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CONTENTS

1 GoJoseon’s Geum, the oldest brocade in East Asia
   Y. Na & J. Kim

25 Early childhood pre-service teachers’ scientific misconceptions, its preventing factors and the importance of content knowledge
   P.H. Kim

35 Exploration on the integration and development of big data and employment and entrepreneurship in the new media era
   W. Liu

47 Prospect of inter-religious dialogue in post absolutism of Ernst Troeltsch and post-religion theology
   T.-K. Choi & S.-Y. Lee

57 Moderate effect of cost leadership and differentiation strategy on relationship between supplier development practice and performance of Korean companies
   Y. Kim & J.S. Park

65 Time trend in life satisfaction of the elderly in South Korea
   Y. Kim & Y.H. Yeo

75 Family-friendly policy and childbirth intention: Mediating effect of family life satisfaction
   J.S. Kim & Y.H. Yeo

85 Special school teachers’ perception on functional life skills of students with intellectual disabilities
   Y. Jung & Y. Park

Cont. on Next Page

Reviewers for this Issue: Please refer to pages 243-245 of this Issue.
Contents

95 Perception of special school teachers on independent living skills of students with intellectual disabilities
   S. Woo & Y. Park

105 Deontic modals and obligation: A corpora-based analysis
   N. Kang

117 Study on the improvement of aeronautical security search capability through the structural transformation of explosives
   J.M. Jeong & H.Y. Choi

129 Analysis and utilization of vacant regional houses for sustainable urban regeneration projects - Focusing on the regional characteristics of vacant houses in Korea
   J. Kim & H. Shim

139 Effects of state-business collusion on corporate innovation and growth - Focusing on Chinese private enterprises
   S.Y. Jin

149 A study on the improvements to the real estate appraisal system during the 4th Industrial Revolution: Korea’s real estate appraisal inspection system
   J. Kim & D. Yoon

161 Empirical analysis on factors affecting smart factory establishment in South Korean Ppuri companies
   S.Y. Jin & J. Lee

173 A study on the introduction of big data in the Korea’s appraisal industry during the 4th Industrial Revolution
   D. Yoon & J. Kim

183 A study on project typology for efficient use of damaged areas in development restriction zones in Korea
   J. Kim

197 A study on measures to connect local universities with urban regeneration projects in the 4th Industrial Revolution
   J. Kim & Y. Cho
Contents

209 Effect of a career counseling program on self-expression, self-esteem and career maturity of university students  
H. Moon & D. Kim

221 A study on improving South Korea’s real estate transaction system regarding smart home technology resulting from ICT advances: Focus on CEOB notes of real estate law  
Y. Cho & J. Kim

233 A nonviolent communication training program’s effect on schizophrenics  
H. Lee & D. Kim

243 Reviewers - Asia Life Sciences Supplement 19, Number 3, 2019

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GoJoseon’s Geum, the oldest brocade in East Asia

YOUNGJOON NA\textsuperscript{1*} and JISU KIM\textsuperscript{1}

JoYang, one of the capitals of GoJoseon, Korea’s first dynasty exposed the oldest Geum silk of the world, and its curve pattern was similar with curvatures on the colored pattern potteries or bronzes of HongSan GoJoseon culture among BalHae LiaoHo civilization. And the bold swirl patterns appeared at the tomb wall paintings of Goguryeo, later again. Geum fabrics of multi-warp colored stripes were popular and favorite trade item of JoYang from 9th century BC. GoJoseon people were fond of using opposite colors for separates, top and bottom Baji pants for horse riding people which is one of the most active styles in the world. Their color sense was outstanding and the color scheme used by the GoJoseon people handed down to the vibrant and complementary color scheme of Saekdong. Gorgeous curves in the patterns of wind, cloud, antlers and carnivorous animals deliver unique art sense and creativity, where patterns of carnivorous animals are known as the characteristics of north hunting races. These exquisite designs made by the skillful craftsmanship highlight and represent the prosperity and elegant beauty of the GoJoseon people.

