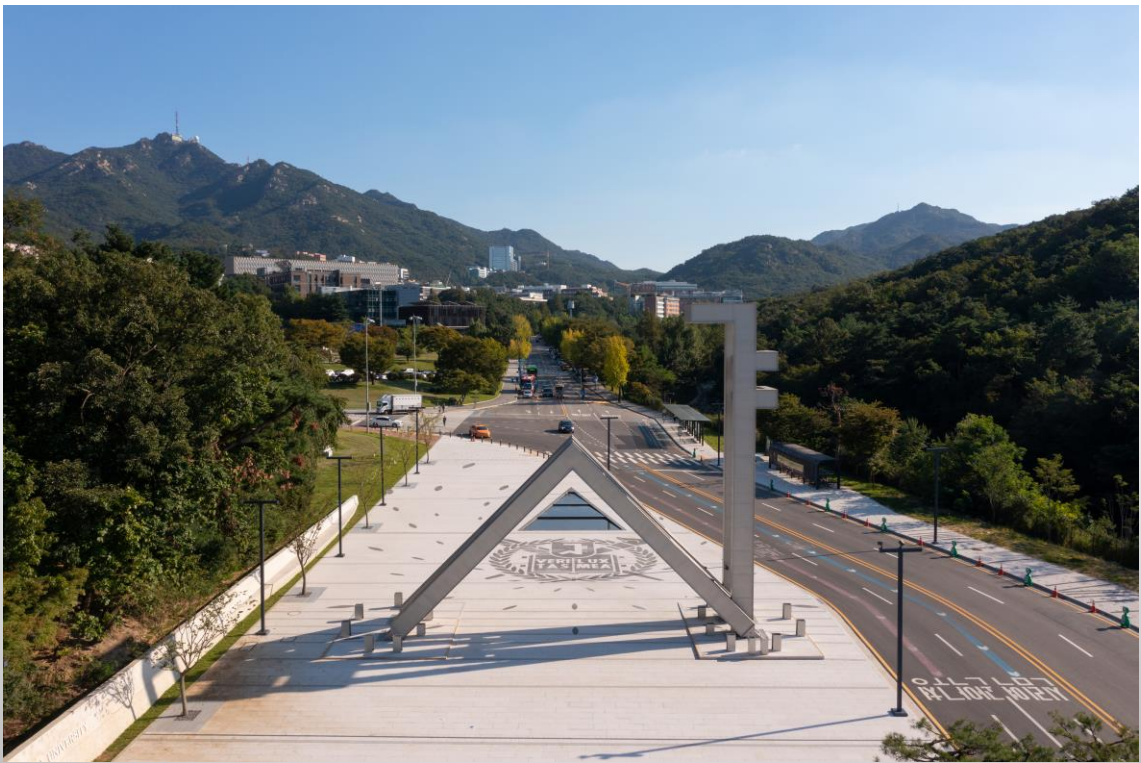


The 15th East Asian Junior Workshop



August 22-25, 2023

2023 East Asian Junior Workshop
Changes and Challenges in East Asia

August 22-25

Venue:

Seoul National University Asia Center, 101-230

Cosponsors:

Department of Sociology, Seoul National University, Korea

Department of Sociology, Kyoto University, Japan

Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

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PROGRAM

Day 1: Field Trip (August 22, Tuesday)

09:30-10:00	Orientation @ Seoul National University Library (Entrance of Kwanjeong Building)
TOUR 1 : SNU Library Tour	
10:00-11:00	One-hour Guided Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 2 groups (15 people each group)
11:00-12:20	Lunch Time
TOUR 2: Naver Line Company Tour	
14:00-14:20	Gather @ Naver Line Company (in Pangyo) 1st-Floor Lobby
14:20-15:00	30 minutes Guided-Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 1st group at 2:20~2:50 PM● 2nd group at 2:30~3:00 PM
15:00 -15:15	Wrap-up @ The 1st-Floor Lobby

Day 2: Field Trip (August 23, Wednesday)

10:00-10:15	Gather @ Oullim Square of DDP (東大門歷史文化公園, Dongdaemun Histroy & Culture Park Exit 1)
TOUR 3 : Modern History of Seoul with Cheonggyecheon(清溪川)	
10:15 - 13:00	DDP -> Cheonggyecheon -> Gwangjang Market
	6 Groups guided by SNU students
13:00-14:00	Lunch Time
TOUR 4: Hongdae street, Center of Vibrant Youth Culture	
15:00 - 17:00	Hongdae Cafe & Busking Performance
	6 Groups guided by SNU students
17:00	Wrap-up @ Main Gate of Honglk University Free time

Day3: Symposium (August 24, Thursday)

10:00 - 10:10	Welcome and Opening Remarks Prof. PARK Keong-Suk (SNU)
Session 1: Gender and Family I Chair: Prof. PARK Keong-Suk (SNU)	
10:10 - 11:10	From Single-Sex to Co-Education: The History of Junior Colleges in Postwar-Japan KYO Itsuhi (KU)
	Women's Perceptions toward the Slogan of 'Well-Bear and Well-Rear (Youshengyouyu)' in China: A Case Study of Keqiao District SONG Yuanmeng (KU)
	Perception and Attitudes Towards Birthrate Decline and Birth Disparagement in Online Communities SHIN Hadam (SNU)
Session 2: Culture and Diversity Chair: Prof. SOHN Yunkyu (SNU)	
11:25 - 12:35	Exploring Cultural Paradigms: A Comparative Study of Korean 체면 (Ch'emyön) and Japanese 面子 (Mentzu) RINDERKNECHT Jan (SNU)
	A Study on Diversity and Inclusiveness of Children's Restaurant in Kyoto TANG Jingwen (KU)
	Personal Spiritual Interpretations of Youth in Folk Beliefs in Contemporary Taiwanese Society: Insights from the Mazu Procession Activity CHENG Hui Ling (NTU)
	Progressive Christianity in South Korea and Taiwan: Internal Divisions and External Actions under Culture LIU Mu-Ti (NTU)
12:35 - 14:00	Lunch Break
Session 3: Sexuality Chair: Prof. KUO Janet Chen-Lan (NTU)	

14:00 - 15:00	Taiwan's Discourse on Same-Sex Marriage: A Survey Based on Semi-Structured Interviews CHEN Xiaojia (KU)
	The Sociology of "Sexuality-Related Information" NOSHITA Tomonori (KU)
	"Unrealistic Authenticity"– How fans turn the distance into a playground YUN Seon-Hye (SNU)
Session 4: Gender and Family II Chair: KUO Janet Chen-Lan (NTU)	
15:15 - 16:15	The Changing Role of Women in Rural China: A Case study of "Peidu" ZHENG Yi (KU)
	Co-Presence in Transnational Mother-Child Relationships: the Use of ICT and Mothering Practices among Migrant Workers CHANG Chih-Hsuan (NTU)
	Does Parental Restriction on Romance Work? The Effect of Parenting Behaviors on the Formation of Adolescent Romantic Relationships in Taiwan HUANG Sheng-Pin (NTU)
Session 5: Care and Welfare Chair: Prof. SOHN Yunkyuu (SNU)	
16:30 - 17:30	A Comparative Analysis of Taiwan and Japan's Caregiver Regimes: Unraveling and Answering the Disparities in Acceptance of Foreign Caregivers CODY Kade Yuan-Pei (NTU)
	A Comparative Study of Young Carers from the Media in China, Japan and South Korea: Based on a Constructivist Perspective ZHANG Yu-Chun (KU)
	Public Healthcare System and National Health Insurance: Comparative Studies in Hong Kong and Taiwan Healthcare System NG Sui-On (NTU)
Dinner	

Day4: Symposium (August 25, Friday)

Session 6: Social Hierarchy Chair: Prof. Stéphane HEIM (KU)	
10:00 - 11:00	Social Class and Education in Contemporary Japanese Society OTA Momoko (NTU)
	Can Double Major and Minor Increase Advantage in the Labor Market? The Relationship between Double Majors/Minors and First Regular Job Income CHU Ting-Hsuan (NTU)
	Climbing the Career Pyramid: The Anticipated Professional Socialization of NTU Business Clubs Members YU Yan Hang (NTU)
Session 7: Labor and Organization Chair: Prof. KO Jyn-Jer Roger (NTU)	
11:15 - 12:15	Labor Protection Movement and the Reaction Force from the Capital: A Comparative Study of Labor Market Flexibilization between Taiwan and South Korea (1987-2019) HUANG Yen-Kai (NTU)
	Shifting Social Contracts?: Exploring Generational Differences in Implicit Social Employment Contracts in Organizations NOH Gabin & SEO Sehyeok (SNU)
	Unraveling the Influence of Hierarchical Structure on After-Work Drinking Culture: A Quantitative Study in Korean Organizations SKAUG Oda (SNU)
12:15 - 13:45	Lunch Break
Session 8: Politics Chair: Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)	
13:45 - 14:45	Political Efficiency of Japanese Young People NISHINO Karin (KU)
	The Online Representation of Public Opinion - The comparison of Attitudes of Reddit Users and Real-Life Public Opinion on Difference Subjects LEE Yunho (SNU)

