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The State of Sex Crimes in the Late Joseon Period Seen through the Adaptation of Real Life CRIMES in Classic Literature

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to compare the reality of sex crime in the 18th century Joseon society and the way in which it was adapted into classic fiction. For this purpose, this paper examines sex crime recorded in "Shimnirok", Royal trial records, and depictions of sex crime novels in the 18th century. The analyses are as follows: i) in addition to adultery, rape, crime induced by rumors, various types of sex crime appear in the "Shimnirok", as is the case with the novels of the era; ii) in the real world, adultery occurred more frequently, whereas suspected adultery appears more frequently in classic novels than the actual adultery; iii) in cases of rape and attempted rape, they are mentioned in novels as frequently as in real life, however, unlike the reality in which rape between a married couple was not recognized, it is described in novels with greater detail, and the rape victims of lower station depicted as to elevate their social positions is also further from the realities of the time; iv) in the real world, there were many victims of sexual rumors or scandals who committed suicide, whereas in classic fiction, the rumors does not induce crime and emphasis is more on containing the spread of such rumors, and finally; v) as seen in the "Shimnirok", when investigating sex crime, it was imperative to employ flexible methods according to the individual circumstances and nature of the crime, which holds true even in today's world.

[Keywords] Sex Crime, 18th Century, Shimnirok, Classic Fiction, Police Investigation

1. Introduction

This paper explores the state of sexual crimes in the late Joseon Dynasty and examine show they are represented in the literature of the time, and aims to investigate people's perception of sex crimes during the late Joseon Dynasty. Sex crime is one of the aspects of the society that reflects the Joseon people's perception of sex—their sexual desires, social norm. Moreover, according to the statistics from the Supreme Prosecutors' Office in 2017, crimes of sexual violence, have been steadily on the rise in Korea, showing a 95.1% increase over the past 10 years[1]. Considering that the thoughts prevalent among the ancestors in the late Joseon era has an impact in shaping values and thoughts

in today's generation, examining Joseon society's perception toward sex offenses is at the heart of understanding this generation's consciousness to sexual violence.

It is also important to compare real life crimes of sexual violence to the way they were depicted in Korean classic fiction, as it is necessary to shed a light on the people's perception of sex crimes in the context of the period. Fiction rendering it an adequate medium to show details of a crime that would have been considered inappropriate to disclose given the acceptable social sensibilities of the era.

2. Concept of Sex Crime and Previous Studies

2.1. Concept of sex crime

The terms and definitions used to refer to sex crime vary according to the time period. Nevertheless, even in the late Joseon Dynasty, the line that distinguishes sex crime from sexual delinquency does not diverge too far from what is accepted by today's standards. The definition suggested by Cho IH, who classified sex crime into two categories of crime of sexual violence and sexual immorality, views crime of sexual violence as infringing upon an individual's right to self-determination or sexual freedom[2]. Crime of sexual immorality, on the other hand, is set forth to protect sexual morality or sexual norm of the society from sexual harassment, prostitution and any misconduct harmful to sexual morality[2]. Cho HR suggested more comprehensive approach to defining sex crime, in order to highlight the intricate dynamics of power and politics embedded in sexuality[3]. When addressing the issue of sexuality represented in classic fiction of the late Joseon period, she suggested to dissociate from the term "sex" in the sense of sexual activity centered around genitalia, or from the term "gender," as a byproduct of socialization and conditioning after birth[4]. Instead, she proposed to regard "sexuality" to encompass attitude, values, beliefs and actions that have sexual connotation, including physical sexual activity and gender identity[3]. This paper explores power dynamics inherent in sex crime in relation to the definition of sexuality[5].

2.2. Previous studies

Studies on crime during Joseon period, particularly sex crime, have been focused on women and crime. Shim JW shows how, in the past, research into crime in Joseon era was mainly concerned with the pattern of crime and the punishment by the government described in "Shimnirok" and revealed the characteristics in the methods of social control during the reign of King Jeongjo. The staggering rate of occurrence in crime that caused bodily harm illustrates major crime such as homicide was rampant across the society that strictly observed division of social classes[6].

Furthermore, Shim JW examined the disparaging treatment of women in terms of sentencing, alert there were special measures put in

place to protect female offenders in certain cases, and identified the reinforcement of patriarchal order by discrimination of female offenders[7].

Lee SI focused on 148 cases directly or indirectly involving sex crime in "Shimnirok", paying close attention to patriarchal perspective and attitude toward femininity[8].

Sex crime illustrated in the late Joseon period novel were categorized into crime types in the following studies. Jang SG found that the characters who are victim of rape are of various social positions including wives, maids, and civilians and rape is used as means to establish male dominance and humiliate women[9]. Cho HR examined the infidelity and adultery depicted in classic fiction. Adulteress, who appeared in classic fiction as an epitome of evil, began to change toward the 18th century and by the 19th century, is shown as more independent woman enjoying the affair that he is leading the affair[10].

3. Research Methods and Analysis

3.1. Research subject

The purpose of this paper is to investigate "Shimnirok" and classic fiction in the 18th century in order to examine the state of sex offenses in real life and in fiction during the late Joseon era. "Shimnirok" is a collection of royal judicial(trial) records collected by Jeongjo from 1776 to 1800. It contains the type of crime, the name of the offender, summary of the case, investigation report from the Minister of Justice, and the king's judgment. The records only focused on the 18th century and it only contains criminal cases brought up to the King. However, this document contains 1,112 cases of sentencing and judgment from Jeongjo and is significant source of criminal case records in the late Joseon period in terms of having temporal continuity and sequence of data. In this paper, the translated version of "Shimnirok" was used and when necessary[11], the original text was used for comparison[12]. For the purpose of this paper, fiction that mentioned criminal cases from the 18th century found in "Shimnirok" were chosen.

3.2. Research question

In order to compare the real life sex crime in the late Joseon period with the depictions of those represented in classic novels, this paper presents the following questions for research.

First, in order to examine the pattern and types of sex crime committed in the late Joseon period, the cases of sex-related crimes from "Shimnirok" are categorized into types and their frequency is measured.

Second, the representation of sex crime in classic fiction corresponding to the types of crimes as shown in "Shimnirok" is compared in the context of the relationship with the victim, type, the investigation process and punishment method.

Third, the attitude toward sex crime investigation in "Shimnirok" is assessed to find meaningful implications for today.

3.3. Results of analysis

3.3.1. Types of crime in "Shimnirok"

For the purpose of this study, all of the cases in "Shimnirok" that contain sexual elements are defined as sex crime, and examined. In a previous study, Lee(2011) narrowed down sex crime cases in "Shimnirok" into 148, and categorized them into three types: 58 cases of adultery, 34 cases of rape and attempted rape, 56 cases of suspected adultery, scandal and harassment. This paper expands on the results of the previous study by including omitted cases from "Shimnirok", and re-categorized the types into adultery, suspected adultery, rape, attempted rape, rumors of sexual misconduct, verbal/physical harassment and others, and reorganized judicial decisions into respective category[8]. In classic fiction in which the perception of people in late Joseon can be ascertained, the degree or motivation of sexual assault is different as compared to the real life, thus rendering it necessary to develop more detailed categories. To this end, when the crime ensued rumors of adultery, it was categorized into sex-related rumor, whereas in cases where there was no third party involvement leading

up to the crime, but acted solely on the personal suspicion of adultery was categorized under suspected adultery. The table below summarizes the following.