Keywords: jade dagger, jade comb, multi-warp color stripe, patterns of northern race, Kyung-Geum

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Early childhood pre-service teachers’ scientific misconceptions, its preventing factors and the importance of content knowledge

PYONG HO KIM¹

Researchers and educators alike are likely to be concerned regarding the fact that pre-service teachers tend to lack in content knowledge of science subject areas, as a number of studies suggest. This paper attempted to describe in details scientific misconceptions early childhood pre-service teachers display, their attitudes, feelings and mindsets toward those errors. In order to achieve these goals, 48 freshmen and 46 sophomores (a total of 94 pre-service teachers) in early childhood education department located in a metropolitan city in South Korea participated in answering a series of questions in science content knowledge, followed by responding how they feel regarding the errors they appear to have, using an open-ended question form. The results showed that the students appeared to demonstrate a poor level of scientific knowledge, particularly in natural phenomena. Also, the participants exhibited lacking confidence in terms of an adequate amount of scientific content knowledge; they also expressed that such shortage would prevent them from effectively teaching science to children. This paper suggested a few implications for teacher educators based on the findings.

Keywords: pre-service teachers, early childhood education, science teaching, misconceptions, scientific content knowledge

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Exploration on the integration and development of big data and employment and entrepreneurship in the new media era

Wei Liu

Under the new era, China has vigorously implemented a network power, and the development speed of online media is fast, and the coverage is beyond imagination. We should actively promote the integration of the Internet and economic and social development. Under the background of the Internet and the era of big data, colleges and universities should implement the guidance of employment and entrepreneurship of college students with new media means. Vigorously promote college students’ innovation and entrepreneurship, and strive to achieve steady growth in the number of employment and entrepreneurship. At the same time, it helps students to establish a correct concept of employment, improve their employability and improve their ability to acquire employment information. Guide students to promote employment competitiveness through innovation and entrepreneurship, promote employment through entrepreneurship and promote entrepreneurship through employment.

Keywords: employment guidance, new media, big data, “Internet +”, college students

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Prospect of inter-religious dialogue in post absolutism of Ernst Troeltsch and post-religion theology

TAE-KWAN CHOI¹ and SA-YA LEE²*

In the age of post absolutism, religions were no longer able to maintain their original identity, and are required to meet and communicate with other religions. However, the inter-religious dialogue that emerged in the 20th century was in fact a Christian-centered dialogue. Exclusive and inclusive theologians regarded other religions as object of conversion. Pluralist theologians did not absolutize their truths but could not escape self-centered reality. Therefore, this paper criticized the problem of religion theology and tried to find a new path to meet and dialogue with other religions. First, this paper examined the reason for its absoluteness as the basis of mutual recognition and mutual transformation of religions. The path of dialogue among religions is not an exclusive attitude toward other religions, but rather a recognition of the differences between each other and the absoluteness of other religions. Second, this paper described critically the transition process of religion theology to the pluralism in the perspective of absoluteness. It criticized the exclusive and inclusive attitude of theologian and the pluralism of John Hick and Paul Knitter. Third, this paper tried to present a path of interactive dialogue. This is the way to go toward integrated religiosity based on their religious history and cultural awareness as the basis of their religious and social identity. The Hermeneutics of difference by Christian Danz and Reinhold Bernhardt’s mutual inclusiveness can be an example.

Keywords: Ernst Troeltsch, the absoluteness of Christianity, the encounter of religions, pluralism mutual recognition, the transformation of religion

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Moderate effect of cost leadership and differentiation strategy on relationship between supplier development practice and performance of Korean companies

YEONGGIL KIM1 and JEONG SOO PARK2*

This study aimed to check whether supplier development practice has positive effect on company’s production performance by using sample consisting of companies in Korean industry. Furthermore, the authors check if companies’ implementing either cost leadership strategy or differentiation strategy, as an effort of companies, have positive moderating or accelerating effect on relationship between supplier development practice and production performances. The first goal of this research is to verify the hypothesis that supplier development practice has positive effect on production performance of Korean companies. The second one is to verify further hypotheses that cost leadership strategy and differentiation strategy have positive moderating effect on relationship between supplier development practice and production performance respectively. To achieve these goals, the researchers conducted surveys and empirical researches using validity check, reliability analysis, regression model and moderate regression model. Results of further research showed that the researchers found that supplier development practice affects production performance positively in Korean sample companies. As the further research results, cost leadership strategy has positive moderate effect on relationship between supplier development practice and production performance, while differentiation strategy does not. From these research results a managerial implication that implementing supplier development practice and cost leadership strategy at the same time gives Korean companies more improvement in production performance due to the synergetic effects between them.

