

2019년
기획연구
보고서

Part.3

South Korean Nonprofit/Non-government Researcher Associations

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North Carolina State University Department of Social Work,
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학력

School of Social Work, Indiana University, Ph.D

Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at Indiana University, Minor Ph.D.

Mandel School of Applied Social Science, Case Western Reserve University, M.S.S.A.

Mandel Center for Nonprofit Organizations, Case Western Reserve University, C.N.M.

가톨릭대학교 일반대학원 사회복지학과 석사

주요경력

Monmouth University School of Social Work, Assistant professor

Indiana University School of Social Work, Adjunct faculty

The Center on Philanthropy at Lilly Family School of Philanthropy at Indiana University, Research fellow

연구실적

- Jeong, B & Kim, S. J. (2019). NPO/NGO higher education programs in South Korea: Social movement and entrepreneurial management drives. *Journal of Nonprofit Education and Leadership*, 9(1), 39- 62.
- Kim, S. J, & Kou, X (2014). Not all empathy is equal: How dispositional empathy affects charitable giving. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*. 26(3), 1-23.
- Kim, S. J. (2014). Joint crowd-out: Will charitable donors cut donations to human service organizations when the government increases welfare spending? *Journal of Nonprofit Management*. 17, 24-47.

공동연구자



정진경

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학력

문학박사, 이화여자대학교 대학원 사회복지학과

주요경력

현) 총리실 자원봉사진흥위원회 위원
행정안전부 정책자문위원

연구실적

- 정진경 외 (2018) 코이카 해외봉사활동 경험이 귀국단원의 사회진출 및 사회환원에 미치는 영향 연구. KOICA
- 정진경 외(2017) 자원봉사진흥 제3차 국가기본계획(2018-2022) 수립연구. 행정안전부
- 정진경(2017) "기부금품법의 역사적 변화 연구: 금지에서 규제로, 규제완화에서 건전한 기부 문화 조성으로?". 입법과 정책. 9(2):377-400.

South Korean Nonprofit/Non-government Researcher Associations

1. 연구의 배경

2. 한국NGO학회 (KANGOS)

3. 한국비영리학회 (KANPOR)

4. 한국 비영리&필란트로피 연구자 네트워크 (KNPRN)

5. 결론 및 시사점

1. 연구의 배경

- Voluntaristics - 비영리, NGO, 시민사회, 자원봉사, 필란트로피, 제3섹터, 사회적경제 등을 포함하여 통칭하는 신생 용어- 분야에서 최초의 조직화되고 체계화된 다학제적 학술조직인 ARNOVA(1971) 설립 이후 지난 40여년간 ISTR, ERNOP 등 50여개 이상의 국제적 또는 개별국가 수준에서의 voluntaristics 학술연구 조직이 증가(Smith, 2013).
- 한국에서 VRA(Voluntaristics researcher association) 의 등장은 1987년 이후 비영리/시민사회조직의 급속한 팽창과 한국사회에 미치는 영향력의 증대 및 1999년말 이후 비영리섹터에 대한 제도화를 배경으로
 - 1999년 전후 한국사회학회, 한국행정학회, 한국사회복지학회, 한국사회복지행정학회 등 전통적 학문 분야에서 풍부한 논의가 이루어지다가
 - 2000년 한국비영리학회 및 한국NGO학회의 설립으로 현장과 정책을 아우르는 독립적인 학술활동이 시작됨.
- 본 연구는 ARNOVA와 ICSEERA 설립자인 David H.Smith의 책임연구 하에 미국, 영국, 캐나다, 프랑스, 일본, 한국 등 전 세계 다양한 지역 수준에서 설립된 voluntaristics 학술조직 15개의 역사와 현황에 대한 조사를 토대로 집필되는 핸드북의 Book chapter로서, 한국비영리학회, 한국NGO학회, 그리고 미국에 기반을 둔 한국비영리필란트로피 연구자 네트워크를 조사한 것임.
- 연구 기간은 2019.2월~9월이며, 자료의 수집은 각 학술조직의 전·현직 회장 및 설립당시부터 참여했던 연구자를 대상으로 구조화된 설문지, 개별인터뷰, 추가자료조사를 거쳐 이루어졌음.

2. 한국NGO학회 (KANGOS)

1) 설립과정

- 시민사회조직의 성장의 결과, 한국의 비영리/비정부 부문의 학자와 실무자 사이에서 NGO에 대한 학회의 필요성 대두
 - 경실련, 참여연대 등 새로운 시민운동그룹에 교수, 전문가 다수 참여
 - '1999년 서울 NGO 국제 회의' : 한국의 정식 NGO 연구학회의 필요성을 자극하여 KANGOS 구축에 큰 영향
- 2000년 12월에 설립 당시 '한국 NGO 연구그룹'이었으나, 1년 후인 2001년에 '한국 NGO 학회 (KANGOS)'로 명칭변경
 - 초대 설립멤버: 김영래(전 아주대 총장), 김옥인(연세대 교수), 조대익(고려대), 임현진(서울대 명예 교수), 박상필(성공회대 교수)
 - 초대회장: 임현진 교수
- 2002년 7월, 비영리민간단체지원법에 따라 행정안전부에 비영리 민간단체 등록
- 설립목적: 다양한 국가의 외국 NGO들과 학술교류를 하며, 글로벌 시민사회의 발전에 공헌하는 것을 목적으로 하고 있음

2) 학회의 운영

- 학회의 구성
 - 학회임원
 - 이사회 : 1명의 회장, 5명의 부회장 및 1명의 사무국장

- 소위원회 : 1) 총무위원회, 2) 연구위원회, 3) 편집위원회, 4) 외부협력위원회
- 5) 남·북 학술 교류위원회, 6) 시민사회위원회, 7) 연구 윤리위원회

● 회원의 구성

- 설립초기 100여명 → 2019 현재 350여명
- 사회학·심리학(15%), 경제·경영(15%), 사회복지(5%), 법·행정·정치(60%) 등 다학제 배경

● 학회 재정

- 정부보조금 50%, 후원·기부금 35%, 회원회비 10%
- 2000년 중반 이후 기업의 후원 감소에 따른 재정확보 어려움

3) 주요활동

■ KANGOS 학술대회 : 년 2회 정기적 학술대회

‘민주주의’, ‘시민 사회의 역할과 책임’, ‘지방의 중앙 정부 권력 이양’, ‘지방 정부’, ‘민주 시민성을 위한 교육’, ‘민관 거버넌스’ 등 주요 의제를 다룸

- 2000년대 초반에는 한국NGO의 기초적인 주제를 다루는 연구가 없었기 때문에 NGO 분야의 역사, 가치, 개념적 프레임, NGO의 역할과 비판 등 다루며 한국 NGO분야의 담화를 이끌어옴(2019. 봄. 33차 학술대회 개최)

■ KANGOS NGO 포럼 : 한국의 NGO 분야를 위한 주요 주제를 다루는 연구자들의 지식과 연구를 공유하고 있으며 연 2회 또는 3회 개최됨

■ 학술지 발행: 「NGO 연구」

- 2003년에 제 1권이 발행 된 이래로 총 24회 발행됨. KCI에 미등록 상태

4) 한국의 비영리섹터에 대한 기여

- KANGOS는 지난 20년간 한국 비영리섹터의 학문적 성장과 실제적인 이해를 돕는 키플레이어로 활약
- 교육·연구·컨설팅 등을 통한 비영리/비정부 분야의 인프라 구축에 기여
- 또한 KANGOS는 비영리 옹호단체에 의해 크게 성장했기 때문에 한국의 민주화와 정치개혁에 크게 공헌
- 특히 시민사회 단체는 2000년대 초부터 한국의 정치개혁 운동과 정치 민주주의, 경제적 정의 및 다양한 정치 및 경제 개혁을 이끌었음

3. 한국비영리학회 (KANPOR)

1) 설립과정

- 2000년 11월에 설립, 한국의 비영리 부문의 학자와 실무자가 함께 이끌어 나가는 학회
- 비영리섹터 배경
 - 최초의 자금조달 및 배분기관인 '사회복지공동모금회'와 여성문제를 다루는 첫번째 독립재단인 '한국여성재단'이 설립되었고(1999), 국내 최초의 지역사회 재단인 '아름다운재단'과 '아이들과미래' 등 설립됨(2000).
 - '기업의 사회적 책임 (CSR)'이 한국의 주요 사회적 과제로 떠오름(2000년대 초반)

