs of the Korea-U.S. beef negotiation in 2008 using game model, as well as the conflict between the Korean government and the public using Bayesian game. According to the analysis, the Korean government could have molded a more proactive game circumstance with more bargaining options if the beef negotiation had not been linked to the FTA. Also, the Korean government could have prevented the public outrage that ensued if the negotiator had attended the negotiation table with clear judgment and strategies based on exact knowledge of the public's preferences.

This study offers two suggestions for future negotiations. First, the Korean government needs to minimize the external effects and set tactics focusing on the negotiation itself. In the game between Korea and U.S., the government made wrong strategic choices when it considered only the payoffs for the government and not the payoffs of the entire society. Secondly, in a game between the government and the public, different result were shown depending on whether the government knew the people's opinion or not. Thus the government should have better communication with the public and be sensitive to its opinion before important negotiations.

Key Words : game theory, the government negotiation analysis, a beef negotiation

An Comparative Analysis of Ecological Variables Affecting Internet Addiction Tendency of Adolescents between Metropolitan and Rural Areas

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This research aims to comparatively analyze the ecological variables affecting the internet addiction tendency of adolescents residing in a metropolitan area (Daegu) and a rural area (Gyeongbuk), and to empirically examine the relative importance of each sub-system and variable under the ecological system in the two areas. I explore five ecological sub-systems in this study with fifteen ecological independent variables among them; individual-demographic, individual-psychological, family, internet environment, and educational-environment sub-systems. The major results of this research are as follows. First, the adolescents in the rural area show a higher tendency of internet addiction than those in metropolitan area as a whole. Second, male students show higher rates of internet addiction than female students in both areas. Third, the most significant factors in the ecological system explaining the internet addiction tendency of adolescents was the educational-environment sub-system in the metropolitan area and the internet-environment sub-system in the rural area. Fourth, the most effective variable in explaining the internet addiction tendency of adolescents was extracurricular and leisure activities and adolescents' internet usage time

in metropolitan area, and adolescents' internet usage time and self-control in rural area. The results of this research suggest developing different policies and programs by residence for adolescents' internet addiction prevention.

Key Words : adolescents, internet addiction, ecological variables, comparative study