Keywords: supplier development practice, cost leadership strategy, diversification strategy, moderate regression analysis model

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Time trend in life satisfaction of the elderly in South Korea

YOSEB KIM¹ and YEONG HUN YEO²*

Over the last decade, the awareness of welfare in the Korean society has greatly improved, and welfare infrastructure has greatly expanded. With aging of the society, the interest in and support for welfare of the elderly has become more prominent in many fields. In this context, the present study aimed to investigate the time trend in life satisfaction among the elderly in South Korea over the last decade, as well as and to determine the factors related to their degree of life satisfaction. Using a nationally representative sample form, the Korean Welfare Panel (waves 1 to 11), descriptive statistics, a series of OLS, and Chow test were applied to verify the time trend and the determinants of life satisfaction among the elderly. The results demonstrate that the life satisfaction of the elderly increased by 17.8%, from 2.86 in 2005 to 3.37% in 2015, with the largest improvement in job satisfaction (26%) and leisure satisfaction (26%). Poverty, education and region were found to be the determinants of life satisfaction, and the results of Chow test showed that their influence was significantly reduced. These results suggest that the quality of life of the elderly is continuously improved by the expansion of welfare infrastructure for the elderly, and that the degree of life satisfaction and regional disparity are reduced. Based on our results, a discussion of practical and policy implications to improve the life satisfaction among the elderly in South Korea was made.

Keywords: elderly, life satisfaction, poverty, Chow test, Korean Welfare Panel

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In recent decades, low fertility has become a new social risk that has caused changes in the demographic structure and in the role of social institutions. The causes of low fertility have been widely discussed in social studies from different perspectives, such as socio-environmental and personal environmental factors, as well as from the perspective of the government’s efforts with regard to family-friendly policies. However, previous research on low fertility focusing on the joint relationship among personal aspects, social aspects and government efforts has been scarce. The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between the causes of low fertility and the additional birth intentions, with the specific focus on socio-environmental and personal environmental factors. To this end, we conducted a survey of 401 women aged 19 to 45 years old, living in the Jeon-buk Province, South Korea. The structural equation modeling was used to analyze the relationship between social environment factors, such as family-friendly system, family life satisfaction, husband’s participation in childcare, parenting stress and personal environmental factors and additional birth intention. The results showed that socio-environmental factors had no direct effect on additional birth intention; however, socio-environmental factors influenced birth intention through individual environmental factors.

Keywords: low fertility, family-friendly policy, intentions of childbirth, family life satisfaction, gender equality
Special school teachers’ perception on functional life skills of students with intellectual disabilities

YOUNHYANG JUNG\(^1\) and YUNGKEUN PARK\(^2\)*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the current perceptions of special education teachers about functional adult living skills of students with intellectual disabilities (ID) for successful transition to adult life. The specific purpose was to investigate the perceived importance of teaching functional adult living skills and implementation level of teaching functional adults living skills and difference in the perception of teachers depending on teacher backgrounds. The results of this study are as follows. First, overall special education teachers for students with ID perceived the importance of teaching six functional adult living skills areas in order to help students with ID have successful transition to adult life. Specifically, special school teachers for students with ID perceived the community utilization skills most importantly among six sub-categories. Second, although, special education teachers for students with ID perceived the importance of teaching six functional living skills areas, the teachers perceived their implementation level of these skills as relatively low. Through importance - performance analysis (IPA) of teaching six functional adult life skills by using the mean difference between the perception of importance and performance of teachers, four areas such as concentrate here, keep up the good work, low priority and possible overkill are suggested. Some suggestions based on the results of this study are made.

