

ALUMNI IN GOVERNMENT

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I

As the Regulation of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University provides that the School aims at the objectives of profound study on public administration and training of the higher civil servants according to the Educa-

tional Law, it is quite natural that the overwhelming majority of the graduates from the School have gotten the middle and the high positions in the Government, the public corporations, and other institutions.

The following table will give us a good picture of the alumni's occupational distribution.

Table 1: Alumni's Distribution as a whole

Course	agenirs	Government & Legislature	Military Service	Public Corporations	Banking agencies	others	total
day-time		131	2	10	6	88	237
evening-time		285	56	18	15	99	446
subtotal		389	58	28	21	187	683
non-degree		41	4	2	1	19	68
total		430	62	30	22	206	751

note: 1) others contain the academic circles home and abroad, and private enterprises.
2) included the graduates of Feb. 16, 1969

It is a readily discernible from Table 1 that most of the graduates are working for the Government and the legislature; 55 per cent of day-time course graduatas, 58 per cent of evening-time course graduates, and 60 per cent non-degree course

completers.

II

Table 2 represents the alumni's distribution in the Government and the Legislature.

Table 2: Alumni's Distribution in the Government and the Legislature

agency	course	day-time	evening-time	non-degree	total
Ministry of Home Affairs		10	26	3	39
Ministry of Communication		8	24	4	36
Ministry of Education		4	20	2	26
Office of National Tax Administration		9	13	3	25
City Government of Seoul		5	18	1	24
Ministry of Tansportation		9	14	0	23

Office of Railroad	7	7	9	23
Economic Planning Board	18	4	0	22
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7	12	0	19
National Assembly	5	12	0	17
Ministry of Government Administration	7	7	1	15
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8	7	0	15
Office of Audit	1	9	3	13
Ministry of Finance	6	6	1	13
Office of Labor Affairs	8	5	0	13
Presidential Office	1	10	1	12
Ministry of National Defense	0	8	4	12
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	1	9	1	11
Ministry of Construction	5	4	2	11
Ministry of Culture and Information	1	6	0	7
Ministry of Science and Technology	2	3	1	6
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	3	1	1	5
Administrative Improvement and Research Commission	3	1	0	4
Office of Monopoly	0	3	1	4
Central Training Institute for Civil Service	1	2	0	3
Office of Atomic Power	0	2	1	3
Office of Rural Development	0	3	0	3
Office of Fishery	0	3	0	3
Office of Legislature	0	3	0	3
National Security Council	2	0	0	2
Office of Supply	0	1	1	2
Central Commission of Labor	0	2	0	2
Economic and Scientific Council	2	0	0	2
Office of Planning Coordination	0	1	0	1
Office of Veterans Administration	0	1	0	1
Office of Forestry	0	0	1	1
total	131	258	41	430

With regard to the graduates from the day-time course and the evening-time course, the Ministry of Home Affairs which 36 graduates have their positions is stands at top, following the Ministry of Communication (32), the Ministry of Education (24), the Ministry of Transportation(23), the City Government of Seoul(23), the Economic Planning Board (22) and the Office of National Tax administration(22), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(19), the National Assembly(17), and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry(15).

But in comparison with T.O. of the respective institution, the above order will be changeable; the proportions are high in the Economic Planning Board(T.O. 588), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (T.O.: 631) the National Assembly(T.O.: 1,276), and the (7) Ministry of Commerce and Industry (T.O.: 839).

In view of all the graduates including completors of the non-degree course, the MOHA in which 39 graduates have been stands at top, following the MOC(36), the MOT(26), the Office of National

Tax Administration(25), the City Government of Seoul(24), MOT and the Office of Railroads (23 respectively), the EPB(22), the MOFA(19), and the National Assembly(17).

It is also remarkable that most or all of the graduates who are working in the EPB, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Office of Labor Affairs, the Administrative Improvement Research Commission, the National Security Council, and Economic & Scientific Council come from the day-time course. In addition to the above institutions, the Ministries and offices into which many of the day-time course graduates have been accepted are as follows; the MOHA(10), the Office of National Tax Administration(9), MOT(9), the MOC(8), the MOGA(8), the MOFA(7), the MOF(6), the National Assembly(5), the Ministry of Construction(5), and the City Government of Seoul(5).

