

The Argus

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Since 1954



4 hours or All-day Working, Same Benefits?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Editorial


Olympics and Nationalism in Korea

“How could Korea make an athlete apologize even though she had won a silver medal in the Olympics? She had just gained second place in one of the most highly recognized competitions in the world!” Right after the short-track race, the Korean female athlete Shim Suk-hee was interviewed and said that she felt sorry for not winning the gold medal everyone had anticipated. Appreciating the burden the girl might have felt as a member of the national team, people also expressed their sorrow for applying this pressure on her.

Thanks to the skating team, who performed remarkably in the last games in Vancouver, people have started to take great accomplishment for granted, especially on the ice. Needless to say, athletes have been burdened not only by their own expectations but also by the nation's expectation. The pressure they might feel has been recognized as something presumed.

An advertisement recently broadcasted on television used the following phrase, “You are not just one person, Kim Yu-na. You are Korea, itself.” The advertisement was meant to encourage her, but some people expressed their concern over the heavy responsibility she would feel due to it. Not only in her case but with all our national teams, we have made them shoulder the responsibility to win every game they take part in. Just because we share the same nationality, do we have the right to impose severe strain on them?

Let us have a look at the case of a Russian skater named Victor An. He was previously known as Ahn Hyun-soo and was a member of the Korean national speed skating team. However, by becoming a naturalized Russian and performing as a Russian athlete, it can be shown that an individual has the right to choose his nation, not the other way. Supported by the whole nation, he won three gold medals and a bronze. Seeing Victor An heartily cheered by the Russians, I began to wonder why our national teams do not receive what they deserve. Not just financially but in other ways too, they seemed not to be fully supported by their homeland. High expectations, is that all we can give them?

Being a small-sized country with a small number of people, our nationalistic support of sports has been all we have had and the strength to say to others, “Do not judge a book by its cover.” However, it makes it hard for our athletes to meet all those expectations. From now onwards, we should be able to give them what they deserve as people, who make unimaginable efforts for four years. 

Kim Min-jeong
Editor-in-Chief

김민정

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Complexity, Hidden Side of Human Network
Korea's Factionalism and Ladakh Wisdom

How Many Pieces of Time You Want, Ma'am? Flexible part-time work system in public business

The Cover Story introduces the government's new employment policy, flexible part-time working. It deals with the system's current status, impacts on the public, background, problems and solutions.

A Boat on Dry Land

Fast Follower? Best Creator!

Makeshift Measure to Recover Education System



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▲ New president of HUFS, Kim In Chul, gave his speech in inauguration ceremony.

Inauguration of New President of HUFS

On Feb. 25, the inauguration ceremony of a new president of HUFS, Kim In Chul was held at Obama Hall, Seoul Campus. He became the school's tenth president and was officially inaugurated after a farewell ceremony of the ninth president, Park Chul. His term begins on March 1 and is completed in 2018.


Prof. Kim In Chul was appointed a new president last year on Dec. 4. Kim, a professor of Public Administration, received 65 percent of votes by the school faculty in the Nov. 22 election.

As for his background, he was the vice president of HUFS and president of the Korean Association for Policy Studies. Also, he served as a commissioner of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

During the election period, the new president emphasized the extension of scholarship funding and balanced development between Seoul and Global Campus. Also, he claimed that he

will expand the campus through the purchase of private buildings and build an annex to the library. Extension of the library is a good news to HUFSSans because there have been a great deal of complaints about its old structure. Recently, actions were taken to put the promise into action. Printed resources in the library were transferred to the basement of CUFS which is to transform the first floor of the library into a structure of CUFS.

The inauguration ceremony marked a new phase of HUFS and there is much attention towards his stride.

He said in his speech as follows, "We must move beyond the unidirectional, inward looking paradigm of academic tradition where foreign languages and literature is brought in from overseas and disseminated domestically." 


By Choi Jae-hee

Pioneering Studies for Moving Further to Globalization

In 2014, HUFS newly opened two departments which are Language & Diplomacy (L&D) at Seoul Campus and Dept. of Korean Studies at Global Campus. L&D specifically focuses on educating future diplomats and specialists in international politics. Its curriculum includes a program called professional knowledge education.

As part of this program, experts from the Ministry of Diplomacy and international organizations will have lectures on diplomatic and international relations. Whole freshmen are guaranteed a full scholarship for 4 years and all students are required to take the entrance test for the National Academy of Diplomacy or state examination at least once.

In addition to this, the Dept. of Korean Studies was also established. Considering the increasing demand for Korean and Korean culture in recent, the department aims to produce experts in Korean studies. It will be well connected to international studies, the major strengths of HUFS. Learning the studies through various tools like literature, film, music and media, students can gain a wide knowledge of Korea. The studies linked with the Korean Language Teaching Certificate gives foreign students the opportunity to teach others Korean. It will encourage the growth and flow of Korean studies.


Both L&D and Dept. of Korean studies are expected to pioneer new paradigm of studies, especially for globalization. 

By Kim Hae-ju



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Remodeling of HUFS Dorm

On Jan. 24, 2014, a ceremony to mark the remodeled HUFS Dorm was held. During this remodeling, the furniture, system of electronics and facilities and whole interior was refurbished and upgraded. Each room has a newly installed ceiling air conditioner and heater, power saving floor heater with a card key linked room management system. Although it is just a refurbishment, the radical upgrade of dormitory facilities is expected to increase student demand when rooms are available in the coming semester. 


By Kim Hae-ju

New College System Introduced

Starting from this year, several colleges undergo some reorganization. In case of Seoul Campus, College of Occidental Language, College of Oriental Language and College of Social Science with the exception of the Department of Media Communication, have been affected.

Also, in Global Campus, College of Humanities has also been affected by the new system.

This means, instead of applying to the major before entering, students choose their major after spending their first year in the university.


The new school system is applied in order to lessen the complexity of application and widen the opportunities for students when selecting major. 

By Kim Hae-ju

New Guideline for Students with Fs

The school released its new guideline regarding grading policy. That is, conforming to current guidelines of the Ministry of Education, fourth grade students can no longer leave out F in a report card.

The Dean of Academic Affairs announced that since Feb. 21, the issue of report cards in which F is excluded will be halted. At the time of graduation, Fs will include students' GPA but not in credits they will receive. This new guideline is applied to all expelled students.

According to the school, re-taking courses with F before graduation is highly recommended. The school suggests students that they take the new guideline into account when registering for courses. 

By Choi Jae-hee

E-class Combines with CUFS Lecture System

From Feb. 14 to 17, E-class service was stopped in order to combine with the lecture system of CUFS. According to the school, from this semester, such new, combined version of E-class will be opened to students.

New E-class system is different in that it displays course students took in the past not just the ones in the current semester. The faculty members are able to access all resources they uploaded until now. According to the Computing Division, the main purpose of the combination is to encourage communication between the faculty and students using the lecture system of CUFS.