Keywords: functional adult life skills, students with intellectual disabilities, teacher perception

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Perception of special school teachers on independent living skills of students with intellectual disabilities

SUNJU WOO¹ and YUNGKEUN PARK²*

The purpose of this study was to examine the special education teachers’ perceived importance and performance of teaching essential independent living skills for students with intellectual disabilities (ID) to live an independent adult life, and on this basis, to propose ways to improve the quality of school curriculum. A survey was conducted among 133 secondary special school teachers, teaching students with ID throughout South Korea, in order to investigate their perception level of teaching independent living skills. The results revealed that the perceived importance of teaching independent living skills was relatively high, while the degree of actual practice in the classroom was relatively low. Independent living skills that need to be taught more practically for students with ID were suggested. Through importance - performance analysis (IPA) of 10 independent living skills by using the mean difference between the perception of importance and performance of teachers, four areas such as concentrate here, keep up the good work, low priority and possible overkill are suggested. There are some recommendations forwarded based on the results of the research.

Keywords: independent living skills, students with intellectual disabilities, teacher perception

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Deontic modals and obligation: A corpora-based analysis*

NAMKIL KANG

The main purpose of this paper was to provide a detailed frequency analysis of must, should, need to, and ought to within the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) and to examine the Korean adult subjects’ preference and other responses through an experiment. This paper argued that should is the most preferred one, whereas ought to is the most undesired one among the four deontic modals. The COCA (1990-2012) clearly indicates that the deontic modal should is the most preferred type for Americans, followed by need to, must, and ought to, in that order. Thus, it seems reasonable to hypothesize that the most preferable type for Americans is the deontic modal should. On the other hand, the BNC (1980-1993) demonstrates that the deontic modal should is the most frequently used type, followed by must, need to, and ought to. These facts lead to the hypothesis that should is the most preferred one among the four deontic modals for American and British people. Also, this paper argued that the so-called “communicative competence” (Chun 2017) which includes “grammatical competence” and “socio-cultural competence” directly reflect the obligation relationship between the speaker and the hearer so that learners may choose a deontic modal verb for communication purposes. Additionally, this paper emphasized that the fact that the Korean adult subjects’ responses are consistent with the frequency results from the COCA and BNC may be a direct reflection of “communicative competence” (Chun 2017) as well as “intercultural communicative competence” (Sykes 2017).

Keywords: deontic modals, obligation, frequency, Corpus of Contemporary American English, British National Corpus

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Study on the improvement of aeronautical security search capability through the structural transformation of explosives

JIN MAN JEONG¹ and HWA YEOL CHOI²*

The main means of terrorism after the Cold War are explosives and firearms. An aircraft was an easy target to attack using these means. Since the events of 9.11, terrorist attacks against aircraft have not been easy due to the world-wide strengthening of aeronautical security, and terrorism has started expanding to other targets, including airport facilities. Al Qaeda, the main culprit of the existing terrorist attacks, weakened and IS appeared, and terrorist bombings on aircraft originating from some African countries where aeronautical security was relatively poor, continued. The basic procedure for ensuring aviation safety is security inspection. The key to security inspection is X-ray reading capability, which can vary depending on the personal capabilities of security personnel. In order to improve the reading ability, it is necessary to understand the structure of dangerous materials and explosives. The purpose of this paper was to provide basic data to identify the necessity and problem of education about the understanding of the structure of explosives.

Keywords: aviation security, security inspection, X-ray, explosives

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Analysis and utilization of vacant regional houses for sustainable urban regeneration projects - Focusing on the regional characteristics of vacant houses in Korea

JAEHWAN KIM1 and HEECHEOL SHIM2*

This study reviewed the methods of utilizing empty houses in connection with urban regeneration projects. The study method included the analysis of the increasing rates of vacant homes in administrative districts on a national level, and divided the regions into non-urban regions with a comparatively higher proportion of vacant houses, and urban regions with a comparatively lower proportion of vacant houses. This study then presented the appropriate utilization methods for each region’s characteristics. In the case of non-urban regions, they featured a higher concentration of vacant houses compared to urban regions, indicating that there were larger areas that could be utilized; as such, this study suggested that they could be used as installation sites for museums and infrastructure facilities. For urban regions with a comparatively lower proportion of vacant houses, this study suggested that they could be used as sites for meetings and gatherings, given that the distribution of vacant houses was more sporadic but with better accessibility.