	<p>The Entanglement of Sensory Experience and National Discourse in Digital Space: A Case Study on "Kukppong" Youtube Videos KIM Insuk (SNU)</p>
<p>Session 9: Immigration Chair: Prof. LEE Do-Hoon (SNU)</p>	
15:00 - 16:00	<p>One Taiwan, One Family? Comparing Taiwanese Society's Perspectives on the Rights of Marriage Immigrants to Obtain National Health Insurance and Citizenship LIAO Jui-I (NTU)</p>
	<p>Taiwan's Overseas-Chinese Student Education and the National Imagination of Hong Kong Student Migrants in Taiwan, 1952-1994 TING Shang-Chi (NTU)</p>
	<p>A Study on the Self-Identity Representation of North Korean Defector Youtubers on Their Youtube Channels LEE Haeun (SNU)</p>
<p>Session 10: Roundtable</p>	
16:15 - 17:45	<p>Prof. KO Jyn-Jer Roger Prof. KUO Janet Chen-Lan Prof. IM Dong-Kyun Prof. LEE Do-Hoon Prof. SOHN Yunkyu Prof. Stéphane HEIM</p>
17:50 - 18:00	<p>Closing Remarks Prof. SOHN Yunkyu (SNU)</p>
<p>Dinner</p>	

ABSTRACT

Session 1:

Gender and Family I

Chair: Prof. PARK Keong-Suk (SNU)

- **From Single-sex to Co-education: The History of Junior Colleges in Postwar-Japan**
KYO Itsuhi (KU)
- **Co-presence in Transnational Mother-Child Relationships: the Use of ICT and Mothering Practices among Migrant Workers"**
SONG Yuanmeng (KU)
- **Perception and Attitudes Towards Birthrate Decline and Birth Disparagement in Online Communities**
SHIN Hadam (SNU)

From Single-sex to Co-education: The History of Junior Colleges in Postwar-Japan

KYO Itsuhi
Kyoto University

Abstract

This study focuses on the history of junior colleges in post-war Japan. Junior colleges, also known as community colleges or two-year colleges, often have a strong emphasis on practical, career-oriented education. However, in Japan, the majority of junior colleges were established as female-only institutions. According to previous research, after World War II, there was a significant effort to increase women's access to higher education. As part of this initiative, multiple junior colleges were set up with the primary aim of attracting female students through their curriculum focused on home economics and humanities.

This study analyzed data published by the Ministry of Education, journal published by the Association of Private Junior Colleges, history/evolution recorded on each junior college's official website. And the findings show that Junior colleges have started to becoming co-educational since 1990s. But at the same time, the shift towards co-education had no influence on gender ratio. The majority of students continue to be female, accounting for approximately 90%.

Through further research, it was discovered that becoming co-educational resulted in failure due to their reluctance to abandon their traditional identity. Although they made curriculum adjustments, shifting their focus from home economics to early childhood education, they still maintained female students as their primary target and continued to confine women to traditional gender roles. The decision to become co-educational was primarily driven by the declining birth rates, which resulted in increasing difficulties in recruiting students. Opening their doors to male students was seen as a strategy to attract more enrollees.

This study indicates that although co-education was implemented as a reform, the persistence of traditional gender norms and the historical identity of junior colleges led to its failure.

Women's Perceptions toward the Slogan of 'Well-bear and Well-rear (*youshengyouyu*)' in China: A Case Study of *Keqiao* District

SONG Yuanmeng

Kyoto University

Abstract

China began relaxing the One-child policy that lasted for over three decades in the 2010s and adopted the two-child policy in 2016 and the three-child policy in 2021. As the state has relaxed its rigorous restrictions on the number of births, the slogan of '*youshengyouyu* (well-bear and well-rear)' which was first advocated in the 1980s, has also changed its meaning. During the One-child period, the discourses on *youshengyouyu* mainly referred to the state's demand that women and families should focus on nurturing an only child to provide the nation and the community with 'high-quality' human resources. During the two-child and three-child periods, the discourses transformed to the meaning that growing up with siblings is better for the children's mental health. While many previous studies have focused merely on the state's efforts to control the number of births through coercive sterilization and abortion, this study illustrates the process of reproductive governance, or biopolitics from a new perspective. That is, how the state-constructed discourses of *youshengyouyu* have affected women's views on childbearing and childrearing. For this purpose, this study interviewed 12 women of all ages in the *Keqiao* district who already had children. The finding shows that regardless of the periods, women have not completely accepted the concepts of *youshengyouyu* promoted by the state, especially nowadays, women have reconstructed the meaning of it to reject the state's demand for 'more births.'

Perception and Attitudes Towards Birthrate Decline and Birth Disparagement in Online Communities

SHIN Hadam
Seoul National University

Abstract

This study stems from concerns surrounding South Korea's markedly low birth rates, a distinctive issue even within East Asia. While declining birth rates are widespread in the region, South Korea's birth rate stands as one of the world's lowest. In view of the intricate and multifaceted nature of this problem, a comprehensive research approach is vital.

Directing their attention to online communities, the researcher sought to leverage the candid and unfiltered nature of discussions in these platforms. Further appealing factors included the accessibility of relevant themes and the platforms' popularity among the younger generation. However, it's pertinent to note that online communities may not provide a fully representative sample.

Within these digital spheres, four discussion boards were selected, each devoted to childbirth-related themes: birth rates, birth disparagement, childlessness, and antinatalism. Employing data crawling techniques, keyword analysis emerged as the primary methodology for data extraction. Prominent keywords encompassed terms such as "family," "parents," "suffering," "nation," "happiness," and "financial aspects."

In light of their findings, the researchers ascertained a strong link between the expressed aversion towards birth rates within South Korean online spaces and apprehensions surrounding the sustainability of family reproduction. It is imperative to acknowledge that this study is circumscribed by its specific thematic focus within online platforms and the prevalence of extreme viewpoints therein.

Session 2:

Culture and Diversity

Chair: Prof. SOHN Yunkyu (SNU)

- **Personal Spiritual Interpretations of Youth in Folk Beliefs in Contemporary Taiwanese Society: Insights from the Mazu Procession Activity**
CHENG Hui Ling (NTU)
- **A Study on Diversity and Inclusiveness of Children's Restaurant in Kyoto**
TANG Jingwen (KU)
- **Progressive Christian Churches in South Korea and Taiwan: Regional Agency in Discussion and Disagreement**
LIU Mu Ti (NTU)
- **Exploring Cultural Paradigms: A Comparative Study of Korean 체면 (Ch'emyŏn) and Japanese 面子 (Mentzu)**
RINDERKNECHT Jan (SNU)

Personal Spiritual Interpretations of Youth in Folk Beliefs in Contemporary Taiwanese Society: Insights from the Mazu Procession Activity

CHENG Hui Ling

National Taiwan University

Abstract

This study investigates the phenomenon of young generations' participation, especially those living in the Taipei metropolitan area, in folk religious activities in contemporary Taiwanese society, using the Mazu pilgrimage as an example for interpretation. Mazu is one of the vital gods representing the polytheism tradition in Taiwanese folk beliefs, and the Mazu pilgrimage is one of the significant folk religious activities in Taiwan, which is also listed as one of the three religious festivals in the world by Discovery. There are three well-known processions: the Dajia Mazu pilgrimage, the Baisha Tun Mazu pilgrimage, and the Beigang Mazu pilgrimage, which are all located in central Taiwan.

These three processions each have their distinct characteristics, forming diverse forms of folk religious practices, and young people have also begun to participate in them; even though they live very far away from the pilgrimage areas. Consequently, the researcher conducted qualitative interviews with seven pilgrimage participants aged between 18 and 30. The study findings revealed that family beliefs and invitations were among the main reasons for their participation. Some individuals joined due to their families' devout beliefs and the custom of making vows. Additionally, some young people were led to participate by friends or peers, driven by the desire to experience and explore something new. However, participating in pilgrimage activities did not significantly influence the religious beliefs of young people. They usually engage based on the habits of their families or those around them, without having deep-rooted beliefs. Nevertheless, continuous participation in the activities gradually became a habit for some of them. The motivations for young generations' participation in pilgrimage activities can be attributed to family beliefs, invitations, peer influence, or academic requirements. Their involvement exhibits a diverse range of religious expressions, and, the study shows that those expressions do not indicate any significant religious inclination.

A Study on Diversity and Inclusiveness of Children's Restaurant in Kyoto

TANG Jingwen

Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies

Abstract

In recent years, children's restaurants have witnessed a surge in popularity in Japan, serving as vital welfare institutions in diverse forms. As indicated by prior research, these establishments offer remedies for child poverty and serve as places for intergenerational interaction. Nevertheless, the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic appears to have significantly affected numerous children's restaurants.

This study endeavors to assess the diversity and inclusiveness of children's restaurants in Kyoto after Covid-19. By collecting information of 46 establishments, the research pursues several objectives. Primarily, it seeks to comprehensively understand the operational diversity among children's restaurants, considering their various ownership and management structures. Subsequently, an in-depth analysis of user profiles will be undertaken to evaluate the inclusivity of these restaurants.