A manual was offered to students on Feb. 20. 

By Choi Jae-hee



Congratulations, Fresh Starters!



Briefing

By Choi Jae-hee

Reporter of National Section

Housing-related depression

“**4/10** college students live in a only 3 pyeong space which is 9.9m², according to Seoul YMCA's research on the actual condition of housing among the college youth.”



Housing breaks the backs of the youth

The average living cost of college students



Students who live at a rental, in the dormitory, or in lodging houses



Housing expenditure (rent, maintenance expenses)



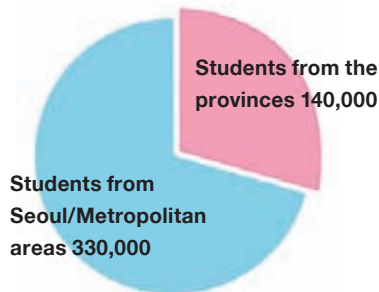
Moves to lighten students' burden

The Social Housing Project, 'Woozoo' is a project that aims to relieve the financial burden college students have in terms of housing expenses. The project leases an old or empty house in Seoul and remodels it into a 'shared home' in which 4~6 college students live together, pay and small but reasonable amount of rent.

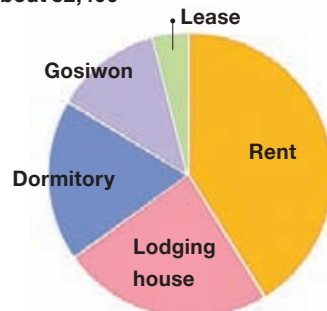


Running out of dorms

30% of the students at universities located in Seoul(470,000) are from the provinces(140,000).



The number of persons to be admitted among students from the provinces About 32,400



“Living at a rental is a type of housing among college students that is due to a deficient supply of dormitory. Measures should be taken to meet demands”



The Gochon Foundation opened its third dormitory for students who are in financial need. By living in the dorm, students come to save the living cost of ₩6,000,000 each year, leading them to less suffer from financial burden and focus on their studies. 📖

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LIVE O

By Kim Hae-ju

Reporter of Campus Section

Just after the first notice of the 2014 Globee Dorm Seoul campus dormitory, calls from dropouts flooded in. The calls usually asked students why they were dropping out and the possibility of their future enrollment. At the same time, on the Hufslife, online community site of HUFS, someone described this year's dorm notice as "bizarre". At the Seoul campus, 127 Korean enrolled-students will board in the dormitory. But these are relatively small numbers when compared to the number of foreign students who board in the dormitory. In total, 545 foreign students will be offered dormitory rooms as extra benefits. This extra benefit is considered controversial. Some students have taken to ridiculing the HUFS acronym as meaning, 'Hankuk University of Foreigners'. What led to this series of problems?

Unsolved dormitory capacity shortage

Last year in the second semester, a new off-campus dormitory opened. But the Korean residential capacity of the whole dormitory has since decreased. This can be seen in the tables below:

The number of total residents has increased from 656 to 799 except law school has only increased from 330 to 392. As this table shows, this dormitory issue was by the decrease in the number Korean residents admitted. According to the Globee Dorm Office, even some preferred applicants were not selected. Preferred appliers are stated clearly on the dormitory notice. They are the disabled, men of national merit or their

children, recipients of basic living assistance, and entrance scholarship students. In this concept, this should be solved. only

"My hometown is Kimhae-si, in South Kyungsang-do and my grade point average is perfect. What is the problem? I can't understand. I studied harder than other students because I desperately needed to live in the school dorm because I come from a different region and can't afford to private off-campus residence. But now I have to leave the dorm. I wasn't selected this time," a student said.

This situation is not limited to enrolled students. New freshmen and Law school students are experiencing dorm room shortages. For freshmen, the newly made division of Language and Diplomacy's

(L&D) 42 students were all guaranteed dorm rooms while the entire number of spaces made available to freshmen only increased from 155 to 213. Compared to this privilege granted to L&D students, normal freshmen dorm candidates are relatively disadvantaged. Also, 60 Law school students are selected every year for dorm rooms but it is very small number compared to the number of freshman admitted to Law school which is 50.

Continued Dorm Controversy

At first, there was no dormitory, so students demanded that the school build a dormitory. Then Globee Dorm opened on campus. Though the new dorm opened, it could not handle the

<Table 1>

Semester/Year	Korean Residents	Foreign Residents	Freshmen	Law School	Total Residents
1/2013	330	266	155	60	656
1/2014	392	350	213	57	799

©academyinfo

(Globee Dorm.2014.3.1)

R LEAVE

total residential needs of students. Thus a new off-campus dorm was built and opened. Now, two dorms exist but the dissatisfaction of students is still clear.

The cause of the problem

Increasing internationalization evaluations scores for show

Many universities are sensitive to university rankings. Usually that ranking is given by the media. Among

the various rankings systems, HUFs concentrates on JungAng Ilbo's university rankings. This can be seen in the many posts related to this ranking on HUFs official site. Especially, the internationalization evaluation part is highlighted because since 2009 HUFs has been at the front of the pack in this regard. The 6 sub sections and tables below show the internationalization evaluation from JungAng Ilbo in 2013.

HUFs was ranked highly in each section except 'a degree course enrolled

foreign student.'

The section ranked in the undertop 40 and its extraordinary compared to other sections that ranked in the top ten. At HUFs, there are many foreign students. But the number of students who are enrolled in a degree course just like domestic college students is very small. Otherwise the 'foreign exchange students in Korea' section ranked quite high. This all means that at HUFs, there are many foreign students but there are few real HUFs international students.

<HUFs>

Subsections	Percentage/quotient	Ranking
Foreign professors (full-time)	30.52(%)	3
Degree course enrolled Foreign students	2.757(%)	Over 40
Exchange students posted overseas	6.181(%)	3
Foreign exchange students in Korea	5.533(%)	9
Lectures in English	25(%)	1
Diversity of international students (*quotient)	4.980	4

(2013 JungAng Ilbo University Ranking)

<KyungHee University>

Subsections	Percentage/quotient	Ranking
Foreign professors (full-time)	9.993 (%)	29
Degree course enrolled Foreign students	9.160(%)	1
Exchange students posted overseas	6.826(%)	1
Foreign exchange students in Korea	12.875(%)	1
Lectures in English	25(%)	1
Diversity of international students (*quotient)	2.630	37

(2013 JungAng Ilbo University Ranking)

Indepth on Campus

Of course they are studying 'at' HUFS, but their number is not meaningful. They do not expect to graduate from HUFS and they share no bond with other alumni.

Both foreign students and Korean students do not share HUFS as their alma mater. Therefore this numerical value has meaning only for a particular ranking not for evaluating real growth or the advancement of HUFS. The school's efforts to improve certain numerical rankings for show create problems for Korean students in real degree courses.