Keywords: urban regeneration projects, vacant house distribution, administrative districts, utilization methods, regional classification, sustainability

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Effects of state-business collusion on corporate innovation and growth - Focusing on Chinese private enterprises*

SHAN YUE JIN¹

This study evaluated the effect of state-business collusion on the corporate innovation and growth of A-share private enterprises listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China. The results of this study showed that the state-business collusion of private enterprises inhibited corporate innovation and decreased their growth competence by increasing the unproductive expenditure and decreasing research and development costs. The results of this study are meaningful because it is the first study evaluating the effects of state-business collusion on corporate growth in terms of financial expense, which is the key element of corporate finance.

Keywords: Chinese private enterprises, state-business collusion, corporate innovation, growth competence, corporate finance

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A study on the improvements to the real estate appraisal system during the 4th Industrial Revolution: Korea’s real estate appraisal inspection system

JAEHWAN KIM¹ and DONGGUN YOON²*

The present study suggested the following improvements for dealing with systematic and practical problems in the real estate appraisal system to restore public confidence in the appraisal industry and perform the appraisal’s public functions and roles in the future based on a questionnaire survey on claims in the current appraisal inspection system. First, it is necessary to increase public confidence in the systematic foundation of the appraisal industry. Second, for inhibiting factors and problems with public confidence in the appraisal industry, the present study compared the level of public confidence as perceived by the appraisal industry and ordinary people and found a significant difference between the two. Third, policy and economic functions should be highlighted to increase public confidence. Finally, it is important to introduce the appraisal monitoring system.

Keywords: real estate appraisal, real estate appraisal inspection, public confidence, appraisal method, appraiser

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Empirical analysis on factors affecting smart factory establishment in South Korean Ppuri companies

SHAN YUE JIN\textsuperscript{1}\* and JISUK LEE\textsuperscript{2}

In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the manufacturing industry is expected to achieve the “smart factory.” The status of such smart factories has been rarely analyzed empirically; hence, this study identified factors affecting its establishment in Ppuri companies, that is, base manufacturing industries. The results show that the volition of a CEO and the size of a company are the most important factors for a smart factory, which is an innovative and initiative investment. This study divided manufacturing business activities into five classes–product process design, operation management, quality control, facility management, and distribution, procurement and logistics–and analyzed each smart factory level factors. Six major industry types (i.e. casting, molding, plastic processing, welding, surface treatment, and heat treatment) were identified that comprised the Ppuri industry with different smart factory establishment levels depending on individual industry characteristics. An analysis of the factors of smart factory establishment showed that a company with a higher portion of production manpower has a lower level of smart factory establishment level. The results may imply that the production site has a strong negative opinion on smart factory establishment.

Keywords: 4th Industrial Revolution, CEO, metal working firms, smart factory, SME, Ppuri company

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A study on the introduction of big data in the Korea’s appraisal industry during the 4th Industrial Revolution

DONGGUN YOON¹ and JAEHWAN KIM²

The data built by information systems in the smart era are enormous, and these have reached a limit to support new business processes and innovation tasks using the data built, and the paradigm shift of technology that cannot predict the range and amount of data generated explosively has arrived. Therefore, big data have emerged to seek the development needs and utilization plans of technology that can collect, classify, process, analyze and visualize the enormous amount of data generated like this. Big data are a technology that finds new value in quantitatively expanded data and further, affects companies and industries and the economy as a whole.

This is also an exception to the appraisal industry. Appraisal has played a role in providing normal market information and market prices through expert judgment on incomplete markets. However, the stage where various big data are provided to the real estate market and furthermore, the automatic calculation model is developed is increasing the accessibility of various real estate related information to market participants, which is a reality of doubt about the role or existence of appraisal. Based on the concept and characteristics of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, this study investigated the impact of the big data on appraisal field.

