Child Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

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Child abuse has many effects on the children. This study examines one aspect of such effects. Using detailed specification on the concept of child abuse, this study examines whether various types of child abuse have effect in explaining deviant behaviors among teenage children. Data sets analyzed for the study are collected from survey interviews on high school students (n=1,043) and teenagers in juvenile detention homes (n=463). Major findings from our analyses are as follows. First, when we compare the two types of children as a group, we find the physical abuse from a father stands as a point which differentiates the two groups. Second, among high school students, emotional abuse and neglect have a strong effect in explaining the degree of deviant behaviors. Third, among children in detention homes, neglect, from a mother in particular, has a strong effect in explaining the degree of deviant behaviors. These results imply that physical abuse from a father has a strong effect on behaviors of children, but that its effect seems to be mediated by the degree of neglect that mother showed. Taken together, these findings argue for a more aggressive conceptualization on the child abuse if we cared to live with healthy children.

Key words: child abuse, teenage delinquency, physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect
A Study on the Effect of Interaction Between Community Characteristics and Police Activities on Fear of Crime

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Because the fear of crime is regarded as one of the most serious social problems, a counter measure is necessary to ensure the well-being of the community. The present study forms a research model with community characteristic and police activity as independent variables and fear of crime in experientially identified important factors in explaining fear of crime. Particularly, this study examines whether, in explaining crimes, the effect of community characteristics appears conditionally according to police activity. That is, it is not just informal social control that reduces fear of crime but it can be more effective when applied together with police activity.

According to the results of the analysis, sex and age was observed to be related to fear of crime and the effect of disorder was observed to have a negative relationship. Informal social controls were not found to be influential on fear of crime, while all police activities appeared to be a factor affecting fear of crime. In other words, fear of crime was low where police activity was executed effectively.

Results show that there is an effect of interaction between community characteristics and police activities, which is the main hypothesis of this study. First, there is an effect of interaction
between disorder and crime prevention activities, and between disorder and police service activity. Second, it also existed between informal social controls and police activities, community ties and patrol activity, and community ties and crime prevention activities. Effects of interaction between community attachment and police service activity, interactions between supervision and police service activity also existed.

Based on the results presented above, we suggest measures to reduce fear of crime as follows. It will be more effective in reducing fear of crime to carry out police activities in consideration of community characteristics. In addition, various programs should be developed to prevent crimes through cooperation between the police and community residents. That is, anti crime measures should not only be taken through the introduction of programs for enhancing community ties or unity among the residents, but also crime prevention activities in cooperation with the police.

Key words: disorder, informal social controls, police activity, fear of crime
The Effect of Exposure to Sexual Stimuli on Aggressive Behavioral Tendency

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The purpose of this study was to confirm that exposure to sexual stimuli might act as an influence on laboratory aggressive behavioral tendency. A pornography video excerpt was utilized as sexual stimulus, and aggressive behavioral tendency was assessed through the dart throwing task. Participants were 112 college students (56 men & 56 women), and randomly assigned into either experimental group (sexual stimulus) and comparative group (neutral stimulus). Both genders showed higher aggressive behavioral tendency after exposing to the pornography stimulus than to the neutral stimulus. For the male participants, they selected more faces of female targets than those of male targets in the sexual stimulus condition while there were no differences between male and female faces chosen as targets for the neutral condition. For the female participants, they selected more faces of male targets than those of female targets in the sexual stimulus condition while there were no differences between male and female faces chosen as targets in the neutral condition.

Key Words: aggressive behavioral tendency, dart throwing task, sexual stimulus
A Study on the Modern Subject and Colonial Modernity of Korea Represented in Yi Gwang-su’s Literature

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This article probes the represented will to the modern subject and the reality of colonial modernity, through an analysis on the transformation of ‘desire’ embedded in Yi Gwang-su’s literature. Conventional perspectives on Yi’s novels were to discover the innate contradiction of his literature and ideas that were supposed to result from the desire to justify Yi’s own deeds - collaboration to the Japanese empire during the colonial period. I try to go beyond the perspective by studying the dynamic interaction between the novel’s narrative structure and the historical context.

Adopting René Girard’s analytic frame on novels, it attempts to shed light on how the author’s will to communicate with a modern subject has undergone a twisted trajectory. It concerns the interaction of Yi’s own structure of desire and the historical context that had influenced on it. Instead of regarding his literature as a self-excuse or a justification, the study looks into the ‘sense of orphanage’ in the text as an existential problem that the intellectuals could not help feeling in the reality of colonial Korea. I argue that the existential problem was a concrete feature of the colonial modernity.