Furthermore, this study delves into the ramifications of the Covid-19 pandemic on children's restaurants, particularly in their role as facilitators of intergenerational exchanges. By examining these aspects, this research aims to shed light on the evolving landscape of children's restaurants in the wake of societal and global challenges.

Progressive Christianity in South Korea and Taiwan: Internal divisions and External Actions under Culture War

LIU Mu-Ti

National Taiwan University

Abstract

The emergence of conservative Christian movements in South Korea and Taiwan has been influenced by the American Culture War. This has resulted in a dominant division between the religious right and the secular left, which has been observed in both public and scholarly perspectives. The research is driven by the need to enhance the understanding of the public representation of progressive Christianity in Taiwan and South Korea. In particular, there is a lack of comprehensive knowledge regarding their ability to adapt to the political and religious contexts in which they operate. The paper employs secondary literature to examine the historical development of progressive Christianity in two countries, offering a comparative viewpoint. Specifically, although facing identical situations, progressive Christianity in both nations devised unique localized strategies. Then, through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and textual analysis, this study attempts to compare how progressive Christianity in the two places has once again become divided over the issue of inclusivity. In this analysis, I explore the strategies employed by progressive Christianity in two distinct locations, including both religious environments and political situations. The results of this study can contribute to a deeper comprehension of the cultural conflicts in East Asia, particularly by challenging the prevailing notion that the West solely influences the East in a one-way manner. Furthermore, it is suggested that future research attempts prioritize the examination of both internal divisions and external actions on a broader scope.

Exploring Cultural Paradigms: A Comparative Study of Korean 체면 (Ch'emyŏn) and Japanese 面子 (Mentzu)

RINDERKNECHT Jan
Seoul National University

Abstract

Cultural values and norms play a crucial role in shaping the social fabric of societies worldwide. Within the context of East Asia, the cultural concepts of face and reputation hold significant importance in interpersonal relationships, social interactions, and the preservation of social harmony. Korean 체면 (Ch'emyŏn) and Japanese 面子 (Mentzu) are two distinct cultural constructs that encapsulate these notions. Ch'emyŏn and Mentzu, deeply rooted in the Korean and Japanese cultures, respectively, provide insights into the unique values and social dynamics of these neighboring nations. One example in which the concept of Ch'emyŏn is particularly prevalent is the one of luxury consumption in Korea. Especially surprising when comparing it's geographically closely located neighbors China and Japan, Korea is the biggest spenders in luxury goods worldwide. Therefore, this study aims to explore and compare the cultural concepts of Ch'emyeon and Mentzu, highlighting their differences and underlying cultural foundations. By examining these concepts in depth, we can gain a better understanding of the distinct social dynamics and value systems prevalent in Korean and Japanese societies. This study is organized into several chapters to provide a systematic exploration of Ch'emyŏn and Mentzu. First, I will start by defining Ch'emyŏn and Mentzu respectively, creating the foundation of common understanding of these concepts. Furthermore, shame, as well as social roles and their significance to Korean society shall also be slightly touched upon in this chapter. After having defined and explained both Ch'emyŏn and Mentzu, I will start by clearly formulating my research question. Following, I will analyse my results, making the biggest part of this essay. Finally, I will summarize my findings and present them in a shortened, comprehensible way.

Session 3:

Sexuality

Chair: Prof. KUO Janet Chen-Lan (NTU)

- **The Sociology of “Sexuality-related Information”**
NOSHITA Tomonori (KU)
- **“Unrealistic Authenticity”– How fans turn the distance into a playground**
YUN Seon-Hye (SNU)
- **Taiwan’s Discourse on Same-sex Marriage: A Survey Based on Semi-Structured Interviews**
CHEN Xiao Jia (KU)

The Sociology of “Sexuality-related Information”

NOSHITA Tomonori

Kyoto University

Abstract

In this research, I conducted the qualitative survey of how they access the information on sexuality. Prior to the survey, I examined the methodology of Institutional Ethnography (IE) by Dorothy Smith, which pays attention to the distinction between the everyday experiences and the public languages. Applying her theory, I created the concept of the "Sexuality-related Information" being inclusive of the everyday experiences and the public languages.

After the consideration of this theory, I executed the interviews with 10 people to clarify how they acquire, collect, exchange and utilize the "Sexuality-related Information. They were all semi-structured face-to-face expert interviews, recorded, transcribed and coded after the interview. Analyzing the interview data, I found the things as follows:

- The contents on the web sites conveying “Sexuality-related Information” serves as a safety net for those who are unable to establish the relation trustworthy enough with friends or parents to exchange "Sexuality-related Information."
- Women's dominance in accessing "Sexuality-related Information" increases the burden on women in terms of sexual behavior and contact with men.
- Feminism plays an important role as a "trigger" for acquiring and collecting "Sexuality-related Information." In addition, the universities play an important role in providing the opportunities for the university students to come into contact with feminism.
- Resistance and reluctance to talk about "Sexuality-related Information" with the opposite sex can be reduced by the forms of communication such as interviews, consultations, and questions and answers.

“Unrealistic Authenticity”: How fans turn the distance into a playground

YUN Seon-Hye
Seoul National University

Abstract

There are some incidents that K-Pop fans were mad at an idol's marriage announcement. Why does a fan get mad at idol's deed which is not that problematic in a common sense? What is being transacted in K-Pop industry? Which implicit ethics are required to an idol by the fandom, and how? Throughout this paper, I tried to answer these questions focusing on female fans of K-pop male idol. Data were mobilized by interviews with 7 Korean females, participatory observation on fan-base website and literature search. Followings are the result of analysis upon collected data.

At the very first, it is true that fans are attracted to the idol and get romantically interested. However, there is an objective, external distance between a fan and an idol that interrupts the actual relationship. This lead one to adjust her internal distance so that she can overcome the limitation. A fan cannot directly interact with the idol, but with the help of abundant idol contents, she gets to know the refined character of the idol, which I call as 'unrealistic authenticity'. This character is only possible when seen from a distance, and the character is a joint work by the fan and the idol. Developing unrealistic authenticity is an intermediary to relate to the idol, which is why idol's deed which breaks fans' unrealistic authenticity is considered non-professional. Showing inconsistency with unrealistic authenticity is viewed as a betrayal. Building unrealistic authenticity is a strategy to change objective distance into fan's free recreation area. Distance allows fan to watch only the beautiful parts of an idol, to decorate the idol as a riskless man, to imagine him as a man of dream. In conclusion, fans make their own way to be connected to the idol. This relationship is what idol industry is selling as a product.

Taiwan's Discourse on Same-sex Marriage: A Survey Based on Semi-Structured Interviews

CHEN Xiaojia
Kyoto University

Abstract

This study takes Taiwan as an example to analyze the discourse around the issue of legalization of same-sex marriage. The purpose of the survey is to understand, through the lens of sociology, how individual participants interpret public events in the context of macroscopic social changes, and to understand the value structure about same-sex marriage that may exist in Taiwan's society. The methodology of the survey was based on semi-structured interviews with active participants on this issue Taiwan who are active in the religious and educational sectors etc.

Taiwan announced the official legalization of same-sex marriage in 2019 after experiencing the 748th Interpretation of the Constitution in 2017 and a national referendum in 2018. As a result, Taiwan has been highly regarded on the point of safeguarding the human rights of sexual minorities. However, the results of the 2018 national referendum showed that only the conservative proposals were passed. This suggests that same-sex marriage in Taiwan might be seen as a political compromise. And a comparison of public opinion survey data from June 2017 and November 2018 will reveal a significant drop in public support for same-sex marriage. It is hard to deny that there may be a separation between progress in legalization and progress in social consciousness. Existing sociological analyses mostly focus on the macro level such as organizations and institutions, which does not fully represent the values of individuals. Therefore, this study collects narratives about same-sex marriage from 10 individuals with different occupations, religious beliefs, gender identities and sexual orientations, and discusses the manifest/ latent values, and reasons for action embodied in them.

Session 4:

Gender and Family II

Chair: Prof. KUO Janet Chen-Lan (NTU)

- **The Changing role of Women in Rural China: a case study of “Peidu”**
ZHENG Yi (KU)
- **"Co-presence in Transnational Mother-Child Relationships: the Use of ICT and Mothering Practices among Migrant Workers"**
CHANG Chih-Hsuan (NTU)
- **Does Parental Restriction on Romance Work? The Effect of Parenting Behaviors on the Formation of Adolescent Romantic Relationships in Taiwan**
HUANG Sheng-Pin (NTU)

The Changing role of Women in Rural China: a case study of “Peidu”

ZHENG Yi
Kyoto University

Abstract

In China, the phenomenon of "peidu" is increasing in recent years.

The "peidu" in this study means that a mother in a rural family moves to the city with the child in order to make the child go to a better school.

Economic and social disparities in China have been expanding since the start of the Reform and Opening Policy in 1978. Education became a way to accumulate human capital, realize hierarchical rise and integrate children into society smoothly for rural people. Therefore, it is very important for rural children to get equal and even superior educational opportunities, and making children go to a better school is the most accessible way for rural people to move their children's hierarchy. As a result, the phenomenon of "peidu" is increasing rapidly in rural China.