KyungHee University, ranked second in terms of its internationalization evaluation, manages its internationalization differently than HUFS. Kyung Hee was ranked first in degree course enrolled foreign students. KyungHee University concentrates on international students who really study within the university's own curriculum and the university absorbs international students into their inner group. Those efforts have led them to be continuously ranked at the top of internationalization evaluations. Actually Kyung Hee won communal first place with HUFS in internationalization evaluation in 2012. Its last year's slump is supposed to be caused from low rank in 'diversity of international students'. Though its direction for internationalization is highly estimated, so it can overcome this slump soon. HUFS should reflect on the case of KyungHee University this and consider what real internationalization

means.

International students who are not in a degree course can be divided into two types. One is exchange students and the other is students enrolled in the center for Korean language and culture. When two universities agree on their mutual exchange students, the agreement includes an article about each university's students' residence guarantee. Therefore if more exchange students come, greater dormitory capacity is needed. In the case of students enrolled in the center for Korean language and culture, they can live in the annexes of Globee Dorm. They are located off campus but very near to HUFS. This semester one more dorm will be open for only international students.

That can be seen as an extra privilege for international students and can make domestic students become more dissatisfied due to having not received any unique privileges from the university's administration. HUFS is just using that international student policy to promote its 'global' image.

Extra benefits for international students

HUFS uses its dormitory policy to attract international students. The dormitory student selection rule for this semester is different from the first semester of 2013. In first semester of 2013, domestic and international students were selected together, but this semester, 2014, it clearly selects international students separately. This semester the number of international students has increased. Therefore the demand for dorm rooms has also increased. In fact, the number of international students who live in dorm room has quiet dramatically increased



▲ Off-campus dormitory for international students.

from 266 to 350. That means the extra selection process of this semester is meaningless and rather was intended to make students think that the dorm capacity for domestic students has not been that greatly affected by the increased demand from international students.

What should the dormitory student council do?

In Globee Dorm, there is a dormitory student council. Like typical student councils they have voting rights in the student representatives' council. But the representatives of the dormitory student council have rarely participated in the council. The dormitory student council usually gives snacks during the exam term or holds parties for dormitory students. It doesn't seem that the council is doing all that they can to represent the dormitory students. A growing lack of dormitory space is very problematic for Korean dorm students. Because they can fail to pass the next dormitory selection and this kind of worry is generated from the lack of space. If the council really wants to represent all of the students in the dorms, they should not only focus on light joy. A steady call for increasing dormitory capacity should be voiced.



▲ Entrance of Women's dormitory in Globee Dorm.



▲ Participants of Whole Student representatives Council are voting on a bill.

<Number of Officially Invited International Students*>

Semester/year	Seoul	Global
1/2013	189	4
2/2013	199	4
1/2014	About 230	About 3

(The numerical value of 2014 is not yet fixed.)

(Office of International Affairs)

*It includes college-invited, government-invited, exchange and overseas Korean students

Offer from school

Second on-campus dorm opening

The new president Kim In Cheol has suggested opening a secondary on-campus dorm as one of his promises made during his election. The plan is for it to be located near the humanities building and will house 806 people. Its expected construction start date is 2016 and will take 18 months to be completed.

Song Do Campus opening

Recently HUFs decided to build a third campus in Song Do. It plans to open a center for interpreting and translation including a dormitory, and guest house around 2016.

Those two plans were offered but they are just delayed responses for the current problem. 2 years remain before both plans can be realized. Until then is there any solution for the current problem?

Solutions

University

HUFs should not only increase its numerical ranking, but instead the increase of actual degree course enrolled students should be conducted. This will give us a solid base for the reasonable internationalization of our school. Also HUFs should not wait until 2016 for both plans. The university should use currently available options. At the global campus, there are few foreign students. As HUFs pursues the balanced advance of both campuses, Seoul and Global, the education environment also should be similar. Currently, Seoul campus contains about 200 international students, while the Global campus contains less than 10. By dividing those international students, Seoul campus' dorm capacity shortage would be eradicated. The University should consider this seriously.

Dorm student council

It should better represent dorm students. They must cooperate with other student councils to make Korean dorm students' demands known to the university. This kind of action is needed from the dorm student council.

Conclusion

Students from other regions in Korea are fully intent upon studying hard even in a strange region. Those students could be the seed for the development of HUFs. The University should listen to those demands. Also, master plans that aim to advance the university's rankings should be accompanied by improvements to the foundation. Then the development can be called true development. 🇰🇷

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Complexity, Hidden Side of Human Network

What is a relationship?

By Lee Dong-eun

Reporter of Culture Section

People always build relationships with other people. A relationship can be with friends, loved ones, or co-workers. This is because people are social animals by nature, and they live by communicating and cooperating with other people. Languages and behaviors are reflected by thoughts, and each thought becomes a different form of relationship. So how can these relationships be defined? Answers can be found from the Aleph Project exhibition at the National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art (MMCA) in Sogyeok-dong, Jongno-gu, the center of Seoul, Korea.

The Aleph Project Exhibition



Epiphyte Chamber, Philip Beesley

Upon entering exhibition 7, visitors can see complex stems and lines hanging from the ceiling and they all emit exotic lights. It is like a fishing net, or like some bizarre creature. When the artwork is closely examined, those stems and lines from the ceiling each move to match the spectators' movements in addition to giving off some exotic lights and sounds. The artwork also produces some exotic smells. The smells come from chemicals, such as fragrant oils, inside the artwork. The whole creation is like a living creature, interacting with the spectators. Through its lights, chemical smells and ability to match spectators' movements, the artwork seems to exchange signals and movements with the viewers. Also, it absorbs atmosphere and moisture so that it undergoes a sort of metabolism like a living creature. In other words, this artwork has been combined with digital elements to simulate a living creature's metabolism. Spectators can actually communicate with this moving artwork through active interaction.

1



The Elaboratorium, Scale Free Network

The exhibition is like a small workroom or a laboratory. There are many microscopes in the laboratory. Also at this exhibition, people can actively become involved in the artwork. How? They look through the microscopes and each microscope has a different image in it. Each microscope has different elements to look at and people should look through the microscope to see the real aspect of the artwork. The elements are something like a grain of sand, dust, or even a stamp. By seeing the small elements in our environment, people can realize their beauty. Through this exhibition, visitors can rethink their criteria of real beauty. When people look through the microscope, they can interact with the artwork in another way. The exotic screen behind the microscope sight is another key point of the exhibition. When people look through the microscope, their shadows are reflected on the screen, creating a new image in the exhibition. Visitors can also find a lot of circles inside the exhibition. The circles give the message to spectators that the circles are ones that can be found everywhere in our environment and can always be extended or contracted within the world.