Table 1. Types of crime found in "Shimnirok" and their ratio.

Crime categories		No.	Ratio	
Adultery	Adultery	62	39%	51%
	Suspected adultery	19	12%	
Rape	Rape	9	6%	22%
	Attempted rape	26	16%	
Sex-related Rumor		25	16%	
Verbal physical harassment		9	6%	
Others		8	5%	
Total		158	100%	

3.3.2. Representation of sex crime in classic fiction of late Joseon period

a. Representation of adultery in classic fiction

The most common sex crime committed in the late Joseon Dynasty was adultery, which is also found in classic novels. First, the subject of sex crime. Records of adultery appearing in "Shimnirok" are only those committed by women. In eighteenth-century fiction, only evil women are shown to commit adultery, and there are two causes for this phenomenon. The case in which a woman is raped by a man and they engage in adulterous relationship as is the case with Ban Yoenwha in *Seongbyeongongsukryellgi* or Gwak Kyoran in *Imssisamdaerok*, or a woman has a voracious sexual appetite that her husband cannot satisfy, and she begins an affair as seen in Okson in *Imssisamdaerok*, or Kwak Wulseong in *Jossisamdaerok*.

Next, the types of sex crime. In "Shimnirok", there are cases of actual adultery and suspected adultery. In classic novels, the number of suspected adultery cases is higher than that of actual adultery. A woman suspected of infidelity by her husband who witnesses a falsified letter or the appearance of a man disguised as an adul-

terer can be easily found in the 18th century novels such as *Hyunmongssangyonggi* and *Myeongjugibong*.

Finally, the punishment. In “Shimnirok”, the husband of a woman who had or suspected of having committed adultery kills the other man, and even if the punishment is applied in accordance with the Grand Ming Code, the sentencing was usually reduced as can be observed in Park Chunbok case(vol. 15) or Jo Myunggeun case(vol. 21). In contrast, women who commit adultery in classic novels are killed, but women who are suspected of adultery are eventually cleared of the suspicion. Also, for some of the women who committed adultery, punishment is determined through a thorough investigation like Kwak Wulseong in *Jossisamdaerok*, but in others, she is killed by her husband, as in the case of Okson in *Imssisamdaerok*, where the husband greets and kills his wife on the battlefield.

b. Representation of rape in classic fiction

Rape and attempted rape, which are the second most common type of sex crime cases found in “Shimnirok” are featured more prominently in classic fiction. The victims of rape and attempted rape mentioned in “Shimnirok” and classic fiction are similar in the sense that their social status or characters are varied. However, there is a difference in types of cases.

Table 2. Types of rape and attempted rape found in “Shimnirok” and classic fiction.

	Shimnirok	Classic fiction
Rape	*Occurring between persons not in marriage, regardless of social status	* Rape of upper-class woman by lower-class man - Not a married couple - Married couple e.g. Hyun Woongrin and princess Wolsung in <i>Myeongjugibong</i> * Handmaid or gisaeng(escort) - Rape derived from a man’s lust/sexual desire - To protect the master e.g. maid Yang Wulsung in <i>Hyunmongssangyonggi</i>
Attempted rape	* When the Occurrence does not constitute rape	* In cases where women are upper-class, they avoid rape by the nick of time: jumps into a river, exchanges clothes with a handmaid * Exposed to the risk of rape without having to physically meet the attacker

Although at the time, there was no law specifying rape between a married couple and therefore not appearing in “Shimnirok”, the fact that such a case is found in classic fiction is a testament to how people in late Joseon viewed it as a problem and source of conflict.

In terms of the punishment method, many women who had experienced rape or attempted rape in “Shimnirok” chose to commit suicide as in the case of Park Seungmoon(vol.14) while men who murdered rapists were punished but often time with a reduced sentence. On the contrary, it is hard to find suicides in classic novels, even when women have been raped, as well as women who have barely escaped rape. Women who have been raped by the husbands may suffer from mental suffering but do not commit suicide, and rape victims who put themselves in the line of attack to save members of upper-class, often end up marrying the perpetrators or becoming their concubines, resulting in a raised social station.

c. Representation of rumors in classic fiction

The third most common type of sex crime found in “Shimnirok” is sexual violence instigated by rumors. This type also appears less in classic fiction as compared to adultery or rape. First, the status or gender of those who are involved in sex crime caused by rumors are varied in both “Shimnirok” and classic novels. In the case of classic novels, however, except for Jeon Eunae which is a novel adaptation of the real-life case of Kim Eunae found in the 21st volume of “Shimnirok”, the 18th century novel often depicts a suitor sending fake ring or love letter to the woman’s parent, making her appear as “damaged goods” in their eyes as in *Jossisamdaerok*’s Yang Ingwang. If the actual victims of sex crimes induced by rumors documented in “Shimnirok” committed suicide or the perpetrators were murdered, in classic novels parents would marry off their daughter with the man who started the rumors to save face and maintain family honor.

3.3.3. The state of sex crime investigation in late Joseon

Judicial decisions is significant because it

offers a window through which social perception of sex crime and the investigation methods of the time can be obtained. Previous study conducted against all the types of crime listed in "Shimnirok" pointed out Jeongjo's emphasis in murder cases on careful observation on the cause of death, ensuring that the intention of the law and the individual situation were considered during the trial[7]. Phrases found repeated throughout the records, which serve as indicators of sex crime investigation principles during Jeongjo's reign are as follows:

Table 3. Instruction for Investigation in "Shimnirok".

Category	Details
Importance of questions in investigation	- Ask insightful questions and omit those unnecessary(vol. 18) - Conduct thorough investigation as per customary(vol. 25)
Importance of accurate records in investigation	- Maintain credible records of investigation (vol. 9)
Importance of prompt timetable in investigation	- Prompt initial investigation is needed(vol. 18) - Prompt investigation is needed for prolonged cases could induce contamination(vol. 19&24)

"Shimnirok" repeatedly refers to the integrity of asking the right questions, keeping accurate record and conducting investigations in a punctual manner. It is worth noting that for sex crimes usually committed in private, such as rape, it was advised the investigation be conducted to accommodate the individual circumstances. Jungjo also called for strict investigations and chastised investigators who did not perform to the full extent of their job requirement. The investigation principles have meaningful implications even today.