- 2000년 11월 : 첫 총회 및 첫 학술회의에서 한국비영리학회 (KANPOR)가 설립됨
 - 초대 설립멤버 : 정구현·박태규(연세대), 황창순(순천향대), 정무성(송실대), 양용희(서울과학기술대), 문국현(유한김벌리), 박원순(아름다운재단)
 - 초대회장: 정구현 박사

- 2004년: KANPOR는 비영리민간단체지원법에 따라 비영리 민간단체로 등록

- 설립목적: 한국 비영리섹터의 학문적 발전, 비영리 경영과 리더십의 기술 및 지식을 연구함과 동시에 비영리 실천 분야와 연관된 회원의 능력을 강화하는 것을 목표로 함

2) 학회의 운영

- 학회의 구성
 - 학회임원
 - 이사회 : 1명의 회장, 3명의 부회장, 1명의 사무국장
 - 분과위원회 : 1) 사회/경제위원회 2) CSR위원회 3) 학술위원회 4) NGO위원회 5) 국제개발협력위원회 6) 금융위원회 7) 재단위원회 8) 출판위원회

 - 회원의 구성
 - 설립초기 60명 → 2019. 기준 약 115명
 - 사회복지분야 및 경제/경영(30%), 행정/정책(10%), 사회학/심리학(5%), 기타(25%) 다학제 배경

3) 주요활동

- 학술대회: 년 2회
 - 필란트로피, 기업과 비영리의 공조, 비영리의 책임과 투명성, 기업의 사회적 책임, 사회적경제 등의

비영리 연구의 실질적인 의제에 초점. 또한 필드기반의 민간 부문과 비영리 부문간의 파트너십을 강조하며 비영리 전문성을 집중 조명하고 있음

* 8차 ISTR 아태지역대회 개최(2013)

- 학술지 발행: 「한국비영리연구」
 - KCI등재 후보, 2002년 첫 발간 후 2009년까지 총 380여편 논문 수록
- 기업의 사회적책임 평가지표
 - 한국의 CSR 활동의 국가표준 평가기준을 만든 최초의 학술 지표
 - 이 프로젝트는 전국경제인연합회와 한국의 10대 기업이 후원
 - 지표는 CSR 활동을 파악하고 그 효율성과 유효성을 평가하기 위한 중요한 참고 자료로 인용하고 있음

4) 한국의 비영리섹터에 대한 기여

- 지난 수십년간 학회는 열정적인 헌신과 참여로 비영리섹터에서의 핵심으로 임해 왔음
- 한국 비영리섹터의 전문적인 교육의 필요성에 대응
- 또한 국내 최초로 CSR 평가 지표의 개발에 기여하였으며, 2013년에는 서울에서 제 8회 ISTR 아시아 태평양 지역대회를 개최함
- 구체적으로 KANPOR는 한국의 비영리섹터를 알리기 위해 20년 동안 국제적인 비영리 커뮤니티와의 교류에 전념하고 있음

4. 한국 비영리&필란트로피 연구자 네트워크 (KNPRN)

1) 설립과정

- 최초로 미국에 있는 한국 학자를 위해 형성된 비영리 필란트로피 연구자 네트워크(2008)
 - 비영리 단체, 필란트로피, 시민사회, 책임, 기업가 정신, 경영과 리더십, 봉사와 다양한 관련사안 및 주제에 초점

- 2008년 11월 : (시카고) 제37차 ARNOVA 학술대회에서 김성주 교수가 첫 모임 주관(12명 참석)으로 구성
 - 초대 설립멤버: 김성주(노스캐롤라이나주립대학), 이형진(성공회 대학교), 박상돈(인디애나 대학교)
 - 초대회장: 김성주 교수

- 2019년 : KNPRN은 ARNOVA에서 Common Interest Group (CIP)로 등록에 성공함

- 설립목적 : 비영리 및 필란트로피 분야의 한국인 연구자·학자들의 네트워크를 발전시키고, 연구를 공유하는 것을 목표로 하고 있음

2) 학회의 운영

- 학회의 구성
 - 학회임원
 - 이사회: 1명 회장, 2명의 이사회임원
김성주(노스캐롤라이나주립대학), 서지원(텍사스대학교 알링턴캠퍼스), 안성호(중앙 플로리다 대학교)

- 위원회: 2019년, 첫번째 위원회인 '자문위원회' 설립(4명)
미영 라몽페(오클라주립대학), 김미래(조지아주립대학), 정복교(킨대학), 루이스 리(알라바마 대학)

- 회원의 구성

- 2019년 현재 52명
- 사회복지, 공공정책/행정, 교육 등 다양한 학문적 배경

3) 주요활동

- KNPRN 연례회의

- 2008년 첫 모임 이후 KNPRN는 ARNOVA 학술대회에서 정회원 및 신규회원의 연례회의를 갖고 있음

- '비영리 도서 출판 캠페인' 과 '도서 리뷰 릴레이'

- 2017년에 시작하였으며, 비영리 연구를 위한 책들을 소개 및 추천
- 비영리와 필란트로피 연구에 관련된 다양한 주제를 가지고 있는 50권 이상의 책들이 권장되었고, 학회원들이 책들의 리뷰를 게재하였음

4) 한국의 비영리섹터에 대한 기여

- 2000년대 초반 미국에서 비영리 필란트로피 주제를 연구하는 한국 학자들은 소수에 불과했으며, 미국 내 비영리 연구를 하는 한국 학자와 연구자들의 경험 및 연구·학술을 공유하는 학제간의 학술조직이 전무했었음
- 최근에는 비영리 연구의 한국인 학자의 수가 급증, KNPRN은 비영리 필란트로피의 지식을 공유하고 연구하는 주요 네트워크 그룹으로 활약하고 있음

- KNPRN은 비영리 및 필란트로피에 관한 학술적인 지식과 경험을 미국에 있는 한국 학생과 학자에게 공유·지도하는 것에 중요한 역할

5. 결론 및 시사점

- 학회 창립 당시 참여그룹의 헌신이 최근까지 유지되고 있음
- 비영리학회, NGO학회, KNPRN는 고유한 사명에 따라 회원의 구성, 주된 학술연구 분야의 초점 등에서 차별화된 특성이 존재
- 비영리/시민사회섹터의 담론과 제도의 방향을 주도하거나, 관련 현장(조직 및 실무자, 전문가, 연구자)의 요구에 따라 밀접한 연계를 둔 학술활동과 교육으로 비영리섹터의 역량 강화에 기여해 왔다는 공통점
- 학회 회원 또는 학회 차원에서 국제적 비영리학술조직과의 네트워크로 확장
- 반면, 한국비영리학회 및 한국NGO학회의 경우 적은 회원수, 신진 연구자의 유입과 확보가 어려운 점(학회의 고령화), 재정의 불충분성 등과 같은 해결과제도 있음.
- 2000년 중반 이후 한국의 VRA는 비영리섹터의 분화와 확장에 따라 한국자원봉사학회(2005), 한국사회적기업학회(2014) 등이 설립되었으며, 아름다운재단 기부문화연구소(2001), 사회복지공동모금회 나눔연구소(2005) 등 민간 전문 기관을 기반으로 연구자들의 참여와 학술활동이 활발히 이루어지는 경향을 관찰할 수 있음.

South Korean Nonprofit/ Non-government Researcher Associations

Sung-Ju Kim, Jin-Kyung Jung

Introduction

The nonprofit/non-government organizations in South Korea had existed throughout the South Korean history. However, modern nonprofit organizations have grown since the early part of the 20th century (Kim & Hwang, 2002). After the pro-democracy movement in 1987, the activity and influence of nonprofit organizations in S. Korea have exponentially grown (Jung, 2013; Jeong & Kim, 2019). In particular, nonprofit sector in S. Korea have been shaped and has developed as a comparable entity to the state and business sector under the Kim Dae-jung administration (1998-2003). In accordance with the Promotion of Nonprofit Civil Organizations Act of 1999, the registered nonprofits increased 14,033 in 2018.