The problem of how the female role is changing by the economic development in China where women were pulled out from the home to the society by the socialist policy and especially the problem of the change in the role of the woman in the rural area have been remained.

In this study, I discussed the questions mentioned above by listening to "peidu" women in rural areas of Jiangxi Province, mainly by online semi structured interviews.

In conclusion, it has been understood from the study that women in Chinese rural areas who chose "peidu" prefer to fulfill their motherhood instead of wifehood. In modern rural China, the Gender norms are internalized by rural women gradually and the role as a mother was regenerated.

Co-presence in Transnational Mother-Child Relationships: the Use of ICT and Mothering Practices among Migrant Workers

CHANG Chih-Hsuan
National Taiwan University

Abstract

Female migrant workers go overseas to support their families while continuing to shoulder the societal motherhood expectation. Despite the fact that they are unquestionably concerned about their left-behind children, maintaining transnational motherhood requires more than sending remittances and keeping in contact. Migrant mothers face a chasm between ideals and reality, requiring them to continually adjust their interactions at a distance. Through ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews, this paper examines how Filipino and Indonesian migrant workers negotiate their roles as mothers from the perspectives of resource and emotion. Multiple information and communication technologies (ICTs) are utilized by migrant mothers to establish virtual co-presence, which reinforces the sense of familial closeness and shapes their mothering practices. For the resource aspect, I explore that migrant mothers not only convert their economic rewards into educational resources but also monitor their children's learning progress via ICT-mediated communication, thereby integrating migration into their mothering practices. I observe two types of co-presence in relation to the emotion dimension: "participatory co-presence" and "accompanying co-presence." These migrant mothers organize time for emotional bonding and implement parenting goals to navigate the transnational co-presence in childrearing. The case of migrant mothers illustrates how they use specific communication technologies to engage in multi-dimensional interactions that expand mothering practices and foster co-presence in transnational mother-child relationships.

Does Parental Restriction on Romance Work? The Effect of Parenting Behaviors on the Formation of Adolescent Romantic Relationships in Taiwan

HUANG Sheng-Pin

National Taiwan University

Abstract

Sociologists from America and Europe have long been interested in studying the influence of family behaviors on adolescent romantic relationships. However, there are few related studies conducted in Taiwan. Due to the unique cultural significance of adolescent romantic relationships in Taiwan, the attachment theory, which has previously explored the connection between family and adolescent romantic relationships, falls short in effectively explaining the romantic experiences of Taiwanese adolescents. Hence, this study examines the effect of parenting behaviors on the likelihood of adolescents entering romantic relationships and investigates potential gender differences within this context. Using the data from the Taiwan Youth Project (TYP) and analyzing with Logistic regression model, the results show that adolescents with the highest level of parental control are more likely to engage in romantic relationships compared to those with no parental control. Furthermore, adolescents who receive more parental supervision are less likely to enter a romantic relationship, whereas those receive more parental support are more likely to enter a romantic relationship. Lastly, mother's supervision independently decreases the likelihood of entering a romantic relationship for Taiwanese adolescents. The results imply the need to adopt the perspective of parenting explaining the cultural significance of adolescent romantic relationships in Taiwan.

Session 5:

Care and Welfare

Chair: Prof. SOHN Yunku (SNU)

- **A comparative analysis of Taiwan and Japan's caregiver regimes: unraveling and answering the disparities in acceptance of foreign caregivers**

CODY Kade Yuan-Pei (NTU)

- **A Comparative Study of Young Carers from the Media in China, Japan and South Korea: Based on a Constructivist Perspective**

ZHANG Yu-Chun (KU)

- **Public healthcare system and national health insurance: comparative studies In Hong Kong and Taiwan healthcare system**

NG Sui On (NTU)

A comparative analysis of Taiwan and Japan's caregiver regimes: unravelling and answering the disparities in acceptance of foreign caregivers

CODY Kade Yuan–Pei
National Taiwan University

Abstract

The increasingly dire aging population issue in Taiwan and Japan has led to a severe labour shortage, meaning many foreign care workers are needed to fill gaps in the foreign care working labour force. This research paper investigates the different regimes that accept foreign care workers in Taiwan and Japan, with an in–depth analysis of immigration policies and why there is a difference in immigration policies between the two countries. The dominant research in this area has explored the differences in policy between the two countries, yet failing to answer why these differences exist. Previous studies have drawn on data from government policies to assess the differences between Taiwan and Japan, in terms of their immigration institutions for foreign care workers to enter the countries.

In this paper, we use data from legal databases in conjunction with government databases to form the foundation of our differences. Along with this, we also draw on previous studies on foreign care workers, as well as theoretical backgrounds and explanations for differences in culture between Taiwan and Japan to explain policy decisions. With a vastly different system of accepting foreign caregivers, it is ultimately much easier for foreign care workers to become a caregiver in Taiwan. This is predominantly due to the strict guidelines around Japan's essential worker status given to caregivers, meaning they need special training and adequate Japanese language skills.

A strong Confucian ideology in Japan has paved the way for restrictive home care in the country, contrary to Taiwan's rather relaxed system of regulation. Furthermore, the chronological order of an aging society and then caregiver immigration policies has meant more requirements for foreign care workers exist in Japan than Taiwan – where an aging society came after caregiver immigration laws. Finally, the tough requirements also exist in Japan rather than Taiwan due the model of the ideal care worker in Japan. This is the theory that individuals familiar with Japanese culture and language, can better foster a sense of inclusion and well–being among seniors.

A Comparative Study of Young Carers from the Media in China, Japan and South Korea: Based on a Constructivist Perspective

ZHANG Yu-Chun
Kyoto University

Abstract

In recent years, young carers have received a lot of media attention in Japan and South Korea, while in China, there is a paradoxical phenomenon that young carers are simultaneously portrayed as 'role models' and 'children in need of support'. By analyzing media stories on young carers, this research investigates the image of young carers generated by the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean media from a constructionist perspective.

There are four parts to this research. First, the research background, past investigations and their limitations, and the research questions are discussed. Following that, the second part mainly analyzes the frequency of news reports and summarizes the characteristics of China, Japan and South Korea. The third part focuses on content analysis, that is, by extracting the common framework of the three countries to specifically analyze the content of reports about young carers. The fourth part discusses the reasons for the differences among the three countries from a constructionist perspective. 'Young carers' is a complex concept that is intertwined with the concept of deliberate policy construction, discourse practice and interaction between people. Further in-depth discussions on this topic are needed in the future.

Public Healthcare System and National Health Insurance: Comparative Studies in Hong Kong and Taiwan Healthcare System

NG Sui-On

National Taiwan University

Abstract

This article describes two different healthcare systems in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Hong Kong's healthcare system is based on the National Health Service of the United Kingdom and developed a mixed "Public and Private Dual Track Parallel" healthcare system under the Beveridge Model and Out of Pocket Model. The public can choose whether public health service or private health service under the freedom health market to get basic health welfare. Taiwan integrates military insurance, civil and educational personnel insurance, labor insurance, and farmer health insurance to form a national health insurance plan. Taiwan combines the social insurance system (Bismarck Model) and Single Payer System. Taiwan's government is the insured unit of the health insurance system. It will subsidize health insurance to a certain extent so that the public does not have to worry about the problem of not being able to pay. The public can freely choose to receive medical treatment at designated medical units for national health insurance, to protect their basic rights. This article will compare the funding sources of the two medical systems, and identities of participating in the system, medical choice, and average medical waiting time. Analyze common and different burdens faced by the two healthcare systems, draw comparative lessons, and show how governments have attempted to overcome challenges and offer individual insights.

Session 6:

Social Hierarchy

Chair: Prof. Stéphane HEIM (KU)

- **Social Class and Education in Contemporary Japanese Society: Can double major and minor increase advantage in labor market?**

OTA Momoko (NTU)

- **The relationship between double majors/minors and first regular job income**

CHU Ting-Hsuan (NTU)

- **Climbing the Career Pyramid: The Anticipated Professional Socialization of NTU B**

YU Yan-Hang (NTU)

Social Class and Education in Contemporary Japanese Society

OTA Momoko

National Taiwan University

Abstract

Education inequalities are the unequal distribution of academic resources, including school funding, opportunities, electronic tools and access to cram schools. A significant proportion of Japanese people regard inequality as the attribute that best characterises contemporary Japanese society. However, inequalities arise in access to educational resources due to constraints experienced by different social classes. Social class is a grouping of people that share similar characteristics. The factors contributing to the establishment of social class are Pierre Bourdieu's theories of stratifying social class, including economic, cultural and social capital, which will be the internal factors that explain and understand factors affecting education inequalities.

