

Environmental Ideology of Korean Government And Politicizing Capability of Environmental NGO

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Abstract—The purpose of this study was to analyze environmental philosophy of successive governments and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement. Kim Young-sam Government mixed Structuralist economics based on environmentalism as environmental philosophy in the political environment. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement opposed environmental policy based on Structuralist economics through statements, press releases, rallies and demonstrations at the time. Next time, Kim Dae-jung Government mixed Structuralist economics based on environmentalism as environmental philosophy in the political environment. Statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at this period increased more than at previous government period. But assemblies and demonstrations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement performed at this period decreased than at previous government period. Roh Moo-hyun Government advocated environmentalism as environmental philosophy in the political environment, but in reality new developmentalism advanced. Politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement can be measured through the growth of statements, press releases, discussions and seminars at this period. Lee Myung-bak Administration strengthened new developmentalism which is pro-business and of deregulation as environmental philosophy in the political environment. In the result of analyzing environmental principles of the successive government based on new institutionalism perspective, environmental laws and environmental regulatory regime had the characteristics of persistence or stability.

Index terms -*Environmental Ideology, Politicizing Capability, Environmental NGO, Korean Government*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the 1990s and thereafter, the term, the civil society organizations or civil rights movement, grew quickly in Korean society. Since civil groups of early stage were established in the mid-1980s, the quantitative growth was noticeable in the 2000s. Now civil groups have huge influence in the different areas of Korean society. As the notion of NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) is noticed over the world, domestic academic world is discussing civil society and civil rights movement actively. Researches about the impact of

NGO on the development of Korean society and policy decision-making processes and studies about the relationship between government and NGO have been carried out (Bakssangpil, 2002 ; Imseungbin, 2009 ; Songseongsu, 2011).

With democratization of Korean society, Korean NGOs have been developed qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Especially, the activities of NGO have been implemented in various forms, reflecting contemporary changes and a mirror of society. As these NGOs raise social issues and criticize the policies of government, they expand political influence. While they also solve social issues, they share strategic partner position with government

However, while the activities of NGOs become diverse, criticism and problems raising to them are appearing. In particular, criticisms on the problems of financial autonomy from government grants and corporate donations and excessive political actions have been raised. Politicizing Such problems shows that the various activities of NGO have changed constantly by several factors. Accordingly, it is meaningful to analyze the external factors of political environment surrounding NGO and the movement capability of NGO.

Particularly, environmental movement in Korea has been changed closely associated with social and economic changes. Rapid industrialization process caused many environmental problems. This fact led the collective action of relevant victims in the early environmental movement. And the movement capacity of environmental groups is affected by the political environment. Therefore, to analyze the movement capacity of environmental NGO in accordance with its political climate will be able to provide important implication of the way the activities of environmental NGO interact with external environment.

Political environment can be divided into environmental ideology, relationship between government and environmental NGO, and the method of government's financial support. Especially, environmental ideology is realized through environmental policy and institution. In other words, environmental ideology presents orientation as well as normative guidelines of environmental policy. Environmental ideology is perceived through the analysis of environmental law and institution based on environmental policy. Accordingly, this study will analyze the change of

environmental ideology in the political environment as a factor to influence the activities of environmental NGO.

The political influence of environmental NGO is constituted through process that forms public opinion and captures public support by leading public interest. Therefore, how to politicizing social agenda is a very important part of movement capacity which civil society organization holds. Thus, politicizing capacity affects establishment, growth, survival, success and justification of civil society organization. In other words, the success and failure of civil movement are significantly associated with forming public opinion. Accordingly, most of the civil movement leads political influence by the medium of the political process of forming public opinion.

In this sense, politicizing ability can affect the success or the failure of civil society organizations. Thus, to make issues can be a useful item to analyze the movement capability of civil society organizations. Nevertheless, the prior studies on environmental NGO did not analyze the relationship between environmental philosophy and politicizing ability of environmental NGO (Kim, 2012; Kim & Lee, 2002; Lee, 2000). Accordingly, the meaning of this study is very significant. Therefore, this study will analyze the relationship between environmental ideology and environmental NGO' politicizing capacity shown in government policy by analyzing politicizing capacity of Korean representative environmental NGO.