This study aimed to identify factors that affect the intention to adopt big data in the appraisal field based on the perception of values and environmental factors, as suggested by Quinn and Baily (1994) as well as Elizabeth and Michael (2004). As a result of the analysis, it was found that companies considering the introduction of big data in the appraisal field should focus on improving the work process, capturing opportunities and providing decision-making information.

Keywords: 4th Industrial Revolution, appraisal, big data, real estate industry, internet communication technology

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A study on project typology for efficient use of damaged areas in development restriction zones in Korea

JAEHWAN KIM1

This study proposed project plans in order to smoothly launch re-arrangement projects for damaged areas in the development restriction zones in Korea. The proposed project plans were based on the three premises of analysis with focus on the plan for the highest and best use of land. The results showed that developing modular homes for the low-income group had the highest feasibility, followed by developing warehouses using solar facilities and creating community parks. These results can be used as data or a useful reference for project operators in decision-making.

Keywords: development restriction zones, damaged area, business model, highest and best use, land use, Korea

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A study on measures to connect local universities with urban regeneration projects in the 4th Industrial Revolution

JAEHWAN KIM¹ and YONGKYUNG CHO²

The present study, using previous research on Korea’s local community resources, analyzed financial support, policies and other support programs provided to local communities by central and local governments and universities in advanced countries. In particular, the present study provided implications and recommendations for an analysis on how to connect Korea’s leading national universities with the local community, the government’s urban regeneration policies and efforts to promote regeneration projects.

Keywords: 4th Industrial Revolution, smart city, urban regeneration, local universities, local community

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Effect of a career counseling program on self-expression, self-esteem and career maturity of university students*

HWA MOON\textsuperscript{1} and DONGWON KIM\textsuperscript{1**}

This study aimed at verifying the effect of a career group program for university students with high agreeableness on self-expression, self-esteem and career maturity. To this end, the LCSi personality test was carried out among 160 students in a 4-year university. Sixteen students hoping to participate in the career counseling program while their scores of agreeableness amounting to 65 or more were selected as subjects. The career counseling program was conducted about 120 minutes (per session) for 10 sessions. The study design was as follows: a control group and an experimental group underwent a career maturity test, a self-esteem test and a self-expression test in the form of a pre-test and a post-test and then, the independent samples t-test was applied for verification. The results showed that the experimental group who participated in the career counseling program showed a significant increase in self-expression, career maturity and purpose as well as certainty which are sub-categories of career maturity. We also discussed the results, the limit on study and made some recommendations.

\textbf{Keywords:} agreeableness, career counseling program, self-expression, self-esteem, career-maturity

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A study on improving South Korea’s real estate transaction system regarding smart home technology resulting from ICT advances: Focus on CEOB notes of real estate law

YONGKYUNG CHO¹ and JAEHWAN KIM²*

The development of ICT is paving the way for the development and construction of smart cities. Smart homes are one part of smart cities. In South Korea, the smart city and home industry is a major business with political ramifications. Meanwhile, real estate transactions are made by registered real estate agents, who create CEOB notes in accordance with the LREA Act. However, the current CEOB notes cannot confirm and explain the functions of smart homes. The results of the analysis of current CEOB notes show that the current notes can explain the functions of smart homes, but only in a limited way, using terms such as “energy efficiency” and “environment monitoring.” Therefore, we find that it is necessary to revise the regulations on the format of CEOB notes and clarify the explanations. The simplest method to make the needed changes would be to modify some of the existing CEOB notes or apply them in a more flexible way. Through the current method, only a few functions can be identified and explained, like “supports home automation,” “emergency,” “energy efficiency,” “energy monitoring,” and “environment monitoring,” but this is not perfect, and this study shows the necessity of amending the CEOB notes and revising the related law (the LREA Act) in a fundamental way. Moreover, after conducting a comparative analysis on major countries’ systems that are similar to Korea’s CEOB notes system, we suggest future directions for revising the current CEOB notes system in Korea. Under the proposal, the CEOB notes would be revised to contain more details, as in the UK and Japan, while adopting a flexible format to which new categories and items can be freely added. Finally, it is also proposed that experts in the physical aspects of real estate properties be hired, as in the US, so that any facilities and buildings related to the functions of smart homes as presented in this study can be specifically described.