This research will investigate how social class factors impact equality in education attainment in contemporary Japanese society. In the economic capital factors, shadow education which is private tutoring and cram school, a unique cram school culture heavily focused on East Asia, will be raised, examining how the parental income of a certain social class affects children's education achievements. Simply, to a large extent, social class influences equality in education attainment in contemporary Japanese society. Thus the implications will be educational reforms as has already happened in the past; the *Yutori-kyoiku*, a Japanese education policy which relaxes the hours and content of the curriculum targeting the population born between the late 1980s and the late 1990s who received the education from public school. However, there is a decreasing population, which could imply less competition for education resources, which may have less pressure on the children to achieve higher education but rather widen the regional disparities.

Can double major and minor increase advantage in the labor market? The relationship between double majors/minors and first full-time job income

CHU Ting-Hsuan
National Taiwan University

Abstract

In recent years, double majors/minors have become popular among colleges and universities. In the past literature, there are two theories that explain the relationship between double majors/minors and labor market advantages: human resource theory and signal theory. The human resource theory focuses on the fact that earning a double major/minor means that the student is able to acquire more competencies than others in the same number of years, which to some extent represents time management skills. The signaling theory is the proof that obtaining a double major/minor degree can bring a signaling effect to the employer, so that the employer can realize that the job seeker is better than others.

This study used the " Taiwan Education Panel Study and Beyond (TEPS-B): 2014 Survey" to examine the relative relationship between double majors/minors and first full-time job income using multiple regression analysis, as well as the extent to which the two theories are applied in Taiwanese society. The results show that double majoring does increase the first full-time job income, but this effect is limited to science subjects only, and has no effect if the double major is in liberal arts. As for the part on whether the double major is completed or not, the result is that it has an effect on the first full-time job income regardless of whether the double major is completed or not. In the case of the minor, there is no significant effect, which indicates that the signal theory is less explanatory. Further directions for this study include whether there is a difference in other educational programs, and the effect differences among East Asian countries with similar educational systems as Taiwan, and how they compare to Taiwanese society.

Climbing the Career Pyramid: The Anticipated Professional Socialization of NTU Business Clubs Members

YU Yan Hang

National Taiwan University

Abstract

Universities serve as the final stage for individuals transitioning from family and educational systems to the labor market, with significant filtering and stratifying effects. Although there was considerable academic attention to the labor market outcomes of graduates from elite universities, existing research about on-college-campus processes and job entry often view extracurricular activities and campus experiences as a holistic shaping process, neglecting the proactive guiding role of specific student organizations in career development. Taking the National Taiwan University Consulting Club as a case, this paper employs participant observation and semi-structured interviews to explore the role of student-led and exclusive business management-related student organizations among Taiwanese elite universities. It investigates the club's role in directing its members towards elite professional service firms, and examines the process of professional anticipatory socialization members gone through.

It was found that the club facilitates access to crucial job-seeking resources not readily available through other college pathways, including building professional networks, gaining informational advantages, and practicing engagement with clients and business elites. Furthermore, it constructs a hierarchy of occupational prestige through routine operations and peer interactions, thereby enhancing the attractiveness and feasibility of pursuing "top-tier" career paths. Members with similar socioeconomic backgrounds, having undergone a year of intensive cultivation led by student leaders, often display increasingly clear and homogeneous career-related value systems and aspirations. Also, members establish or question their identification with future elite/professional status based on job seeking outcomes (which involve the exchange of cultural and social capital into potential economic return within the business field) and their club experiences.

Session 7:

Labor and Organization

Chair: Prof. KO Jyh-Jer Roger (NTU)

- **Labor Protection Movement and The Reaction Force from the Capital: A Comparative-Historical Study of Labor Market Flexibilization between Taiwan and South Korea (1987-2019)**

HUANG Yen Kai (NTU)

- **Shifting social contracts?: Exploring generational differences in implicit social employment contracts in organizations**

NOH Gabin & SEO Se-Hyeok (SNU)

- **Unraveling the Influence of Hierarchical Structure on After-Work Drinking Culture: A Quantitative Study in Korean Organizations**

SKAUG Oda (SNU)

Labor Protection Movement and The Reaction Force from the Capital: A Comparative Study of Labor Market Flexibilization between Taiwan and South Korea (1987-2019)

HUANG Yen-Kai

National Taiwan University

Abstract

During the rapid economic development of East Asia from the 1960s to the 1980s, the labor regimes in Taiwan and South Korea, tightly controlled by the state and capital, show similar features in low labor cost, weak union strength and minimum welfare state expenditure, etc. However, since around the 2000s, Taiwan and Korea began to exhibit different trends in labor market flexibility. In contrast to previous studies that saw labor market flexibility in East Asia as a natural consequence of globalization, this paper contends that the different dynamics in labor protection regimes, labor movements, and corporate profitability led these two countries to different degrees of labor market flexibility under the pressure of globalization. Due to the different strengths of labor movements during the 1990s, Taiwan and Korea developed varying labor protection regimes that threatened the profitability of capitalists in different ways. South Korean capitalists were caught in a double bind from labor movements and the financial crises and aggressively chose to reduce labor costs through labor market flexibility. During the period of the 1997 financial crisis, state who decided to apply policy reforms suggested by IMF which met the interest of Korean capitalist to deregulate labor market. In contrast, due to the limited advance of Taiwanese labor movements in 1990s, the capitalist was still capable of securing profitability, and not eager to pursue labor market flexibility until the 2008 financial crisis. This time lag unintendedly gave Taiwanese labor activist an opportunity to impede the legislative revision intending to pursue labor market flexibility and change the policy agenda of two major political parties in Taiwan.

Shifting psychological contracts?: Exploring generational differences in social norms in the workplace

NOH Gabin & SEO Se-Hyeok
Seoul National University

Abstract

This study explores the changes in social norms in the workplace across generations and their causes. South Korea is experiencing changes in social norms within the workplace as a result of sharp changes in the labor market and employment relations. This study examines these changes in the context of the concept of 'psychological contract'. In particular, we consider that a 'generation' with distinct consciousness and values will be able to detect changes in the psychological contracts of labor in organizations.

For this purpose, the study conducted an in-depth interview with 12 members of generations baby boomer, X, and millennials within company A to examine the characteristics of psychological contracts by generation.

The interviews revealed that the younger the generation, the more transactional the exchange was rather than the relational exchange, as well as generational differences in organizational expectations and obligations (security, career management, and pay). Meanwhile, it appears that an agreed-upon psychological contract is being established between generations in terms of the shift in temporal norms. Thus, social norms in the workplace based on psychological contracts within organizations appears to be influenced not only by generational factors but also by organizational specific factors, and it has been discovered that certain norms change rapidly within the consensus of all members to become new norms, while other norms remain unchanged despite structural changes.

To conclude, this study attempted to explain the concept of individualized and ambiguous social norms in the workplace by capturing aspects of substantive change through the concept of psychological contracts formed within the structure and interaction of agents, as well as searching for the causes of change via multi-layered explanations.

Unraveling the Influence of Hierarchical Structure on After-Work Drinking Culture: A Quantitative Study in Korean Organizations

SKAUG Oda
Seoul National University

Abstract

This study examines the hierarchical nature of Korean workplaces and the influences it has on the drinking culture. The unique Korean work culture, characterized by strong hierarchies and emphasis on social interactions forms the backdrop of the investigation. The purpose of the study is to unravel the underlying mechanisms and dynamics of the relationship between workplace hierarchy, drinking culture, social pressure, and employee well-being. The research sheds light on potential impacts on mental and physical health, work-life balance, and job satisfaction. It investigates the relationship between hierarchy in the workplace and social pressure to participate in after-work drinking events among employees. Additionally, it addresses the need to recognize the negative consequences of excessive alcohol consumption and offers insights to shape more supportive and productive work environments through policy interventions. By examining existing literature and employing a comprehensive research methodology, this study contributes to understanding the distinctive dynamics of Korean workplaces. The findings aim to foster informed discussions and transformative steps toward creating healthier, more inclusive work environments in Korea and beyond.

Session 8:

Politics

Chair: Prof. IM Dong-Kyun (SNU)

- **Political efficiency of Japanese young people**
NISHINO Karin (KU)
- **The Online representation of Public opinion - The comparison of attitudes of Reddit users and real-life public opinion on difference subjects**
LEE Yunho (SNU)
- **The Entanglement of Sensory Experience and National Discourse in Digital Space: A Case Study on "Kukppong" Youtube Videos**
KIM Insuk (SNU)

Political efficiency of Japanese young people

NISHINO Karin
Kyoto University

Abstract

"Political efficiency" shows how much people feel their actions and words change their society and politics. This efficiency of Japanese high school students is so lower than that of Korean and Chinese students. Also, according to survey many Japanese high school students think they personally can't influence government decisions. This tendency is shown at low voter turnout of Japanese young people.

This study explored what influences the political consciousness of Japanese young people, especially sovereign education. To this study, there are two research questions. 1) What lacks Japanese sovereign education to form political efficiency? 2) What can be a big influence on political efficiency of Japanese young people, excepting the education?

In Japan, sovereign education lacks aggressiveness and concreteness. According to a survey by Japanese government, many high school students don't have chances to learn and think about politics or elections at school. Because of that, sovereign education doesn't play its role well and this is one reason why young people don't have familiarities and interests on politics and elections. As an approach for young people, SNS can be an effective means. Lately, SNS plays a big role at elections in many countries, such as Korea. It will be a bigger influence on politics and elections in Japan.