4. Conclusion

In the 8th volume of "Shimnirok" a book of Royal trials records in the late Joseon Dynasty, the phrase "rape and sexual assault are the most common causes in the recent homicide trend appears, indicating prevalence of sex crime in the late Joseon period. The reasons for this phenomenon in the 18th century classic novel, are by adopting the elements of sex crimes, which are often sensational, to the narrative makes it an enjoyable read while keeping the readers

hooked through maintaining tension. Moreover, the way novels depicted forced sexual intercourse by a husband as a type of sex crime, unlike the reality that did not recognize rape in a married couple, or handmaidens throwing themselves to protect their mistress on the brink of being raped, show the hierarchy present in the nature of sex crime. Marrying the victim of a vicious sexual rumor to the perpetrator illustrates the social norm of the era marked by fear of scandal outweighing seeking justice for the victim, and oppressed female sexuality.

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Multilevel Analysis for Examining the Effects of Community Disorder on Informal SOCIAL Control

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Abstract

The main goal in this study was to assess the impacts of social and physical disorders on individual level of informal social control. The data used in this study were collected from 700 male and female respondents living in Daegu Metropolitan City, the third largest city in South Korea. The results from HLM(Hierarchical Linear Regression Model) analysis, unlike previous findings, have shown that community disorder has no effects on informal social control. Both social disorder and physical disorder show no significant effects on informal social control. Meanwhile, residential stability has a significantly positive impact on informal social control. In addition, among demographic variables, gender and age are significant predictors. The male respondents are more likely to respond the higher level of informal social control than the females. Age is also positively related to the level of informal social control. This study in this field of research is almost the first attempt to apply for HLM statistical technique in South Korea. It is needed more researches to use the nested data for studying community and social problems in South Korean Community of Criminal Justice and Criminology.

[Keywords] Community, Disorder, Informal Social Control, Residential Stability, Concentrated Disadvantage

1. Background and Research Purposes

The fact that crime rates disproportionately vary across communities is well-known consensus in criminal justice and criminology. Generally, this conclusion is systemically explained by social disorganization theory. Shaw and McKay suggest that the outcomes of social disorganization is the disproportional pervasion of crime and victim. Many factors of these results are community's structural components, including poverty, residential mobility, and racial heterogeneity[1][2][3].

Recent theoretical development, so called the systemic control model, has extended the understanding of social disorganization theory and explained how neighborhood compositions are related to the concentration of crime and social problems across neighborhoods. The advocates of the systemic model

argue that social interactions and social ties generate a community's collective ability to regulate their neighbors, and to mediate the effects of neighborhood characteristics on crime, deviance, and analogous social problems[1][2][4][5][6].

General attentions of social disorganization theory are to examine the effects of structural characteristics of neighborhoods on crime, disorder, and fear of crime. The core mediator of the structural components of communities is informal social control or recently collective efficacy[3][6]. For a long time, crime problems(e.g. crime, disorder, victimization, fear of crime) have been perceived as the outcomes of community processes(e.g. social capital, social ties, neighboring, interactions, social cohesion, informal social control, collective efficacy, sense of

community, and so on) across neighborhoods[1][3][6]. Recently, its direction has been changed among traditional dependent and independent variables. Empirical evidence has shown that crime and disorder can be also constraints of the community's ability to regulate their neighbors[7][8][9][10][11].

Additionally, it is inevitable to use the nested data in the study of community and crime. Since Bryk and Raudenbush's work[12] of HLM, the application of HLM become a typical statistical tool in this field of study. However, the literature of South Korea have not often used this statistical tool, but more frequently use traditional multiple regression model[13]. It is not a long time to adopt the statistical technique of HLM in South Korean Community of Criminology. The first empirical test was performed by Yun[13] in 2010 with the nested data. After his work, some Korean researchers have followed to use HLM technique in examining community and crime. However, still the empirical test with HLM is rarely used in South Korean Community of Criminology.

Therefore, the primary purpose of this study is to examine the impact of disorder on informal social control with HLM. Specifically, this study suggests an implication to HLM in South Korea and the extension of the scope of understanding the systemic model of social disorganization by providing an insight to understand the impact of disorder on informal social control.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Social disorganization and community

One generally accepted finding in criminology is the concentration of crime across areas. Furthermore, extant empirical studies strongly support the meaningfulness of structure components of communities on crime and other community problems. Many of previous findings unearthed that communities' socioeconomic status can expound crime rates[14][15][16]. Residential instability and racial heterogeneity are also perceived as generators of crime [16][17][18]. The leading

theoretical explanation is based on Shaw and McKay's classical social disorganization theory. Recently, theoretical development of social disorganization, so called the systemic control model[1][19], become a decent explanation of crime and community. The advocates of the systemic model of social disorganization define community as "a complex system of friendship and kinship networks and formal and informal associational ties rooted in family life and on-going socialization processes(p.329)"[20]. The prime argument of the systemic model is that the communities' structural barriers(e.g. poverty, racial heterogeneity, residential mobility) obstruct neighbors' formal and informal social interactions which generate the community's ability to maintain social order[3].

2.2. Informal social control

The main outcome of social disorganization, therefore, is informal social control[19]. The definition of informal social control is "the capacity of a group to regulate its members according to desired principles to realize collective, as opposed to forced, goals(p.918)"[3]. The forefront causes of informal social control are structural characteristics of community[1][17][19][21]. Ecological studies have also shown that informal social control can be generated by social ties, community organizational participation, community attachment, community cohesion, territorial function, and social interaction among neighbors [17][19][21][22][23]. Residents' overall social interactions are key factors to predict the levels of informal social control in a neighborhood. Strong social ties and interactions increase residents' capability to engage in informal social control and thus decrease crime and analogous problems[3]. On the other hand, recent findings disagree with this conclusion since the strength of social ties or networks is insufficient to produce a level of informal social control and, occasionally, generates crime[1][5][6][14][24]. Although strong social ties increase residents' social interactions, sometimes these ties generate informal supervision and simultaneously encourage the activities of criminal groups or organizations[24].

2.3. Informal social control and disorder

In literature, the consistent findings are that there exists negative effects of ecological systemic processes (e.g. social cohesion, social ties, informal social control, and collective efficacy) on community problems (e.g. crime, disorder, fear of crime, and victimization) [3][4][5][7][11][17][18][21][22][25][26][27][28]. In 63 Baltimore neighborhoods, Taylor and his colleagues found that residents' responsibility and participation in community organization reduced violent crime rate in these neighborhoods [22]. Frequency of participation in community organizations also is inversely associated to delinquent behaviors [28]. Local social ties and friendship networks are also related to lower levels of adolescents' committing crime [19][25]. Neighboring among residents has a negative relationship with burglary, auto theft, and robbery rate [17]. In addition, social cohesion is a predictor of crime and disorder in testing of British Crime Survey [26]. Collective efficacy has a negative effect on violent crime rate in Chicago communities [3].