Keywords: smart city, smart home, Confirmation and Explanation of Object of Brokerage notes (CEOB notes), Licensed Real Estate Agents Act (LREA Act), real estate transaction

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A nonviolent communication training program’s effect on schizophrenics*

HYEONBOK LEE¹ and DONGWON KIM¹**

This study aimed at verifying a nonviolent communication training program’s effect on schizophrenics. Thirty-one members with schizophrenia were subjects: 18 of them belonged to an experimental group who were members under day-hospital in the National Hospital and 13 members under the Mental Health Center were sampled with convenience sampling method. Dependent variables included communication skills, change in interpersonal relations and interpersonal relations function. Each scale was checked in a pre-test and a post-test as well as a follow-up test. According to the result, after applying the program, the experimental group showed a significant increase in communication skills and change in interpersonal relations compared to the control group. In a follow-up test, the experimental group showed a significant increase in the scores of communication skills and change in interpersonal relations in comparison with the control group. We also discussed the result, the limit on the study and made some recommendations.

Keywords: nonviolent communication, schizophrenia, communication, interpersonal relations

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Contents

209 Effect of a career counseling program on self-expression, self-esteem and career maturity of university students H. Moon & D. Kim

221 A study on improving South Korea’s real estate transaction system regarding smart home technology resulting from ICT advances: Focus on CEOB notes of real estate law Y. Cho & J. Kim

233 A nonviolent communication training program’s effect on schizophrenics H. Lee & D. Kim

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Supplement 19(3) 2019 - 27 September 2019
Contents

95 Perception of special school teachers on independent living skills of students with intellectual disabilities  
S. Woo & Y. Park

105 Deontic modals and obligation: A corpora-based analysis  
N. Kang

117 Study on the improvement of aeronautical security search capability through the structural transformation of explosives  
J.M. Jeong & H.Y. Choi

129 Analysis and utilization of vacant regional houses for sustainable urban regeneration projects - Focusing on the regional characteristics of vacant houses in Korea  
J. Kim & H. Shim

139 Effects of state-business collusion on corporate innovation and growth - Focusing on Chinese private enterprises  
S.Y. Jin

149 A study on the improvements to the real estate appraisal system during the 4th Industrial Revolution: Korea’s real estate appraisal inspection system  
J. Kim & D. Yoon

161 Empirical analysis on factors affecting smart factory establishment in South Korean Ppuri companies  
S.Y. Jin & J. Lee

173 A study on the introduction of big data in the Korea’s appraisal industry during the 4th Industrial Revolution  
D. Yoon & J. Kim

183 A study on project typology for efficient use of damaged areas in development restriction zones in Korea  
J. Kim

197 A study on measures to connect local universities with urban regeneration projects in the 4th Industrial Revolution  
J. Kim & Y. Cho
CONTENTS

1 GoJoseon’s Geum, the oldest brocade in East Asia
   Y. Na & J. Kim

25 Early childhood pre-service teachers’ scientific misconceptions, its preventing factors and the importance of content knowledge
   P.H. Kim

35 Exploration on the integration and development of big data and employment and entrepreneurship in the new media era
   W. Liu

47 Prospect of inter-religious dialogue in post absolutism of Ernst Troeltsch and post-religion theology
   T.-K. Choi & S.-Y. Lee

57 Moderate effect of cost leadership and differentiation strategy on relationship between supplier development practice and performance of Korean companies
   Y. Kim & J.S. Park

65 Time trend in life satisfaction of the elderly in South Korea
   Y. Kim & Y.H. Yeo

75 Family-friendly policy and childbirth intention: Mediating effect of family life satisfaction
   J.S. Kim & Y.H. Yeo

85 Special school teachers’ perception on functional life skills of students with intellectual disabilities
   Y. Jung & Y. Park

Cont. on Inside Back Cover

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