2

Evolving Spark Network, Edwin van der Heide

Already outside the exhibition, the crackling sounds tickle spectators' ears. When the exhibition room is entered, a multitude of star-like sparks in the dark room welcome the spectators with some tinkling sounds. The sparks from the ceiling represent a human being's neuron system. The sparks also interact with spectators. People's movements and sounds effect the whole spark system, which makes the sparks act somewhat atypically, but still according to some sort of order. In other words, 80 different individual sparks on the ceiling react to every move of each spectator. Although this system looks pretty simple, it creates art through its spectators and their active interaction.

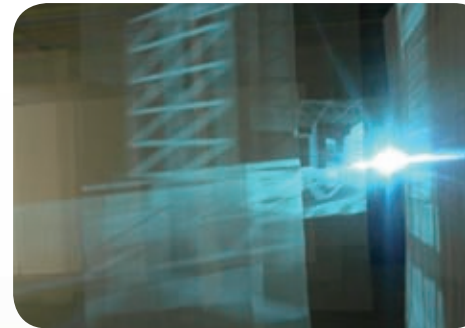
3



Hovering Geometry Collective Museum, Hah Te-soc

This exhibition is on display in the media exhibition room. A lot of dreamlike rectangular pieces of cloth are hung from the ceiling. At first, they seem like just normal cloths. However, when people approach the digital device in the exhibit's center, something different happens. People don't know what the device is for, but when they touch and operate the touch device, lots of cloths from the ceiling reflect bizarre forms. When the touch device is examined closely, there are some questions on the screen such as "How are you going to relate the museum with the city?" Yes, it was about creating an imaginative museum in the city. When people touched the device here and there, the bizarre images from the cloths evolved into larger and more sophisticated forms. At last, a message popped up stating that the 5,222nd museum was created. The imaginative museums will be exhibited as a collective form on the very last day of exhibition day. This exhibition, the Hovering Geometry Collective Museum, combines architecture and media with public character. Through collective participation, variety and unpredictability can be presented by this exhibition. In other words, it is a media performance presenting the sophisticated progress of constructing imaginative museums with each participant's reactions.

4



“Interconnection,” link of networkism and complexity

The whole exhibition is characterized by networkism and complexity, which is combined to serve as “complex networks.” Those two concepts can be connected by an interconnection. Look into these concepts more deeply. First, networkism represents a complex form of art. Networks are like Legos. The more Legos used, the more interesting the project appears and the more new forms are created. Examples can be a social network, stock market and so on. Second, then what is complexity? Complexity is used to characterize something with many parts where those parts interact with each other in multiple ways. The important characteristic of complexity is unpredictability. The consequences of complexity are very complicated and interconnected. Both concepts contain the idea of interconnection. Networks are interconnected and complexity also has an interconnected characteristic. The Aleph Project is representing a complex network, which explains the interconnected idea displayed through a very visual form of art.

Message from the Aleph Project Exhibition

“An “Aleph” is a tiny bead that contains a lot of point of views. We wanted to show people multiple forms of art in one space through the concept of an Aleph. Complexity and a network system are not individual, but are both interconnected and at last become one. Complexity that has various elements has unpredictable characteristics. Also, individual elements that all look different are actually connected as a whole. This idea is connected to the concept of a network system. By looking at the exhibition, people can realize that complex networks are not always atypical, and can adhere to some rules.”

Human relationships with other people are not that simple. Why not think about the complex, but interconnected characteristics of relationships? Human beings are very complex and unpredictable. However, by interconnecting and communicating with other people, there comes progress and development. Through a complex network system, it can be seen in depth about how relationships develop and how human beings progress. 📺

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Korea's Factionalism and Ladakh Wisdom

By Cha Eon-jo

Editorial Consultant

The beginning of the Olympic Games dates back to 776 B.C. In ancient Greece, nations stopped their wars during the Olympics period, and promoted peace and goodwill through sports. However, in South Korea, there division among even the domestic athletes in the Olympics, making it difficult to ascertain the true meaning of the Olympic Games. Ann Hyun-soo, once the most famous short track skating player in Korea, became a naturalized Russian citizen three years ago and has since won gold medals at the 2014 Sochi Olympics. His accomplishments have resulted in the resurfacing of factionalism within Korea's sports circles. This tendency towards factionalism has been criticized many times, but South Korea has yet to solve this problem. To overcome Korea's culture of factionalism, it needs to create a sense of community for those who compete as national representatives of Korea. The secret to doing this may be found in Ladakh, a land renowned for its ancient traditional wisdom.

Ladakh is located in North India, but the region is known as the 'Little Tibet' due to its cultural and Buddhist traditions. Ladakh is a barren land in the Himalayas; it has an altitude of 10,000 feet, and eight months of winter every year. However, Helena Norberg-Hodge, a Swedish linguist and the author of the 'Ancient Future' said she was surprised while living in Ladakh with the fact that the people of Ladakh always smiled and seemed happy even in such a cold and impoverished environment. In her book, she analyzes the real happiness of the Ladakh people that thrives amongst conditions most Western observers would consider impoverished. The Ladakh people do not quarrel much, and they are easily satisfied with the various pleasures immediately available at every moment of their lives. As a result of their specific culture based on human relationships, they do all of their work together such as farm work, ranching, as well as the celebration of marriages or funerals.

In an interview, Victor Ahn said "In Russia, all of the athletes train together regardless of their senior or junior status in terms of age. Also, regardless of the color of the medals they've won, they feel joy and celebrate together." As his positive statements suggest, the results of this communal training have been good. At the short track skating events of Sochi, not only Ahn but also another Russian players won a medal. If one considers that the Russians had never previously won a medal in short track, it is an amazing achievement. It is also a case in which you can see how a star athlete can have a positive effect on the whole team. However, South Korea did not utilize their star athlete fully. They did not concern themselves with the gift that a standout athlete can give to other athletes in terms of technical skills and emotional stability. What is worse, they grouped the staff and players by one's school ties. The solution of the people of Ladakh regarding this problem is different. In line with Ahn's comments about the importance of team-building, Ladakhis know the benefits of healthy human relationships. As a tree does not stand alone but is the product of wind, soil, rain, and sunlight, Ladakhis understand their community to be an organic relationship between the people. Therefore, from a Ladakhi cultural viewpoint, it can be said that Korea sees only the tree and has failed to see the whole forest.

