

A Study on the Legal Consciousness of Female University Students through Information Analysis

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Abstract

The Legal Consciousness is a feeling or attitude toward the law from the people. Most Korean had a traditional consciousness that did not consider the law so friendly, also, the perception of law is also very negative is the common result of various investigations so far. This is caused by a distrust of the political power that operates the law than just distrust of law. Moreover, it is a serious problem that these negative attitudes are getting stronger over time. Especially when looking at the situation of the monopoly of government affairs in Park Geun-hye administration, the law was not a means of realizing social justice on the side of the socially weak, it has come to the fact that the law has been recognized as a tool of oppression by the ruling group, which seizes power in a fraudulent manner and accumulates economic wealth. It was a really ridiculous incident. In addition, not all citizens need to be experts in law, but the law is a bowl for society, and filling the bowl is a moral form or value of society in general. And since society has a peculiar law, and the modern state has the rule of law as its basic principle, most human acts have a direct relationship with law.

In particular, it is true that the problem of the legal consciousness of college students is frequently mentioned today. Therefore, in this study, through the examine the contents of the legal consciousness of the K university female students in Gwangju and will consider the cause of this.

▶ Keyword : Legal Consciousness, Constitutionalism, Fairness, Law-Abiding Spirit, Law and Order

I . Introduction

1. Purpose of Research

The legal consciousness is a key qualification that a nation should have, and the sense that can realize the constitutionalism. The constitutionalism is the political principle of the modern constitutional state which is made by the National Assembly representing the will of the people and without the law, the state or powerful man cannot limit or obliterate the freedom and rights of the people. The correct legal consciousness serves as an important criterion when members of society need to make decisions about matters related to the law. To make

this legal consciousness, law-abiding spirit is needed. If there is a lack of constitutionalism for keep the law or rules, social confusion can arise and weaken the social base. For this reason, the attitude of positively demanding the abolition or revision of the "evil law" can also be regarded as the law-abiding spirit.

Thanks to the aspirations of the people who burned candles on December 9, last year, the "President Park Geun-hye impeachment bill" was voted overwhelmingly at the National Assembly. The president of a nation is the

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• Received: 2017. 04. 28, Revised: 2017. 05. 04, Accepted: 2017. 05. 07.

supreme leader of the country, and has a responsibility and a duty to lead the people in peace with good vision and excellent governance. In addition, the president should obtain support from the people with flawless morality and infinite credibility. The Korean people, who are looking at the Choi Soon-sil affair (the monopoly of government affairs), felt much anger for the president who failed to obey the duty and the law.

In particular, according to the '2015 National People's Statue Survey' released by the Korea Legislation Research Institute on February 10, 2016, 50% of respondents to the question of the degree of compliance with our society responded 'it is not well followed' and 49.5% was 'well followed'. There was a very small difference. By occupation, 61.6 percent was unemployed and etc., 58.5 percent was students, and 56.2 percent was white students they answered that they do not keep the law. Also, at the end of 2016, the Legal Consumer Confederation conducted a survey of 2125 college students and graduate schools nationwide, and 85.7% of respondents thought that the law is not kept well in our society [1].

In particular, the corruption of corruption, such as the absurdity of the big corporations and the Choi Soon-sil case, which are prevalent in the society as a whole, is continuing and the people are worried about it. In order to correct these things, the challenge of public awareness and public power should not be tolerated, legal observance must be preceded, and strong punishments for injustice and corruption should be made. This is an era in which people are urged to look back at themselves rather than blame others for the responsibility and duty of society for many people who observe and follow the law. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to grasp the consciousness of the law of the female university students who are the society of the future, and to improve them on the basis of this understanding.

2. Method of study

In this study, among the 24 college students and 4,500 students in Gwangju K Women's university, the 6 colleges with the highest number of students in the department were selected. Among them, who took courses such as "Women and Law", "Modern Living Law" were selected. We also selected 310 students who majored in law without grades, or who were interested in the law.

The survey was conducted using the period of final

examination in December, 2016, and 310 questionnaires were collected by statistical processing.

3. Subject Person Configuration

The subjects of this questionnaire are composed of 310 students of K University in Gwangju in each of the following major regardless of grade.

Table 1. Configuration

Major	Person	Ratio
Police law	40	12.9%
Aviation Service	60	19.4%
Nursing	50	16.1%
Social Welfare	40	12.9%
Early Childhood Education	40	12.9%
Beauty Sciences	80	25.8%
Total	310	100

II. Legal Consciousness of K Women's University students in Gwangju

In a situation where changes in the general society are rapidly spreading, about the whole legal system, finding what female students think who will lead the future society of Korea, and reveal the cause are very deeply related to the democratic development of our society. Therefore, the following questionnaire results are analyzed.