From the above distribution of the day-time course graduates, we can find the following findings. First, they become to be employed in the newly established institutions relatively such as the EPB, the AIRC, the Office of National Tax Administration, and the Ministry of Construction. Second, the evening-time graduates lead them in many fields, i.e., in the Ministry of Communication, the MOT, the Office of Railroad, and the Office of Laboy Affairs. Third, the Ministry of Government Administration endeavor to employed the alumni because she takes charge of the interm program of GSPA students. Finally, there are some Ministries which have employed the alumni recently in favor of the relationship between GSPS and them such as the EPB.

The table 3 represents the alumni distribution in the monetary and banking institutes, the public corporations, and others.

Table 3

Bank of Korea	9	Korea Oil Corporation	5
Bank of Foreign Exchange	5	Korea Trade Association	4
Bank of Reconstruction	3	Pohang Integrated Iron and steel Co.	3
The Citizen's National Bank	2	Chung-ju Fertilizer Corporation	2
Bank of Housing	1	Korean Air Line	2
Commercial Bank of Korea	1	Highway Corporation	2
Federation of Agricultural Corporation	1	others	5
Korea Electric Company	7	total	52

From the above table, we can find that our graduates are engaged in the fresh institutes which had been established recently.

On the other hand, the military officers are shown as in table 4.

Table 4

	Army	Air Forces	Navy	Marine	total
Leutenant	—	1			1
Captain	1	0			1
Major	10	2	1		13
Lt. Colonel	9	6	2	2	19

Colonel	10	1	3	1	15
Brig. General	17	1		2	10
Major General	3	0			3
total	40	11	6	5	62

note: the graduates of Leutenant and the Captain are from the day-time course.

III

Government and the Legistature, they are shown as in table 5..

Classifying the alumni by the grade in the

Table 5. Alumis' Distribution by Grade

Course	4A	3B	3A	2	1		Total
day-time	65	57	7	1	.	1	131
evening-time	.	89	121	33	2	13	258
non-degree	.	18	19	3	1	.	41
total	65	164	147	37	3	14	430

As we can see in the above table. the grade 4A takes the single largest group in the case of the day-time course graduates; on the other hand, the 3A takes the single largest group in the case of

the evening-time and non-degree courses.

Besides, the table 6 indicates the distribution of the alumni in the banking institutes and/or public corporations.

Table 6

banks	employee	Section or sub-section chief	Division chief	top management group	total
banks	5	11	6	0	22
public corporations	3	14	8	5	30
total	8	25	14	5	22

Among the graduates of the public corporations, they take place almost in the middle and top management group.

Especially, the president of the Chungju Fertilizer Coporation and 4 managers of the other three public corporation had graduated from this School.

IV

The preceeding sections presented us how the alumni are engaged in each institute of the Government and the public corporations by number. In this section we can show how they contribute to

their job.

The table 7 represents what the day-time course graduates check out their contribution taking charge of their jobs in the survey that had performed by the Academic Affairs Section of this School in 1968.

Although it is remarked in the following table, it is well known that the evening-time course graduates combine their practical experiences and the theoretical frameworkes which they had studied in this school.

Table 7. The Fields contributed by the Day-time course Graduates.

field	frequency	field	frequency
making regulation	5	participating	1
planning	4	in international conference	
reorganizing	3	editing newspaper	1
rationalizing	2	polling	1
office management		translating	1
editing manual	2	others	2
editing economic survey	1		

Resource: the Academic Affairs Section of GSPA, SNU, "Evaluation of the GSPA Education," Korean Journal of Public Administration Vol. VI., No.1, p. 305.

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In conclusion we summarize the above findings as follows.

First, most of the GSPA alumni are engaged in the Government and the other related agencies.

Second, they are mostly distributed in the Ministries of Home Affairs, Communication, Education, and Transportation; and the city Government of Seoul among the Government agencies.

Third, the day-time course graduates are entering into the newly established institutions the ministries in which the evening-time course graduates hold the high positions, and/or the ministries closely

related to the GSPA.

Forth, in the case of the bank or public corporations, they are also entering into the newly organized ones.

Fifth, classifying the graduates by the grade, the day-time course graduates are in the 4A grade as the single largest group; the evening-time course are in the 3A grade.

Sixth, they take place the middle and/or top management groups in banks or corporations; on the other hand, they are at Major or Lt. Colonel in the case of the military services.

Finally, the GSPA graduates participate in the tasks which are required creativity and innovation.