

Defintion and application

Literature



Module Definition and Application Paternalism - the tendency of people in positions of power to limit the freedoms and duties of the people they lead in their followers' best interests. Finality and South Korean corporate culture/management style - Finality is a demeanor that indicates that no further opinions or comments are possible. South Korean culture and management style is based on trust, finality and the ability to honor timelines and demands. It also relies heavily on delegation and transformational management (Ioannides 24).

2. Militarization of male industrial workers, erosion of South Korean masculinity - South Korea is militarizing its male industrial workers to boost its reserves and facilitate rapid mobilization in case of war (Ioannides 26). Militarization also improves country's ability to produce materiel. South Korea masculinity is entrenched in the country's culture, which encourages the male dominance and female submission. However, it is getting diluted with time and male dominance is reducing.

3. Imperial masculinity, sexual imperialism - Imperial masculinity is the ultimate form of masculinity. Sexual imperialism is also the ultimate expression of male or female dominance (Ioannides 26).

4. Racialized masculinity, remasculinization of South Korean masculinity - racialized masculinity is the projection of masculinity in a way that discriminates on or maligns other races. Remasculinization of South Korean masculinity entails the rejuvenation of male dominance (Ioannides 26).

5. Cultural imperialism, commodity imperialism - Cultural imperialism is the ultimate projection of cultural dominance. Commodity imperialism is the most extreme form of commoditization of economies (Ioannides 29).

6. Hypersexualization of Asian and Asian American women - This is the act of
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making Asian and American women extremely sexual or to accentuate their sexuality beyond normal standards (Ioannides 30).

7. Racial state, multicultural state, multiculturalism versus/as racism – A racial state is built on the belief some race or races are superior to another. On the other hand, multiculturalism encourages cultural coexistence and equality (Ioannides 30). Multiculturalism versus racism is the clash between racial dominance with cultural harmony.

8. Multiethnicization of South Korea, gendered import of labor, gendered and racialized assimilation of the immigrant/migrant population – The multiethnicization of South Korea involves the institution of policies and measures to encourage more ethnicities and cultures to thrive in the country (Ioannides 32). Gendered import of labor is simply the influx of labor based on (one) sex. Gendered and racialized assimilation of the immigrant/migrant population involves the use of sex-based policies to integrate migrants and immigrants into the South Korean population. It is focused on making one sex of immigrants and migrants a part of South Korea.

9. Orientalism, sub-orientalism – Orientalism is the use of depiction or imitation of features of East Asian or Middle Eastern cultures. It is common among historians, designers, writers and artists from western countries. Sub-orientalism is a lesser or minor form of orientalism (Ioannides 36).

10. Feminization of Asian American and Asian immigrant men in the US context, feminization of Asian immigrant/migrant men in South Korean context – Feminization of Asian American men is the slow shift of their roles towards the typically female (Ioannides 38). Asian American men's roles are gradually becoming feminine and losing their masculinity. In the South Korean context, Asian immigrant/migrant men are slowly having their roles

usurped by women or feminized aspects.

Work Cited

Ioannides, Marinos. Progress in Cultural Heritage Preservation 4th International Conference, EuroMed 2012: Limassol, Cyprus, October 29- November 3, 2012: Proceedings. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012. Print.