Sport games are competitive. Athletes pit their strength against one another in direct competition, so games do not fundamentally align well with the contemplative underpinnings of Ladakhi philosophy. Moreover, athletes desire medals for both the honor they bestow as well as the monetary rewards that accompany them. However, there is something the divided Korean sports community can learn from the Ladakhi culture sports community: the need for a sense of community. If Koreans can remember the wisdom of Ladakh, there will never be another Victor Ahn in the future. 🇰🇷

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How Many You Want

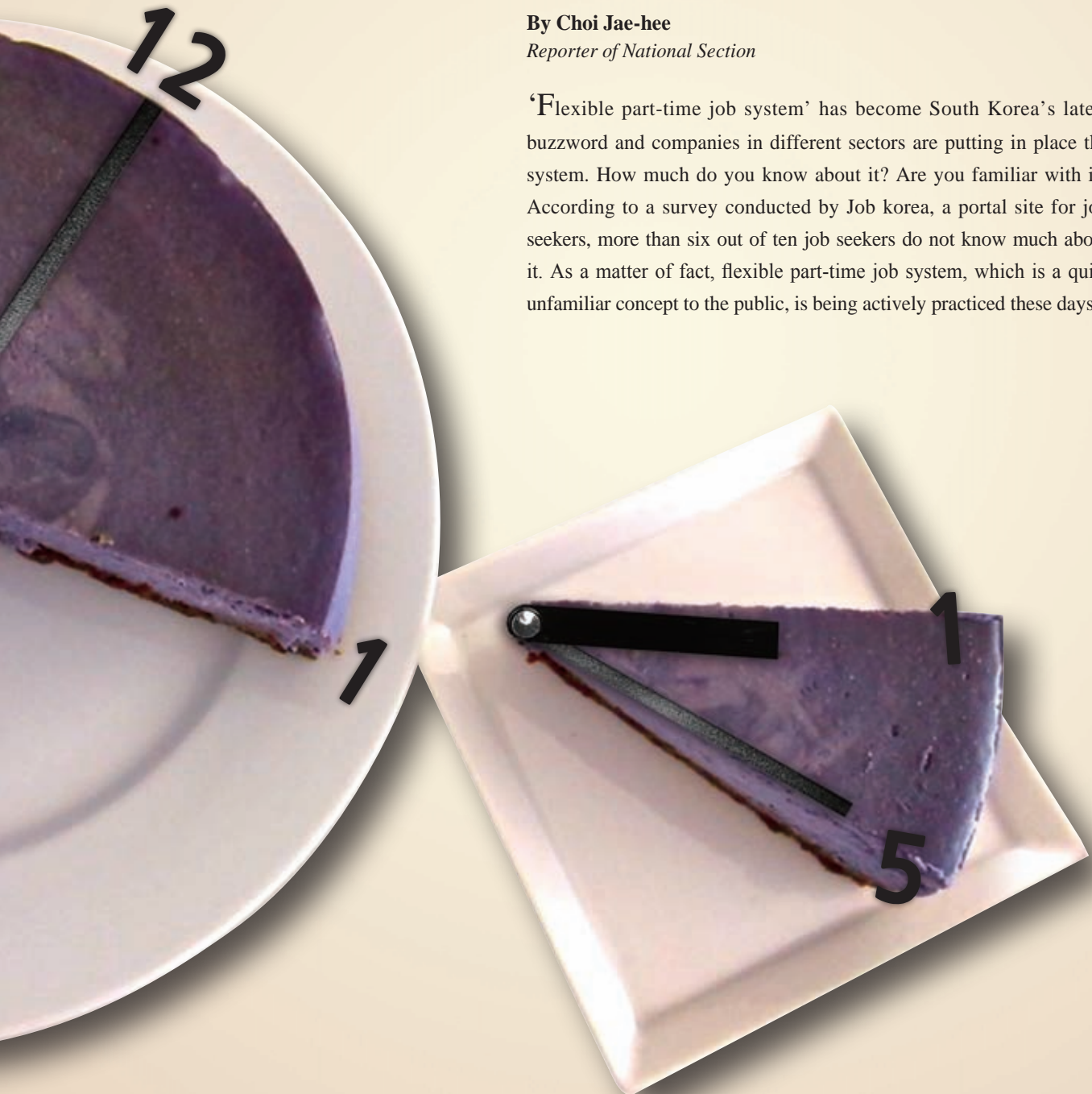


Pieces of Time Ma'am?

By Choi Jae-hee

Reporter of National Section

'Flexible part-time job system' has become South Korea's latest buzzword and companies in different sectors are putting in place the system. How much do you know about it? Are you familiar with it? According to a survey conducted by Job Korea, a portal site for job seekers, more than six out of ten job seekers do not know much about it. As a matter of fact, flexible part-time job system, which is a quite unfamiliar concept to the public, is being actively practiced these days.





What is flexible part-time job system?

According to the government, it is a new type of labor system in which flexibility of working hours is ensured. Under the system, employees work four to six hours a day and are allowed to decide their own work schedules. Most of the benefits provided to regular workers will also be offered to flexible part-time employees. They are entitled to the four social insurance benefits — health, pension, employment and industrial accident coverage.

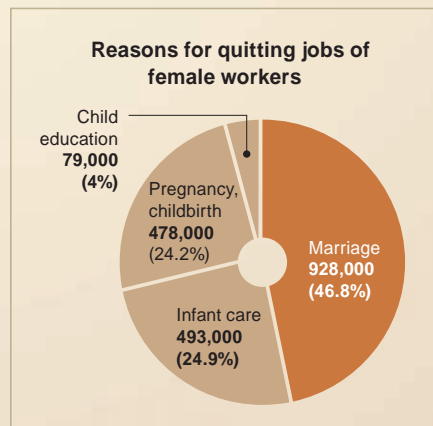
	Part-time workers	Job sharers	Full-time workers
Working hours	-A maximum of 8 hours per day, mostly determined by employers	-4~6 hours per day, mostly determined by employees	-9 a.m.~6p.m. -Applied to both public and private sector
Job security	X	O	O
Access to a benefit package and 4 insurance policies	O	O	O

Flexible part-time workers are paid less than full-time employees due to their short working hours. However, the system has merits in that it enables them to pursue their career until the age of retirement unlike part-time employment. In brief, the system offers flexibility and job-security to workers. “With the help of the part-time work system, women will be able to work as well as take care of their children, which will lead to more social participation of women, and enhancement of the nation’s overall competitiveness.” President Park Geun-hye said in a part-time job fair held at COEX in Seoul on Nov. 26, 2013.

What lies beneath the adoption of flexible part-time job system?

Over the last decade, Korea’s employment-population ratio has held steady at 63%. In 2013, the Park administration decided to raise the ratio from 63% to 70% through eliminating difficulties that each age group faces in terms of employment.

There are several negative factors negatively affecting women and the elderly. According to the government’s project, ‘Employment-Population Ratio of 70%,’ as for women, childcare burden after marriage is the biggest barrier to their career path. Along with it, there are social prejudices against women, inflexible working hours and a lack of day-care centers. What weighs down on the elderly in terms of employment is that the age of retirement comes quite early due to increasing labor cost based on seniority-based wage system. After the retirement, they have difficulties with re-employment.





“Flexible part-time employment will not work well for young job seekers looking for full-time positions. Its target is job-discontinued women and the unemployed, post-retirement elderly,” said Pang Ha-nam, the Minister of The Ministry of Employment and Labor in a press conference at Gwacheon Government Complex.

To address such negative factors, the government has implemented flexible part-time job system. Since the implementation, its target has been women and the elderly: women who want to return to the workforce after years away due to marriage or child care, and retired seniors who want to use their expertise.