It moves beyond the conventional dichotomy to regard the
represented objects in the text: colonial Korea as a condign duty to serve for and imperial Japan as a reflection of ultimate desire. Rather, I analyse how the two pillars of the mediated desire - the national enlightenment and the artistic expression of himself - consistently represent itself within the context of the historical circumstances. Reading through the convoluted trajectory of the mediated desire I would try to make a step closer to the colonial intellectual’s actual mind and agony. I will elucidate how the ego in the literature longed for the communication with a self that could actually practice a modern love. Through this approach and interpretation I’d like provide an opportunity to think about today’s Koreans as the ‘modern subject’, and also reflect on the historical / sociological problems they are facing now.

Key words: Yi Gwang Su, literature analysis, modernity, modern subject, colonial modernity, René Girard, mediated desire, modern love
The Social Construction of Making-up Men’s Image: Advertisements for Men’s Cosmetics

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The purpose of this paper is to analyze the dual dominating strategies of hegemonic masculinity when it is competing with non-hegemonic masculinity. I collected Korean advertisements for men’s cosmetics from 1970 to 2006. From 1970 to 2006, typical men’s images—strong muscle men, the challenge and conquest of wild men, successful men in the public sphere—have proven an effective means of persuading men to use cosmetics by symbolically affirming and maintaining their dominance. In the late 1990s, an atypical string of ads emerged, also featuring three images: faces with feminine features and not-strong muscle men, mild men, successful men in the public and private spheres. Using these three images, the men’s cosmetic industry has been able to take advantage of the changing social conditions the Korean society entered into consumer society. The new men’s cosmetic industry is based on the commercial characteristics of generation X: open relationships with the opposite sex, flexible attitudes in classifying sexuality, and a social need to establish an alternative image for men. Both typical and atypical imagery appeared simultaneously in Korean ads for men’s cosmetics from the late 1990s to 2006, the period that competition between hegemonic and non-hegemonic masculinity began. At this time, however, hegemonic masculinity remains the
dominant ideology in atypical men’s ads. This is a dual dominating strategy of hegemonic masculinity to prevent its’ complete collapse.

Key Words: (Non)hegemonic masculinity, (A)typical men’s image, competing relation, dual dominating strategies, consumer society, generation X
The Types of Social Life in Accordance to Unemployment as Everyday Life and Reorganization of the Crisis Management

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While unemployment is regarded as a widespread social problem, the fact that the period of unemployment is a serious personal crisis to the unemployed individual is often overlooked. The individual’s experience of unemployment and sufferings in everyday life can in itself be considered a social problem. This study offers critical viewpoints on the issue of the unemployed individual’s efforts to cope with reality and their strategies to overcome the crisis.

To this aim, this study relies on former studies on labor, unemployment and social network as theoretical references, while reviewing the appropriateness of a sociological approach to everyday life. I have collected data through depth interviews in order to better grasp the reality of the unemployed individual and their reconstructive adaption to unemployment. Afterwards, I categorized the unemployed individuals into four types based on their reasons for unemployment and attitudes for the future.

My findings show that, contrary to popular belief, unemployed individuals do not abandon their everyday life or efforts towards future prospects, nor do they break off their social ties. They endure the social humiliation that accompanies unemployment, but despite these obstacles they make conscious effort to make rational choices
towards regrouping for their future. Unemployment is not just a passive state which refers to a period of no occupation or low income—it is a vibrant and active time in which the unemployed individual does their best to overcome the situation.

Key Words: unemployment, the unemployed, everyday life, self-reflective actor, unemployment policy
A Study on Influence Factors to the Mental Health of Foreign Wives

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Large number of foreign wives are having a difficult time in forming family relations and rearing children due to maladjustment to social environment. In response, this study looks into the factors that affect on their mental health, assuming that mental health has a close relation with foreign wife’s social integration degree.

The results has shown that foreign wife’s cultural adaptation stress, family relationship stress, and social support factors were correlated with each other. Also, cultural adaptation stress and social support appeared to be influential factors on foreign wife’s mental health with hierarchical regression analysis. Based on the results, the study proposes that comprehensive case management focusing on the pre-intervention and a switch of social plans, financial supports and networking social support systems.

Key Words: foreign wife, cultural adaptation stress, family relationship stress, social
Adolescents’ School Bullying Experience and Suicidal Ideation

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The present study analyzes the effect of school bullying on suicidal ideation among middle and high school students. The data was collected with multi-stage stratified cluster sampling method using all schools nationwide as the population. Within 120 middle schools and 230 high schools selected in the final stage, two classes of second grade were chosen in each school as the final sample. The result shows that school bullying experience significantly influences students’ suicidal ideation. The victimized students showed higher ratio of suicidal impulse and more tolerance toward actual suicide than students with no such experience. However, the bullied students also reported higher ratio of suicidal impulse experience and tolerance toward suicide. In addition, the leaders of bullied students showed highest ratio of suicidal ideation, followed by passive bullied students and those with no such experience. Finally, those with both experiences (bully/victim) showed higher ratio of suicidal ideation compared to bullied and victimized students. The results suggest that both the victims and bullied students suffer from the lack of friendship support which eventually leads to higher suicidal ideation.

Key Words: school bullying, adolescents, suicidal ideation