1. Fairness of Law Enforcement

In various laws enforcement in Korea, 60.6% of the female university respondents said it was unfair. As shown in Table 2, in response to the law enforcement goes very fair was 34(11.0%), and 76(24.5%) response it goes fairly. consequently, 188 people (60.6%) thought that generally unfair in law enforcement. Unusual is, the opinion that it is unfair, students from the department of beauty science, which is the department of arts, were higher than the department of humanities and social studies.

Table 2. Fairness of Law Enforcement

Survey	Fairness of law enforcement						
	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
Very Fair	3	10	4	4	5	8	34 (11.0%)
Fair	11	15	16	9	12	13	76 (24.5%)
Unfair	25	35	28	25	22	53	188 (60.6%)
Not sure	1	0	2	2	1	6	12 (3.9%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

2. Law-abiding person

The question is who is generally well-lawed in our society, the answer were below that University students were 77(24.8%), Civil servants were 69(22.3%), Office workers were 65(21.0%), and Middle and High students were 58(18.7%). Unusual thing is that nobody chooses the lawmaker who enacted and should be a model for the law-abiding spirit.

Table 3. People Who Keep the Law well

Survey	People who keep the law well						
	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
Very Fair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0%)
Fair	9	13	13	10	11	13	69 (22.3%)
Unfair	6	11	9	8	9	22	65 (21.0%)
Not sure	4	7	6	6	4	9	36 (11.6%)
Total	8	13	15	9	9	23	77 (24.8%)
Middle High School Students	11	14	7	7	7	12	58 (18.7%)
Others	2	2	0	0	0	1	5(1.6%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

3. Legal Treatment for Women

In our society, about legal treatment for women, 168(54.2%) of the respondents said that there is no disadvantage for women and it is more than half of total opinion. On the other hand, 137 (44.2%) agree that women are treated unfavorably by law. Therefore, in many respects, it is still necessary to have a policy alternative to improve the status of women in the general society because the law can be seen to have a relation with the disadvantageous treatment of women.

Table 4. Legal Treatment for Women

Survey	Legal Treatment for Women						
	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
It is treated very badly	3	4	6	5	3	11	32 (10.3%)
It is treated badly	10	20	15	11	13	36	105 (33.9%)
It is not treated badly	22	26	19	18	16	22	123 (39.6%)
It is never treated badly	4	9	10	6	7	9	45 (14.6%)
Not sure	1	1	0	0	1	2	5(1.6%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

4. Punishment for Bribery of Senior Officials

In our society, bribery cases of high-ranking public officials are frequently appearing like regular menus, and thorough investigations and strict punishment are required. However 127 respondents (40.9%) said that is not well done, 76 respondents (24.6%) think that is never done. Therefore, 203 of the respondents (65.5%) think that is not properly punished to senior officials. In the end, the female university students still have doubts about the integrity of senior officials, and there is a negative view on the state's punishment.

Table 5. Punishment for Bribery of Senior Officials

Survey	Punishment for Bribery of Senior Officials						
	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
Punishment goes very well	1	2	2	2	1	4	12 (3.9%)
Punishment goes well	2	3	3	4	4	6	22 (7.1%)
Normal	5	8	11	16	12	21	73 (23.5%)
Punishment not did well	19	29	23	18	14	24	127 (40.9%)
Punishment never did well	13	18	11	10	9	15	76 (24.6%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

5. Law-Breaking Act in Daily Life

If there is a lack of compliance with laws or rules, social disruption can occur and weaken the social infrastructure. Therefore, the spirit which keeps the law well is needed. However, it is very difficult to live in compliance with the law perfectly while practicing social life in general. Therefore, about the law-abiding spirit of female students themselves, 206 students (66.5%) answered that they had violated the law. This means that many students still unconsciously violate the law.

Table 6. Law-violations by themselves

Survey	Have you ever violated the law?						
	Depart ment	Poli ce	Air serv ice	Nur sing	Soci al	Early Child hood	Bea uty
Yes	29	43	36	24	23	51	206 (66.5%)
No	10	17	12	15	16	27	97 (31.2%)
Not sure	1	0	2	1	1	2	7 (2.3%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

6. Attitude when you find someone throwing away trash

The question was "when you find someone who throwing away trash on the road, what will you do?" About this, 175 people (56.5%) answered that they will ignore, 95 people (30.6%) answered they will pick up themselves, 32 people (10.3%) answered give warning. Unusual point is the Air Service Department students pretend ignores that situation that they are higher than other departments.