The government announced a goal of creating 930,000 jobs to raise the employment-population ratio. After the adoption of flexible part-time job system on June 4th, 2013, beginning with the public sector, it was put into action. The Ministry of Education claimed that it hired 600 flexible part-timers and public enterprises, including Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company and Korea Railroad respectively decided to hire 824 and 846 job-share positions this year. Moreover, 138 public servants will be hired in accordance with the system. Along with the public sector, private conglomerates are also taking steps to perform flexible part-time job system.

The target ratio of flexible part-time workers at public organizations



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The Top Ten Conglomerates' scale of flexible part-time employment

Conglomerates	Scale	Conglomerates	Scale
Samsung	6,000	GS	150
Hyundai	undetermined	Hanjin	400
SK	500	Doosan	undetermined
LG	500	Hanhwa	150
Lotte	2,000	POSCO	1,000
Hyundai Heavy Industries	undetermined	Shinsegae	2,068

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In response, several labor unions in different sectors including the Korean Teachers and Educational Workers' Union, Contingent Workers Union, and Youth Community Union in Busan held protests against the flexible part-time job campaign. Why? There are 4 major problems associated with the campaign that have contributed to earning such a negative response from the public.

Vagueness of the policy

According to a survey by the Job Korea portal site on flexible part-time job, 62.4% of 2,119 job seekers say that they are not well-informed about how flexible part-time jobs differ from temporary and part-time positions. In addition, the government announced that flexible part-timers are able to change from temporary to permanent status. However, until now, protests which clamor to make casual workers permanent have occurred because the government and companies do not take action to do so. This has caused confusion among job seekers with regards to flexible part-time job employment.

Question of its effectiveness

The Park administration's efforts to create flexible part-time jobs and the new system's objectives place a high emphasis on addressing the discontinuity of female workers' careers and discrimination against them within workplaces. However, providing women with jobs through flexible part-time system is not a fundamental approach to tackle those problems. First, in regards to the career discontinuation of women, the root cause is female employees' childcare burden. It is true that via the system, mothers can manage raising children and working at the same time since they can work from only 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., which is the time that children are at school. The problem is that, depending on companies and situations, the hours they pick to work will not always be available. In this sense, the system does not ease the childcare burden, a reason why a great number of married women give up their careers in Korea. If the government looks to ease career discontinuation among women, it has to further improve the environment of childcare classes which offer children place to stay until their working parents come home. The Korea School Contingent Workers Union stated in a conference held at the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education that, "One teacher in a childcare class has to care for 25 students for 8 hours which questions the quality of after-class care and children who do not participate in after-class programs in schools have to stay in a childcare class for 5 hours. This takes a toll on teachers' emotional health." Second, the quality of work deteriorates and problems associated with low wages will occur if Korea follows the same course of events that took place in European countries where flexible part-time jobs were first introduced. According to a research paper, 'Flexible part-time employment's current status and problems in Germany

and Netherlands' by the Korea Labor and Society Institute, Germany and Netherlands have also attempted it as a high-quality employment alternative at first.

No consideration of the nation's current situation

Existing employment policies contain various problems and some are not even put into effect. For instance, under the former president, Lee Myung-bak's administration, a move to increase the employment of students with high school degrees started, but as flexible part-time job scheme is put into action, the move has decreased. Also, the issues of discrimination against temporary workers and the poor progress of the youth jobs law exist, but without addressing such problems, the government came up with yet another new hiring policy.

AlbaChunguk, a portal site that collaborates with Findjob, conducted research on the actual economic sentiment of small and medium-sized businesses in the first half of 2014. The result was that a greater number of respondents predict that there will be more improvement than the last year. The manufacturing industry is coming into the spotlight around the world; U.S. President Barack Obama encouraged global manufacturing companies to expand in the country, Japan is now preparing a national policy to boost the competitiveness of their local manufacturing industry, and Germany has started a plan, 'Industry 4.0', which was established to enhance the productivity of production processes in manufacturing companies. Likewise, many countries are on their way to innovate and revive the local manufacturing industry.

Small and medium-sized businesses and manufacturing industries are

therefore not content with the hiring flexible part-timers because it does not function as a catalyst for their further growth and moreover, it gives them a further financial burden and low quality of work. The new employment policy does not favor small and medium-sized businesses and manufacturing companies whose prospects are very promising.

Question of sustainability

In order to activate flexible part-time job employment, the government is going not only to offer incentives like a tax privilege and \$800 in aid, but also to assign a certain number of flexible part-timers for each company to employ. Spontaneity and self-motivation are insufficient and companies' compulsory acts according to a quota provided by the government sometimes evokes side effects. For one, recently, E-mart has announced that it will change the status of workers who were once non-regular workers, but later changed to standard employees, into flexible part-timers. E-mart's decision has raised a conflict between the labor union and the company.


Why is flexible part-time job scheme controversial?

The first reason behind the concern with flexible part-time job policy is that the government neglected the fact that Korea has different corporate cultures than those of European countries where the policy has succeeded. The average working hours for Korean employees is 2200 hours per year which is high above the average hours suggested by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). A culture of overtime allowance and night duty within local companies are the contributing factors. If flexible part-time workers volunteer to work overtime to get paid, there is a high possibility of conflicts between them and full-time

workers. Another issue is that Korea companies have more problems with discriminatory organizational cultures. In 2013, the Ministry of Employment and Labor performed a survey on female workers and it turned out that only 33% were willing to work as a flexible part-time employee. Reasons provided were disadvantages for promotion, assignment of jobs with low importance and less job security. Another cause is the lack of social consensus due to existing problems with former employment policies.

Then, how can flexible part-time job campaign be made less controversial?

Instead of merely adopting the European nations' system, there is a great need for government officials to consider how Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other nations established the foundation for improving the system and its accompanying policies. Furthermore, in implementing the system, companies should not be forcefully given a quota to employ flexible part-timers. Proper time and consideration should be taken in creating Korea's version of flexible part-time job system. Korea has a different culture from European countries, especially within workplaces. Hence, the government should take Korea's distinctive culture into account when developing its policy.

The government-led flexible part-time job system has been put to the test. Its intention of stopping the career discontinuance of female workers and helping the elderly to work again are desirable. However, to be properly accepted and utilized in a society, there are problems to be solved. Whether the system, which is yet unfamiliar to us, will be welcomed by the public or not is now up to the government. 

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University Students, a Future Target of Flexible Part-time Job System



President Park Geun-Hye

"Flexible part-time work system is in line with the flow of the times. Many still seem to have prejudice toward what a decent job should be like. As an economic paradigm changes with time, the perception toward jobs can change"

The Argus had an interview with three university students who are a future target of the government's flexible part-time job system in order to know how it affects them and how they feel toward it.