The growth of nonprofit sector in S. Korea has become the main background of the emergence of voluntaristics researcher association in S. Korea, along with active research in traditional disciplines for this field. Traditional social science academic associations such as The Korean Sociological Association (KSA), The Korean Association for Public Administration (KAPA), and The Academy of Korean Social Welfare Administration (AKSWA) had alleged to address the nonprofit subjects as intensive academic topics. For example, the KSA (established in 1957) has highlighted ‘civil society’ as a core academic theme, such as “The future of civil society”, which was the theme of the conference

in 1999, and “The great transformation of Korean society: focusing on the state and civil society” (2001). The KAPA (established in 1956) had also held a forum to intensively discuss and present diverse papers on “Government and NGO” in its first seminar series in 2000. The AKSWA was established in 1999 to carry out specialized academic research on the management of nonprofit organizations such as leadership, evaluation, and service performance measurement of social welfare organizations. In addition, academic papers on voluntaristics such as donations, fundraising, volunteer services, nonprofit organizations, and social enterprises are continuously published through academic journals.

While the traditional social science academic associations have enhanced nonprofit topics, the first independent interdisciplinary academic organizations that specialized for nonprofit studies were established in the early of 2000 in S. Korea. The Korean Association of Nonprofit Organization Research (KANPOR) and the Korean Association of NGO Studies (KANGOS), were established in the context of the growth of the nonprofit civil society sector and abundant academic discussions in 1999 and in 2000. Simultaneously, private institutions for nonprofit studies were also established in S. Korea, including Center on Philanthropy at The Beautiful Foundation (2001) and Community Chest of Korea NANUM Research Center on Philanthropy (2005) to carry out systematic research activities in the field of philanthropy associated with practice fields.

While the nonprofit sector and the its professional researcher associations have comprehensively enlarged, initiated agendas has been subdivided into various subjects and categories such as corporate social responsibility, social economy, volunteer, donation, and so on. Based on the evolvement, voluntaristics researcher associations in S. Korea also began to diversify in response to changes in the nonprofit sectors. For example, the Korea Academy of Volunteerism was established in 2005 and the Academy of Social Enterprise (ASE) were founded in 2014.

In this chapter, we will introduce in detail the origins, administration and governance, activities, and the contributions of three major voluntaristics researcher associations in South Korea: Korean Association Nonprofit Organization Research (KANPOR); Korean Association Non-Government Studies (KANGO); and Korean Nonprofit Philanthropy Researcher’s Network (KNPRN).

History of the Korean Association of NGO Studies (KANGOS)

The Korean Association for NGO Studies (KANGOS) is South Korea-based nonprofit/non-government(NPO/NGO) researchers' association. KANGOS is one of the first and the oldest interdisciplinary, inter-professional association ever formed that focuses on NPO/NGO studies in S. Korea. Initially founded in December 2000, it was named as the Korean NGO Research Group. A year later, in 2001, the group renamed itself as the Korean Association of NGO Studies (KANGOS). This association aims to highlight interdisciplinary research and discussion on Korean NGO practices, to increase dialogue and cooperation between researchers and NGO practitioners, to dedicate academic exchanges with foreign NGOs in various countries, and to contribute to the development of global civil society.

Administration and Management History

The administrative history of KANGOS can be divided into two periods: the formative period, 1999-2000; and the sanctioned period, 2002- present.

Formative Period (1999- 2001). Since “the 1987 democratic uprising” in S. Korea, citizen’s movements were enforced to prosecute significant roles in democratization in S. Korea based on strong support by the civilian government of Kim Young Sam (1993-1998) and Kim Dae Jung administration (1998-2003). Major NGOs in S. Korea, for example, the Citizens’ Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ), the Korean Federation for the Environment Movement (KFEM), and the People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), were established and aggressively participated in policy making and bolstering democratization in S. Korea. As the results of the growth of civil society and NGOs, the need of researchers association for NGOs was significantly demanded

among the scholars and practitioners in the nonprofit/non-government sector¹⁾ in S. Korea.

The substantial triggered event that significantly affects building KANGOS was the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs at Seoul Olympic Park from October 10th through October 15th, 1999. The Global Common Society (GCS) International under the auspices of KyungHee University hosted the International conference. The Seoul Conference represented the first international level of major NGO gathering in the world. It is drawing 13,000 participants representing 1,360 NGOs from 107 countries. The Seoul Conference vigorously inspired the need for formal NGO researcher association in S. Korea. Especially, the conference significantly affected building KANGOS.

After the conference, the first formal step that lead toward the forming KANGOS was under the leadership by Yung-rae, Kim (Ajou University). Y. Kim and a number of scholars from diverse disciplines met and began the discussion to develop an association for NGO studies in S. Korea. Y. Kim and multiple other scholars all expressed dedication to establishing the association in one way or another. In 2000, the five members finally got involved in forming and establishing KANGOS. The five members were Y. Kim (Ajou University), Ok-in Kim (Yonsei University), Dae-ik Cho (Korean University), Sang-pil Park (SungKongHee University), and Hyun-jin Lim (Seoul National University). Subsequently, Y. Kim drew up a constitution and by-laws for KANGOS with inputs from the founding members. Y. Kim and the founding members met and prepared the foundation of the association. They set up their base camp at the Y. Kim's personal research institute, named as "My Country Research Institute-Nae-Nara Yeonguso" in Seoul, Korea.

1) Roughly characterized, the term nonprofit highlights the management aspect of non-distribution constraints, tax-exempt status, and public/mutual benefits nature, whereas the term non-government stresses the independent nature of the civil society either simply as the counterpart of government or as the force for social movement. In S. Korea, the term nonprofit organization (NPO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) have been used interchangeably. Although some scholarly discussions differentiate the term nonprofit and non-governmental, the scope of these two organizational entities is substantially overlapping (Kim, 2006). NPOs and NGOs were conceptually perceived as a self-governing, private, non-government organization for civil society in S. Korea, covering all kinds of nonprofit organizations with various public purposes such as human services, arts and culture, education, health, and others. In this sense, the terms NGOs and NPOs were interchangeably used in S. Korea in spite of their differentiated conceptual definition and origins. KANGOS have used "NGO" to indicate nonprofit sector and their identifications and activities. For the history of KANGOS, the term of NGO conceptually defined all kind of nongovernment and nonprofit organizations.

In December 2000, Y. Kim and the founding members officially held the opening meeting at the Soongsil University in S. Korea and announced the first Korean NPO/NGO researchers' association, named Korean NGO Research Group at the meeting. Hyun-jin Lim (Seoul National University) was officially appointed as the first representative, and the other members were appointed as an ad-hoc committee to develop organizational structures, activities, and strategic planning for the association. H. Lim and the ad-hoc committee members were mainly dedicated to setting up the administration structure, academic activities, and amending bylaw. Under the leadership of H. Lim, the association's leaders devoted to building the association's journal, newsletter, website, biannual conferences, and its' membership and fees, etc.

Following a year of careful planning by the founding members, the Korean NGO Research Group was renamed as the Korean Association of NGO Studies (KANGOS). The inaugural general meeting and the first academic symposium were held at Ewha Womans University in 2001. Most of the members believed that the official history of KANGOS began with the first symposium in 2001 because the completed structured format and major activity of the association were formulated since the inaugural general meeting in 2001. The founding members who were also present at the inaugural general meeting included Y. Kim (Ajou University), Hyun-jin Lim (Seoul National University), Seok-jun Kim (Ewha Womans University), Pil-sang Lee (Korea University), Chul-gyu Kang (University of Seoul). At the inaugural general meeting, Y. Kim was elected as the first President of KANGOS.