Although almost all literature in this field of research considers that neighborhood problems are the outcomes of social disorganization, some point out that community crime and disorder may also affect ecological systemic variables such as social cohesion, attachment of community, and informal social control [1][10][29][30]. Markowitz and his colleagues contend that unidirectional processes among friendship networks, informal social control, and crime is no longer simply conceptualized [26]. Skogan, in his book of 'Disorder and Decline', suggested a reciprocal relationship between disorder and community processes (e.g. participation in community organization and cooperation in the community) [10]. The signs of disorder in community reduce residents' participation in neighborhood organizations and cooperation in community. On the other hand, Taylor argued that the negative associations between community processes and social problems are not always applicable. Since crime sometimes leads neighbors to participate in crime prevention organizations [31].

Community disorder, defined as "a violation of norms concerning public behavior" [10], has multiple undermining effects on community. Gibson and his colleagues [11] show that community perceived disorder is a major predictor of collective efficacy and social interactions among neighbors. A study also finds that perceived risk of attack and community problems undermine informal social control [11]. Sampson and his colleagues also attest the deteriorative effect of neighbors' perception of community problems and fear of crime on social cohesion, community satisfaction, and child-centered informal social control [5]. Markowitz and his colleagues also show that the neighborhood informal social control is determined by community disorder [26]. In Baltimore and Salt Lake City, Perkins and his colleagues find that physical deterioration of community discourages neighbors' participation in community organizations [32].

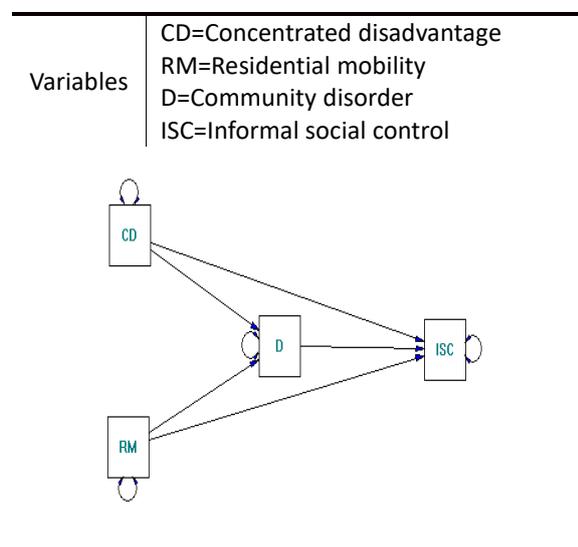
As a result, in this study, the author examines the effects of community disorder on informal social control with the nested data derived from 700 residents living in Daegu Metropolitan City, the third-largest city in South Korea. Until now, in the literature of South Korean Community of Criminology, there is not enough empirical evidence to clarify the effect of disorder on informal social control by using HLM.

3. Empirical Framework

The purpose of this study, therefore, aims to examine the impact of disorder on informal social control. The primary premise of this study is that community disorder undermines the community's ability to regulate their neighbors. <Figure 1> expresses the theoretical associations among variables. First, the concentrated disadvantages of communities and residential mobility may lead to the pervasiveness of community disorder. Second, the level of disorder barriers informal social control. To accomplish the goal of this study, it is necessary to specify systemic analytic models since this study requires the use of multi-level data, including individual and

community levels of information. For example, informal social control of respondents is an individual level of variable, while communities' structural components and disorder are considered the community level of variables. Consequently, the statistical equation to predict informal social control is concomitantly explained by the both community and individual levels of information (e.g. demographic characteristics of respondents, communities' structural components of respondents).

Figure 1. The hierarchical linear model of disorder and informal social control.



4. Research Method

4.1. Date and sample

The data used in this study were collected from 700 male and female respondents, over 18-years old living in Daegu Metropolitan City (the third largest city in South Korea) in 2010. The sampling were designed to distribute the questionnaires at 36 administrative districts, at least 20 each, randomly selected from 8 counties in Daegu Metropolitan City. To get the nested data, additionally, the census data were also collected for 36 administrative districts. At least, more than 10 questionnaires included in each administrative districts.

4.2. Measurement

4.2.1. Dependent variable

The primary dependent variable of this study is informal social control. Informal social control was measured by asking residents about the likelihood that their neighbors could be counted on to take action with 6 questions which were revised in Yun's study [33]. The factor analysis and reliability test were satisfied (Eigenvalue=3.664; Cronbach's alpha=.871).

4.2.2. Independent variable

The main independent variable is community disorder. Community disorder is measured by 9 items. Based on the previous studies, the questions were selected and asked to the respondents about the experience of seeing litter, broken street lights, abandoned cars, teenagers hanging out, people drunk in public places, loud argument so on. The factor analysis has shown that community disorder was divided into social disorder (5 items) and physical disorder (4 items). The Z-score of disorder in each administrative districts is calculated and used for model estimation.

4.2.3. Community structural components

Traditional measures of community structural characteristics were poverty, heterogeneity, and residential instability. Recently, many studies developed a new comprehensive measure, called concentrated disadvantage. Previous studies have shown that concentrated disadvantage is an impeding factor of informal social control [3][7][21]. Sampson and his colleagues, to measure the concentrated disadvantage, used 6 items from Census data: the percentage of families below poverty line, the percentage of families on public assistance, the percentage of female-headed families, the percentage of unemployed people in a neighborhood, the percentage of people less than age 18, and the percentage of black population [7]. In South Korean Census data, all of items used to measure the concentrated disadvantage were not collected. Only the percentage of families on public assistance and the percent-

age of female-headed families were applicable. In the individual level of survey, it could be possible to extract the poverty by using the household income. As a result, in this study, the concentrated disadvantage were measure by the percentage of families on public assistance, the percentage of female-headed families, and the average of household income in each administrative districts. The second component of structural characteristics of community is residential mobility, normally measured by the percentage of people living in the community more than 5-years. In this study, residential mobility is measured by the average living months in the community so that it is called the residential stability. The Z-score of all items of structural characteristics of community were used in the statistical model.

4.2.4. Control variables

Residents' demographic variables are used as control variables, including gender(male=1, female=2), age, educational level(from less than high school to graduate school), and Owned house(0=rent, 1=house owner).

5. Analytic Results

5.1. Descriptive statistic

<Table 1> presents descriptive statistics of respondents' demographic variables. Among 710 respondents who participated in this study, 43.8% are male and 56.2% are female. There are somewhat over-represented female samples in the data. The average ages of respondents are 38.93-year old. Among the respondents, 36.8% are the renter and 63.2% are the house-owner. Respondents' academic level is somewhat high. More than 55% of respondents are holding the higher education degrees as like college and university.

Table 1. Demographic variables.

Variables	N(%)	Mean
Gender	Male: 311(43.8%); Female: 399(56.2%)	
Age		38.93
House owner	Rent: 261(36.8%) Owner: 449(63.2%)	

Education	Less than high school: 81(11.4%) High school degree: 207(29.2%) 2-year college degree: 158(22.3%) Bachelor's degree: 232(32.7%) Graduate degree: 32(4.5%)
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Table 2. Dependent and independent variables.

