Ezine is back again! Recently, just before the new South Korean government led by president Moon Jae-in marked 100 days in office, it finished setting the minimum wage for 2018. It will be 7,530 won ($6.60) per hour, an almost 10 percent or 1,067 won ($0.93) rise in comparison with this year’s minimum wage of 6,470 won ($5.67). However, even if the minimum wage was negotiated to be increased further, likely the increase would still fall short of President Moon’s early pledges during the last presidential election to move into a new epoch where every worker would earn 10,000 won ($8.75) per hour. Yet this also means there will still remain a high possibility that under the Moon Administration the minimum wage will go up continuously, albeit not up to the planned 10,000 won.

Do you think these raises will only have positive effects on the economy? Let’s get real about this issue. On one hand, every employee would roll out the red carpet for the increase in the minimum wage, since it seems beyond dispute that this is the best option for them. On the other hand, we should also take the stance of employers and their potential bad scenarios into consideration. Definitely, this issue has been a source of controversy between employers and employees in South Korea. Some people might argue that a fair number of countries have already introduced a minimum wage of more than 10,000 won. At which point, that figure of 10,000 won per hour does seem such a reasonable and ideal number to the public, especially those who did not major in economics. However, we have to regard the decrease in net profit that increasing the minimum wage would bring about. To skip over the details, it is this issue that will ultimately determine if the increase will be beneficial to the Korean economy or not.

Let me take a case in point. Korea has a large number and wide variety of convenience stores, with one seemingly on almost every street corner. According to a survey, on average, managers of affiliated convenience stores would earn less than 20 million won as their annual income if the minimum wage was raised so high. Do you think this sounds reasonable? Of course, it is not a reasonable annual income, especially if they are supporting a family. To make matters worse, in such cases where the minimum wage rapidly increases rather than slowly but steadily, these managers would end up working by themselves, being unable to afford to hire assistant part-timers.

What this will bring about in turn is that people will face harder conditions in getting jobs, even for students who want to make their allowances. On top of that, this would not be a problem only for the managers of affiliated convenience stores, but rather for managers of almost every franchise type. Thus, middle-class business groups have held the government accountable for solving the aforementioned problem. We have to take this seriously as well.

To settle the controversy, the Moon Administration has suggested a solution: to lessen the loads of employers engaged in managing affiliated stores. To be specific, the Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a budget of an additional 650 billion won to support managers’ personnel expenses. Yet, this is still not a perfect solution, because managers cannot believe that the government can afford such a figure, and that this is really just a stop-gap suggestion to appease anger over the rise in the minimum wage.

Meanwhile, some say that if setting the minimum wage at 10,000 won comes true, the government could (and should) also solve some other troubles franchise businesses have been undergoing. For instance, there have been a number of unfair trades between affiliated stores and their headquarters. Alternatively, franchise headquarters have sometimes monopolized all incomes from affiliated stores, and regardless of franchises’ initial investments in the land they’re on, the price of which can fluctuate a great deal. The Moon Administration should exercise strict control over this existing unfair system.

What both labor and business communities can agree on is that a realistic alternative has to be devised. There is no obvious answer, and nobody knows whether the raising minimum wage will be an overall benefit or negative for the Korean economy. But either way, the Moon Administration’s decisions and performance will be watched with keen interest by the public and business groups!
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On May 29, DSU signed an MoU with 100 high schools in Java, Eastern Indonesia. In attendance at the ceremony were DSU’s President Jekuk Chang and Dean for International Cooperation Chan Chung, as well as leading representatives of the 100 participating high schools. The ceremony was held at Muhammadyah University of Semarang (UNIMUS), which is a sister school of DSU.

“It took quite a long time to sign 100 agreements,” said President Chang. “I was pleased to see that the Indonesian students seemed to know all the K-pop stars’ names and to have a very strong interest in Korea.”

In addition, the UNIMUS-Dongseo Korean Center was opened at UNIMUS. Last year, in April 2016, DSU and UNIMUS signed a 2+2 dual degree agreement, and the dual degree program is now in its second semester of operation.

Dongseo University leads the way in spreading Korean language education and Korean culture overseas through King Sejong Institutes. On June 8, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and the King Sejong Institute officially announced the 2017 New King Sejong Institute designations, in which six new King Sejong institutes were designated in six different countries, including a King Sejong Institute in Russia.

Dongseo University has garnered a high approval rating in its application for this joint venture with Astrachan State University, which is located in the delta of Russia’s Volga River Estuary. In 2017, 51 organizations from 27 countries applied for the King Sejong Institute designation project.

Administrators from the newly designated King Sejong Institute will attend the Ninth World Korean Language Educators’ Conference held in Seoul from July 18 to July 21 to receive an appointment letter as the largest exchange program for Korean language education in Korea.

Dongseo University has also been operating a King Sejong Institute in Lithuania since 2014, and in Indonesia since 2015. The King Sejong Institute of Lithuania is run with Myeolias Romenis University, and the King Sejong Institute of Indonesia is run with Petra Christian University, each of which is a sister university of DSU. The number of students applying to the King Sejong institutes is increasing and the institutes are proving to be very popular.

“It was possible to achieve this success because our university has made great achievements in the operation of King Sejong Institutes in other countries,” said DSU President Jekuk Chang. “Dongseo University is a global university and, it will do its best to spread Korean language and culture abroad.”

“Sejonghakdang (서종학당)” is a brand name that the South Korean government launched in order to comprehensively provide Korean language learners and teachers with an integrated study and information service. Sejonghakdang is expected to be developed as the brand for Korean learning and teaching in King Sejong institutes around the world.

On July 21, DSU signed an academic exchange agreement with Soegijapranata Catholic University (SOI) of Indonesia in a ceremony held in the Global Room.

In attendance at the ceremony were the president of DSU, Jekuk Chang, Cho Jeoung Sung, First Vice President of DSU, and Dean for International Cooperation, Chan Chung. In the Indonesian delegation were Dr. Yudi Widamartha, Chancellor of SOI, as well as Dr. Ridwan Sanjaya, Vice Rector for Academic Affairs.

Both universities agreed to exchange students and faculty, to arrange for the exchange of credits between each institution, to develop joint curricula and joint research activities, to run combined short-term training programs, and to jointly participate in conferences and forums.

Vice Rector Sanjaya also paid visits to the main facilities of the DSU campus and the Centum campus, the latter of which included a tour of its media outlets, the 3D Fusion R&D Center, the Sohyang Musical Theater, as well as the Im Kuen Task Film Museum.

Indonesia has an area of 1.9 million square kilometers, and has a population of 250 million people, the fifth most populous country in the world. Consequently, in accordance with DSU’s recognition of the growing importance of Indonesia and of the Asian region as a whole, DSU continues to strive for the university’s further internationalization, attracting a large number of Indonesian students to its campuses and actively fostering exchanges and cooperative relations with institutions in Southeast Asian countries.

Such efforts have also included the conclusion of an agreement between DSU and 41 Indonesian universities on April 4, 2016, which established dual degree programs in clinical pathology and went into operation in September of that year.

As an extension of this agreement, DSU signed an academic exchange agreement with the Catholic University of Sorong for the 2017-2018 school year.

In 2016, Dongseo University also hosted an orientation for 12 Indonesian students on campus. The students visited the university’s Global Room, the Centum, the Sohyang Musical Theater, and the Im Kuen Task Film Museum.

Each university introduced its academic programs and curricula, and the students discussed their personal experiences and future plans.

In addition, the two universities signed an agreement to promote cultural exchanges between Indonesia and Korea.

The agreement includes the establishment of a scholarship program for Indonesian students to study at DSU, and the creation of a joint research project on the cultural exchange between Indonesia and Korea.

The students also presented a cultural performance, featuring traditional music and dance, which was enjoyed by the DSU students and faculty.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Jekuk Chang, President of DSU, and Dr. Yudi Widamartha, President of SOI, in the DSU Global Room.