The Online Representation of Public Opinion : The comparison of attitudes of Reddit users and real-life public opinion on difference subjects

LEE Yunho

Seoul National University

Abstract

The digital age's pervasive online community, driven by social media platforms, has reshaped public discourse. This study investigates the alignment between sentiments expressed by Reddit users and real-world public opinion on geopolitical subjects. Scrutinizing sentiments in online comments and comparing them with real-life poll data, our study uncovers areas of convergence and divergence.

Findings reveal varying sentiment rankings on topics between online and offline domains, yet consistent patterns emerge, suggesting partial representation. Specific subjects exhibit parallel trends in both realms, with sentiments clustering around positive or negative views. The study underscores the influence of over-representation in online communities and the importance of distinguishing between sentiments on specific issues and broader subject-related sentiments.

Findings reveal varying sentiment rankings on topics between online and offline domains, yet consistent patterns emerge, suggesting partial representation. Specific subjects exhibit parallel trends in both realms, with sentiments clustering around positive or negative views. The study underscores the influence of over-representation in online communities and the importance of distinguishing between sentiments on specific issues and broader subject-related sentiments.

The Entanglement of Sensory Experience and National Discourse in Digital Space: A Case Study on "Kukppong" Youtube Videos

KIM Insuk
Seoul National University

Abstract

This study examines the intertwinement of senses and discourses within online spaces. Through an analysis of "국뽕(Kukppong)" YouTube videos, the focus lies on how a sense of nation and the discourse of nationalism interact. "국뽕" is a fusion of the terms 'nation' and 'hiro bong', referring to an escalated state of patriotism akin to the effects of "hiro bong".

The research questions are threefold. First, how is a sense of nation/ethnicity cultivated in online spaces? Second, how do these sensory experiences drive national discourse? "Third, how does the interplay of sensory experiences and discussions about the nation amplify or circulate within online spaces?"

Specifically, this study conducted a preliminary investigation, focusing on the sense of smell as a key sensory element. By analyzing YouTube videos and comments spanning from 2019 to July 2023, it revealed the process by which the concept of 'Korean scentlessness' was reconstructed through the influence of values associated with science, the West, and masculinity."

Session 9: Immigration

Chair: Prof. LEE Do-Hoon (SNU)

- **One Taiwan, One Family? Comparing Taiwanese Society's Perspectives on the Rights of Marriage Immigrants to Obtain National Health Insurance and Citizenship**
LIAO Jui-I (NTU)
- **Taiwan's Overseas-Chinese Student Education and the National Imagination of Hong Kong Student Migrants in Taiwan, 1952-1994**
TING Shang-Chi (NTU)
- **A Study on the Self-Identity Representation of North Korean Defector Youtubers on Their Youtube Channels**
LEE Haeun (SNU)

One Taiwan, One Family? Comparing Taiwanese Society's Perspectives on the Rights of Marriage Immigrants to Obtain National Health Insurance and Citizenship

LIAO Jui-I

National Taiwan University

Abstract

Taiwanese society boasts ethnic diversity, and including marriage immigrants has contributed to its landscape. Evaluating residents' attitudes towards marriage immigrants is crucial in fostering a harmonious and inclusive society. The social system serves as a necessary measure to protect the rights of marriage immigrants and is an essential indicator of their integration into society. Taiwan's global position and national status also influence how its people perceive marriage immigrants. In the context of limited natural resources, encompassing a large population, and limited national resources, it is essential to understand the factors determining the public's view toward prioritizing immigrant rights. To address this, the study utilizes data from the "2014 Taiwan Social Change Survey - Civil Rights Module." By comparing the indicative national systems of national health insurance and citizenship, the study investigates whether Taiwanese people hold varying attitudes towards marriage immigrants from different regions such as Europe, America, Japan, Southeast Asia, and China. Findings reveal that Taiwanese people are more accepting of marriage immigrants participating in the national health insurance system, regardless of their country of origin, rather than granting them citizenship directly. However, differences in attitudes towards immigrants from countries are more pronounced in Chinese immigrants compared to the other two groups. The study highlights Taiwanese people's cautious/conservative stance regarding the political rights of marriage immigrants due to Taiwan's unique national status. Nevertheless, balancing reciprocity and resource allocation, over half of the population embraces all marriage immigrants into the health insurance system with pleasure, implying nationalist undertones.

Taiwan's Overseas-Chinese Student Education and the National Imagination of Hong Kong Student Migrants in Taiwan , 1952-1994

TING Shang-Chi

National Taiwan University

Abstract

Under globalization and the expanding discourse of multiculturalism, the Taiwanese government has considered immigrants from Hong Kong as "New Immigrants." However, the homogenous understanding of the Hong Kong immigrant community overlooks the fact that since the 1950s, the Overseas-Chinese Compatriot Education Policy introduced an influx of Hong Kong student migrants to Taiwan, while its uniqueness and subjectivity had been overlooked under the state's ideology of Chinese Nationalism. This research focuses on the political and social policy history background of Hong Kong and Taiwan, combined with first-hand historical sources such as governmental documents and records, newspapers from Hong Kong and Taiwan, and publications from Hong Kong student clubs. The aim is to understand the immigration patterns and backgrounds of Hong Kong student migrants, as well as the construction of "Hongkongese" identity in Taiwan. It has been discovered that under the geo-political strategies of the Cold War, the ROC (Nationalist) government viewed Chinese refugees in Hong Kong as a human resource pool to "Fightback the Mainland" and attracted students from Hong Kong to become their nationals through educational pathway. Despite that the migration and educational process had incorporated military training and patriotic education emphasising on Anti-communism and Chinese nationalism propaganda, similar to the natives during "Taiwanization", Hong Kong student immigrants have also experienced the establishment of a unique political and cultural identity which differs from the mono-minzu Chinese envisioned by the state. Under such ethnic governance and stratification, Hong Kong student organizations have gradually evolved into a medium to discuss their migration experiences and engage in debates about political and cultural issues in their home society of Hong Kong.

A Study on the Self-Identity Representation of 'North Korean Defector YouTubers' on Their YouTube Channels

LEE Haeun & KANG Yujin

Seoul National University

Abstract

This paper examines how North Korean defectors in Korea show their self-identity on their own YouTube channel. Since the 2010s, some North Korean defectors came to appear on Korean TV shows, sharing aspects of North Korean society and their own narrative of defection. While depictions of N.K. defectors on such legacy media have been criticized by several researchers for objectifying the defectors and for reproducing neoliberal and patriarchal discourses, recently, N.K. defectors have emerged on 1-person media platform as Youtube, uploading video clips and running their channels on their own. Analyzing 30 video clips with the highest views uploaded on 6 N.K. defectors'channels, the study investigates (1) what subjects and topics are frequently dealt with in the videos, (2) what kinds of rhetorical strategies are used and what effects are made by these strategies, and (3) how their self-identity representation occurs in relation to the topics and strategies appearing in the videos. It argues that N.K. defector Youtubers show themselves as semi-professionals in North Korean society, bringing their identity as N.K. defectors to the forefront. At the same time, they represent themselves as in the process of adaption to South Korean society, striving hard to conceal their N.K. defector identity and to transform completely into 'South Korean people,'but often failing in real life. Both ways of self-identity representation are closely related to binary oppositions between 'backward'North Korea and 'advanced'South Korea. It shows that even in the 1-person media, the discourse of power is still imposed onto the North Korean defector YouTubers, affecting the contents of their video clips on the channels.

Session 10: Roundtable

- **Prof. KO Jyn-Jer Roger**
- **Prof. KUO Janet Chen-Lan**
- **Prof. IM Dong-Kyun**
- **Prof. LEE Do-Hoon**
- **Prof. SOHN Yunkyu**
- **Prof. Stéphane HEIM**

SEOUL TOUR

How to acquire a T-money card

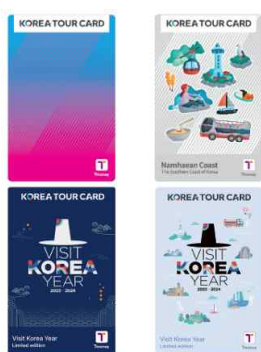
● How do I buy a T-money card?

The easiest way to acquire a T-money card is to buy one at a convenience store. Sometimes you can grab one by a stand and pay directly at the counter. However, sometimes you will have to ask the clerk now if they sell T-money cards (In that case they will hand you a tray with an array of designs). The actual T-money card costs between 4.000 and 5.000 Won. It is advisable to directly charge your T-money card immediately.

● How do I charge my T-money card?

You can either charge your T-money card at a convenience store or at a subway station. If you want to charge the card in the convenience store, you will have to ask the clerk to charge the card for you with the amount you want to charge it with. Please bear in mind, that you can only **pay in cash**.

The other alternative is to charge your T-money card at a subway station. Here, various charging machines are located, making the charging process very convenient. You can select the language at the machinery, at which the charging process will be explained. Yet again, you can only charge your T-money card with **cash**.