Variables	Mean	Min	Max	Std	N
Concentrated disadvantage	.00	- 1.97	1.84	1.00	36
Residential stability	.00	- 1.60	2.81	1.00	36
Social disorder	.00	- 2.30	1.73	1.00	36
Physical disorder	.00	- 2.46	3.09	1.00	36
Informal social control	20.01	6	30	4.42	705

<Table 2> shows descriptive statistics of dependent and independent variables. Average of informal social control is 20.01 which means a little bit high in the likelihood of community residents' intervention in terms of community problems, including crime, delinquency, and social problems. Other community level of variables is calculated by the Z-score.

5.2. Correlation between variables

<Table 3> shows the correlation among variables. Especially, community disorders and structural components of community have some statistically significant linear relationships. First of all, concentrated disadvantage has somewhat strong relationships both of physical and social disorder. It means that communities suffering with the concentrated disadvantage have also the higher level of social and physical disorder. Unlike previous findings, residential stability significantly increases physical disorder and has simultaneously no relation with social disorder. Perhaps, someone living longer in a neighborhood experience more physical incivility because the measurement of physical disorder gauges their experience of daily seeing the untidiness of their neighborhoods. While as the experience of social disorder may be depended on the use of land for living or commerce. In South Korea, pubs, restaurants, club bars are normally located in the small concentrated area for commerce. At these places, it is easy to confront the drunken people and the scenes of fighting. As

a result, the duration of living is related with physical disorder but not social disorder.

Table 3. Correlation of community level variables.

Variables	CD	RS	SD	PD
Concentrated disadvantage(CD)	1			
Residential stability(RS)	.251	1		
Social disorder(SD)	.559***	.038	1	
Physical disorder(PD)	.636***	.449***	.440***	1

Note: p<.10, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001

5.3. HLM of informal social control

To test the effects of community disorder on informal social control, HLM analysis was performed. <Table 4> and <Table 5> present the results of HLM for informal social control. ANOVA analysis for the null model shows that informal social control can be explained both of individual and community levels of variables. More than 8% (.0813 = 1.557/ 1.557 + 17.98) of variance of informal social control can be significantly explained by the community level of variables.

With individual and community levels of variables, the results of HLM analysis are presented in <Table 5>. The results are somewhat different from previous studies. First of all, the concentrated disadvantage, generally a predictor of informal social control, is not a significant predictor in the model of HLM. Residential stability is the only significant predictor among community level variables. On the other hand, both of social and physical disorders fail to show significant effects on informal social control. The results show that community disorder is not a mediator and predictor of informal social control in South Korea. Meanwhile, gender and age are significant predictors of informal social control.

Table 4. ANOVA of informal social control.

Fix effect	Coefficient	SD	T
r00	20.037	.259	77.320***
Random effect	Variance	DF	Chi-Square
Between community	1.557	35	93.732
Within community	17.980		

Note: p<.10, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001

Table 5. HLM of informal social control.

Community level	DV: Informal social control		
	Coefficient	SD	T
Concentrated disadvantage	.051	.271	.188
Residential stability	.579	.179	3.236**
Social disorder	-.315	.396	-.796
Physical disorder	-.474	.301	-1.575
Individual level			
Gender	-.834	.397	-2.100*
Age	.045	.017	2.66**
House ownership	.613	.354	1.729#
Education	-.065	.183	-.357
Within	17.448	31	68.825
Between	1.098		

Note: p<.10, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001

6. Conclusion

The primary purpose of this study was to examine the effects of community disorder on informal social control. To accomplish this study, the author used the nested data collected from 700 respondents living in Daegu Metropolitan City in South Korea. Unlike previous studies, in case of South Korea, community disorder has no effects on informal social control. Both social disorder and physical disorder show no significant effects on informal social control. Meanwhile, residential stability has positive impacts on informal social control. The male respondents are more likely to respond the higher level of informal social control than the females. Age is also positively related to the level of informal social control. This study in this field of research is almost the first attempt to apply for HLM statistical technique in South Korea. It is needed more researches to use the nested data for studying community and social problems in South Korea.

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A Study on Game Rating in KOREA for Juvenile Addiction and CRIME Prevention

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze present condition and problem of game rating system in Korea. Consequently this study will offer effective ways to review rating and to reduce on-line crime.

As the technology of game consoles advances and the age brackets of game consumers expand, computer and video games have been diversified both in content and expressions. Given this phenomenon, social requirements have intensified, and a typical requirement is related to the influence that the content of a game may have on young people. In reality, increase of on-line game user caused various social problem. In addition, item-related crime of on-line has been increased lately because of growing on line market.

In connection with this situation, the academic world has been interested in the game rating system to control social problems of online-games effectively. To fulfill those social need, the Game Rating and Administration Committee was established in December, 2013 under The Game Industry Promotion Act(abbreviated as Games Act) as a public organization for fostering the sound game culture and developing the game industry in Korea.

In rating games or entertainment software pursuant to Article 21 of the Games Act, the Game Ratings Board shall ensure the ethical and public nature of games, protect children and youth, and respect the creativity and autonomy of the games. Games provided under Article 2 subparagraph 1 of the Games Act shall be reviewed by the Board when they are produced for sale or provision for use.

Korean game rating system is the advanced system to control social problems of online-games effectively. But reform measures have to be asked to solve the performance problems. We suggest the followings.

First, to pass on information to game rating, the introduction of various cooperation strengthening method like ESRB is required, and all this depends on the growth of partnership. Second, it is required content descriptor regulations to prevent the game addiction of users. Addiction criteria for games shall be by internet game addiction diagnostic scale. Third, The Game Act will need to be updated to reflect recent changes in Korean game culture similar to the CERO in Japan. Finally, rating system in Korea is not considering Interactive Elements. And with the introduction of Interactive Elements, game users will have greater information of on-line games.

[Keywords] Game Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Game Rating, GRAC, Game Addiction

1. Introduction

As the technology of game consoles advances and the age brackets of game consumers expand, computer and video games have been diversified both in content and expressions. Given this phenomenon, social requirements have intensified, and a typical requirement is related to the influence that the content of a game may have on young people. In

reality, increase of on-line game user caused various social problem. In addition, item-related crime of on-line has been increased lately because of growing on line market.

In connection with this situation, the academic world has been interested in the game rating system to control social problems of online-games effectively[1]. To fulfill those

social need, the Game Rating and Administration Committee(abbreviated as GRAC) was established in December, 2013 under “The Game Industry Promotion Act” as a public organization for fostering the sound game culture and developing the game industry in Korea.

GRAC has been independently administered for the classification of game contents which are manufactured and distributed in Korea. Also, the GRAC reviews illegally distributed game websites, arcade game machines and gambling games to protect the public from negative influences such as illegal gambling, excessive violence and nudity[2].

The intent of game rating policy is to protect youth by informing on the appropriate age for use of games. Also, the study on game rating is able to suggest implications for juvenile addiction and delinquency prevention.