Both universities are looking forward to a long and fruitful partnership, and hope to continue to strengthen their relationship in the future.
Dongseo University’s Im Kwon Taek College of Film and Media Arts has been included by the highly prestigious magazine Variety in its April 2017 list of 19 “Competitive Film Schools.” Also included on the list are such well-known institutions as Yale University, Columbia University, Northwestern University, Poland’s National Film School, and the India Film and Television Institute. Dongseo University’s Im Kwon Taek College of Film and Media Arts is the only film school in all of East Asia to appear on the list.

Variety has been in publication since December 1905, when it was launched in New York City as a weekly periodical covering vaudeville. In 1907, Variety published what is considered the first film review in history. In 1933, Daily Variety was launched in Hollywood to cover the increasingly influential film industry. The magazine is well-known for its extensive coverage of film, television, music, technology, and culture in general. Its writers have coined many show business expressions in its 111-year history, such as “showbiz,” “stinkum,” “legit,” “biff,” and “payola.” The last paper edition of Daily Variety appeared in 2013. Since then, the publication has appeared in electronic format only. Every month, Variety.com has 17 million visitors.

Given at World Women University Presidents Forum

Keynote Address

Park Dong-soon, Dongseo Educational Foundation Chancellor, along with Kim Jung-sung, Vice-President of DSU, recently visited Romania, Croatia, and Spain to give the keynote address at the World Women Universities Presidents Forum (WWUPF) and to discuss increased international cooperation with European universities.

Keynote Address at WWUPF

Chancellor Park gave the keynote address at the World Women Universities Presidents Forum, held in Romania from June 1 to 5. The title was “Innovation in Higher Education: A Case Study of Global Access Asia.” Chancellor Park presented the background, achievements and future directions of Global Access Asia (GAA) established by DSU.

The GAA is an Asian program that facilitates the sharing of intellectual property, such as lectures among participating universities, through an official learning management system; it is similar to MOOC, or Massive Open Online Courses, providers already used in countries like the United States. Led by DSU, and with 80 universities already participating, attendees of the forum showed great interest in the GAA, asking many questions, as well as broaching the possibility of the participation of European universities.

In the roundtable discussion that followed the keynote speech, Chancellor Park discussed DSU’s 50 year history, its innovative education program, and her experience as DSU president for 12 years, with many participants expressing their respect.

For this latest forum, 60 university presidents, former presidents, and vice presidents from 18 countries attended, including participants from Korea, China, Turkey, Iraq, Finland, Serbia, Georgia, Lithuania, France, and Spain. The theme was “Adaptation and Breakthrough: University Reform and Innovation in The New Higher Education Ecosystem.” It was covered for the CCTV channel in China, and interviews were conducted with former and current female presidents, including Chancellor Park. In a 20-minute interview, she explained in detail about her experiences as a female leader, the qualities one must possess to grow as a female leader, and the importance of international cooperation among universities.

Visiting Spanish and Croatian Universities

After the completion of the World Women Universities Presidents Forum, Chancellor Park and Vice President Kim visited the University of Barcelona in Spain, which is a 600-year-old university.

Chancellor Park and Vice President Kim met with key figures from the university, such as Vice Chancellor Olicio Ramirez, as well as the Director of the University of Barcelona-affiliated School of New Interactive Technologies (ENTI). They all agreed that the University of Barcelona and DSU should expand upon their strengths in the field of game design, and resolved to work towards implementing a student exchange program soon. ENTI is currently working with Harvard University School of Medicine in the field of “Serious Games.”

Finally, in a subsequent visit to the University of Zagreb in Croatia, Chancellor Park and Vice President Kim held discussions on expanding the cooperation between the two universities. The President of University of Zagreb, the Vice President of International Cooperation, the Dean of IT College, and the Deputy Director of Computer Engineering welcomed the visitors from DSU, and expressed interest in having active exchanges with DSU in its areas of specialization in particular.
Innovation Center for Engineering Education’s Excellence Recognized with Three Media Awards

Last March, the DSU Innovation Center for Engineering Education (ICEE) received an “excellent” evaluation in the annual evaluation of the Engineering Education Innovation Program of the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy. Ever since, it has been the focus of great praise from various media organizations, receiving three media awards. First, this May, the Sports Seoul newspaper selected the ICEE to receive the “2017 Innovative Korean & POWER KOREA Award,” in appreciation of its cultivation of creative talents through the development of self-directed education programs in the field of engineering.

Next, on July 21, the ICEE received the “2017 Customer Satisfaction & Korea BRAND Award” from the Sports Donga newspaper. Seven other distinguished companies and institutions, including game developer Talkie Studio and seismic building specialists Ninox GL, were also selected to receive various awards.

Also, former ICEE Director Oh Gi-hwan (Professor of the Division of Architecture & Civil Engineering) was awarded the “New Koreans of the Year 2017 Grand Prize” by Sisa Today, alongside representatives from ITcon, a next-generation electric-car charger company, and another from Cheongnyeong Fishery, for their success in their rock oyster cultivation. Director Oh, recently transferring from the ICEE to take on the role of Director of the DSU Learning Development Center, was selected, a Sisa Today representative explained, “because he has played a large role in increasing the role of universities in cultivating talented engineers for local industry.”

Upon receiving his award, former ICEE Director Oh said, “The ICEE is prominent in four core competencies: self-directed creative ability, intellectual property education innovation projects, regional industrial fusion education innovation projects, and in the diffusion of innovative technology. It has gained the recognition it deserves through its smooth performances in these areas.”

Dongseo University Selected for Cloud Services by Ministry of Science and ICT

This year, the Ministry of Science and ICT has selected a total of nine universities, including DSU, to receive its provision of private cloud services. First introduced this year, this project is aimed at enhancing educational efficiency and quality. A total of 31 colleges and universities applied for the service, with 9 finally being selected, including Dongseo University, Pusan National University, Seoul National University, Konkuk University, Kyung Hee University, Kangnung University, Kyungju National University, Dongka University, Sogang University, and Hanyang Global University. These universities are to be supported by service-oriented software and cloud-based web services for cloud-based software training, enrollment applications, tutorials, email, and online lectures and assessments.

The Ministry of Science and ICT expects the cloud service to be an important new means of transforming Korean universities’ current IT environments into fast and flexible service-based alternatives.

Currently, domestic universities’ IT environments are increasingly costly to maintain due to the deterioration of their initial construction systems. This means that the infrastructure gaps between older and more modern universities are widening.

Lee Sang-hak, a software policy-maker from the Ministry of Science and ICT, said of the project, “We will improve the educational environments of the selected universities and improve the quality of education through the use of various private cloud-leading projects in the field of education, while also helping to promote private cloud services in the public sector by supporting the introduction of private cloud services required by each of its various sub-sectors. I very much look forward to the project kicking-off.”

Department of Nursing Opens KALS Center

On June 23, the DSU Department of Nursing opened a KALS Center, which will provide professional teaching of advanced life support. It will be combined with the preexisting BLS Center, which has been responsible for the teaching of providing basic life support.

BLS Centers are professional educational institutions that are open to all adult members of the public to learn how to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and how to use defibrillators to save lives in emergencies. In contrast, the KALS Center will operate a professional CPR course for final year students in the nursing, medical, and emergency departments, as well as for physicians and nurses.

The opening ceremony included performances by students of what to do in emergency situations, and demonstrations of how to perform CPR. In attendance were the president of DSU, Jieok Chang, as well as On Jeong-sung, first Vice President of DSU, both of whom received hands-on medical education from the students.

The KALS Center will be the third in the Busan and Gyeongnam region. The two others are located in Inje University Busan Park Hospital and Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital. The DSU Department of Nursing’s KALS Center will focus on training for providing prompt, accurate first-aid to patients with cardiac arrest. Approval for the KALS Center was received from the CPR Association on May 20. Park Min-hee, a professor in charge of the Department of Nursing, said “Previously only providing a cardiac resuscitation course for the general public and current medical practitioners, the KALS Center will be very welcome addition to the continued quality education of DSU nursing students.”