Various T-money cards



Recharging machine in subway

TOUR 1 : SNU Library



- Library Channel Guide Homepage
<https://library.snu.ac.kr>
- SNU Library VR tour
<https://lib.snu.ac.kr/vr/kor.html>

Entrance of
Kwanjeong
Building

The SNU Library, which opened in 1946 along with the Seoul National University, has been at the heart of the school supporting the scholarly passion and effort of SNU students, professors, and researchers, playing a pivotal role in the Korean academic world for the last 75 years.

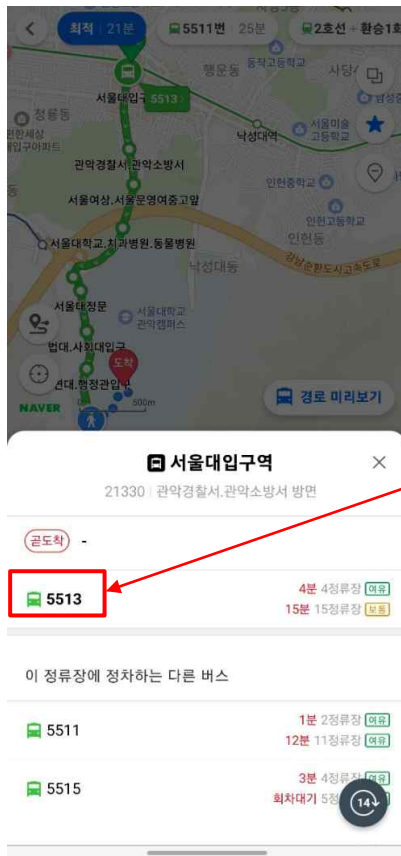
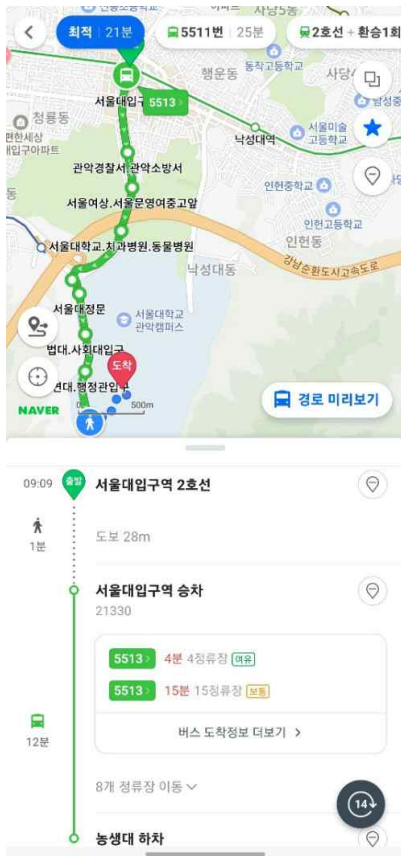
The SNU Library has one of the largest library collections in Korea with 5.1 million books, 210,000 print and electronic journals, and 260,000 non-book materials. The library is consisted of two buildings: the Main building, which stores most of the academic materials, and the Kwanjeong building, which offers user-friendly spaces. The SNU Library and nine branch libraries across the Gwanak and Yeongeon campuses work seamlessly together to provide the best academic environment.

- How to get to the library (from SNU Station)

If you are coming from SNU station, please refer to the images and explanation below.

You may take the number 5511, 5513, or 5515 from SNU Station. From there, take the bus to “Nongsaeungdae” Station. Afterward, you may follow the path as seen in the picture below or follow various pathways, leading to the library on campus.

If you ever find yourself lost, you can always look up any place on Naver Maps or Kakao Maps. These applications are available in English, Korean, Japanese and Mandarin.



Take this bus!

TOUR 2 : Naver Line Company



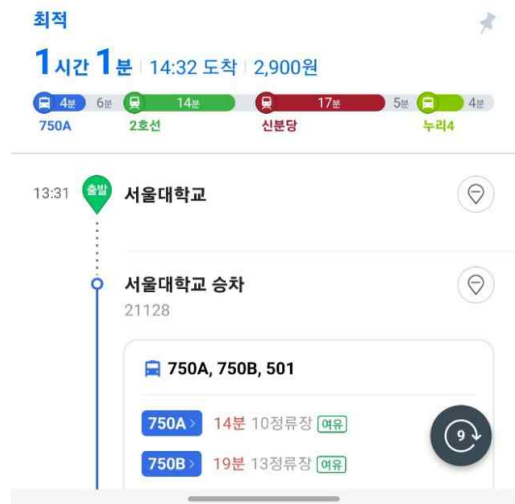
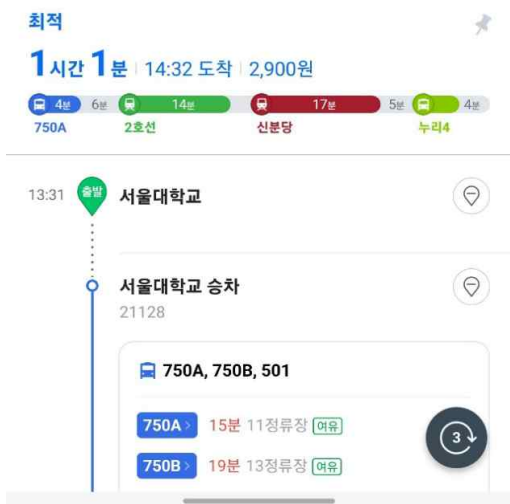
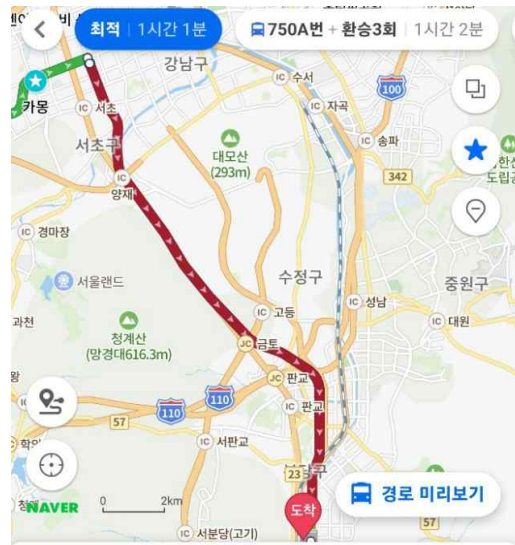
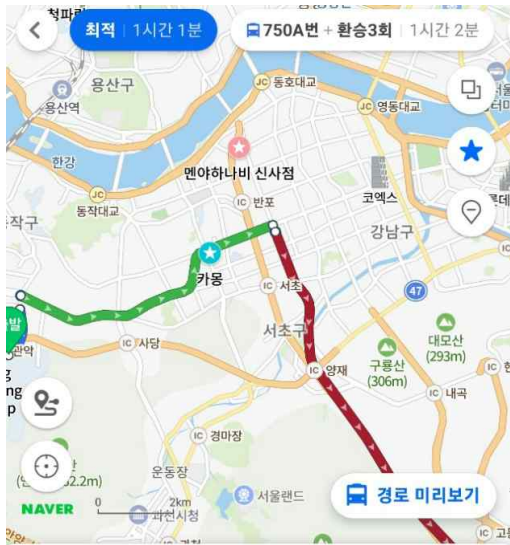
- **Website**
<https://www.navercorp.com/naver/1784>
- **Address**
Naver 1784, 95 Jeongjail-ro, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do



NAVER Corp. is a global ICT company, providing South Korea's number one search portal "NAVER" and its subsidiaries and affiliates provide services, including LINE messenger, SNOW camera app, digital comics platform NAVER WEBTOON, group social media platform, NAVER BAND, and metaverse platform ZEPETO. The sustained research and development of AI, robotics, mobility, and other future technology trends are propelling NAVER forward, in pursuit of the transformation and innovation of technology platforms, while it also remains devoted to a paradigm of shared growth, joining hands with users from the global community as well as a vast number of partnerships. In 2018, NAVER was ranked as the 9th most innovative company by Forbes and top 6th Future 50 company by Fortune magazine.

- **How to get to “Naver Line Company” from campus**

Due to its convenient nature, you will take the free shuttle bus on campus to SNU Station. From then one, you will take line number two from there until Gangnam Station. From there, you will take the “Sinbundang Line” until Jeongja Station. Depending on the weather and conditions, you will take a village bus from there (please take note of the available village busses listed below)



TOUR 3 : Modern History of Seoul with Cheonggyecheon(清溪川)

- **DDP Website**
<https://ddp.or.kr/?menuno=349>
- Gather at Oullim Square of DDP (東大門歷史文化公園)
Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Exit 1



1. Dongdaemun Stadium Memorial Museum



Before the establishment of Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP), Dongdaemun Stadium (1925-2008) was there, which is a significant historical site in modern Korean history. Its small exhibition hall has many photos of Stadium from the Japanese colonial period to its

demolition. Including various sports activities, political rallies, the Liberation Day celebration, anti-communist gatherings, religious ceremonies, and more. It served as a central location for key moments in Modern Korean history.