The sanctioned Period, (2002- present). Since the inaugural general meeting in 2001, the first President, H. Lim and the Board of Directors were committed to incorporate KANGOS to achieve legal status. In July 2002, KANGOS was incorporated and achieved legal status as the registered nonprofit private organization at the Minister of Public Administration and Security based on the Nonprofit Private Organization Support Act in S. Korea. The first board members had been devoted to editing and adapting the amended bylaw so as to complete the structure of KANGOS. The association became composed of and organized into the following units: A Board of Directors, a Steering Committee, councils, an Advisory Board, and Sub-Committees. The Board of Directors was comprised of one President, two Vice President, and one Secretary. The Sub-committees that were

created included: 1) General Affairs Committee; 2) Research Committee; 3) Editorial Committee; 4) External Cooperation Committee; 5) North And South Korea Academic Exchange Committee; 6) Civil Society Committee; And 7) Research Ethics Committee. KANGOS highlighted the North and South Korea Academic exchange committee as a means of offering particular attention to enhancing interactions between North Korean NGO scholars and South Korean NGO scholars and to underscore KANGOS/s dedication to inter-Korean unity. The committee implemented their initiatives by developing engaging inter-Korean joint conferences for NGO/NPO studies and researcher exchange programs for both North and South civil society and civil organizations. Additionally, KAMGOS reinforced the Civil Society Committee to interact with civil society and academic society, as they were involved in NGO studies in S. Korea. The Civil Society Committee has the mission focus to develop cooperative NGO forums and other collaborate programs with civil organizations (such as Seoul NGO Center, Chung-nam Civil Foundation, Busan NGO Center, etc). In addition to the sub-committees, the Advisory board and the Audit Committee were also enhanced to further the association's accountability and efficiency. Kyung-hee Kim (Chung-Ang University) was elected as the first Audit committee Chair in 2001. The appointed committee members for the Audit committee were invited and selected from academia, representatives from the major NGOs in S. Korea, and senior public officers in civic engagement throughout the country.

Presently, in 2019, KANGOS has an elected President, five appointed Vice Presidents, one appointed Secretary, thirteen appointed Advisory Board members, seven appointed Sub-Committee Chairs. Each subcommittee overseen by the Chair has three to six appointed committee members. Since its founding in 2001, the elected Presidents who have directed the KANGOS are Y. Kim, 2001 ~ 2003; Jae-chang Park, 2004 – 2005; Jae-il Oh, 2005- 2006; Jea-mook Park, 2007-2008; Hyeok-jea Son, 2009-2010; Myeong-lae Cho, 2011-2012; Jung-ok Lee, 2013-2014; Soo-chan Jang, 2015-2016, Sang-pil Park, 2017-2018, You-kyung Suh, 2019 ~ present.

According to the interview with former President Sang-pil. Park, the Board of Directors found itself burdened by administrative detail, as well as lacking an appropriate candidate for next President. In 2019, the President of KANGOS was appointed via recommendation by all of the committee

members. The current President, You-kyung Seo created the Steering Committee, comprised of all of the Board of Directors and each sub-committee Chairs to distribute the Board of Directors' responsibilities. All of the Board of Directors, and other committee members have dedicated their volunteering efforts to honing their knowledge and sharing their academic and practical experiences for nonprofit sector in S. Korea.

Membership growth was accelerated in the early 2000s, but it was steady and generously have been decreased during recent years. KANGOS membership was about 100 in 2001~2005, became about 300 in 2006 ~ 2010. In 2019, approximately 350 individual members were registered, and six institutions were recorded as the member. The individual members were from various academic fields, including Law, public administration, public policy, sociology, psychology, economic/business, social work, an others. Sixty percent of the total individual members were from Law or public administration, or public policy. 15% from sociology/psychology, 15% from economic/business, and 5% from social work. The original membership of KANGOS established the three types, including the full members, associate members, and special members. Full members were persons who are currently engaged in academia and research institution related to the field of NGO studies; Full-time employees at nongovernment organizations; current/former public servants who are/were in executive manager positions or above; executive officers who are currently working in private companies for NGO relations; and any other persons who the Board of Directors approves to be a full member. This category of membership offers full voting member benefits. Associate members were persons who graduate students, part-time staffs at NGOs, and civil servants who are in lower grader than executive manager position. Special members were individuals deemed by the Association to have made a significant contribution to NPO/NGO studies and KANGOS. All of the members can maintain their membership without paying the membership dues, but voting right is suspended for the non-paid members. In 2019, KANGOS has approximately eight paid members, and the rest of the members was a non-paid member among the 350 registered members.

Financial stability is one of the faced challenges for KANGOS. From the early 2000s to the end, KANGOS had strong sponsorships from the business companies because of substantial interests in

nonprofit/non-government sector. However, since the company sponsorships had been declined from the middle of 2000s, KANGOS has faced financial challenges. The strategic initiative for financial stability had aimed at diversifying revenue resources. Diversified strategic plans had ventured suchlike increasing committee members, highlighting paid membership, attempting external grants, and applying government subsidies. KANGOS aimed to avoid financial overdependence on businesses. The approaches led to increasing the number of committee members because committee member shall pay their membership fees, encouraging paid membership, initiating government grants and so on. In 2019, half of the total revenues came from government grants, followed by 35% of individual or foundation donations, 10% of membership fees, and others. Notably, none of the revenues from business in 2019.

Activities and Publications

KANGOS's principal activities include biannual conferences, the NGO forums, publications, and other academical and practical activities related to nonprofit/non-government sector. The KANGOS conference was designed to create a public conversations and opportunities for presenting NGO studies. The conference aimed to highlight most important current agendas in the NGO sector in S. Korea and to stimulate the interdisciplinary researches on NGO studies. KANGOS has appointed various significant NGO topics at the conferences, major agendas were accentuated at the conferences included "democracy," "civil society's roles and responsibilities," "devolution of central government power to the regions," "local government," "education for democratic citizenship," "private-public governance," etc.

According to the interview with the former President S. Park, KANGOS have selected the agendas based on the most primarily pressed issues for NGO sector at the time in S. Korea. The early area of KANGOS concentrated on history, values, conceptual framework of NGO sector because none of the scholarly studies (even non-scholarly works) was dedicated the foundational topics in S. Korea in the early 2000s. For example, discourse on issues of democracy and civil society were stressed to provide

an academical framework of NGO studies. The criticisms of the roles of civil society and NGOs in S. Korea was also significantly emphasized by KANGOS because civil society organizations became one of the main actors who contributed to the democratization and political reform movement at the early 2000s in S. Korea. Results of the discussions became one of the important keystones for NGO sector discourses in S. Korea. The identified agendas were studied and deliberated at the biannual conferences. In 2019, the 33rd biannual conference was organized on March 22, 2019, at KyoungHee University.

Another important activity of the KANGOS is the NGO Forum. KANGOS have held the NGO Forum with significantly pressed topics for NGO sector in S. Korea with key players to share their knowledge and studies. The Forums were held twice or triple times per year based on the Research Committee's initiatives. The last NGO Forum, titled the Strategic Application of Korean Civil Society for National Administration, was held at Gwangju NGO Center in 2017.

From the establishing KANGOS, the leaders had reinforced their resources on building the association's journal. The first President, Y. Kim and his board of directors recruited editorial committee members in many different fields and disciplines and then the first regular issue appeared in 2003, named as Journal of NGO Studies (JNGOS). The Editorial committee dedicated to publish the journal regularly. However, enhancing people to publish their articles at the new journal was susceptible, so some of the journal issues were not able to publish on time. In S. Korea, the most effective way to stimulate motivation to publish articles to JNGOS was register the journal to Korean Citation Index (KCI)²⁾. The association have devoted their initiatives to enrolling JNGOS as the KCI registered journal, unfortunately it was not succeeded until 2019. However, since the first volume of JNGOS was published in 2003, the journal was published 24 times. The most recent volume number 13 and issue number three was published in 2018. Since Soo-Gil Oh became the editor-in-chief in 2019, he have continued and expanded their efforts to register JNGOS to KCI system.

2) KCI (Korea Citation Index) is the system to analyze citation relationship among articles based on the database constructed by information about domestic journals, articles (including original papers) and reference (KCI, <https://www.kci.go.kr/kciportal/aboutKci.kci>).