This study will suggest an essential factor to solve juvenile addiction and delinquency through reality and improvement direction of GRAC. The result of this study will be basis for empirical research. Besides, it will be utilized reduction of juvenile delinquency.

2. Game Rating in Korea

2.1. Purpose of rating in Korea

In rating games pursuant to Article 21 of the Games Act, the Game Ratings Board (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”) shall ensure the ethical and public nature of games, protect children and youth, and respect the creativity and autonomy of the games. And the Board shall respect the generally accepted notion of common sense in applying these regulations and rating criteria to the various different types of games.

Also, the Board shall review the games based on the principles of fairness, objectivity, promptness, non-disclosure of confidential information, and minimum regulation[3].

Major duties of Board include but are not limited to the following:

- Decision on rating classification of game(arcade games, adult games).

- Ascertainment on harmfulness to youth and speculative nature of game.

- Post management of classified game including the production and distribution of classified game and confirmation and inspection about provision for normal use of game

- Investigation and research to secure objectivity of rating classification of game

- Operation of an illegal game reputation and reward system to eradicate illegal game

- Corrective action recommendations about illegal game, advertising or PR materials provided through the information and communications network[2].

2.2. Item and principle of rating

2.2.1. Item of rating

Games provided under the Games Act shall be reviewed by the Board when they are produced for sale or provision for use.

The games to review shall be classified as follows: PC games, Video games, Mobile games, Arcade games and Other games[3].

2.2.2. Principle of rating

The principles listed below shall be followed in the rating of games:

- Content centrality: Parts other than content shall not be subject to rating.

- Context: Games shall be rated based on the overall context and situation.

- Common sense: Rating shall correspond to the generally accepted notion of common sense.

- International compatibility: Rating shall have global compatibility.

- Consistency: Games shall have identical ratings even when rated by different raters at a different time.

Also the matters listed below shall be inclusively considered in the rating procedure:

- Provocative content: Kissing, hugging, body exposure, sexual acts, peeping, naked body, language with connotations of sex, adultery, incest, rape, discharge, prostitution, etc.

- Violence: Bleeding, gore, amputation, bodily defects, horror, description of scuffle, etc.
- Crime or drug use: Instigation of crime, drug use, abuse, drinking or smoking, etc.
- Inappropriate language: Inappropriate description concerning language or ideologies.
- Description of speculative acts, etc.: Description of speculative customs, acts or appliances[3].

2.2.3. Rating criteria

Games shall be rated as follows: All, 12+, 15+, Adult or 18+. Also, games shall be rated or classified as follows in the case of games that are provided at a location equipped with given commercial facilities(arcade games): All, Adult only.

Concretely, the rating criteria for games shall be as follows:

A. The criteria for the 'All' rating shall be as follows:

- Games that do not feature representations whose themes or content may be harmful to minors, including obscenity, violence and speculation.
- Games that do not feature any content that may be harmful to minors but which have contents that may be helpful in cultivating their emotions or furthering their education.
- Games that do not feature any representations that may be harmful to minors either mentally or physically, including ideologies, religions or customs that are not tolerated generally.

B. The criteria for the '12+' rating shall be as follows:

- Games that include themes or contents that may have a harmful influence on minors under 12 years old, including obscenity, violence and speculation.
- Games that include themes or contents that may be mentally or physically harmful to minors less than 12 years old, including specific ideologies, religions or customs that are not generally tolerated.

C. The criteria for the '15+' rating shall be as follows:

- Games that include themes or contents that may have a harmful influence on minors of less than 15 years old, including obscenity, violence and speculation.
- Games that may be mentally or physically harmful to minors less than 15 years old, including specific ideologies, religions or customs that are not generally tolerated.

D. The criteria of the 'Adult only' rating shall be as follows:

- Games that include themes or contents that may have a harmful influence on minors, including factual representation of obscenity, violence and speculation.
- Games that may include a direct specific representation of matters concerning specific ideologies, religions or customs that may affect minors mentally or physically[3].

2.3. Marking of rating and content descriptors

The producers or distributors of all games shall mark their trade name, game rating, content descriptor, and game operation related information pursuant to the Games Act. Concretely, the game content descriptors shall be as follows: Provocative content, Violence, Horror, Language, Drug, Crime, Simulation of speculative acts, etc.

Also the game ratings shall be indicated by the colors and the Board may recommend that ratings and content descriptors for online games be displayed on their website.

2.4. Procedure of rating

2.4.1. Application for rating

One who wishes to obtain a rating shall submit Game Rating Application Form along with a written game description and the below-listed items.

- Video clips and photos showing key processes of the game.
- A photo of game appliances or devices(including front, rear, left and right sides) in the case of games that are played on dedicated appliances or devices.

- Games that can be played(including the related files and attachments for games that require operational information devices to be attached).
- A document indicating the account for logging on the game when it is provided on a computer network.
- A detailed description of the game content.
- Power of attorney signed by the game producer or distributor in the case of games attached to a book(limited to those whose rating is requested by the book publisher).
- An electric appliance safety certificate.

In addition the Board may request the applicant to submit materials required for performing the rating service. Also a site review shall be conducted when the Board deems it necessary at the request of the applicant.

2.4.2. Revision of game content and reclassification procedure

One who intends to revise the content of a game shall submit to the Board Game Content Revision Report and Description of Game Content Revision which describes the details of revision.

The Board shall take action as provided under the following after checking the details of the revisions made to a game whose revision is being reported: Notice of maintained rating or Notice of revised rating.

Reclassification shall be requested for games that have been notified as being subject to reclassification, within seven days of receiving notification of the fact.

2.4.3. Revocation and rejection of rating

The Board may refuse to rate a game if a game or its provider falls under the Games Act. The Board shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to express his opinion before it decides to revoke or rejection the rating pursuant to Games Act. An applicant who objects to a decision on a rating or rejection pursuant to Games Act shall submit to the Board Objection against Rating indicating the reasons for filing the objection within 30 days of receiving notification of the decision.

2.4.4. Notification of rating and so on

The Board shall issue Rating Certificate to the applicant for whose game a rating has been granted.

The Board shall determine the rating within 15 days from the day on which the application is received. In cases where the rating cannot be determined within the specified period due to an unavoidable cause, the Board shall notify the applicant of the cause and review the schedule in writing.

The Board shall immediately notify the concerned agencies in the event that it discovers the illegal obtainment of a rating, forging, tampering with or illegal use of games whose rating has been rejected, or the rating outcome[3].

2.5. Committee

Committee members become Board of Directors members automatically. The committee shall be comprised of nine members including chairperson. Also chairperson is standing member and eight members are non-standing. The terms of office for the each member shall be three years. The each members shall be commissioned by the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism upon recommendation by the heads of organizations Presidential Decree(chairperson elected among the members)[4].

3. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to analyze present condition and problem of game rating system in Korea. Consequently this study will offer effective ways to review rating and to reduce on-line crime.