2. Jeon Tae-il Bridge and Pyeonghwa Market, Heonchaekbang Street



Jeon Tae-il was a labor and labor activist. He led labor movements protesting the harsh working conditions in factories in the Pyeonghwa Market Cheonggyecheon. In 1960's, Pyeonghwa Market housed numerous textile factories, and its workers were mainly underage women. They were mostly exposed to low wages and harsh working conditions. In 1970, he protested against these labor conditions by attempting self-immolation. Jeon Tae-il Bridge is near the place he attempted self-immolation. His protest became a catalyst for the labor movement in South Korea.

Near is the "Heonchaekbang Street." This Street has Korea's first secondhand bookstores, where sell books and publications.

3. Bangsan Market



Bangsan Market was formed after the Korean War. It traded flour products (baking or confectionery) and various packaging materials such as boxes and plastics. The packaging industry has a close relationship with the textile industry, which was a major export product in Korea 1960s. As exports increased by industrialization, demands of packaging materials also grew.

4. Sewoon Plaza



Sewoon Plaza, built during the early stages of South Korea's industrialization in the 1960s, was the first Plaza constructed by demolishing the Cheonggyecheon shantytown. It dealt with various industrial components and electronic products. Presently, it stands on the forefront of urban planning debates within the context of redevelopment and urban renewal. In the 21st century, the installation of pedestrian bridges transformed by urban revitalization projects.

Nearby, the Euljiro Industrial District, houses small machinery component companies.

Despite being one of Korea's oldest industrial districts, it has diminished over time due to the advancement of industries. Now it is challenging to explore due to extensive redevelopment and district reorganization project.



5. Gwangjang Market

Gwangjang Market, established in 1904 during the late Joseon Dynasty, is South Korea's first permanent market. It deals textiles, hanbok, bedding and clothing items. Additionally, visitors can enjoy a variety of affordable food offerings. Due to its diverse attractions and affordable shopping and dining options, Gwangjang Market has gained popularity as a tourist destination.



TOUR 4: Hongdae street, Center of Vibrant Youth Culture



Hongdae street is a large commercial district near Hongik University. ‘Hongdae’ is a Korean syllabic abbreviation of ‘Hongik daehakgyo(홍익대학교)’, which stands for Hongik University. Since Hongik University, which is known to include a great art college, moved to its present location in 1955, area around Hongik university has developed as a youthful place. At first, many young artists moved to villages near Hongdae street due to cheap rents. In 1990s, it has been the cradle for indie artists such as band musicians and underground rappers. With universities and main subway stations nearby, it naturally became a main hotspot of Korean youths. It was late 2000s when its commercial characteristic started to grow and young artists to fade. Like any other metropolitan areas, Hongdae street couldn’t help facing gentrification as well. However, it remains as young people’s favorite playground as there are still plenty of music venues, festival locations, entertainment companies, clothing stores, vintage shops, and kitschy cafes. It is also a typical place for music busking or dance busking events.

Hongdae street contains various shops where Korean youths tend to visit in their free time, such as boardgame cafés, room escape cafés, photo booths, pop-up stores, charming restaurants, and shopping malls. Because of its convenient traffic and youth familiarity, a lot

of fan activities are held around Hongdae streets as well. Following are the examples of spots where pop culture fans or character fans usually spend their times.

1. Café events – AFTERNOON COFFEE



A number of small cafes in Hongdae street provide renting services, which allow them to transform into a small festival place for a certain period of time. 'Birthday café(생일 카페)' culture, which means renting a café and decorating it as a celebration space, is common among Korean fans of any celebrities. Fans drop by at the café to share celebrity-related stuffs and enjoy the festive ambience. Since Café events are more like an informal festival between the fans rather than a scheduled meeting, fans easily come and go during the opening time and other special occasions like debut anniversary could also be celebrated. Café events usually last about 3-7 days.

애프터눈커피 (서울 마포구 신촌로4길 22-14)

Afternoon coffee is one of the cafes that is usually rented by fans. During the event, it exhibits fan-made banners outside and photos of the celebrity inside. Otherwise, it is operated as a normal café.


2. AK Plaza Hongdae (서울 마포구 양화로 188)

AK Plaza is a shopping center with clothing shops, album shops, stationery stores and restaurants. There are a lot of unique shops that derived from certain industries. For example, Animate(애니메이트) sells goods related to different kinds of Anime, while Cinnamoroll sweet café(시나모롤 스위트 카페) is popular for cute desserts on which character Cinnamoroll is printed. WithMu(위드뮤), adorned with K-Pop singers' photos, serves various K-Pop Idol albums and extra souvenirs. AK Plaza Hongdae shows some subculture hobbies of youths, which are led to merchandise consumption.



3. Photoism with a celebrity


Photoism is a franchise photo booth where you can take pictures of yourself and get them printed right away. What makes Photoism different from other instant photo booths is that it provides opportunities to be in the same frame with a celebrity very easily. By choosing 'PHOTOISM With +' option on the screen, you can select one of the celebrities on the list. The machine adds the figure of the celebrity in your photo frame. Eventually, final printed photo shows the celebrity right next to you.



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RM	진	슈가	제이홉	비	방탄소년단



[Photoisms around Hongdae]

- 포토이즘 박스 홍대역점
(서울 마포구 양화로18길 15 1층)
- 포토이즘컬러드 홍대점
(서울 마포구 와우산로21길 36)
- 포토이즘 박스 홍대어울림점
(서울 마포구 어울마당로 80 1층)

4. Busking location – Hongdae walking street

Hongdae walking street is a 500m long area which is designated as a cultural city landmark by the municipal government of Seoul. You can easily access the street by finding the exit no. 7, no. 8 and no. 9 of 'Hongdae Ipgu(홍대입구)' station. Hongdae walking street is a main spot of whole Hongdae street, causing a large transient population. It is the red-dotted place on the map where the busking performances are held.

Those who are eager to perform at Hongdae walking street should turn in a certain form to Mapo-gu district office in advance to reserve the time and space. Public can check out the busking time, venue and name of the team via Mapo-gu's online website (mapo.go.kr). Please be informed that on August 23rd, the earliest performance registered starts at 4 p.m.



STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

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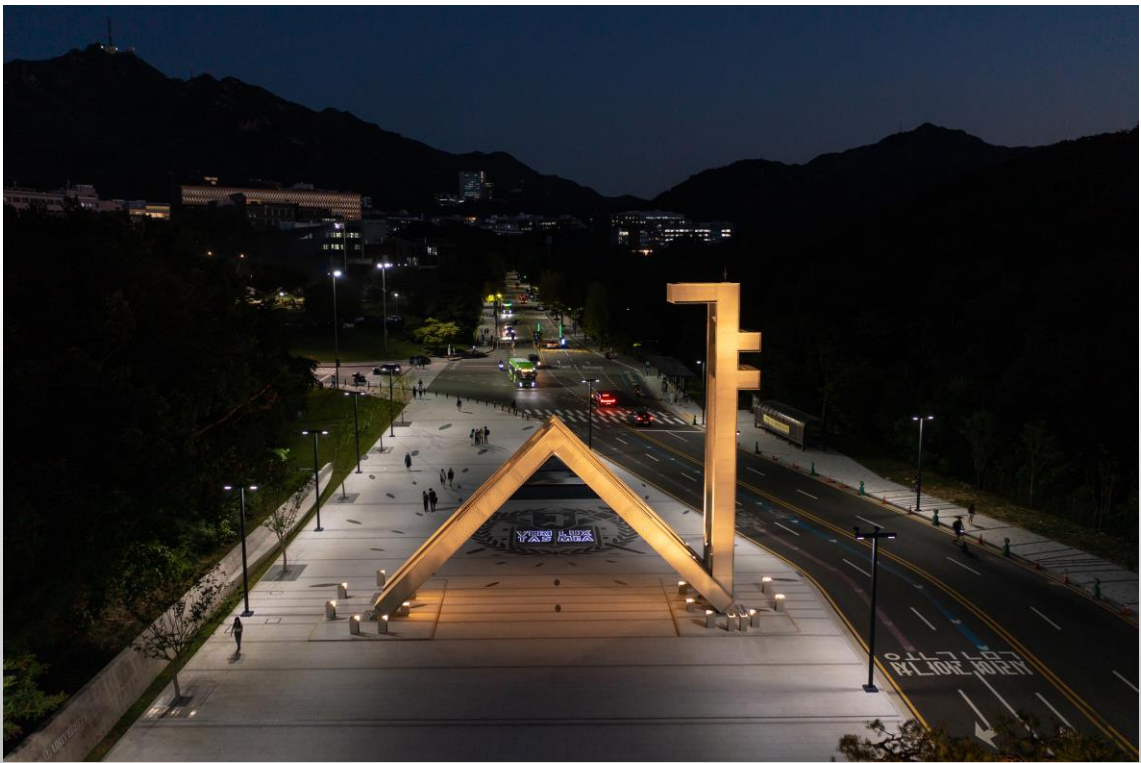
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