Contributions to the South Korean Nonprofit Sector

During the recent decades in S. Korea, the size and scope of the nonprofit/non-government sector have significantly increased since the late 1990s in various subsectors, including civil society, social service, international aid, environment, and education. The number of nonprofits is from about 102 in 1960 to 14,033 in 2018 which approximately 56% of nonprofit organizations in S. Korea were established during the late 1990 and early 2000. While the nonprofit sector in S. Korea have tremendously expanded, KANGOS has played a significant role on nonprofit/non-government sector in S. Korea by studying its fundamental theories, frameworks, skills and knowledge for nonprofit/non-government organizations, by contributing to develop infrastructure of nonprofit/non-government sector through education, research, consulting, and so on.

In addition, KANGOS significantly contributed to developing to the democratization and political reform in S. Korea because the association has heavily enhanced with the advocacy nonprofits to educate, research and consult with them for their initiatives in Korean society. Especially, civil society organizations were one of the main actors who contributed to the democratization, and political reform movement in S. Korea from the early 2000s and the civil society organizations have intensively involved the growth of political democracy, economic justice, and various political and economic reforms (E. Kim, 2009; H. Kim, 1997). During the last twenty years, KANGOS has played as a crucial player to develop academic and practical comprehension for the nonprofit/non-government sector in S. Korea.

History of the Korean Association of Nonprofit Organization Research (KANPOR)

Korean Association for Nonprofit Organization Research (KANPOR) is a unique association for nonprofit studies operating by both nonprofit scholars and practitioners at the South Korean nonprofit sector. KANPOR was founded in November 2000 by Gyu-hyun Chung (Yonsei University) and Taegy Park (Yonsei University) with the associates. The purpose of this association is to contribute the academic developing for Korean nonprofit sector, and aims to hone nonprofit management and leadership skills and knowledge, and engage to strengthen members' capacities related to nonprofit practice in S. Korea. Besides, KANPOR has devoted to interacting with international nonprofit communities to acquire information of the global nonprofit sector and contribute to the globalization of Korean nonprofit sector. Specifically, KANPOR has dedicated their interests in the nonprofit topics for the inter functions of nonprofit organizations and international relationships suchlike donation culture, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and nonprofit management and leadership. KANPOR aspired the addressed agendas because another nonprofit researcher association, which is Korean Association for NGO Studies (KANGOS), contemporaneously was founded in the same year of their foundation in S. Korea had dedicated with external functions of nonprofits suchlike, advocacy, civil society and civil movement, and government partnership for public policy.

Origins

In the early area of the 2000s in S. Korea, Korean nonprofit sector had repeatedly expended and evolved with various formats and missions. In 1999, for example, the Community Chest of Korea³⁾,

3) The Community Chest of Korea (CCK) was established in 1999 as the first law-based, and specialized fundraising and allocation institution created based on the Community Chest of Korea Act in 1998. CCK is the only government-sanctioned charity that enhances fundraising and allocations the funds. In 2018, total ₩5,965 million won (\$513 million USD) were fundraised. 66% of the funds were from corporations, and 34% were from individuals. Total ₩ 8,444 million won (\$725 million USD) were allocated. Total of 47% was awarded for supporting basic needs, followed by a total of 16% for education and self-support, 11% for healthcare and medical support (Community Chest of Korea, <http://eng.chest.or.kr/index.jsp>).

the first law-based fundraising and allocation institution, and the Korea Foundation for Women⁴⁾, the first independent foundation for women's issue, were founded. In 2000, the Beautiful Foundation⁵⁾, the first community foundation in Korea, and Kids & Future Foundation⁶⁾, the first independent foundation for children who are blind playing sports, was established. Furthermore, Corporate social responsibility (CSR) became a primary social agenda in the early 2000s in S. Korea. As the results of inquiry for CSR from both public and private sector, the needs for academic endeavors about CSR was strongly accentuated by various units of the Korean society such as Korean government, business industrial, nonprofit practitioners, and scholars in nonprofit studies.

Based on these social inquiries and innovative challenges in the Korean nonprofit sector, some scholars gathered to discuss the addressed agendas such as philanthropic culture, volunteer, CSR, and the third sector research. Notably, the seven scholars and practitioners met to discuss the stressed issues and the possibility of forming an interdisciplinary association for the topics in 2000. The founding members of the discussion group includes Gyu-hyun Chung and Tae-gyu Park (Yonsei University), Chang-soon Hwang (Soonchunhyang University), Moo-sung Jung (Soongsill University), Yong-hee Yang (Seoul Theological University), Kuk-hyun Moon (Chief executive officer at Yuhan-Kimberly, Inc.), and Won-soon Park (Chairman at the Beautiful Foundation). Initially, G. Chung, T. Park, and C. Hwang drove to create the study group for the third sector in early 2000 while

4) The Korea Foundation for Women (KFW) was established in December 1999 as the first independent foundation for women in South Korea. KFW dedicate to empower women and increase women's contributions to Korean society. KFW also aims to achieve gender equality in all sectors and foster an environment where both women and men live in equal dignity and harmony. KFW was founded based on the initiate and commitment of 124 women's groups and leaders of the Korean society (Korean Foundation for Women, <http://women-fund.or.kr/background>).

5) The Beautiful Foundation (BF) was established in 2000 as the first community foundation in S. Korea. BF pursues to spread a mature philanthropic culture and to support neighbors in the community and pubic-benefit activities. BF have dedicated to develop giving culture in S. Korea and support creative public-benefit activities that enhance the quality of life of all citizens. BF created the first philanthropic research center publishing GivingKorea, Korean Philanthropy Index (The Beautiful Foundation, <https://beautifulfund.org/eng/index.php>).

6) Kids & Future Foundation (K&F) was founded on March 2000, based on the concerted will of entrepreneurs to provide diverse educational opportunities for children and youth in the world to assist them in preparing themselves and their communities for a better future. K&F has conducted over 50 practical and differentiated projects for children and youth in S. Korea to design their own future, including scholarship, education, social events, and improvement of youth learning environments programs.

they referred the format of the study group from “Foundation research group⁷⁾” at the Institute of East and West Studies at Yonsei University. After a year of dedicated discussions with G. Chung and the other six participants created a task force term to institute an association to research the nonprofit sector in S. Korea. Subsequently, C. Hwang, G. Chung, and T. Park drew up a constitution and bylaw with inputs from the task force team members. Finally, the Korean Association for Nonprofit Organization Research (KANPOR) was established at the inaugural general meeting and the first academic conference in November 2000. G. Chung was the first President of KANPOR and the first board of trustees included G. Chung and T. Park (Yonsei University), C. Hwang (Soonchunhyang University), K. Moon (Chief executive officer at Yuhan-Kimberly, Inc.), and W. Park (Executive director at the Beautiful Foundation). In August 2004, KANPOR was formally incorporated as the registered nonprofit private organization at the Minister of Public Administration and Security based on the Nonprofit Private Organization Support Act in S. Korea.

Administration and Governance

The first President of KANPOR was Cyu-hyun Chung and he served a 2-year term. Under C. Chung’s presidency, the bylaw was finalized and the organizational structure was built. KANPOR composed the Board of Directors including the President, Vice-President, and Secretary; The Board of Trustees; The Advisory Committee; and The Sub-committees. Administration and governance of KANPOR were intended to be a democratic process. President was elected by voting from the board of trustee members and the other officers were appointed by the President. In the present at 2019, Yong-hee Yang (Seoul Theological University) have served as an elected President since 2017. He have constructed three appointed Vice-Presidents, one secretary in the Board of Directors. For the board of trustees, thirty-one trustees are appointed. Six advisory board members are engaged in the organization. Eight subcommittees are operating, including 1) Social Economic committee; 2)

7) The Foundation Research group was formed in 1995 as a social network to share collected knowledge and experiences about a foundation. No record was found to address who led the group, but some scholars in nonprofit studies and staffs who worked at a foundation in South Korea participated in the network to share their experiences and knowledge with the members in the network. The group created a blog to communicate with its members.

CSR committee; 3) Academic committee; 4) NGO committee; 5) International Development and Cooperation committee; 6) Fundraising committee; 7) Foundation committee, and 8) Publication committee. Since KANPOR was established, the association have been run by the elected and appointed volunteer board of directors with incredible inputs from the board of trustees and committee chairs and members. Although main executive communications and decisions occurred at annual business meetings held at biannual conferences, the Board of Directors meeting has held quarterly. After C. Chung served as the first President at KANPOR, seven other Presidents had led the association, including Tae-gyu Park, 2002 ~ 2006; Hyung-koo Moon, 2006 ~ 2010, Chang-soon, Hwang, 2010 ~ 2014, and Moo-sung Jung, 2014 ~ 2017.