II. PROCEDURE

A. Subject

Environmental movement in Korean civil society movement is very significant. Therefore, this study analyzed environmental NGO as major area of civil society movement so this study analyzed Korean Federation for Environmental Movement as the representative of environmental organizations.

Factors to affect politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement vary widely. Accordingly, this paper analyzed politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement according to environmental ideology of former Korean government based on the new institutionalist perspective. In particular, this study focused on the collective action of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement to review politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement in accordance with political environment in the center of the environmental ideology.

Analyzing period is from 1993 when Korean Federation for Environmental Movement launched till 2012. This period is from Kim Young-sam's Civilian Government time to Lee Myung-bak Government time.

B. The framework of analysis

This study reviewed previous researches to analyze environmental ideology and politicizing

capability (Johongsik & Hwanghyeongjun, 2009; Han, Hanmyeonhui, 2001). This study designed the framework of environmental ideology based on previous researches.

Environmental ideology has a large impact on the formation and the process of institution based on the new institutionalist perspective. We have a tendency to solve environmental problems maintaining current system or situation when developmentalism or new developmentalism to pursue economic growth through large-scale development projects is dominant political environment (Hanmyeonhui, 2008). Such environmental ideology guarantees the autonomy of enterprises rather than strong regulations in constructing environmental regulatory regimes. The political environment affects the orientation and content of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement.

Accordingly, the framework of environmental ideology in this study was set up by the regulatory way of environmental regulatory regime. The type of environmental regulatory regime is divided into five stages (Johongsik & Hwanghyeongjun, 2009). The first stage is a step to focus post-relief based on the system in the center of health management. The second stage is a step to carry out environmental effects evaluation giving an emphasis on risk disclosure. The core of the third stage is direct regulation in accordance with government intervention in the center of pollution prevention. The fourth stage is a step to implement a regulation by economic means focusing on environmental conservation. The fifth stage is a step to make much of regulation by autonomous management of company in the center of environmental management.

As each regulatory system takes advantage of different incentives, it has complementary sides. And the policy instruments of environmental regulation regime have their own advantages and disadvantages and their political effects are different. Thus, this research applied the method to analyze which type of environmental regulatory institution is more dominant than the validity of institution in analyzing environmental regulatory institution at each period.

Politicizing ability of environmental NGO can be divided into the method of criticism and problem raising, and the method of education and alternative suggesting in the method to realize politicizing. There are the establishment of campaign headquarter, uniting civil society organizations, meetings holding, declaration adopting, the announcement of statements and pressing materials, rally holding, sit-in organizing, leading demonstrations, raising legal action, and organizing struggle committee in the method of criticism and problem raising. On the other hand, there are organizing campaigns, holding seminars and debates, lectures holding, performance planning, education, research activities, alternatives suggesting, strategies establishing, and strengthening the popularity of organization in the method of education and alternative suggesting

Thus, this research set up statements, press releases, and demonstrations, rallies as details of the method of criticism and problem raising in politicizing capability. And this research examined debate, seminar, campaign, and research

activities as details of the method of education and alternative suggesting in politicizing capability. This study examined how politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement had evolved at each period based on such analysis

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Kim Young-sam Administration: environmental ideology and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

The enactment and revision of environmental bill indicated the environmental philosophy of South Korean government at the time. In particular, complete amendments of 'Natural Environment Conservation Act' in 1997 showed the environmental ideology of the South Korean government at the time. The amendments included items such as endangered wildlife classification and designation, providing legal system for a nature reserve designation of the demilitarized zone, designating ecosystem conservation area, and caring for the life quality of local residents. When we review the direction of establishment of amendment on environmental legislation at Kim Young-sam Government period, it is analyzed that Kim Young-sam Government oriented environmental conservation basically through complete amendments of 'Natural Environment Conservation Act', 'Soil Environment Conservation Act', and 'Special Act on the Ecosystem Preservation of Island Areas such as Dokdo'. It is interpreted that this reflected the nature of environmentalism as environmental ideology.