Agreement for Gaya Cultural Contents Development

On July 26, leaders from five Gyeongsang and Jeolla universities and organizations joined hands and agreed to develop and promote the Gaya-related cultural contents industry. In attendance from the Gyeongsang region were the President of DSU, Jieok Chang; Sae Taegyu, Director of the Busan IT Industry Promotion Agency; and Hae Soo-gyun, Chairman of the Gimhae Cultural Foundation. From the Jeolla region, in attendance were Seo Gang-seok, President of Homan University, as well as Lee Jeong-hyeon, Director of the Gwangju Information and Culture Industry Promotion Agency.

Under the agreement, from this point forward each institution will jointly develop Gaya culture contents based on a spirit of cooperation between the Gyeongsang and Jeolla regions, the joint planning and execution of Gaya culture contents projects, the mutual support for each institutional project, and to develop and promote further Gaya-related projects through the creation of Gaya cultural contents consortiums.

About the agreement, President Chang said “It is very meaningful for the Gyeongsang and Jeolla regions to come together and cooperate to develop the cultural contents industry. Through this agreement, we will endeavor to actively support Gaya-related IT, design, digital contents technology, and human resources.”

Prior to this agreement, Professor Jo Dae-su, Head of the DSU UNC+ Project Team, signed an MoU with the Gyeongsang and Jeolla UNC+ Project Team on June 27 to discuss cultural contents development. In addition, on July 5, after consultation with the Gimhae Cultural Foundation, the city of Gimhae has started to develop Gaya culture-related contents, such as the Gimhae Hwanghol Love Street Festival, and Gimhae and Gaya-related cultural festival contents, exhibitions, and cultural tourism products.

Through the revitalization of regional tourism industry, the creation of employment opportunities, and the expansion of and wider scope given to high-tech video performance exhibition contents, this agreement is expected to have a very positive impact on local communities, and to provide a leading model of cultural contents industry development and expansion.
Spotlight on DSU

Centum Campus Holds Fourth Industrial Revolution Policy Forum

On June 30, the “Fourth Industrial Revolution Policy Forum” was held at the DSU Centum Campus Convention Hall. Hosting the forum were the DSU UNIC+ Team, the Korea Association of Cloud Industry, the Busan IT Industry Promotion Agency, and Busan Technopark. Over 500 people attended, including local government officials, academics, businesspeople, students, and citizens.

This aim of the forum was to discuss the future direction of Busan’s industrial policy development in the light of the coming era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and to gain insights from experts in fields such as finance, information technology, education, and cloud platforms, as well as to form a consensus with local citizens through discussions and the exchange of opinions.

At the forum, a welcoming address was given by Lee San-hee, KA President, followed by speeches by Suh Byung-soo, Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City, and Kim Gwong-woo, Vice Chairperson of the National Economic Advisory Council. Following the welcoming address and speeches, a panel discussion session was held.

Regarding the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the Moon Jae-in Administration has established the Fourth Industrial Revolution Committee, which is directly under the presidency, in order to build an innovative Fourth Industrial Revolution economic ecosystem. It includes the establishment of a small venture enterprise division to support start-ups and venture start-ups, and aims to be proactive in responding to coming economic and technological changes, in order to better reach such goals as the nurturing of new smart manufacturing industries. A liaison officer at the DSU UNIC+ Project Team commented, “This forum, held at the DSU Centum campus, will open a new era of innovation through ICT convergence in the fourth wave of the industrial revolution.”

On June 27 at the Haeundae Youth Hostel Arpina, DSU, along with the Busan Tourism Organization, the Busan Transportation Organization, and the Busan-Ulsan branch of the Korea Tourism Organization, held the appointment ceremony of the second Busan NubiNubi, a group of Busan tourism supporters. Thirty students from the DSU Tourism Department were selected for the group, which will take the lead in promoting Busan tourism.

Also, in order to provide tourist information more generally to the growing number of tourists who visit Busan, more students from the DSU Tourism Department will help inform them about Busan’s wonderful cafes, delicious restaurants, and interesting alleys. They will also monitor numbers and collect much-needed data for the sake of improving the Busan tourism environment. Students who take part in this activity will receive various awards depending on the type of their service and their group and/or individual performance.

An official from the Busan Tourism Organization said DSU students will help promote Busan’s lively tourist information to tourists in real-time. It is expected that they will play an invaluable role in attracting tourists from both home and abroad.

Thirty Students from Tourism Department Take the Lead in Promoting Busan Tourism

Division of Design Students Win Grand Prize in Traffic Safety Design Competition

Division of Design students Kim Tae-yeong, Kim Su-jin, and Lee Yeong-a, all seniors, won the Grand Prize for their entry in the “Family Love Traffic Safety Idea Competition” sponsored by the Truck Welfare Foundation and Hyundai Motor Company. The awards ceremony took place on July 21 at the social Philanthropic Hall, where the team members were given their prize of 2 million won.

This contest was designed to alleviate public worries about large-scale traffic accidents and to attract attention to traffic safety matters. The Truck Welfare Foundation and Hyundai Motor Company selected 10 final winners based on objective and fair judging of teams’ creativity, content delivery, completeness, and entry feasibility.

The prize-winning team from DSU was able to produce its high-quality work through the fusion class design under Professor Ryu Do-sang, which is a Global Capstone Design course opened with the support of the UNIC+ program.

The winning entry, entitled The Last Willow, is a 3-second traffic awareness advertisement. It is a public service announcement that encourages healthy driving habits for truckers and reminds viewers that receiving and responding to text messages while driving can be dangerous.

Kim Tae-yeong explained “Traffic accidents caused by smart phones are occurring a lot. I hope that through watching our entry, it will not only be truck drivers but all drivers that will drive more safely.”

Dongsseo Students Dominate Korea Student Advertising Competition

Make sure to visit the Department of Media Communication to ask about Advertising & Public Relations majors about advertising strategies!

This recommendation is no idle exaggeration, when as many as 8 out of the 11 teams selected to take part in the Busan-Gyeongnam Korea Student Advertising Competition (KOSAC) were DSU Advertising & Public Relations students, and who came away with the Gold and Silver prizes.

Held on May 31 in the Sobyang Art Hall, a total of 250 students participated in the Busan-Gyeongnam KOSAC. The 11 teams that passed the first screening gave presentations to a panel of judges, all of whom were advertising industry professionals. The panel selected six teams for Incentive Prizes, three for Bronze Prizes, one for the Silver Prize, and one team for the Gold Prize. The DSU students who won the latter two prizes will now be given the opportunity to enter the national KOSAC competition.

The Gold Prize was won by the “Recycling Team” (Bae Dong-joon, Lee Jong-ho, Jeon Byung-yeon, and Lee Eun-ji), being given high marks by the panel for their planning ability, creativity, and presentation ability by presenting feasible ideas that could change negative perceptions of advertising. The winner of the Silver Prize, the “Ivan Ida Team” (Seo Ha-na, Lee So-yeon, and Seo Yoon-ji), won various by demonstrating various advertising promotions that could be used on a national scale.

One of the winning students said “We will go to the national KOSAC competition on September 15 with a clear sense of responsibility and creativity, as well as with a strong sense of responsibility as representatives of the Busan and Gyeongnam regions.”

Also noteworthy is that in addition to 8 out of 11 selected teams being Advertising & Public Relations students, 2 more of the teams were also DSU students.

KOSAC is the largest advertising industry-academia linkage program in Korea to promote the advertising industry and improve the practical skills of future advertisers. It is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the Korea Advertising Society, the Korea Association of Advertising and Public Relations, and the Korea Advertising and PR Practitioners Society. The 12 Gold and Silver Prize winners in the 6 regional competitions are all invited to participate in the national competition.

The theme of the 2017 KOSAC competition is "Advertisement Ads,” with Integrated Marketing Communications (IMC) campaigns as a strategic proposal. The aim of this theme is to suggest new rules and purposes of advertising according to changes in the media environment and to propose an IMC campaign strategy that can spread throughout the advertising industry and spread positive awareness about the industry to the public.