Korean game rating system is the advanced system to control social problems of online-games effectively. But reform measures have to be asked to solve performance problems. We suggest the followings.

3.1. Cooperation strengthening in rating

While the intent of game rating policy is to protect youth by informing on the appropriate age for use of games, the GRAC still has

strong control over the contents and the way services are provided by the game providers in Korea. Korean rating should be encouraged to enable the policy instruments to serve their intended purpose of informing users of the appropriate age for using games[5].

Although it does not have the legal authority to implement or enforce retailer sales policies with respect to video games, the ESRB in USA works closely with retailers to provide in-store signage which explains the rating system, support their store policies pertaining to the sale or rental of Mature-rated games to minors and help educate and train store associates and employees with regard to the rating system.

Also, while ESRB's regulatory oversight extends only to video game developers and publishers, ESRB works diligently to ensure that consumers are presented with rating information wherever video games are promoted, and that access to material intended for older viewers is appropriately restricted. Furthering that commitment, the ESRB Website Council was established as a partnership with many of the top game enthusiast websites, all of which commit to a set of common standards regarding the display of ESRB rating information and the use of age-gates for trailers promoting Mature- and Adults Only-rated games[6].

To pass on information to game rating, the introduction of various cooperation strengthening methods like ESRB is required, and all this depends on the growth of partnership. Introduction of procedure for cooperation strengthening in rating will improve informing users of the appropriate age for using games.

3.2. Addition of addiction criteria

In rating review regulation, only the matters listed below shall be inclusively considered in the rating procedure: Provocative content, Violence, Crime or drug use, Inappropriate language, Description of speculative acts, etc.

But Online-game addiction is known to be concurrent with side effects such as lack of sleep, waning health, disturbed work or

schoolwork, depression or behavioral disorder[7][8][9]. Also, there were the significant correlations of game addiction and aggression[10][11]. So it is required content descriptor regulations to prevent the game addiction of users. Addiction criteria for games shall be by internet game addiction diagnostic scale.

3.3. Composition of a commission

In Korea, the committee shall be comprised of nine members including chairperson. The each members shall be Commissioned by the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism upon recommendation by the heads of organizations Presidential Decree[4].

But the current composition of a commission therefore does not reflect practical reality. In the CERO of Japan, committee consist of males and females in various occupations, aged from the twenties to the sixties, who are recruited widely from the public and have been trained in advance by CERO[12].

Therefore The Game Act will need to be updated to reflect recent changes in Korean game culture similar to the CERO in Japan.

3.4. Addition of interactive elements

Interactive elements highlight interactive or online features of a product, including users' ability to interact with each other, the sharing of users' location with other users, if purchases of digital goods or services are offered, and/or if unrestricted internet access is provided. Rating system in Korea is not considering interactive elements. But when considering that problems in on-line game appear in interactions with others, there is a growing need to introduce interactive elements[6]. And with the introduction of interactive elements, game users will have greater information of on-line games.

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Research on Conditions of School Verbal Violence to Children from MULTI-CULTURAL Family and Countermeasures

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Abstract

The thesis aims at proposing countermeasures against verbal violence at school with its causes segmented into educational psychology and social aspects by identifying conditions of children from multi-cultural family suffering from verbal violence at school through psychological and social analysis to have the children be involved into senses of belonging and identity, not only at school but also in Korean society, from a macroscopic perspective.

Therefore, the research monitored the school violence conditions against children from multi-cultural families and pertinent countermeasures, and identified the seriousness of, particularly, verbal violence among various school violence against the children, based on the result of 2015 National Multi-cultural Family Condition Survey.

Verbal violence induces serious damage to the character of victims and it leads to further negative influences not only on psychological but also physical manners in daily lives, suffering from anger, helplessness, demoralization and senses of outrage and humiliation.

The research analyzed the causes of such verbal violence from psychological and social perspectives based on school verbal violence conditions of children from multi-cultural family. Psychologically, it is analyzed as desire to raise self-esteem, exposure to anger, compensation to inferiority anger, emotional tension relief and defense mechanism to physical violence control of a speaker. From social perspective, it is analyzed as a mean of fellowship reinforcement, disclosure of authority and mechanism to maintain interpersonal relationship via interest inducement.

As countermeasures against school verbal violence, a campaign to eliminate school verbal violence and a mentor system and humanistic education associated with various social institutions executed by the police are discussed, and needs of language programs and multi-cultural education to prevent school verbal violence are suggested from psychological and social manners respectively.

[Keywords] *Crime Prevention, Children from Multi-Cultural Family, School Violence, Verbal Violence, Multi-Cultural Education*

1. Introduction

As the recent society has entered a multi-cultural society, the number of students from different language and cultural backgrounds has rapidly increased. With the increasing attendance ratio of children from multi-cultural family, class members are being diversified.

Simultaneously, it also entailed increasing situations of maladjustment of children from multi-cultural family due to issues of communication gap, underachievement, identity confusion and school violence, hence, concerns to school life adaptation has become attentive.

School violence is one of the major cause of school life maladjustment. School violence

has been emerging as a huge social issue, and verbal violence was found as the largest part of school violence, according to a survey. That is, it is urgent to establish active countermeasures to school verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family.

Therefore, the thesis monitors the actual school verbal violence conditions that children from multi-cultural family suffer from, analyzes it in psychological and social perspectives, and have an ultimate goal in proposing appropriate countermeasures in a ways of educational psychology and a social aspect.

2. School Verbal Violence Condition against Children from Multi-Cultural Family

Children from multi-cultural family are composed of families of international marriages and foreigners. Either of parents is foreigner for international marriage families and both are foreigners for foreigner families. Looking into the rate of children from multi-cultural family from 2012 when the number survey was initiated, the rate has been increasing by year at all classes[1].

This chapter would cover the school verbal violence condition that children from multi-cultural family suffer from at local school.

2.1. Condition of children from multi-cultural family by class

According to the survey result from '2017 Education Standard Statistics' conducted upon school, student, staff and facility conditions of nationwide preschool-primary-middle and high level educational institutions by the Ministry of Education and Korean Educational Development Institute, the rate of children from multi-cultural family attending local school have gradually been increasing.

The rate of children from multi-cultural family was 3.1% in primary school, increased by 0.3%p, at the largest gap, and was 1.2% in high school, increased by 0.2%p, maintaining similar level with the previous year.

The number of children from multi-cultural

family attending local school was 109,387, increased by 10,201(10.3%), increased by 8,761(11.8%) in primary, 865(5.7%) in middle, 518(5.3%) in high and 57(17.9%) in others compared to the previous year, and was composed of 89,314(81.6%) international marriage(domestic birth) families at the largest proportion, 12,281(11.2%) foreign families and 7,792 international marriage(immigration) families by type order[2].

2.2. School verbal violence condition against children from multi-cultural family

This chapter would look into the school verbal violence condition of children from multi-cultural family attending local school.