Membership has slowly grown but haven't decreased, started with 60 members and grown with approximately 110 members in 2019. KANPOR has two types of membership including the general membership and the special membership. The general membership is a person who is currently engaged in academia and research institution related to the field of nonprofit studies; full-time employee and officer at nonprofit organizations; graduate student in nonprofit studies; and government officer who is working for nonprofit-related topics and person who is currently working in private companies for CSR or nonprofit related works. The special membership is a person, institution, or company who agree with the purpose of the association and make significant contributions to the association. In addition, an entity provides a certain amount of donations to the association shall be the special member. In 2019, KANPOR has 115 registered individual as the general member and five organizations registered as the special member. Thirty percent of members were from social work/ social welfare and thirty percent of the members were from economics/business, followed by 10% from Law/Public Administration/Public Policy, and 5% from sociology/psychology. Approximately 25% of the members were from other disciplines.

Activities

KANPOR have engaged in various activities and contributed to developing the nonprofit sector in S. Korea. Biannual conferences began in 2000. The first conference was held at Seoul Chamber of Commerce and Industry in November 2000, was attended by more than 50 people, including numbers of named presenters in the conference program. A variety of topics in nonprofit research were presented based on many different disciplinary perspectives. From the conference, some of the new people were willing to help as volunteers with running KANPOR. Subsequent conferences, held twice per year since 2000, have continued with diverse agendas. Specifically, KANPOR has focused practical agendas in nonprofit studies including “philanthropy,” “Business and nonprofit alliances,” “nonprofit accountability and transparency,” “corporate social responsibility,” and “social economy.” The agendas have been selected based on KANPOR’s core values containing field-based research for nonprofit studies, emphasizing the partnership between private and nonprofit sectors, and spotlighting nonprofit professionalism.

After than the biannual conferences, KANPOR has dedicated to publishing their own journal for nonprofit studies, named as “Korean NPO Review (KNPOR).” The first journal was published in 2002, but it was initially self-published by the Blue Publisher, Inc. Since the first volume was published KANPOR have devoted their initiatives to registering the journal to Korean Citation Index (KCI) ⁸⁾. In 2006, KNPOR obtained the KCI candidate status, but it was eliminated in 2010 because of simple administration mistakes. However, the 8th and 9th President, Moo-sung Jung and his administration dedicated to re-submit the journal to receive the KCI candidate status and finally approved as the candidate status in 2017. KANPOR have dedicated to acquiring registered status in KCI for KNPOR because it is important to publish valid and qualified research papers in the journal. Since the first volume of KNPOR was published, 17 volumes have been published with various topics. Most recently, Jong-chul Park (Chosun University) has served as editor since 2014, with five publish committee members, including Sung-ho Kang (Chosun University), Young-sook Kang (Kunsan National University), Soon-young Moon (Kyungpook National University), Ji-eun Choi

8) KCI (Korea Citation Index) is the system to analyze citation relationship among articles based on the database constructed by information about domestic journals, articles (including original papers) and reference (KCI, <https://www.kci.go.kr/kciportal/aboutKci.kci>).

(Kangwon National University), and Sang-mi Choi (The Seoul Institute).

Besides of the journal and the conferences, the two major initiatives should be addressed KANPOR's history includes the research project to present a corporate social responsibility index to evaluate the current status of CSR done by KANPOR in 2005, and 2013 8th International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR) Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Seoul, Korea, hosted by KANPOR.

In 2005, Tae-gyu Park, as the 2nd and 3rd President, 2002 ~ 2006, and the principal investigator, led the significant research project, named "Corporate Social Responsibility Evaluation Index" with his colleagues in KANPOR, including Hyeng-gu Moon, Yong-hee Yang, Han-jung Lee, Moo-sung Chung, and Heung-sik Cho. The purpose of this project is to develop and CSR evaluation index to analyze current CSR activities from top businesses in S. Korea and to generate valid and efficient strategic planning for future CSR activities in S. Korea. The project was sponsored by The Federation of Korean Industries and ten major companies in S. Korea. The Index was the first academic index to clarify the conceptual framework for CSR in S. Korea and created national standard evaluation criteria for CSR activities in S. Korea. The index has cited as the key reference to identify CSR activities and evaluate its efficiency and effectiveness. T. Park and his colleagues at KANPOR put tremendous and successful effort to create and report the Index for the association that made more valuable and attractive to people in the nonprofit sector.

In 2013, KANPOR hosted the 8th ISTR Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Seoul, Korea, which was the first time for Korea to host an international conference for scholars and researchers on nonprofits and the third sector. The meeting was co-organized by KANPOR and Institute for East West Studies, Yonsei University (ISTR, October-December 2013). The program included two plenary sections, five panels, one roundtable, and seven parallel sessions. Chang-soon Hwang, as President the 6th and 7th President, 2010 ~ 2014, and T. Park heavily involved in organizing the conference. The conference was a significant opportunity to make international networks with KANPOR.

Contributions to South Korean Nonprofit Sector

KANPOR is the first interdisciplinary, academic and practical professional association ever formed with a focus on practice-based nonprofit agendas such as nonprofit management skills and knowledge, philanthropic culture, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). During the last decades, the association has performed as the key player through education, research, consulting to scholars, practitioners, and even to the general public in Korean nonprofit sector by the enthusiastic participation from the association's leadership and dedications. The association has published more than 380 articles in their own journal– KNPOR, contributed to developing the first CSR evaluation index in S. Korea, and hold the first international nonprofit conference, 2013 the 8th ISTR Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Seoul, Korea.

At the same time, KANPOR has provided academical insights to develop various nonprofit education programs and research centers at several foundations, and nonprofit organizations in S. Korea, as corresponding the growth of the need of professionalized training in nonprofit fields in S. Korea. Many of nonprofit research centers and institutional-based nonprofit education programs have developed with professionals who are often active members of KANPOR. Specifically, KANPOR has dedicated to interacting with the international nonprofit communities to broadcast Korean nonprofit sector around the world for 20 years.

History of Korean Nonprofit & Philanthropy Researchers' Network (KNPRN)

The Korean Nonprofit & Philanthropy Researcher's Network (KNPRN) is the United States based Korean scholarly association for nonprofit and philanthropic studies. KNPRN is the first interdisciplinary association ever formed for Korean scholars who were located in the United State with a focus on nonprofit and philanthropic studies, including nonprofit organizations, philanthropy, civil society, accountability, entrepreneurship, management and leadership, volunteering, and a host of other related topics and issues.

Under the leadership by Sung-ju Kim, who is an assistant professor at NC State, and the founder and executive director of KNPRN, The network has worked to share and exchange information or opportunity for research and other academic activities in nonprofit, and philanthropic studies for Korean nonprofit and philanthropic researchers since 2008. The purposes or the association were to provide guidance and support for nonprofit and philanthropic studies and to make professional contributions to the Korean American community in the U.S. employing academic resources and leadership for Korean nonprofit and philanthropic researchers. In 2019, total fifty-two members are registered, and approximately thirty-two members are actively involved in the organization. Most of the members at KNPRN studied or are studying nonprofit and philanthropic topics at various disciplines in the U.S., including public administration/affair school, social work school, public policy, and education school in the U.S.

The first formal step leading toward the establish the KNPRN was taken in November 2008 at the 37th Association of Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) annual conference at Chicago. IL. S. Kim hosted the first assembly for Korean attendees at the ARNOVA conference as titled as "Korean nonprofit researchers meeting." The purpose of the meeting was to develop a network with Korean researchers and scholars in nonprofit and philanthropic studies and to share their studies and researches. Total 12 Korean attendees at the conference were presented at the first Korean nonprofit researchers meeting. Since the first meeting at the ARNOVA annual conference

in 2008, KNPRN have an annual meeting at the ARNOVA annual conference with regular members and newly joined members.