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The Fourth Industrial Revolution

These days, the “Fourth Industrial Revolution” has become a hot issue all around the world. But despite the media attention, many people are anxious about it, not understanding what the term means. I too was one of those anxious people. However, taking action instead of worrying is a better attitude to have in preparation for the future. We have to know the present, changing situation and make provisions for it. The first industrial revolution lasted for 70 years from 1780 to 1850, the second industrial revolution also lasted for 70 years from 1850 to 1920, and the third revolution lasted for 60-70 years from 1920. Thus, we can conclude that the fourth will last at least 50 years. It has already begun, so it is important to prepare. To do so, first let us know more about what this revolution means exactly.

What Does the Fourth Industrial Revolution Mean?

This term was first mentioned at the World Economic Forum. The first to third revolutions were proclaimed after they occurred, but the fourth revolution was undesirably proclaimed before it occurred. Therefore, we are anxious because we know many changes will take place, but we don’t know how and when they will occur or affect us. However, as mentioned previously, revolutions do not take place for short periods of time, so we don’t need to be nervous that the fourth will be upon us quickly.

First, we need to know about the previous revolutions in order to understand the fourth industrial revolution well. The First Industrial Revolution started with the United Kingdom, due to the development of the steam engine. A lot of manual labor was replaced by machines. As a result, the living standards of people improved and the economy changed into a more liberal one. However, most of the people living in the countryside moved to cities for work and it resulted in a poor labor environment because of industrialization.

In the Second Industrial Revolution, work which was centered on agricultural and domestic handcrafts was replaced by mass production and consumption by the use of appliances using electricity and the conveyor system. The United States, which invented telephones, and communication technologies such as televisions, became the center. The third industrial revolution led by semiconductors, mainframes, computers, and the internet resulted in the reduction of the labor force and replacement of automation equipment.

If the Third Industrial Revolution originated from a simple digitization, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is a rapid transition, pursuing more complex formations and combinations of technologies in new and diverse ways. Our world is divided to the real world and cyber world. However, the two worlds coexist and as one develops, the other one also grows rather than gets smaller, contrary to the expectation that the real world will be absorbed into the internet world. However, we can make an object which exists in the cyber world immediately through 3D printers. Therefore, people noticed that the boundaries between these two worlds are blurred or are not distinct. Thus, people thought these two worlds can be combined. Thanks to this idea, the Internet of Things (IoT) was invented. This is a technology which makes all things connected and improved communication between people and objects, and objects and objects based on the internet. Moreover, we can gather enormous data through the development of virtual reality. Through cloud platforms, which can store this big data and apply analysis by artificial intelligence (AI), the cyber world and the real world are combined.

It is the Fourth Industrial Revolution that united these two worlds and they aren’t separated anymore. However, there are some scholars and experts who think that this is an extension of the Third Industrial Revolution instead. There are three reasons why this is not the case, and the fourth is qualitatively different from the third. The first reason is velocity. The fourth revolution is proceeding at an exponential rate, unlike the third revolution. This is a result of the fact that new technologies have outstanding and new capabilities. The second reason is scale. There are key technologies which lead the fourth revolution. At first, 3D printing can’t be ignored when we talk about this revolution. It is the technology that builds three dimensional objects, laying down successive layers. Solid thermoplastics, metal powders, and sand are used to make these, and this technology can be used in many fields. For example, the European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company made finished products of bicycles with it, and the University of Southampton in England made drones with this printer. It is used not only in industrial fields, but also in medical fields, such as with human cells, artificial joints, artificial organs and implants. The second thing is the IoT. It makes objects communicative and connect to the internet. The United States uses it actively, although Korea is currently developing this technology too. For instance, the Ford Motor Company used this technology for the new cars and connected almost all parts to the internet. If there is an accident or problem that occurs with an airplane for example, it analyzes the data of how much other parts are damaged and the surrounding environment, and automati...
Technology (ICT) into their key industries such as the automobile and machinery industries. The United States has combined ICT into AI, IoT and big data. Also, Japan, which centered their industry on manufacturing, has focused on robot engineering. In addition to these countries, the United Kingdom, France, and Singapore has also started developing new key industries.

**Negative Sides**

We have looked into the positive side of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. However, it is important to know that it also has a completely different side from what we visualize. According to Martin Wolf, Chief Economist for the Financial Times, those dreams are merely dreams now. Whereas a large number of people claim that with the development of fourth industrial revolution technologies, we will inevitably be richer and happier, in reality there is the risk of an unexpected rocking in unemployment, corruption, or inequality. Likewise, with progress would be a few big global winners and numerous smaller losers.

We will discuss several different cases. First is the new world of biology. As synthetic biology becomes more affordable and popular, scholars classically trained are not working in those jobs anymore, for they consider those processes as time-consuming due to the high speed of technology. It means that the rules such as the new field of ethics, the standard of specialized skills, the problem of safety, and the middle ground of synthetic biology might easily be collapsed by others, who are not conventionally trained. Due to the steep pace of technological development, governments also can't meet the current environmental needs. Day by day, the rules which are consensus standard that are established by scholars in a variety of areas are becoming outdated. As a result of the ambiguity of the advancements in biology, it also brought lots of problems resulting in dangerous consequences rather than in acquiring benefits. For instance, once the United States and the former Soviet Union contributed to the research of biology entirely, they also made many biological weapons, some of which have already been accounted for people. Also, most biological weapons can strike both targeted and untargeted zones at the same time.

Second, we mentioned the IoT, which, needless to say, brings lots of benefits. However, what problems can arise in the real world? The systems of IoT mean machines can recognize other machines, like we recognize each other, and have certain reactions to get it effectively. However, it might change our electronic materials and pervade our everyday life from the tiniest of things to important occasions. It could be setting up a barrier in front of every opportunity that allows to us have relationships with one another. Additionally, our everyday life can be recorded with machines, and it can result in invasions of privacy. Assuming that there are weak points in security, we are likely to be vulnerable to hackers and new phishing types of crimes.

Third, is the 3D printer. When we refer to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is an inevitable subject to mention. People usually think it can already make innovative and grandiose merchandise but, it hasn't yet achieved that point. For instance, we can compare the quality of the products between making by hand versus using a 3D printer. Suppose that a kid wants to assemble Lego. The child starts to gather the pieces and the technology. It collects information of the land in real time to attach speaking it is judged as an accident or safety concern. Disneyland also uses this IoT technology. It is an inevitable subject to mention. People usually think it can already make innovative and grandiose merchandise but, it hasn't yet achieved that point. For instance, we can compare the quality of the products between making by hand versus using a 3D printer. Suppose that a kid wants to assemble Lego. The child starts to gather the pieces and the
A mid a worldwide slump, the current Korean unemployment crisis is becoming a more serious problem. Consequently, young people are struggling due to the fierce competition. Furthermore, even if they find a job, many workers suffer from jobs that are not satisfactory, due to things such as working overtime, low pay, unsatisfactory working conditions, and a lack of benefits. Therefore, Korean young people are dreaming of overseas employment in this atmosphere of an unstable future and a competitive society.

According to a survey, more than eight out of ten students want to work overseas if they get a chance. Some are reluctant as they believe it is not easy to prepare for international recruiting or get employed. However, in reality, many people are already working abroad, and if you do research, you can get a lot of information about overseas jobs on the internet, at job fairs, and by talking to other people who have worked abroad. Also, the government has many policies to increase overseas employment as a solution to solve the domestic unemployment crisis, as well as to increase the global skills of Korean young people. On the other hand, you could simply get a job abroad on your own. But, it often takes a lot of money and effort without support from the government. For this reason, I am providing you with not only information about many helpful programs, but also information about incentive programs for you to get a job abroad. Through such a wide variety of means, everyone can find overseas employment.

To begin with, 2 to 4 million won is given to Korean young people to help them when they find overseas employment from the Human Resources Development Service of Korea. It is really beneficial because moving overseas can be expensive. There are many programs to prepare for overseas employment as well as incentives for overseas employment.

Firstly, the K-Move School program offers not only opportunities to improve your job skills and foreign language ability through training education, but it also provides mentoring and financial support for about eight months for those who wish to work abroad.