Table 7. Attitude when you find someone throwing away trash

Survey	Attitude when you find someone throwing away trash						
	Departme nt	Poli ce	Air serv ice	Nur sing	Soci al	Early Child hood	Bea uty
Give warning.	5	1	4	6	4	12	32 (10.3%)
Ignore.	25	52	29	18	16	35	175 (56.5%)
Pick and throwing themselves.	8	6	15	15	19	32	95 (30.6%)
Not sure	2	1	2	1	1	1	8(2.6%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

7. Interested Law

The most interested law from the students was the Civil Law, 102 students (32.9%) said. Next was the Labor

Law 68 (21.9%), Criminal Law 51 (16.5%), Commercial Law 27 (8.7%), Administrative Law 26 (8.4%), and International Law 23 (7.4%). Looking at the above, we can see that female university students are more interested in judicial law than public law, and in particular that civil law and labor law are the laws that we generally need in life.

Table 8. Interested Law

Survey	Attitude when you find someone throwing away trash						
	Depart ment	Poli ce	Air serv ice	Nur sing	Soci al	Early Child hood	Bea uty
Constituti on	2	1	1	2	2	5	13 (4.2%)
Civil law	10	20	19	11	12	30	102 (32.9%)
Criminal law	8	7	10	6	9	11	51 (16.5%)
Commer cial law	2	1	2	2	1	19	27 (8.7%)
Labor law	8	13	14	10	11	12	68 (21.9%)
Internatio nal law	1	15	3	2	1	1	23 (7.4%)
Administr ative law	9	3	1	7	4	2	26 (8.4%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

8. Responding to Monetary Damages

When asked what kind of behavior would be done if female students were financially damaged by others, 118 respondents (38.1%) said that they appeal to sympathy and it was the highest rank. Next, 94 respondents (30.3%) responded legally, 41 (13.2%) applied for adjustment and 40 (12.9%) applied for provisional attachment (red tag).

Table 9. Responding to Monetary Damages from Others

Survey	Responding to Monetary Damages from Others						
	Depart ment	Poli ce	Air serv ice	Nur sing	Soci al	Early Child hood	Bea uty
Legal Response	10	21	19	8	12	24	94 (30.3%)
Appeal to Sympathy	8	21	18	19	14	38	118 (38.1%)
petition for Mediation	12	9	2	3	6	9	41 (13.2%)
Application for Provisional Attachment	8	5	8	8	5	6	40 (12.9%)
Others	2	4	3	2	3	3	17 (5.5%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

9. Increase of Crime

As for the recent trends in the increasing trend of crime, among the 310 respondents, 121 (39.0%) responded that the reason was lack of personality education, was 138 (44.5%). 19 respondents (6.2%) said that the government's own inadequacy of security is the cause, 23 people (7.4%) were mildly punishment to criminals and 9 people (2.9%) were others. Among these, decadent trend by mammonism was the highest ranked.

Table 10. Causes of recent crime increases

Survey	Causes of recent crime increases						
Department	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
Lack of Personality Education	15	23	18	14	13	38	121 (39.0%)
Decadent trend by Mammonism	18	27	22	19	16	36	138 (44.5%)
Government's own Inadequacy of Security	4	5	2	2	4	2	19 (6.2%)
mildly punishment to criminals	2	4	6	3	5	3	23 (7.4%)
Others	1	1	2	2	2	1	9 (2.9%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

10. Kim Young-Ran law

It is true that the Kim Young-Ran law was enacted from September 28, 2016, also the whole nation was noisy [2]. About this, how do female university students actually think about Kim Young-Ran law? 160 people (54.5%) responded that to combat corruption it is a matter of course. Next, 67 (21.6%) respondents said it is a faithless measure by the government, right infringement was 19 (6.2%), and 43 (1.9%) respondents said it can be the reason of economic recession, not sure was 12 (3.8%). unusual thing is that the beauty sciences department students who have to do the business management were very sensitive to the economic recession.

Table 11. How do you think about Kim Young-Ran law?