Prior to the first formal assembly in 2008, a few Korean scholars in nonprofit and philanthropic studies in the U.S. had discussed the need for a network of Korean students and/or scholars in nonprofit and philanthropic studies. In 2003, Hyung-jin Lee, who later became a publisher, named Arche in South Korea, and S. Kim met at the Mandel School of Applied Social Science at Case Western Reserve University as PhD student and MSW student and discussed nonprofit and philanthropic studies in the U.S. After years of discussions, they agreed on the need for the Korean network in nonprofit studies because only a few Koreans had studied nonprofit and philanthropic topics for their major in higher education not only in the U.S. but also in South Korea. They dedicated to making a network with Korean scholars in nonprofit studies, but no structured group or association for Korean nonprofit researchers organized in the U.S. until 2008.

While H. Lee and S. Kim had developed the idea for the Korean network in nonprofit and philanthropic studies, Sang-dong Tak, who was PhD student in philanthropic studies at Center on Philanthropy in Indiana University (The Lilly School of Philanthropy in present) and Lewis Lee, who became an assistant professor at the University of Alabama began to get involved in the discussion group. With years of debate and discussion, the first formal assembly for Korean nonprofit researchers meeting was organized at the 37th ARNOVA conference in 2008.

KNPRN have grown out from the first meeting in 2008. A number of other people began to get involved in KNPRN to share information and research topics in nonprofit studies. Especially Bok-gyo Jeng (Kean University), Ji-won Suh (University of Texas Arlington) dedicated to discussing the possibility of forming a Korean researchers association for nonprofit and philanthropic studies. With the members, S. Kim developed the purpose of the organization, administrations, programs, and membership requirements, etc.

Any formal structure of the organization such as the Board of Directors did not organize until 2018. During the years of discussion and negotiation with the initial members, the leadership board was established in 2018. The leadership board members included S. Kim (North Carolina State University), Ji-won Suh (University of Texas Arlington) and Seoung-ho An (University of Pennsylvania), respectively. Under the leadership by the board members, KNPRN successfully

registered as the Common Interest Group (CIP) at ARNOVA in 2019. The first committee, which was the Advisory board, was created in 2019. The advisory board is providing mentorship and professional advising for their expert topics to the fellow KNPRN members. The first advisory board members included Mee-young Lamothe (University of Oklahoma), Mi-rae Kim (Georgia State University), Bok-gyo, Jeong (Kean University), and Lewis Lee (University of Alabama).

As an executive director, S. Kim has organized several programs. In 2005, KNPRN created the Facebook group for the organization to communicate with members, later in the summer of 2019, the association's Internet Web site was begun by Seungho An at the University of Pennsylvania to more efficiently interact with the members and the other Korean scholars and practitioners in nonprofit and philanthropic studies. Since 2017, "Nonprofit book launch campaign" and "book review relay" to introduce and recommend the books for nonprofit studies have developed. More than fifty books for various topics of nonprofit and philanthropic studies were recommended and its members posted several books reviews.

KNPRN has played a significant role in the guiding and sharing scholarly knowledge and experiences about nonprofit and philanthropic studies with Korean-American students and scholars in the U.S. There were no formal or informal interdisciplinary scholarly group sharing their studies, researches, and experiences in nonprofit studies dedicated to Korean scholars and researchers in the U.S. Only a few numbers of Korean scholars had studied nonprofit and philanthropic topics as their major in higher education, especially in the United States in the early 2000s. However, recent years have been a time of burgeoning growth in the number of Korean scholars in nonprofit studies and KNPRN have played as the major network group to share and hone their knowledge in nonprofit and philanthropic studies.

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한국 Voluntaristics 학술조직/네트워크 조사연구 질문지

Questions for Korean Voluntaristics Researcher Associations/ Networks:

(Voluntarism, Civil Society, Nonprofit Sector, Third Sector, Voluntary Sector, and Social Economy Research)

Prof. David Horton Smith, Ph.D., Principal Investigator,
ICSERA Founder, President, and CEO

Prof. Jin-Kyung Jung, Ph.D., KwangWoon University

Prof. Sung-Ju Kim, Ph.D., North Carolina State University

존경하는 학회장님께,

먼저 본 조사에 대한 이해를 돕고자 배경이 되는 연구프로젝트에 대해 간략히 설명드리겠습니다.

본 연구프로젝트는 David H.Smith 교수님 - ARNOVA(Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action; www.arnova.org)와 ICSERA (the International Council of Voluntarism, Civil Society, and Social Economy Researcher Associations; www.icsera.org) 설립자 - 의 연구 책임하에, 전 세계적 차원/국제지역 차원/개별국가 차원에서 비영리/시민사회/자원섹터/필란트로피/사회적경제 분야 연구조직(통칭하여 Voluntaristics Researcher Associations) 의 역사와 현황에 대한 조사를 토대로 핸드북으로 집필되는 국제 연구(History of Voluntaristics Researcher Associations Globally)입니다.

개별국가 차원에서는 한국을 비롯하여 미국, 영국, 캐나다, 일본, 뉴질랜드, 멕시코, 체코, 인도 등이 참여하며 이들 국가를 기반으로 활동하는 대략 14개의 학술조직을 조사의 대상으로 하고 있습니다. 특히 한국의 조사대상 학술조직으로는 Smith(2016)에 의해 소개된 바 있는 3개의 대표적인 학술조직으로, 한국비영리학회와 한NGO학회 및 한국비영리필란트로피 연구네트워크 (KNPRN)입니다.

지난 40여년간 전세계적으로 Voluntaristics 연구분야가 성장하여 왔고(Smith,2013), 한국 역시 많은 학회들이 지속적으로 설립되고 있으며 학술연구활동도 활발하게 진행되고 있다고 생각합니다. 그럼에도 해외 연구에서 한국의 Voluntaristics 분야에 대한 소개와 연구 참

여가 제한적(부록에 소개되는 정도)이었음을 아쉬워 하며, 한국 Voluntaristic Researcher Association에 대한 연구를 김성주 교수(미국 노스캐롤라이나 대학)와 정진경 교수(한국 광운대학교)가 참여하게 되었습니다. 국제연구프로젝트는 비예산연구로 수행되며, 다만 한국 연구에 대해서는 “아름다운재단 기부문화연구소”가 후원을 합니다.

한국 Voluntaristics 학술조직/네트워크가 설립되고 운영되는 고유한 특성이 있으며, 현재 놓여진 애로 사항도 많을 것입니다. 본 국제연구 프로젝트를 통해 세계적으로 VR 학술조직에 대한 이해를 높이고 국가간 VR 학술 조직의 특성을 비교함으로써 Voluntaristics 연구의 위상을 가늠할 수 있을 것입니다. 또한 귀 학회와 세계 여러 학술조직간에 네트워크가 연결될 수 있는 기회가 될 것으로 기대합니다.

미력하나마 한국에서의 본 조사를 시작으로 향후 더 많은 조사대상 학술조직을 확장하며 역사적으로 축적된 연구를 진행함으로써 한국사회에서 Voluntaristics 연구 분야가 다학제적 독립된 학문분야로 그려질 수 있도록 기여하고자 합니다.

본 질문지는 29개의 문항으로 구성되어 있으며, 1시간 내외의 인터뷰를 통해 소중한 의견과 자료/정보를 얻고자 합니다. 조사의 효율성을 기하고자 학회 홈페이지를 통해 확인할 수 있는 정보는 1차적으로 연구진이 기입하였으며, 인터뷰를 통해 정확성 여부를 확인하고자 합니다.

깊이 감사드립니다.

[Section 1] General information and History of the Association

1. 귀 학회의 정확한 ‘영문 명칭’ 은 무엇입니까?

1-1) 귀 학회의 정확한 ‘한글 명칭’ 은 무엇입니까?

1-2) 귀 학회 명칭의 약칭 또는 약어(줄임말) 표기는 무엇입니까?

(e.g., like ARNOVA or ISTR)?

(국문 또는 영문 약칭) _____

2. 귀 학회가 공식적으로 설립된 때는 언제입니까? (월 / 년도)

2-1) 귀 학회가 설립될 당시 학회 설립에 공동으로 참여하셨던 주요 리더들은 누구였습니까?