Secondly, the WEST program is the abbreviation for “Work English Study Travel.” Through this program, you will be able to experience work, language study, and travel in the United States. According to the participants’ interests, various internship programs, which can last for a long period, can be arranged. There are also middle and short-term internships for university students. You can stay in the United States from 6 months to 18 months. And, it also offers the necessary money.

Thirdly, college students can participate in a global placement program hosted by the Ministry of Education before they get a job. This program is aimed students who hope to get actual work experience and global field experience from overseas firms, research institutes, and NGOs. In order to be picked for various overseas programs among a large group of university students, it is essential to have good grades and to study a foreign language.

Lastly, the working holiday program allows you to work in other countries while traveling. It is a system that people between the ages of 18 to 35 can participate in one time in each country they travel to. People in the working holiday program commonly get a part-time job and stay in the country they work in for a year. There is no special governmental support, but it is free to apply for the program. If it is too difficult to find overseas employment, you can have overseas experience by participating in the working holiday program.

I joined two of the aforementioned programs. While I was in Australia with the working holiday program, I learned about other overseas employment programs. In retrospect, I experienced a great deal of things through it, and it changed my life. And now, I am participating in the K-Move School program at USJ for my dream of working abroad. I am getting a lot of help from the K-Move school. I believe that it provides great opportunities for many people who are looking for overseas employment. You can receive a lot of information about overseas jobs from the Working Holiday Plus website by the Ministry of Employment and Labor. Also, while English-speaking countries like USA, Canada, UK, and Australia are the most popular countries for overseas jobs, non-English speaking countries like Japan, Vietnam, and China are becoming more popular as well. Some of the leading overseas jobs include IT professionals, automotive design engineers, business specialists, nurses, airline workers, web designers, and cooks. You have to choose the country which corresponds with your job and decide where to go very carefully because each country has different job qualifications. The quality of your life abroad will depend on how much you prepare before you get a job. You must learn the language of the country that you want to go to and build a job strategy according to the country. In particular, you need to improve your job skills and prepare your resume and cover letter and prepare for your interview.

Currently, young people are more likely to spend a lot of time filling out their resume with a good GPA, volunteer work, and English skills certificates. But, why not try to create your own stories, instead of doing what everyone else does? Of course, going abroad is not easy, because there are different limitations and risks compared to being in one’s own country. However, you should keep in mind that the opportunities are not offered all the time. Overseas employment may not be as rewarding and romantic as an experience as you might think. It can be lonely due to leaving family and friends behind. But, we must also be a time of big change and improvement in your life. We must continue to think about our dreams. Overseas work experience will be a time to learn, feel, and experience the bigger world. Therefore, I hope that you will dream and try to achieve your dreams.

Lee Eun-hye

*The Center for Career Development, Seoul

W alalak University (WU) invited participants to a summer cultural camp organized by the Center for International Affairs of W alalak University. The camp was held from June 25 to July 1 at W alalak University, in Nakon Si Thammarat Province and Samui Island, Suratthani Province, located in Southern Thailand. The camp members consisted of 50 non-Thai students and 50 Thai students. The theme of the camp was “In Recognition of H.M. the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej,” who is revered in Thailand and internationally recognized for his hard work and dedication to Thai people. The participants were presented with the opportunity to visit several royal initiatives during the program. I was told that it could be an opportunity to make foreign friends, exchange cultures, and explore popular city sights.

On the first day, I was assigned accommodation in the school hostel. My roommate was a Thai girl nicknamed Pang. Majoring in Veterinary Science, she was interested in K-pop and Korean culture, and could speak a little Korean. I was consistently surprised at just how much they knew about the country. For about half a day, we spent time touring around the island, visiting such places as the Big Buddha Temple and the Namuang Waterfalls. In that evening, we went for a refreshing swim. According to the participants’ interests, various activities were followed by a traditional water demonstration, taken from Thamrongthanyawong, President of WU. The speech was followed by the Royal Initiative of Pakpanang. Previously, the Pak Phanang River Basin accompanied by talented musicians. We couldn’t tear our eyes away from the performance. The next morning consisted of ice breakers and team building exercises. There were many exciting activities, with students from differing backgrounds and nationalities. I had the chance to participate in a cultural exchange, to share knowledge about my society and learn about others, and to visit many different attractions. In my opinion, even with all the interesting places I visited, the delicious fried food I ate, and everything else, the single best thing about the camp was the opportunity to chat in multiple languages and meet new people from other countries.

Koreans Looking for Overseas Jobs

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Installing CCTV in Public Places

Recently, an alarming increase in crimes has prompted greater counter-measures. Closed Circuit Television, or CCTV, has been in the limelight as one of the most effective and common means for preventing many crimes from happening. However, the public has been suspicious about the ensuing invasion of privacy in terms of filming people randomly and storing the files without their permission. Some people have opposed the installation of CCTV in public places because of these concerns, also claiming that such installations are useless. In addition, they emphasize that CCTV is not a fundamental solution for various crimes.

Firstly, when CCTV takes a photograph of a specific person, it violates someone’s portrait rights, a type of property right. However, an argument against this is provided by Abraham Maslow, who in 1954 classified human needs into five steps, and classified human needs into five steps, and stated that human needs are classified by specific individuals’ or groups’ rights. It means currently available to deter and solve all crimes, thus promoting public safety. In conclusion, I strongly believe that until the emergence of more practical inventions which do not compromise human rights, installing CCTV is one of the most effective means currently available to detect and solve crimes, and promoting public safety.
The proliferation of smartphones has changed the way that people work, play, and live their lives. Young people can easily be seen glued to their smartphones, with their lifestyle patterns centered around their devices. Smartphone users are constantly connected to the internet, and they are able to do things that were previously unimaginable from nearly anywhere they happen to be located. Browsing, making travel arrangements, shopping, live streaming events, listening to music, video chatting with friends on the other side of the world, and any number of things can be handled with ease even with the most basic of smartphones.

With the rapid increase of smartphones, users feel that their mobile data plans are lacking freedom due to limited data accessibility with whatever flat-rate payment system they choose. Currently, the vast majority of mobile services require basic internet access, and consumers want to be free from the burden of constantly monitoring their data usage. A zero rating is an alternative to this nuisance. A zero rating means that carriers do not charge for data used specifically for apps or web services, or charge a very small sum. I believe that we can easily implement this type of service in our own lifetime. A zero rating does not charge data fees to users who use a particular shopping site, or does not receive data fees for music or video streaming for certain service subscribers. This is a typical method of zero rating, in which an internet network operator and a content provider do not charge data fees to users who use their services through an end use agreement. This solution could be potentially good news for data refugees who have always been thirsty for data use. However, in recent years, the issue of such a zero rating continues to be raised. What is the problem? Why is there a loophole? A zero rating is good for everyone and looks like a win-win strategy for smartphone users and internet based applications. The delay is due to the data cost usage being passed from the consumer to the network operators and content providers. This increase in cost would be easily offset by increasing their market share by attracting customers and allowing consumers to enjoy content without paying for data fees.

There is one other important concept setting up a roadblock to the implementation of zero rating, the idea of network neutrality. Network neutrality refers to the basic principles of Internet design in which traffic transmitted from the internet should be treated equally regardless of content, type, and the connected devices. In other words, the principle is that all content and types of data using the internet, the internet address, the business operator, and the terminal should be treated equally so that the network can be used without any discrimination. The idea of network neutrality is a core value of the internet. However, most of the zero rating services based on the mobile environment can be defined as acts that do not conform to the principle of network neutrality, because the service providers directly participate in the communication service and provide different benefits to specific users. This pattern of internet usage is likely to cause controversy, as certain websites would have a perceived advantage. No one can deny the importance of network neutrality.