However, the execution of environmental laws didn't belong to the Ministry of Environment and was distributed to other ministries, so environmental ideology was not implemented effectively(Kwangmin, 2000). And it has been estimated that a series of events related to breakwater stop gate construction project of the Lake Sihwa in 1994 plainly showed the side effects of developmentalism in center of compressed economic growth(Kimhangseop, 2005). While Kim Young-sam Administration strengthened the regulatory regime due to many environmental pollution incidents, the administration drastically eased regulations for development restricted area. Accordingly, Kim Young-sam Administration had ambivalent perception about environment. In other words, Kim Young-sam Government combined deregulation based on the reinforcement of regulations through direct regulatory means. Eventually, Kim Young-sam Government mixed developmentalism based on environmentalism as environmental philosophy in political environment.

The key issue of environmental movement in the 1990s can be classified largely into five categories. First, life environmental problems such as air pollution, water pollution, and various waste were treated as major issues. Second, movement for preservation of natural environment including endangered wildlife protection has been spread. Third, activities for global environmental issues related to international environmental agreements including the Convention on Climate Change have been deployed. Fourth,

the activities on energy policy including opposition movement against Anmyun-do's nuclear waste repository were conducted. Fifth, monitoring and pressure against the legislation, the policy, and the planning of government including the national territory use legislation and development restricted zones system were conducted.

Korean Federation for Environmental Movement politicized various environmental problems through statements and press releases at Kim Young-sam Administration period. The number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at Kim Young-sam Administration period amounted to 9 times in 1994, 67 times in 1995, 55 times in 1996, 46 times in 1997. The number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at the time(from 1994 till 1997) amounted to 177 times.

The number of demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at the time amounted to 34 times. This phenomenon is analyzed that the movement capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement focused on the function of criticism and issues raising rather than the activities of alternatives presenting in the center of expert. In particular, outstanding point in demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Kim Young-sam Administration period was that activities related to anti-nuclear were very active. It is analyzed that these activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement contributed to publicize 'anti-nuclear' as hot issue. The increase of articles related to Korean Federation for Environmental Movement in major national newspapers indicates indirectly that these activities caused social repercussions. Especially, it is recognized that non-institutional activities which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement developed through rallies and demonstrations affected other environmental NGOs in the future and contributed to change the mechanism of environmental movement(2012, Kimseungwan).

While Korean Federation for Environmental Movement focused on the anti-nuclear movement at early period, ecologist position in movement method was gradually strengthened. This change can also affect politicizing agenda in many ways. While anti-nuclear movement has characteristics to fight against government, Eco-liberal movement based on environmental protection has many limitations in deriving practical effect without the consciousness transforming and participation of general public. Thus, politicizing ability based on public education had to be emphasized more than at the previous period. This change of circumstances affected the activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement. Therefore, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement emphasized public environmental education for general citizen and gaining the popularity of organization. Accordingly, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement gave Civil Institute for Environmental Research the role of survey, research, solutions, alternatives presenting, and formulating strategy.

The number of debates and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Kim Young-sam Administration period(from 1993 till 1997) amounted to 16 times. By the way, debates and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at the time were not activated significantly. Debates and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at the time were relatively weak compared to the number of statement and press release published. This shows that the activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement at the time focused role of issues raising and criticism. Especially Korean Federation for Environmental Movement didn't establish high level of expertise at the time(Kim Jongsung and Kim Yeonsu, 2003).

The number of campaigns which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Kim Young-sam Administration period amounted to 9 times. However, campaign which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at the time was not activated significantly. The number of campaigns which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Kim Young-sam Administration period was less significantly compared to it of statement, demonstration, and rally. This indicates that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement showed strong emphasis on the activity of criticism and problem raising rather than the strategy of education and alternative suggesting at this period.