Verbal violence refers to any type of communication that makes others feel severely insulted either among individuals or within a community[3], and linguistic expressions intended to harm others' identity in forms of insult, disdain, criticism, belittlement, cynical smile, mockery, reprimand, threat, suppression and assault.

Verbal violence is a behavior to threaten others with their weaknesses or flaws, to taunt others to make them flare up in anger, to maliciously want others to go wrong and to insult others with their appearance, personality and backgrounds, depending on the forms of action to harm others' self-identity[4]. Most verbal violence victims hesitate to respond due to anxiety and fear or passively react by attributing the consequence to their own rather than actively respond to the verbal violence[5], resulting in experiencing mental damages with no proper measures against the verbal violence[6]. Verbal violence being presented in conflict situations involve assailants captured in negative emotions, thus, they express themselves in negative and hostile manners and begin to rely on committing verbal violence targeting ego-identity of others rather than objective logics – a negative consequence[7]. In cases of emotional and linguistic violence, various psychological and mental damages can be caused, and if it is chronically neglected, serious problems may follow[8].

Likewise, verbal violence induces severe damages in identity of victims, having them

experience anger, helplessness, demoralization, insult, harassment and negatively affects even on psychological and physical aspects of daily lives.

According to the '2015 Survey Report of National Multi-cultural Family Condition(April 26 2016 Release)' by Ministry of Gender, 5.0% of the children from multi-cultural family(9 to 24 years old children living together) attending local Korean school were reported to have experienced school violence in between July 1 2014 and June 30 2015. It was 3.7%p lower than the 8.7% previously reported from 2012 Multi-cultural Family Condition Survey. 6,097 children from multi-cultural family answered to this survey, and respondent' value(82,476 people) were applied to all questions in the research.

The most frequent school violence commitment is verbal threats or insults with 65.1%. Bullies followed after verbal threats or insults with 34.1%, about a third. Then, slandering or swearing via the Internet chat, e-mail or mobile phone took 10.9%, being beaten up with hands, feet and tools or being confined in a certain place took 10.2%, stealing money or items took 9.5%, forceful behaviors touching body or inducing sexual humiliation took 2.8% and stalking took 0.3% in order.

Compared to the 2012 Multi-cultural Family Condition Survey result, the order of verbal threats or insults, bullies, assaults or confinement and extortion is identical with the recent result, however, the percentages have become differing by 2.3%p lower in forceful errand, 5.8%p lower in extortion, 6.1%p lower assaults or confinement and 0.3%p lower in sexual harassment, while 3.8%p increased in the Internet or mobile phone based slandering or swearing.

According to the survey result from children from multi-cultural family with school violence experience has presented 51.3%, the most frequent, informed parents, 32.4% informed school, 22.5% suppressed themselves even if the violence was unreasonable, 13.6% ignored the violence without much consideration, 9.8% consulted with friends or seniors, 8.3% informed 117, counselling center, and

3.5% reported to the police, listing them in descending order[9].

In this survey, it is worthwhile to take notice of the ratio of those who ignored violence without much consideration or who suppress themselves even though the violence was unreasonable, rather than the responsive patterns presented, and that takes 36.1%, one-third. It would signify that there are many cases of connivance and improper measures to school violence when many children from multi-cultural family have suffered from them, despite recent policies strengthening education and responsiveness against school violence.

3. Causes of School Verbal Violence against Children from Multi-Cultural Family and Countermeasures

As above results, the fact which verbal violence has been identified as the most serious type among school violence against children from multi-cultural family who already have become a member of the society presents the urgent priority to pursue effective and widespread multi-cultural education to let the children establish homogeneity and ego-identity, since their state transfer into Korean society, based on practical measures performing at school scenes.

Thus, the chapter would like to analyze causes of school verbal violence against children from Multi-cultural Family and suggest following countermeasures.

3.1. Causes of school verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family

Fundamental causes of school verbal violence commitment against children from multi-cultural family can be anticipated from various perspectives. To start with, from a psychological view, the ground lies in the behavior of assailant student committing verbal violence to children from multi-cultural family lowers the self-esteem level of the other, and building own self-esteem on the contrary. It can also be thought as, disclosing a state of anger as the reason of other general verbal

violence is[10]. Moreover, it may be assumed as, defense mechanisms of assailants to get their inferiority compensated, to relieve their emotional stress or to control own physical violence actions, resulting in verbal violence commitment[11].

From a social perspective, it may be a mechanism to maintain strong interpersonal relationships by using violent expressions to intrigue attentions of others and showing own stronger authority over the ones of others, resulting in violent languages uses with slang and buzzword among peers, reinforcing their fellowship[12].

It can also be assumed as a social learning from direct and indirect experiences of verbal violence through others or media.

3.2. Countermeasures to school verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family

It is obvious that the verbal violence which children from multi-cultural family suffer from at school would be a huge obstacle in their future to be a member of the society, not only limited to school lives.

Therefore, the chapter wish to propose countermeasures in educational psychology and social approaches.

3.2.1. Countermeasures from social perspectives

To deal with school verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family from a social perspective, connective actions by various social institutions such as welfare centers for multi-cultural family would be needed. At this stage, overall active effort by the police would be needed above all.

Guidance campaign by the police to terminate verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family would be needed in association with various social institutions including school connectively and constantly. Furthermore letting students be aware of how the ones who committed verbal violence are being punished is needed. Ways, such as role playing, trial program of getting verbally violated, to instruct upright language uses and to help students realize its significance

are needed with its further development engaged in the future actively and constantly for additional language activities.

In addition, operating mentor system with various social institutions or among children from multi-cultural family to prevent verbal violence would be a meaningful measure. Moreover, connective association among social institutions including school would be required as a basis, promoting humanistic education as a social concern.

3.2.2. Countermeasures from the view of educational psychology

From a view of developmental psychology, the age level which children from multi-cultural family spend their time at school is critically important. It is the time when their language is used to form peer group culture, leading to communication. Thus, significant educational activities would be required to explore specific language expressions and inspect linguistic habits and intentions in school lives. Inspections on stress level and emotional circumstance that students are located should simultaneously be conducted. Then, based on the collected information, psychological mechanism of verbal violence would need to be understood in advance.

Furthermore, to let students self-reflect and improve their language uses, educational programs to improve verbal violence issue need to be discusses and further executions should be performed in practice. Then, more systematic multi-cultural education in scenes of school is required to promote mutual cultural respect, cooperative attitude and consideration for others.

4. Conclusion

Having the condition of school verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family and their causes in psychological and social perspectives, the thesis has sought for countermeasures in the different views.

It would be desirable if the thesis can help the school verbal violence properly be responded and the children from multi-cultural

family in their school establish senses of belonging and identity, and adapt themselves as a member of Korean society.

School verbal violence against children from multi-cultural family causes serious harm to one's character, and it may result in psychological and physical problems in daily lives as well as school lives. As a result, it should not be overlooked that children from multi-cultural family struggle with their adaptation in school lives, further in Korean society due to such violence.

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