Survey	What do you think about Kim Young-Ran law?						
Department	Police	Air service	Nursing	Social	Early Childhood	Beauty	Total
It is a matter of course for root out corruption	22	34	28	20	23	42	169 (54.5%)
Bad Measure	9	12	12	10	7	17	67 (21.6%)
Right Infringement	3	4	3	2	3	4	19 (6.2%)
It can be the reason of economic recession	4	7	4	7	5	16	43 (13.9%)
Not sure	2	3	3	1	2	1	12 (3.8%)
Total	40	60	50	40	40	80	310 (100%)

III. Result of the Legal Consciousness of female university Students Analysis

So far, I have studied about the legal consciousness about 10 kinds by Gwangju K college students. The result was very negative, in particular, about fairness of law enforcement, 60.6% of students said it is enforcing unfairly. It means, they are very skeptical about fairness, the shocking fact is that we have to concern about the future of our democratization. The reason is that true democracy is guaranteed only when the law is fairly enforced.

According to the report of the Korea Legislative Research Institute in 1994[3], what would you do if the people were unfairly oppressed? About this question, 17.7% said they just keep the law. However, the answer to Table 3, "People who keep the law well" is also negative. Especially, we could understand most female students thinking that college students more keep the law than lawmakers, public officials and office workers. Especially, we could understand most female students thinking that college students keep the law more than lawmakers, public officials and office workers. Ultimately, 45.1% of students believe that they are keeping law more than the privileged class. These results may reflect the illegal reality of so-called "power corruption", high-ranking politicians, and corporations, which have

been hitherto in Korean society.

About the Table 4. "Legal Treatment for Women", the opinion that they have been treated unfavorably is 44.2%, it is slightly less than 55.8% of the respondents that they have been treated favorably. If we look here, we could know that more than half of the respondents are thinking that "women in our society do not receive unfavorable treatment by law". However, this result shows that there is discrimination due to social structural problems such as social awareness and atmosphere, not on the law, but this is also improved much more than before.

Table 5. The question was when a public official made bribery related to the execution of public affairs, the court doing well the legal punishment of senior civil servants. About this, a total of 65.5 percent of female university students reported that most of the students had a negative view that the court's punishment for high-ranking officials was not executed properly.

Generally, it is a law-maxim that the law of evil is law, so it must be kept. At the Table 6 about Law-violations by themselves, the question was that "Have you ever violated the law?", 31.2% of the respondents said that they had never violated the law, but over 60% of the respondents said that they have violated the law. I think most female students thinking that keeping the law, is lose.

The "Table 7. Attitude when you find someone throwing away trash" is about the moral aspects of morality rather than the questions of legal aspects. And 56.5% of the respondents "pretend not to know" and 10.3% of the respondents answered "give warning". The overall analysis of the questionnaire on the response shows that public morality is not rooted in the female university students' society. Therefore, it is thought that the low moral spirit of female university students who are in the stage of learning is the product of low moral spirit of general society.

Except police law department students, 78% of respondents are who do not major in law. However, the Table 8 shows that most 102 (32.9%) students have interesting to Civil law and the interesting thing is that the students of beauty science department have interest to civil law and it is relatively high as 30%. In particular, overall, we can see that female university students are generally interested in civil and labor laws that are necessary for our lives.

Table 9. The question was "what kind of behavior

would be done if female students were financially damaged by others" 94 respondents (30.3%) said that they would take legal action to remedy their rights. It was slightly lower than appealing to sympathy. As a result, 216 people (69.7%) were more likely to resolve the damage not by law.

About the Table 10. "Causes of recent crime increases", Although there may be many opinions, I agree that changes in the general social environment, such as family education, values, the environment, and social influences, have a major impact on crime. Crime has been on the rise for the last five years since 2000. In 2015, there has been an increase of 4.3% compared to the 2016. [4] About this reason of crime increases, 121 (39.0%) respondents said lack of personality education. And 138 (44.5%) said decadent trend by mammonism and it was the highest cause. Analysis of the overall cause revealed that the social cause was very serious, 259 (83.5%).

Finally, the question "What do you think about the Kim Young-Ran law, which has been implemented since September 28, 2016, answered that 169 (54.5%) think positively in terms of implementing an integrity society. In particular, many female university students knew the fact that they were aware of the necessity of improving the corruption structure, which is widely spread in society, and to go to a clean society. Unusual is that students in the beauty sciences department, 16 (5.0%) students responded sensitively to the possibility of an economic recession in terms of sound consumption.

IV. Suggestions for the Legal Consciousness of Female University Students

1. Conversion of people's consciousness

I believe that the rule of law and the spirit of compliance will become a reality when the law is rigorous, the law is guaranteed, and illegal is punished. The constitutionalism begins with a spirit of compliance, and if individuals adhere to these things, they will develop into living standards that can be realized. It should be recognized as that keeping the law is not disadvantages and discomforts of life but it brings the convenience of

life and the peace of society.