To conduct investigation activities related to environmental issues is significant with regard to the sense that civil society organizations not only emphasize the function of criticism and problem raising but also build the base data for problem solving and alternative suggesting. The number of investigation activities which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Kim Young-sam Administration period amounted to 6 times. Thus, investigation activities which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at this period were not activated. This means that the organizational capacity of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement didn't have human constitution to carry out research activities professionally yet. Therefore, it is analyzed that the role of alternative provider to solve problems was limited.

B. Kim Dae-jung Administration: environmental ideology and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

'Impact Assessment Act regarding Environment, Traffic, and Disaster' is a remarkable law at Kim Dae-jung Administration period. This act that was the basis of environmental impact assessment advocated the purpose to predict the impact of development projects and devise reduction measures. Thus, it is interpreted that Kim Dae-jung Administration expressed strong commitment to environmental impact assessment. Environmental Impact Assessment has the natures of command-referential regulation and direct regulation(Hongjunhyeong, 2000). This phenomenon showed

that environmental ideology related to environmental law was environmentalism at the time.

Environmental legislations related to water system and water quality management were established intensively at Kim Dae-jung Administration period. But Kim Dae-jung Government didn't conduct only command-referential regulation accompanying direct regulation. In other words, it is analyzed that environmental regulatory regime at the time used command control and economic incentives at the same time. Environmental improvement charges system as regulation through economic incentives tended to expand along with command and control means through the Environmental Impact Assessment at this period.

The number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement published at Kim Dae-jung Government period was 121 times in 1998, 78 times in 1999, 265 times in 2000, 458 times in 2001, and 324 times in 2002. Eventually the number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement published at the time(from 1998 till 2002) was 1,246 times. Accordingly, it showed the increase of 1,069 times and the increase of 604 %p compared to previous Kim Young-sam Administration period. Thus it is interpreted that politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement in the center of the method of criticism and problem raising at Kim Dae-jung Government period improved. Particularly, the increase of statement and press release in the field of environmental education and policy showed that politicizing activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement deployed in multidimensional terms of raising recognition through education and the reinforcement of policy influence.

Since 2000, it is analyzed that the number of demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held began to decrease. Eventually the number of demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Kim Dae-jung Administration period(from 1998 till 2002) amounted to 27 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 7 times and the decrease of 20.6 %p compared to Kim Young-sam Administration period.

The number of discussions and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Kim Dae-jung Administration period(from 1998 till 2002) amounted to 16 times. This number is the same as it of discussions and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Kim Young-sam Administration period. The major subjects of these discussions and seminars are energy sector, infant environmental education, and energy education. The fact that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held discussions related to policy can be interpreted to conduct the role of information provider(Jojongchil, 2005). In addition, holding discussions and seminars related to policy is the example to indicate cooperative relationship between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement at this period. Holding discussions and seminars is mandatory for

participation of expert group, which indirectly shows that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement was building high professionalism in human resources.

The number of campaigns which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Kim Dae-jung Administration period amounted to 22 times. Thus, it showed the increase of 13 times and the increase of 144.4 %p compared to previous Kim Young-sam Administration period. The number of investigations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Kim Dae-jung Administration period amounted to 24 times. Accordingly, it showed the increase of 18 times and the increase of 300 %p compared to the former Kim Young-sam Administration period. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement performed very various fieldworks related to environmental issues at this period. In other words, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement carried out various research activities ranging across almost all areas related to environmental issues such as air pollution, ecological survey of migratory birds, GMO food research, and epidemiologic survey of health. To carry out various research activities with respect to environmental issues means that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement expanded organizational capability and enhanced professionalism. The strengthening of professionalism which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement holds suggests that human resources level of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement is of equal position to human resources level of government (Kim Jongsung and Kim Yeonsu, 2003). Accordingly, this fact affected that government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement had established independent relationship. Therefore, these activities laid important foundation so that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement could play the role of problem solving and alternative suggesting as well as the role of criticism and problem raising.