Since the earliest days of the internet, usage has rapidly increased with openness, non-discrimination, and accessibility based on an open network structure. Portal sites and content providers, new deeply embedded in our lives, have grown significantly based on the value of this network neutrality. It is a part of how the internet has become an innovative infrastructure and provides various services. However, there is a growing concern among experts about whether the intrinsic value of network neutrality will be undermined if widely implemented zero rating services becomes a trend. If we are able to access the zero rating service in every part of our life and enjoy it without any worries. Will it be welcomed now that the financial burden placed on users is small? The user benefits from zero rating cannot be ignored, but the negative effects must also be addressed when the zero rating continues to be activated indiscriminately without guidelines. Most of the services that are currently being zero rated are focused on large companies that can easily establish business partnerships with carriers. The accessibility of zero rating is skewed towards the larger, more established companies, in large part due to small and medium companies, and even start-ups with good content and services, unable to pay the increased data service fees. These companies are also presented with little opportunity to partner with carriers. It is difficult to expect fair competition when competing with a large corporation with sufficient capital to provide zero-rating services. Moreover, smaller companies are faced with the problem of larger companies stealing their ideas and strengthening their market dominance by providing a zero rating alternative based on a similar service. This is an act that hinders fair competition. An unfair competition environment allows a small number of companies to strengthen their market dominance and abuse it, which in turn creates problems in service diversity and competitiveness. When a variety of new small and medium-sized companies can compete and operate for their individual content and service quality, consumers and companies will achieve good results in the long term. How then can we use the good service of zero rating wisely, and more importantly fairly? First, it is necessary to allow telecommunication network operators to provide zero rating services, but not to maintain a monopoly. This ensures a second tier of providers with diverse and creative ideas to ensure consumers’ flexibility of choice through fair competition and will have a positive impact on ecosystems. Second, governments should provide guidelines to ensure a healthy ecosystem environment based on fair competition. This would be significant because ISP network operators and large companies, which make up the largest portion of the zero rating service, would be forced to engage in social roles in accordance with those strictly enforced guidelines. Lastly, zero rating funds should be created to provide SMEs with equal opportunities to partner with ISPs. Given the long-term perspective, securing the competitiveness of small-scale companies would be an important example of the win-win scenario and cooperative model of this zero rating era.

When these proposals are implemented, we should be able to find answers addressing the interests of the consumers and the providers, and solve the structural difficulties of enacting a wide reaching and integrated zero rating. There are other issues that need to be examined before a wide spread zero rating is brought to fruition. Shareholders concerns surrounding the zero rating, and the related profitability questions need to be adequately answered. As well, it will take a lot of effort to get a social consensus from governments, businesses and the private sector to solve the numerous concerns on how to best implement and monitor zero rating. However, if the willingness to resolve these concerns and the social arguments are fully supported, and rationally addressed, we believe that it will be possible to create sufficiently reasonable and fair results. Zero rating is attracting attention as a trend because of its great power and efficiency, and if it is settled correctly, it will bring beneficial results to both consumers and suppliers.
Ezine: Hello and thank you for meeting with us. We heard you recently returned from a trip to Malaysia that was arranged through the Dongseo Asia Initiatives Program (DAIP). How did you first hear about this opportunity?

DAIP Team: Yes. We first heard about DAIP from our friends who had already participated in it. All of them highly recommended this program, saying it would be a great experience for sure. Some foreign friends from the University of Malaya (UM) told us to apply for DAIP as well. They said most of the students who have been there were very satisfied with the program. Thanks to them, I decided to apply.

Ezine: Was everyone on your team from the same year and major?

DAIP Team: Our team consisted of students in various grades and from different fields. They were from Digital Contents, Leisure and Sports Science, and Health Administration. Since the theme of our project was Electronic-sports (E-sports), most of the students were from Digital Contents.

Ezine: We know that DAIP teams conduct independent research projects while they are abroad. What was the focus of your team’s project?

DAIP Team: The main focus of our project was studying E-sports in Malaysia. Although the scale of E-sports in Malaysia has not reached the same level as in South Korea so far, its market is continuously growing. As part of our scheduled activities, we had a chance to visit Lemon Sky studio and were able to closely look at high quality work there. Lemon Sky has worked with world-famous companies including Ubisoft, Electronic Arts, Epic Games, Naughty Dog, and 2K. Through the project, we realized there is still so much to learn in the field of E-sports.

Ezine: What kind of preparation did you have to do before leaving on your trip?

DAIP Team: We tried to find out as much information about Malaysia and UM as possible. For example, it was important for us to know enough about how to deal with emergencies, just in case. We also had to clarify goals we wanted to accomplish to make the most of the program. Since the duration was not that short, some team members were worried about staying in an unfamiliar environment and dealing with issues that they had never experienced before.

Ezine: What kind of activities did you do in Malaysia regarding your team’s research project?

DAIP Team: Regarding the project, we organized multiple groups and closely investigated specific games. The study was mainly about analyzing the characteristics of the games and how they became successful. Other activities we did were Sepak Takraw and Jom bola. Sepak Takraw, one of the most popular sports in Malaysia, is similar to volleyball, but using feet. Jom bola is a combination of badminton, tennis, and table tennis. While learning these games, we met former national team members and professors who trained them.

Ezine: Where did you stay while you were in Malaysia and how long did you stay there?

DAIP Team: We stayed at the dormitory of UM for 13 nights and 14 days. A welcoming party was held for us and we went on a tour of UM after that. UM is Malaysia’s oldest university, located in Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia. It was a little bit difficult to stand the heat because there was no air conditioning. However, we really liked the big swimming pool. We could even do skin scuba diving there.

Ezine: Did you have a chance to do any sightseeing?

DAIP Team: Actually we had many chances to do sightseeing. We took morning classes from 9am to 12pm and enjoyed sports such as swimming, badminton, and Sepak Takraw with UM professors in the afternoons. In the evenings, we went to restaurants or shopping centers. So we went sightseeing in the evenings and weekends. There were also many tourist attractions to see such as the KLCC Twin Towers, Malacca, and the Batu Caves. It was surprising that we could experience many different cultures in one place. The most impressive spot was Merdeka Square. The reason why this place was memorable is because it has historic significance regarding the independence of Malaysia. Previously, Malaysia was ruled by the UK, but on the morning of August 31, 1957, the flag was lowered and a ceremony for independence was held in Merdeka Square. Since my country was once a colony as well, I had mixed feelings. When it comes to history concerning colonialism, we believe Koreans and Malaysians would feel some sympathy for each other.

Ezine: What kind of impressions of Malaysia did you receive? How is it similar or different from Korea?

DAIP Team: Overall, we liked our time in Malaysia. People were nice, kind, and warm-hearted. Especially, unlike Koreans, they looked more relaxed. For example, they rarely honked a car horn and did not hurry most of the time. The prices were lower than Korea’s. As for transportation, we found something very unique. There was a public bus service called “Go KL,” which offers free rides for commuters within a specific area of Kuala Lumpur. This service launched in 2012 and its aim was to reduce congestion in the city by encouraging users not to drive their own cars and to use public transportation. Moreover, it operates seven days a week and is well-equipped with free wifi. On the other hand, there were also difficult things. The weather and water supply system were not good. The toilets were usually old-fashioned, except for in hotels, and in some cases, we had to pay to use the bathroom.

DAIP Team: First of all, it will be very helpful if you ask students who joined DAIP before and the professors involved in the program for advice. It also seems necessary to do a little bit of research about the country you will travel to, to learn some simple expressions, and also to become aware of the culture. For example, some people in Malaysia use their hands when they eat. It is not wrong or bad, only different. We should understand their culture and way of life. Also, if you are going to countries in Southeast Asia, you’d better have mosquito repellent with you.

Ezine: How do you think your experience in DAIP might help you in the future?

DAIP Team: This opportunity is meaningful in many ways. Above all, we became more confident in ourselves. This will help us to adapt to new environments and cooperate with people from different backgrounds. We became less biased too, which will broaden our perspectives. In addition, this experience will motivate us to have passion and goals in the future. There is a famous saying that experience is the best teacher. Now we strongly believe this is true and DAIP greatly helped us to realize it.

Ezine: What advice would you give to other students who are interested in participating in DAIP?