Park Min-gyue
(Dept. of Public Administration at Hufs)

"Since I consider working for public enterprise, I am very concerned with flexible part-time job system. I am not that worried about a quota given by the government for flexible part-timers. I don't really think that a quota for regular workers is reduced. What I am worried is about the government's statement that job-sharing campaign gives rise to high-quality jobs. I have doubt about it because working at public organizations requires a high degree of professionalism. So, I wonder how a smooth transition of work can be carried out under the system"

Competition rate for teacher certification examination is getting higher and higher. I'm worried that quota for regular teachers is downsized as schools open up positions for both temporary teachers and job-sharers. What's more, my vision as a teacher is beyond teaching knowledge. It is to lead children in a right direction. If job-sharing policy takes place in schools, I think I would not be able to form a keen relationship with students. The policy does not consider unique characteristics that each occupation has.



Lee Hyun-ji
(3rd year at Gyeongin National University of Education)



Go Je-im
(Dept. of English at Hufs)

As a student preparing for teacher certification examination, I don't understand why flexible part-time job system was adopted. I heard that flexible part-time teachers work a minimum of 4 hours a day. Then, how is that different from those teachers at Hagwon? and it is unclear whether flexible part-time teachers maintain their position after the inauguration of the new government. When I saw the news about the system and realized it will be applied to public schools, suddenly I just wanted to give up becoming a teacher. I felt a little offended by the fact that the system offers the age limit security to part-timers. The age limit security is one of the greatest merits of working as a public servant. If all flexible part-time workers are subjected to the age limit security, then what is the difference between public servants and part-timers?

Mrs. Cher's first week as a flexible part-timer



Mon.
Boss: Attention please. This is Mrs. Cher and she is our staff from now on.

Mrs. Cher: Hello. My name is Emma Cher. Just call me Cher! I'll be working from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Nice to meet you all!



Tue.
Mrs. Cher: Oh...it's already noon...! only an hour left til i leave the office but I am not finished with my project proposal...! Oh my...



Wed.
"Remember? When the boss was drunk yesterday..."
"Seriously??!! Hahahahaha! yesterday's dinner was great though. I loved the place."



Thu.
"Mom, could you please pick Anna up for me? I think i should work overtime today because we have a big conference this week. Almost everyone volunteers to work more.. so..I think I have to stay late here..Sorry,mom!"




Fri.
Boss: Mrs. Cher. Sorry but could you please work two more hours tomorrow? We are running out of staff for the conference.
Mrs. Cher: Um.. but I have to pick up my child at 1:30. I'm sorry, boss.
Boss: Only two more hours. The conference is extremely important to the company!!
Mrs. Cher: Um..Ok..boss. I'll work until 3 p.m. tomorrow.



Sat.
Mrs. Cher: Almost done...






*“ Life is either a daring
adventure or nothing. ”*

- Helen Keller



A Boat on Dry Land

By Kim Min-jeong

Maybe, it would be weird if you see a boat on the land, not above the surface of the water. However, as you can see, it can make a beautiful scene as much as other sceneries. Do not feel reluctant to be laid in a situation different from what you expected. 

Fast Follower? Best Creator!



©UNCK

By Kim Hae-ju
Reporter of Campus Section

Why is it necessary for us to do what we want? Everyone has a dream. But most people approach and measure success in a stereotypical way. Most continue to compare themselves with others and suffer some kind of 'relative feeling of loss' as they get older. Then they give up trying to realize their dreams. However, there is a Hufsan who is continuously exploring and challenging his own directions. A farmer's son from YangYang-gun, small city of Kangwon-do, Bang Jun-shup is his name. He travels the world spreading peace and cooperation. He still studies English every morning to score over 900 in TOEIC. What enabled him to discuss international politics and peace with first class students from all over the world in UPEACE (the institution of higher education established by UN) in Costa Rica? The Argus questioned him about his 'Story,' not 'Spec' and asked how he finds his own success from his continuous challenges and numerous failures as he works in the field of international cooperation.



▲ UPEACE and Hufs operate joint master's degree course.

The Argus: First of all, what does international cooperation in international and domestic organizations mean to you?

Bang Jun-shup (Bang): Simply put, it's about inducing cooperation among nations. When someone says 'international cooperation', it normally means 'international development cooperation', the specific article of international cooperation. This international development cooperation concentrates on supporting under- or undeveloped countries to help them develop more quickly, making use of the experience of those more developed countries. This help can speed up development of the needed.

The Argus: Many Hufsans want to work at the field of international cooperation, how can they advance in this field?

Bang: First of all, there are many

ways to advance in this field. Entering domestic governmental institutes, through civil NGOs or international organizations, all are ways which can be lead to international cooperation. In my case, I first encountered this work at the UN Governance Center, my first workplace. This was my first career experience of UN. This was just my case, it doesn't mean that only such international organizations deal with 'international cooperation'.

The Argus: Then, what is the biggest motivation to work in this field?

Bang: When I was a college student, I went to the Philippines as an exchange student. During my time in the Philippines, I experienced many things which differed greatly from Korea. A clear example is religious conflict. In Korea, religion does not limit survival. In contrast in the Philippines, different religious groups live segregated lives with shooting and murder occurring if they stray into each other's areas. Subsequently I realized that religion affects all of society and generates many severe problems. Specifically, the combination of religion and patriarchy has led to female and human rights issues like abortion, domestic violence and one parent families. The gravity of this amazed me.

I also know those problems are not limited to one region but are global. Seeing these events with my own naked eyes rather than through books made a great impression on me. From then, I wanted to work in the field that deals these international issues.

The Argus: Actually, the headquarter of the UN is the most favored workplace for applicants wanting to work in international organizations, so the competition rate is very high. How can you become the full-time employee of UN?

Bang: If I had followed the normal applicant procedure, I wouldn't be a part of UN. I showed my determination for dealing with international cooperation to my employer. I organized my own business that only I could do and practice myself.

The Argus: Can I ask for more specific details?

Bang: Sure. First of all, I had majored in Media, Peace and Conflict Studies in UPEACE. Since I had majored in Peace, I thought about what my ideal society would be like. I believed that adolescents who are the next generation of global citizens should be offered fair opportunities for education. So I supplied the opportunities to participate in Model UN Conferences to low income students and normal high school students. Normally due to the high costs involved, this opportunity would only be available to special purpose high school students or high-income class students. In fact, this business attracted many complimentary comments from the media and concluded successfully. The UN Governance Center, my first workplace, evaluated my business high, saw my development potential and employed me.



▲ He works for diverse international organizations like IOM(Left: International Organization for Migration) and WWF(Right: World Wide Fund for Nature).

Visiting

The Argus: Before entering UN, 'Challenge' is the best word to describe your life. Since then, which words most reflect your life?

Bang: Challenge is still a continuous feature, but out in the real world, the most important things are 'communication and respect'. If two countries need cooperation, it is very important to make aware of each other as both-help-needed partners not as a helper and helpee. When this ideal relationship forms, they can advance together on the base of trust. Also, we can't manage international issues with international politics and diplomacy alone we also need ecological, medical, and other fields to be fused. When we respect and understand other fields, we find it a great help to meet our objectives. This kind of overall international, inter-field collaboration is what I call 'communication and respect.'