When you think it is damaging to keep the law, you will avoid the law and be skeptical of the rule of law. Therefore, regardless of status, everyone is equated at law, and it has to apply without gender discrimination. Then, the compliance spirit will be alive. Therefore, that it is necessary to change the consciousness of the people to recognize the fact that the compliance of law is a basis of society that is a clear and correct society and a standard of living.

2. Changes in awareness of law enforcer

The people's sense of law is determined on the basis of the formation and enforcement of the law. Therefore legal consciousness of the people makes the background or conditions for the action of legal system. It is often seen that people's legal consciousness are diverging from the consciousness of law enforcement officers. And the greater the division between statuses, the more clearly the difference in the legal consciousness of each social group will be. On the other hand, if the social groups are significantly different in cognitive and emotional attitudes toward the law, it is natural that the expectation of the law is accompanied by many trials and errors in the process. Therefore, the task of identifying how all the processes of law realization are perceived and evaluated in the subcultures of each group of society can be a very important area in the legal sociology.

3. Establishing a legal sense through early education

To make law-abiding spirit a way of life, in the United States and other advanced countries, they do early childhood education, therefore in Korea, it is necessary to educate all social groups and households, as well as systematically from the elementary school, to gradually learn the basic laws of living. In particular, I think that if we develop and implement a legal program suitable for youths in line with the increasing trend of juvenile crime as nowadays, we can prevent the increase of crime and jump up to a truly advanced country with low crime rate. In recent years, local courts have been conducting field trips for students and the general public. However, I believe that direct reality education is more urgent for students to directly experience and feel.

4. Establishment of social leaders' compliance spirit

Interestingly in the questionnaire of female university students, 310 of them did not answer that the lawmakers were keeping the law well. As such, it is undeniable that in our society, the law was often ignored by politicians and other leaders. They have shown to people that they have taken the law lightly and made it less strict and dignified, and that they can ignore the law.

In addition, it is unreasonable for politicians and other social leaders to expect that the law that they do not keep well will be kept well for the ordinary people, and it makes the sincere people who are trying to live as law to fall into a sense of despair. Therefore, I think that if you stand on voluntary basis and with the spirit of compliance in the exemplary level, you will receive respect and love from many people who look at them.

5. Establishment of law suited to national feelings

Especially when the law is too strict or contrary to people's feelings and sense of justice, it is generally not kept well. Therefore, it is clear that the social order will be confused unless the law is enacted based on the sense of justice of the people. Therefore, legislators should not always pursue the benefits of enforcement only from a national standpoint, but should reflect laws of the general public and enact laws appropriate to national sentiment.

Also, the law should always be clear. The reason is that if all the people cannot clearly understand the content of the law and the purpose of the legislation, or if it is difficult to distinguish the interests of the protected people, the whole people will feel anxiety, it may be a question.

V. Conclusion

As a result of surveying 310 students about legal consciousness of Gwangju K Women's University' who are members of our society, they still have shown that they have a very negative attitude to the law and to the whole society. these general consciousness to the law, can be improved as the years pass, but when a public official bribes in connection with the execution of a public

service, if the punishment of the court is not enforced properly, also if lawmakers who are law-abiding be perceived as the best people to be in violation of the law, I think that will influence on the legal attitude of future college students and ordinary people as well.

In fairness to law enforcement, it is very unreliable, and can be seen, the negative tendency is noticeable. It is likely that female university students have a considerable skepticism about those who enforce the law, while at the same time they are suspicious of the law itself being enforced well. Regarding this, 169 (54.5%) out of 310 respondents said that introducing the Kim Young-Ran Law (Improper Solicitation and Graft Act) is the natural thing to cut off corruption and graft. This shows that the expectation that female university students want a more clean society is reflected.

On the other hand, law is an indispensable condition indispensable to maintaining order in our lives. Therefore, we need to know the law well, and have the right legal consciousness to comply with the law. Even if there is a law that has been created the best in the world, it is obvious that the law will not be strictly enforced unless the people have a lack of legal sense or an intention to obey the law.

As a whole, concluding this study, it seems that the attitude for legal consciousness of female university students changes toward a positive part a little bit. However, there was still a double attitude in which students generally take strict measures in relation to their interests. However, it has been found that to the political corruption, and illegal reality of political circles and high class person which occurs in the general society, the female university students are standing very critical position.

Therefore, how change the negative thinking about the legal consciousness of not only Gwangju K Women's University students but also, all of Korean to right way will be the issue what we have to solve together.

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