DAIP Team: Writen by Yun Ji-seon International Logistics, Senior 
Yunjasil09@gmail.com

DAIP Team: Over all, we liked our time in Malaysia. People were nice, kind, and warm-hearted. Especially, unlike Koreans, they looked much more relaxed. For example, they rarely honked a car horn and did not hurry most of the time. The prices were lower than Korea’s. As for transportation, we found something very unique. There was a public bus service called “Go KL,” which offers free rides for commuters within a specific area of Kuala Lumpur. This service launched in 2012 and its aim was to reduce congestion in the city by encouraging users not to drive their own cars and to use public transportation. Moreover, it operates seven days a week and is well-equipped with free wifi. On the other hand, there were also difficult things. The weather and water supply system were not good. The toilets were usually old-fashioned, except for in hotels, and in some cases, we had to pay to use the bathroom.

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Ezine: What advice would you give to other students who are interested in participating in DAIP?
Laura Stephenson
Assistant Professor
Global Studies Institute

What Is Online Work?
Many students work online, using their skills. They usually work for pizza money, but some students make enough to help with bigger expenses, like tuition. It depends on your skills, your interest and your English level. You may be able to work entirely in another language, like Korean or Thai, but English is a “bridge language”. Most people speaking two different languages speak English to be understood by both people. Most job postings are in English, even if the request is to work in another language, like Korean or Thai, but English is a “bridge language.”

Skills and Online Work
Autumn Ezine 2017

What Jobs Are Available Online?
Look online at the websites like Fiverr.com, Upwork.com, and Freelance.com. There is everything there that can be done and sent to someone online, like editing, writing an article, designing a website or logo, translating, and many more. First, write down all the skills you have. Then, look online to see if there are jobs matching your skills. There may be other online-work websites in your first or second language; look around!

What Are the Online Work Websites?
Fiverr.com
Freelance.com
Upwork.com

Writing an Article
Writers can write an article on a topic they know about or even one they choose. The topic can be anything. Finding someone who can pay you for the article is the key. While Fiverr and Freelance take 20% of the payment, Upwork charges 10% of the payment. For instance, if you charge $50 for a 500-word article, you would take $30 from Fiverr. If you charge $50 for an article, you would take $45 from Freelance. Upwork would take $55. If you charge $50, Upwork charges $44.50, which is the best deal. Fiverr charges $40, which is the worst deal. The other deal is not as important. Upwork charges 10% of the payment, which is higher than the other two, but it is better to use Upwork.

Designing a Website or Logo
Fiverr.com
Freelance.com
Upwork.com

Translation
Fiverr.com
Freelance.com
Upwork.com

Editing
Fiverr.com
Freelance.com
Upwork.com

Skills and Online Work
Autumn Ezine 2017

How Do You Acquire the Skills You Need?
Luckily, there are plenty of free online solutions to your problem. There are online educational websites such as Udemy and Coursera. Coursera is free. For Udemy, look up the subject, then choose Free in order to look at the free ones first. Prices on Udemy run from free to $200 and up, but they have $10 sales all the time. Lynne.com requires that you pay a monthly fee, but you have access to all their online courses. There is Free Code Camp, which teaches coding (programming) for free. You can find courses online in everything from yoga to copywriting. You can even find courses where you take an exam (in a really large city, like Seoul) to become certified in something. Most of these tests cost $30-$50. For instance, you can take the course on Udemy to become certified in Amazon’s cloud service, called AWS Certification, then take the test in Seoul. Jobs in this field pay $110,000 a year.

Writing Proposals
In order to win a job on Freelancer or Upwork, you must write a proposal. There are videos on YouTube and courses on Udemy about proposal writing. The idea is to carefully read what the employer is asking for, for the job and the skills required. Write a simple proposal explaining that you can do the job and have the skills. You can take skills tests on some of these websites to prove you have the necessary skills, but they generally charge you to take them.

Bidding on Jobs
There are thousands of jobs online, but you are competing against thousands of others. Most people don’t get rich working online. Fiverr pays per job, and people usually sell “packages” worth about $25 online, such as two logos with the original files. Freelancer and Upwork pay a lot more. Decide how much you want to charge. You can be low at first, then raise it later. See what others are charging, but don’t bid too low. Bid in the middle, unless you have major skills. The key is to get ratings. You can get great ratings, one job at a time. Once you are highly rated, people may contact YOU to do jobs. That’s when you start to build a client base. Remember, you’re still in school, so don’t go crazy and do ten jobs at once unless you are on vacation! School must come first.

Getting Paid
Most American websites use PayPal. However, the other payment website, Payoneer, is more popular with non-English speaking countries. Generally, the sites take out a percentage, like 1.5%. Some may take out a flat fee, but that usually depends on the size of the transactions. Both you and the person or company paying you have an account with the service, and the money is transferred into your bank account after you have verified it. They’re free to sign up, so it is suggested that you sign up for both. Keep track of every hour you work and every job you do. Keep a spreadsheet. Keep electronic proof of your work online at Dropbox, Google Drive, or a separate hard drive in case your computer crashes. Most sites have ratings, so check to see if a person or company was a late or slow pay before putting in a bid. Most sites let the payment be in parts if it is a large project, like designing a website or writing a book. That way, the payer can let you know if you are getting off track so you have time to repair the difference. Some customers have no idea what they want, what it costs, or how long it will take to do it, so be very clear about what you will do and how long it will take.

Conclusion
Working online can be highly rewarding. You can learn new skills, learn how to deal with employers, learn how to communicate clearly online, and do a variety of projects you can point to when applying for jobs upon graduation. Be professional and clear. Go to Udemy or Coursera and learn new skills. You may earn enough money to pay for pizza or chicken with friends, or even to help pay for books or even tuition! But, you must remember, school comes first.
The Popularity of Meok-Bang: Food Broadcasting in South Korea

Meok-bang, or food broadcasting, is a phenomenon in South Korea where individuals broadcast themselves eating, either for their own enjoyment or so that they don’t feel lonely while having lunch or dinner. This type of food broadcasting is called meok-bang in Korean, which is shortened from the words meok-bang, which means “eating” and bangsong, which means “broadcast.” There are hundreds of nationally broadcasted TV shows focusing on famous restaurants and chefs in South Korea already, but meok-bang is often more specialized, usually in the form of personal broadcasting over the internet. Therefore, a regular person who has specific characteristics or tastes in food or who can eat an unusually large amount can start their own TV show without help from others.

After registering to broadcast on websites with a streaming platform such as Youtube or Afreeca TV, you can just film yourself eating and interact with the people who choose to watch your channel. People who like your channel can send you cyber money that can be transferred into real money in your bank account. Alternatively, the number of subscribers can lead to advertisements being shown on your channel which can also be a good financial resource. Meok-bang broadcasting is as popular as beauty and makeup channels and meok-bang show hosts can earn hundreds of dollars in a night. Therefore, successful meok-bang broadcasters have become popular enough to be millionaires and it has become their main job to stream themselves eating. While the development of technology has been known to wipe out people’s jobs, in this way it is also creating unique and unexpected new jobs through people connecting to the internet. The popularity of meok-bang has been increasing since 2010, more popularly in Korea but also internationally.

There are several possible reasons as to why people watch broadcasts of others eating and why it has become so popular. The most likely reason is that when people eat alone they feel lonely, especially in Korean and other Asian cultures. People traditionally have meals together, and it is often thought strange to eat alone. The importance of eating together is decreasing, but still in some countries, eating alone is unimaginable. Therefore, people who cannot eat with other people for reasons such as living alone or being very busy, often choose to watch TV while having dinner. By watching others eat, viewers can get the feeling that they are not eating alone. Furthermore, watching meok-bang on a smartphone can be more attractive, because personal streaming shows are often live and therefore viewers can even chat with the hosts. As a result, viewers can really feel like they are having dinner with the show hosts and that can be better than just watching TV. If you are familiar with Korean websites, you will easily come across meok-bang as it is everywhere these days. Moreover, writer and businessperson Jeff Yang once spoke of meok-bang in an interview with Quartz, saying that “meok-bang had its origins in the loneliness of unmarried or uncoupled South Koreans, in addition to the inherently social aspect of eating in South Korea”.