C. Roh Moo-hyun Administration: environmental ideology and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

In 2006, at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period, the Ministry of Environment declared shift in paradigm from environmental policy in the center of pollutants management to environmental policy focused on public health. It is evaluated that the shift of environmental policy was based on environmentalism policy. This change of paradigm was implemented through projects such as the establishment of ten-year plan for environmental preservation policy and the building of the preventive system for health effects in February, 2006. These cases are regarded as the result of environmental policy of Roh Moo-hyun Administration. And by building up 'Ecological Network on the Korean peninsula' Roh Moo-hyun Administration designated Baekdudaegan area and took measures for DMZ ecosystem conservation (Jeongtaeksu, 2012). Thus, these efforts of Roh Moo-hyun Administration are being highly appreciated.

But Roh Moo-hyun Administration presented capital relocation as representative pledge and established national balanced development as top priority of national policy based on capital relocation (Muntaehun, 2008). Large-scale national projects conducted under the motto of national balanced development were faced with opposition from environmental groups. Moreover, as these policies represented the characteristic of new liberalism which appeared from Kim Dae-jung Government period and the characteristics of developmentalism that could have a significant impact on the environment of the Korean Peninsula and land space structure, they faced much criticism. In particular, these laws facilitated development and contained details to ease regulatory restrictions significantly (Jomyeongrae, 2008). This process of policy promoting exposed new developmentalism nature clearly and received criticism from many environmental groups such as Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, 2007). Eventually, Roh Moo-hyun Government advocated environmentalism as environmental philosophy in the political environment, but in reality new developmentalism advanced.

The number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period amounted to 494 times in 2003, 361 times in 2004, 364 times in 2005, 292 times in 2006, 245 times in 2007. Since the number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at this time reached the maximum value in 2003, it showed gradual decline. It is perceived that this fact showed the change of activity strategy of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement indirectly.

The number of demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period (from 2003 till 2007) amounted to 17 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 10 times and the decrease of 37.0 %p compared to the former Kim Dae-jung Administration period. In particular, except for protests and rallies deployed from previous government, protests and rallies deployed newly at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period are very limited. This fact shows change in politicizing strategy of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement. In other words, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement traditionally used to take advantage of demonstrations and rallies holding in politicizing environmental problem socially. But Korean Federation for Environmental Movement preferred approaches through discussions, seminars and politicizing by media at this period.

Since 2005, the number of seminars and debates which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held increased rapidly. In 2006 and 2007, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held seminars and debates more than 20 times. Eventually the number of seminars and debates which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period (from 2003 till 2007) amounted to 84 times. Therefore it showed the increase of 68 times and the increase of 425 %p compared to the former Kim Dae-jung Administration period. This phenomenon shows that

the activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement focused on experts group at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period. After all, it is analyzed that the collaborative relationship between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement lasted from Kim Dae-jung Government period. Thus, it is interpreted that the relationship between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement changed sub components in the movement capacity of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement. This indicates that the ability of education and alternatives presenting in politicizing capacity of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement enhanced at late Roh Moo-hyun Government period. Especially Korean Federation for Environmental Movement listened to the opinions of diverse community members and spread the problem perception through debates. And it can be assessed that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held seminar consistently around experts and presented alternatives to environmental problems.

The number of campaigns which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period amounted to 19 times. Accordingly, it showed the decrease of 3 times and the decrease of 13.6 %p compared to Kim Dae-jung Administration period. But contents of campaign which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period were very diverse, so Korean Federation for Environmental Movement treated environmental issues such as reduction of fast food, the ocean disposal of waste, and the opposition of canal project. By the way, the main contents of environmental campaign which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at the time were similar to contents dealt by demonstrations and opposition rallies. Especially Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led demonstrations and campaign simultaneously in activity method at the time. In other words, this means that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement adopted the method of criticism and problem raising and the method of education and alternative presenting simultaneously in politicizing method at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period.