The Argus: What is the difficulty in real business?

Bang: Usually the difficulty comes from the gap between my ideal and the real world. I want to solve all the problems the world has but in fact, the lack of capital and labor make us help just a minority of them. This is especially because normal international cooperation businesses process in short-term. Therefore, there are some cases where only 70% target is reached and as a person who wants to achieve 100% I am always frustrated when we fall short. I feel sorrow and pain at that point. Wherever we go, economic conditions are the biggest problem.

The Argus: What do you suggest students who are interested in the international cooperation field to do?

Bang: I recommend starting a small



▲ Korean experts of MDGs(Millennium Development Goals) met the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.

business of your own or with your friends. From the initial business plan to the report, consider your business systemically. Through this planning, you will see the reality of the international cooperation field and can realize your plans with exterior supports. Isn't it wonderful to realize your own ideal? Start with something small. Don't attempt something too large and unattainable. Also, it is very helpful to gain information from your mentors and build up personal connections with people who are in similar fields to you. Each small piece of information can be an important clue.

The Argus: What values do you suggest to a student?

Bang: In reality an endless challenging spirit must persevere. It is very hard to succeed at the first challenge. I think that I can say I have succeeded in only 2% of cases. Despite those numerous failures I still feel that I will succeed. You must be optimistic. You are doing your best in your field and helping all the people you can. Therefore it will be very different from before. I think you can overcome problems if you do not give up and are always positive in your vision.

His story is very different from the books and information that say 'if you study harder you can succeed'. 'Story wins spec', his admirable mentor Kim Jung Tae wrote. Not spec, that everyone can achieve, but his story and the challenges he faced made him, Bang Junshup. Don't be a fast follower but the best creator. This sentence is the most suitable for him. The Argus hopes also Hufsans will be the best creators. 🇰🇷

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**“Challenge,
Communication,
Respect.”**



Makeshift Measure to Recover Education System

By Park Hyun-chul
Editorial Consultant


The National Assembly passed the special bill banning advance teaching at schools on Feb. 18, a practice to address problems stemming from excessive private tutoring and deteriorating public education.

The measure is one of President Park's key election pledges. The initiative by Park Geun-hye administration is aimed at promoting normalization of public education, banning elementary, middle and high schools as well as universities from teaching material beyond the scope of the regular curriculum, including during after-school classes. The bill is expected to take effect in August after undergoing due process.

The bill is intended to rebuild our public education by curbing the advanced learning, which has been rapped as the main culprit behind parents' surging expenses for private tutoring. In fact, Ministry of Education and Anti-Corruption & Civil Right Commission had an online interview with 9000 students and parents. It was revealed that 70.7 percents of them said they or their children have had private tutoring. Also, among them, 19.4 percent of respondents said they have private education to get advanced learning.

Education experts agreed that the special law ineptively carries legal binding force to regulate private tutoring. Many students has been looking for private tutoring due to the difficult test question, for example, entrance exams beyond the regular curriculum. As a result, private academies and tutors has been provided students with advanced teaching. That vicious circle trapped students, parents and the public education. Under the legislation, however, the vicious circle becomes broken.

However, it is so naive to think the measure will help normalize the bruised public education system and relieve financial burden on parents. Most of all, the advanced teaching is not the only root of freaky private learning fervor. Many students receive private tutoring to get excellent results. The advanced learning is just one of the ways to improve students' grades. The fiercely competitive education system is the core reason why public education system has been distorted and parents pay immoderate private tutoring expenditure.

The education authorities must map out a comprehensive solution to solve our deep-seated education problems. Makeshift law may please the president, but its effect would wear off quickly. The key lies in easing keen competition. The government should clarify the aims of education whether to prepare students for high earners or to build up their character. 

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The Argus, the Cluster of Knowledge

The Argus is definitely a great source for learning English. During my high school years, I had attempted various ways to improve my English. Just like other students, I first studied with unrelated books to fill up with tons of questions. However, such method did not actually help my learning. After that, I started reading English newspapers. Reading English papers brought a drastic improvement. However, I had to spend too much extra time looking up the words unrelated for Korean SAT. Now, I am teaching English to high school students, and I am using The Argus as a main text book. Unlike other English papers published in the market. The Argus writes articles with easy words that everyone understands suitably. On top of that, articles on The Argus are well structure wised with concrete knowledge. For now, my students also satisfied with the main text book, noticing their great improvements. I, as a HUFSan, love reading The Argus. I thank to all writers who pour a lot of effort publishing The Argus. I hope such effort would keep going just like now.

Han Dong-hyeop 13'
Dept. of Public Administration

The Reality of Paid-Wedding

Paid-wedding guest is not shocking at all nowadays. It is not a surprising part-time job in Korean society any more that Paid-wedding guests even appear in a famous Korean drama 'My Daughter Seo-young.' Grooms and brides will definitely be very happy to get a lot of celebration on their wedding day, which is the one of the most important in their lives. However, paid-wedding guest is absolutely a social problem because the purpose of the wedding became showing off how much they have such as the number of the friends coming to the ceremony, the size of the wedding hall and the number of wreaths they get rather than receiving congratulations. I hope perfunctory weddings which are full of fake celebrations must be disappeared. People should remember the true meaning of the wedding ceremony. In my opinion, if young people start to do the small wedding ceremonies and invite intimate people only, it will be more economical and blissful because they will spend less money for they do not have to hire the paid-guests and get true congratulations.

Jung You-bin 12'
China Area Studies

Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student

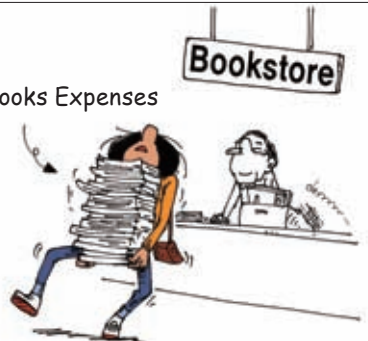
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Burden



Tuition Burden

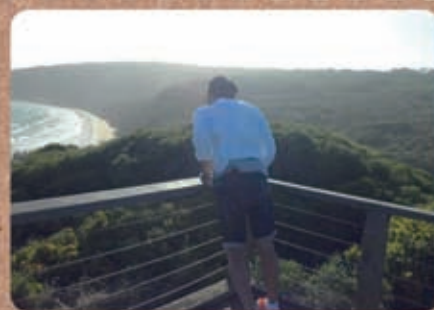


Textbooks Expenses



Scholarship





POST CARD



“Gone with wind, I almost had.”

M

From, Kim Ji-won 07'

(Dept. of Hindi)





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Without absent-mindedly following my friend up to the door of the Argus 30 years ago,
I cannot imagine what kind of person I have become today.

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