Another reason as to the huge success of meok-bang is that food has always played a large part in TV shows in South Korea, really ever since people started to have TVs in their homes. Historically, South and North Koreans often experienced great hunger, so the obsession with food has become almost instinctive. Elders who suffered from hunger under Japanese colonization and the Korean War would have influenced initial broadcasting, and their satisfaction and willingness for food were projected on TV. People accepted food shows to be something natural, and it led to a Korean TV show culture. Nowadays, personal broadcasts of meok-bang with DJs, or Broadcasting Jockeys, are popular, but there are still famous national TV shows that show food or guests eating as an important part of the show. Happy Together, Let’s Eat, and Please Take Care of My Refrigerator are good examples of such shows.

Similarly, food is everywhere today. It has become very easy to eat anything you want, and you already know the taste of food you might eat later because you have eaten that food before. When you have tried every food you can try and are not able to find something new, food is not as tasty as it was before. So, eating common and ordinary food alone can make people feel loneliness and it becomes impossible to enjoy delicious food. However, the DJs of meok-bang shows are specialized in identifying the appeal of food and the feeling of eating something delicious can provide satisfaction. Therefore, DJs target new foods from new restaurants or foods with uncommon ingredients such as fried frog or worm cookie to attract more viewers who are eager to taste something new. Another great reason for the popularity of meok-bang is that Koreans often suffer a lot of stress from trying to lose weight and dealing with obesity. People who are dieting want to eat something tasty and want to eat more food, but this is just the opposite of losing weight, so a solution that fulfills their urge is watching meok-bang. Meok-bang DJs are professionals and their shows are interesting and funny. Therefore, many viewers watch them again and again, maybe even becoming addicted to them. Meok-bang somehow reflects a sad reality of Korean society, incorporating collectivism and loneliness.

Broadcasting websites have played an important role in the growing popularity of meok-bang. South Korea’s largest video-streaming platform, Afreeca TV, is the biggest resource of meok-bang. Afreeca TV became popular because it is free to register and watch. The broadcasts are very interactive comparing to TV shows, so they attracted more and more viewers and also more hosts. Therefore, several types of new broadcasts have gained popularity such as food channels showing how DJs eat, study channels showing how DJs study, which are popular among students who need motivation, and live channels simply showing what DJs are doing. Food shows however, have become the most popular. Some of the most famous meok-bang DJs are BANZZ, Diva, and Park Soo-yen, and some of them earn more than $9000 per month from their food broadcasting shows. You can find their shows easily on Afreeca TV and YouTube. These DJs have fans, investors, and articles written about them, even by the BBC.

The concept of meok-bang might sound strange to people who have never watched it, but the shows have become popular and part of South Korea’s culture for many reasons. They are often entertaining and very funny and although there are several reasons explaining why meok-bang is so popular in South Korea, the biggest reason is simply that they are so much fun to watch. Why not try watching meok-bang in your free time? It could be an interesting new experience and maybe one of them might become your new favorite show. If you like, you can also try broadcasting your own show as well. Who knows? You may become the next super-famous DJ!
Busan is the second biggest city in South Korea, and is located in the far southeastern part of Korea. It is famous for its beaches, port, local food, and regional dialect. Busan is a beautiful city. You can smell the sea and fresh air from the forest, and it is not as crowded as Seoul, the capital of Korea. Yet it is still very well-developed, as it has an international airport, a port, a metro, and high buildings, which make Busan the best city to stay in for a vacation. However, not many people know about its turbulent history, or the reason for Busan’s strong regional characteristics, such as its being a trade center for Japanese merchants and the last place of refuge in the Korean War. Understanding its modern history can help us better understand Korea as a whole.

Busan in the Joseon Dynasty

In the Joseon Dynasty, which began in 1392 and ended in 1910, the importance of Busan increased as the power of Japan increased and a diplomatic center was needed. By the order of the first king in Joseon, Busan became a fortified city as more and more Japanese came to invade Korea. The port of Busan was opened to foreigners and a special village for Japanese immigrants and merchants was built at that time. However, Busan turned into a battle field due to the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592. The invasions were led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi with the intent of conquering Korea and China, and the war that involved Korea, China, and Japan lasted for seven years. Starting in 1604, Joseon and Japan slowly started trading again, and the relationship between the two countries became so close by 1646 that more infrastructure for the Japanese was built in Busan.

The Late 19th Century, the Period of Imperialism

The first Western-style ship approached the Busan coast in 1787, and a British expedition ship, Hertha, appeared and requested to anchor in Busan in 1797. With this, Joseon and Busan was threatened with Western imperialism and colonialism, which had not affected the Korean peninsula previously because China and Japan were the main sources of commerce. Moreover, the regime of Joseon in late 19th Century was closed to foreign affairs. Therefore, Joseon and the Busan city government denied Hertha’s request, as well as those of later foreign ships from France, the US, Britain, and Russia for anchorage. However, the requests often turned to threats and battles. Ultimately, France, the US, and other countries sent more ships, and Japan forced Joseon to open up its ports, especially Busan, which was opened to foreign ships finally in 1876 under the Treaty of Ganghwa Island, which was an unequal treaty. In a period when the Chinese Qing dynasty lost the Sino-Japanese war, Japan took Chinese territory and buildings in Busan. Furthermore, Japan took away diplomatic rights from Joseon when it obtained monopolistic power over the Joseon government through winning the Russo-Japan war in 1905, and under Japanese colonialism Japan soon started governing Busan directly.

Japanese Colonization and Korean War

Japan colonized Joseon in 1910, and Busan became a transportation hub because of its proximity to Japan. Many Japanese also moved to Busan and settled down in Japanese towns around Busan. Indeed, Japanese cemeteries and some Japanese style buildings still remain in Busan. Under colonialism, train and water facilities were built, and the size of the port of Busan was increased for Japanese military and economic purposes. After the liberation on Aug 15, 1945, Busan started dealing with governmental problems such as the withdrawal of Japanese citizens, soldiers, and the return of Koreans living in foreign countries to Busan. However, the US and USSR agreed to divide the peninsula so that the USSR took the north and the US was in control the south. Under US military occupation, the government did not change much from the Japanese system, and, as the Korean government was initially founded in 1948, Busan was administratively redesigned and became more like modern Busan. Unfortunately, the Korean War started on June 15, 1950 as North Korea invaded the South which caused the relocation of the central government from Seoul to Daegu, and the government asked for help from the UN Security Council. But, Seoul was occupied by the North so that the Allied Forces arrived in Busan, which soon became the military headquarters. The war had gotten worse by that time, and Busan became the temporary capital of South Korea in August of 1950. Refugees from all around the country moved to Busan, and the whole city became a refugee evacuation center. The war lasted for three years. Many people went back to their hometown when the government returned to Seoul, but many people chose to remain in Busan instead.

Dynamic Busan

The city government and people struggled to rebuild the city, though they faced numerous problems. Several large fires, accidents, conflicts, and epidemics occurred, but nevertheless people rapidly developed Busan into a modern city. Busan is the second biggest city in South Korea and is the biggest port in South Korea as it manages 70 percent of the total port trade. Amund 3.5 million people live now in Busan, and it has several characteristics of a metropolitan city because of its importance in industries, traffic, and tourism. Not only Koreans, but also foreign tourists frequently visit Busan for travel. Therefore, Busan is in the process of internationalization.

In conclusion, Busan was in the center of many historic events and served many important roles. It used to be viewed as a countryside city, but Busan is now a well-developed and modernized city. And, it has beautiful sights, good places to visit, and other interesting things as well. You still can visit historical places where traces of Japanese colonization and the Korean War still remain. Some older Koreans still use Japanese words when they speak, and some shantytowns built by refugees of the Korean War have become famous tourist spots. Because of the city’s characteristics, more and more tourists and international students are coming to Busan. For your holidays, consider visiting Busan. It will be an exotic and memorable time. What’s more, you will be surprised by what you learn about Busan and its history.
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