The number of investigations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period amounted to 14 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 10 times and the decrease of 41.7 %p compared to the former Kim Dae-jung Administration period. Investigation activities which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement carried out at Roh Moo-hyun Administration period declined gradually. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement at early Roh Moo-hyun Administration period developed vigorous survey activities related to various themes but research activities tended to reduce gradually at late Administration period. The major cause of this phenomenon is the fact that the partnership between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement which had been established from the former Kim Dae-jung government period weakened. In

particular, the reliability on NGO community in credibility survey on each group took the first place in 2003 and 2004, but fell to the fifth place in 2005. This result is because environmental NGO took the lead in protesting against government projects, so the recognition that the environmental NGO caused national loss by increasing adjustment costs has been spread among the people(Lee Jun-Young, 2007). As a result, deterioration of public confidence on environmental NGO including Korean Federation for Environmental Movement weakened the partnership between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement.

D. Lee Myung-bak Administration: environmental ideology and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

'Framework Act on Low-Carbon Green Growth' was established at Lee Myung-bak Administration period. Considering practical and detailed enforcement regulations, this law aroused concern and opposition from civil organization such as Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, academia, and industry. This law emphasized economic aspects such as creating new growth engines rather than focused on environmental conservation and management as for legislative purpose. Thus, it is analyzed that this law was based on not environmentalism but new developmentalism tendency in terms of environmental ideology.

It is analyzed that the feature of environmental regulatory regime at Lee Myung-bak Administration period was to ease company's burden. In regard to this, the Ministry of Environment announced improving the environmental regulations in order to protect public health and ease company's burden(the Ministry of Environment, 2011). Simplifying business consultation procedures in Environmental Impact Assessment, Lee Myung-bak Administration conducted business-friendly environmental regulatory regime based on new developmentalism.

The number of statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at Lee Myung-bak Administration period amounted to 1,575 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 181 times and the decrease of 10.3 %p compared to the former Roh Moo-hyun Administration period. The cause of this phenomenon is analyzed that the dominant relationship between government and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement was formed at Lee Myung-bak Administration period. Lee Myung-bak Government attempted to control over environmental NGO in the financing process(Jeongyeseul, 2010). Also, as Lee Myung-bak Administration advocated the integration of economy and environment based on new developmentalism, the conflict between government and environmental NGO including Korean Federation for Environmental Movement expanded. It is analyzed that these factors affected the movement capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement at Lee Myung-bak Administration period.

The number of demonstrations and rallies which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Lee Myung-bak Administration period(from 2008 till 2012) amounted to 8 times. Accordingly, it showed the decrease of 9 times and the decrease of 52.9 %p compared to the former Roh Moo-hyun Administration period. Especially, though the issues associated with Four Rivers Project and nuclear power emerged at Lee Myung-bak administration period, the number of demonstrations did not increase largely. This suggests that politicizing method which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement adopted changed. The cause of this phenomenon is interpreted that since democratization the internal opinion current of public citizen was very negative to movement method by demonstrations and rallies. In other aspects, due to change in external environment and internal condition, the movement capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement decreased at Lee Myung-bak Government period.

The number of debates and seminars which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Lee Myung-bak Government period(from 2008 till 2012) amounted to 54 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 30 times and the decrease of 35.7 %p compared to previous Roh Moo-hyun Administration period. This shows the negative change of movement circumstances compared to the conditions that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held discussions and seminars actively at previous government period. And it is analyzed that this change in movement circumstance influenced activity strategy of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement in different ways. It was also related to the internal movement competence of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement that debates and seminars were often not held at this period. However, the view that the cause is simply decrease in internal capability is not fair. Especially, as debates and seminars showed decreasing trend at Lee Myung-bak Administration period, we should consider an important factor as to the change in movement environment. The decrease of debates and seminars showed that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement relatively lacked in the activities of education, alternatives suggesting, and opinion sharing at this period. So this indicates that internal and external conditions related to activity strategy of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement changed.

The number of campaigns which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held at Lee Myung-bak Government period(from 2008 till 2012) amounted to 17 times. Therefore it showed the decrease of 2 times and the decrease of 10.5 %p compared to previous Roh Moo-hyun Administration period. By the way, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement presented Four Big Rivers problem as the main theme of campaign at the time. And campaigns associated with the safety of nuclear power plant continued at this period.

The number of investigations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement led at Lee Myung-bak Government period amounted to 14 times. It is evaluated that these figures

are exactly similar to the number of investigations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement carried out at the former Roh Moo-hyun Government period. By the way, it is perceived that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement conducted various research activities at Lee Myung-bak Government period. Especially, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement constantly conducted field investigations associated with the Four BIG Rivers Project as major environmental issue at the time. The fact that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement attempted science and technical approaches such as conducting simulation at the nuclear plant accident to solve environmental issues implies expanding the function of alternative suggester in the future.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The purpose of this study was to analyze environmental philosophy of successive governments and politicizing capability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement.

First of all, Kim Young-sam Government mixed Structuralist economics based on environmentalism as environmental philosophy in political environment. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement opposed environmental policy based on Structuralist economics through statements, press releases, rallies and demonstrations at the time.

Next time, Kim Dae-jung Government mixed Structuralist economics based on environmentalism as environmental philosophy in political environment. Statements and press releases which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement announced at this period increased more than at previous government period. But assemblies and demonstrations which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement performed at this period decreased than at previous government period. In addition, campaigns and research activities which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement performed at the time increased more than at previous government period. This tendency means that the expertise of human resources which Korean Federation for Environmental Movement held enhanced.

After that, Roh Moo-hyun Government advocated environmentalism as environmental philosophy in political environment, but in reality new developmentalism advanced. Politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement can be measured through the growth of statements, press releases, discussions and seminars at this period. These activities suggest that Korean Federation for Environmental Movement strengthened the capability of education and alternative presenting.

Finally, Lee Myung-bak Administration strengthened new developmentalism which is pro-business and of deregulation as environmental philosophy in political environment. The activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement decreased generally at the time than at the former government period. Particularly, the fact that national sentiment for demonstrations and rallies turns to negative atmosphere influenced the decline of these activities.

In the result of analyzing environmental principles of the successive government based on new institutionalism perspective, environmental laws and environmental regulatory regime had the characteristics of persistence or stability. In other words, legislation which had been implemented from certain government affected the activities of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement consistently at the next government period. This result is due to the fact that institutions such as environmental legislation of the elements which make up political environment can't change easily. In other words, it is analyzed that institutional and political environment such as environmental legislation has a lasting impact on the movement capacity of environmental NGO.

As this study limited politicizing ability of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement as Korean representative environmental NGO, this study contains certain limitation to generalize the activity characteristics of the environmental NGO. Also, as internal data opening is limited because of the political sense of NGO, this study contains certain limitation of data insufficient.

Therefore, we need to analyze international activities, solidarity with other organizations, and political intervention activities comprehensively and multi-dimensionally in order to analyze politicizing capacity of environmental NGO systematically. Especially, it is meaningful that this study attempted to analyze the relationship between environmental philosophy and politicizing ability of environmental NGO. Accordingly, we need to analyze environmental philosophy and politicizing ability of environmental NGO constantly. In the future, we should expand the study to international environmental NGO and compare domestic environmental NGO with international environmental NGO. Thus we need to establish general baseline to analyze the activity characteristics of environmental NGO. Furthermore we should analyze Korean characteristics of environmental NGO by comparing Korean environmental NGO with international environmental NGO. In addition, we need to analyze the policy and activity characteristics of NGO in accordance with the change of political environment, through comparing and analyzing the differences of institutional and functional characteristics from environmental NGO and other NGO.

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