(성명, 소속, 이메일주소)

3. 다음은 학회 설립 배경에 관한 질문입니다.

3-1) 귀 학회가 설립된 동기는 무엇이었습니까? (정치사회적 배경, 학문적 동기, 유사학문 연구자들의 요구 등 일반적 환경과 직접적인 설립 계기가 있으면 자세하게 설명해 주십시오).

3-2) 설립시에 참가하신 분들의 학문적 배경과 설립시에 논의되었던 주제들은 어떤 것들이 있는지 설명해 주십시오.

3-3) 설립 당시, 학회의 성격과 목적을 설정하고 규정(identify) 할 때 어떤 절차와 논의를 통해서 이루어 졌는지 간단하게 설명해 주십시오.

3-4) 학회설립 이후 학회를 리드한 leadership이 어떻게 바뀌었는지, 어떤 배경에서 바뀌었는지 설명해 주십시오.

[Section 2] Structure and Governance of the association

4. 귀 학회는 법인(corporation)입니까?

(a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

4-1) 귀학회가 법인이면 어떤 법인입니까?

5. 귀 학회는 별도의 사무실을 보유하고 있습니까?

(a) Yes _____ (b) No _____
(if no, 어디를 학회 사회사무실로 사용하고 있습니까?)

6. 다음은 학회의 조직체계에 관한 질문입니다.

6-1) 귀 학회의 조직 체계와 규모에 대해서 설명해 주십시오.

(고문/이사회/분과위원회/사무국 등 조직 하위체계 구조와 각 하위체계별 구성인원 등)

6-2) 현재 학회를 이끄는 핵심 운영위원(분과위원장 등)들은 누구이신지 알려주십시오.

(이름, 학회내 직위, 소속기관/대학, 이메일주소)

6-3) 귀 학회의 조직체계가 설립당시부터 어떻게 발전되어 왔는지 알려 주십시오

7. 다음은 귀 학회 회원에 관한 질문입니다.

7-1) 현재 귀 학회의 등록 회원은 몇명입니까? _____명

7-2) 귀 학회의 회원가입 등록은 유료/ 무료 입니까?

유료 _____ 무료 _____

7-3) 귀 학회는 회원 자격을 유지하기 위해 회원들에게 연간 회비를 받으시나요?

예 _____ 아니요 _____

7-4) 귀학회의 회원은 주로 개인 회원 또는 기관 회원입니까?

(a) 대체로 개인 회원: _____

(b) 대체로 기관 회원(대학, 기관/단체, 연구소 등): _____

(c) 개인/기관 회원 모두 _____

7-5) 회원 유형별로 학회에 등록되어 있는 수는 얼마입니까?

(a) 개인회원 수: _____

(b) 기관회원 수: _____

7-6) 개인 회원들의 주전공 학문분야는 어떻게 분포되어 있습니까?

(a) 사회복지/사회사업 : ___%

(b) 법학/행정학/정치학: ___%

(c) 사회학/심리학 : ___%

(d) 경제학/경영학 : ___%

(e) 기타 : ___% (기타 전공 기입: _____)

7-7) 귀 학회는 회원 명부를 갖고 계십니까?

(a) 예 ___ 회원 명부 제공이 가능하시다면 부탁드립니다(복사본/파일 등).

(b) 예 ___ 그러나, 회원이 아닌 제3자에게 회원 명부를 제공하기 어려움.

(c) 아니요 ___

7-8) 귀 학회의 회원은 한국 사람들만 회원으로 등록 할 수 있습니까?

예 _____ 아니요 _____

[Section 3] Financial resources

8. 최근 3년간 귀 학회의 년평균 재정수입과 운영예산은 대략 어느 정도입니까?

(a) 년평균 재정수입 규모 _____ 원

(b) 년평균 운영예산 규모 _____ 원

9. 최근 3년간 귀 학회 재정수입의 재원은 어떻게 조달하셨습니다습니까?

(a) 회비 등 자체 자원 : _____ %

(b) 정부보조금: _____ %

(c) 학술연구재단 : _____ %

(d) 개인기부금: _____ %

(e) 기업 : _____ %

(f) 기타 : _____ %

[Section 4] Values and Environment

10. 현재 귀 학회에서 명시적으로 제시하고 있는 학회의 목적/목표와 사명은 무엇입니까?

11. 위에서 언급한 현재의 주요 목적과 사명이 설립초기와 비교하여 어떠한 변화가 있었습니까?

- (a) 변화 없음 _____
- (b) 다소 변화됨 _____
- (c) 상당히 변화됨 _____

11-1) 만약 다소 또는 상당한 변화가 있었으면 어떤 내용이 바뀌었고, 왜 바뀌게 되었는지 설명해 주세요.

12. 최근 7년간 학회에서 주로 강조되어 왔던 연구주제는 무엇이었습니까?

(예, 비영리 경영, 자원개발, advocacy, governance, evaluation, etc)

13. 최근 7년간 학회에서 주로 강조되어 왔던 비영리섹터의 중요한 가치는 무엇이었습니까?

(예, 비영리 투명성, 비영리 섹터의 전문성, governance, evaluation 등)

14. 현재 학회를 운영하는데 있어서 운영진이 중요하게 여기는 가치는 무엇입니까?

(예, 학회운영의 민주성, 지속가능성, 학문적 이론의 주도성, 현장과의 파트너십 등)

15. 귀 학회와 활발히 교류하는 외부기관은 어디입니까?(우선순위)

- (a) NPO/NGO/SEs : _____
- (b) 국내 대학/학술연구기관 : _____
- (c) 국제 대학/학술연구기관 : _____
- (d) NPO/NGO 관련 연구자 (교수 포함) : _____
- (e) 정부 : _____
- (f) 기업/언론 : _____
- (g) 기타 : _____

16. 귀 학회의 지속가능한 운영에 가장 큰 영향을 미치는 외부환경은 무엇입니까? (우선순위)

(a) 실천현장(NPO/NGO/SEOs 조직과 전문가) : _____

(b) Public sector (정부, 정책) : _____

(c) 재정 스폰서(기업/재단 등) : _____

(d) 학문/연구자 : _____

(e) 기타 () : _____

17. 귀 학회의 활동이 한국의 NPO/NGO 섹터의 발전에 있어서 어느 정도 영향을 미쳤다고 생각하십니까?

항 목	기여 점수 (1점-10)	비해당
a. 비영리섹터 관련 법제도와 정책의 도입 또는 개선에 기여		
b. 비영리섹터 현장(조직과 활동가)에서의 전문적 지식과 실천역량의 향상에 기여		
c. 한국사회의 philanthropic 문화 확산에 기여		
d. 사회혁신 등 비영리섹터의 범위와 성과확산에 기여		
e. 비영리섹터 관련 연구와 교육의 발전에 기여		
f. 기타 : _____		

17.1) 위 각 항목에 대한 귀 학회의 기여점수를 부여하신 이유를 고려하시면서 귀 학회의 성과에 대한 평가를 간단하게 기술해 주십시오.

17-2) 위 항목에서 가장 높은 점수를 기재한 영역에서 학회가 중요한 기여를 했던 특별한 사례가 있다면 말씀해 주십시오. (case examples)

17-3) 위 항목 이외에 기타 학회가 기여한 부분이 있다고 생각되시는 부분을 자세히 설명해 주십시오.

[Section 5] Output and Outcome

18. 다음은 귀 학회의 모임에 관한 질문입니다.

18-1) 귀 학회는 운영회의 모임을 정기적으로 하고 계십니까?

- (a) 정기적으로 하지 않는다 _____
- (b) 한달에 한번 _____
- (c) 분기에 한번 _____
- (d) 일년에 두번 _____
- (e) 일년에 한번 _____
- (f)비정기적 간헐적 _____

18-2) 귀 학회의 이사회의 모임은 정기적으로 하고 계십니까?

- (a) 정기적으로 하지 않는다 _____
- (b) 한달에 한번 _____
- (c) 분기에 한번 _____
- (d) 일년에 두번 _____
- (e) 일년에 한번 _____
- (f)비정기적 간헐적 _____

18-3) 이사회회의 모임에는 대략 몇명 정도 참석하십니까?

_____ 명(참여율 %)

18-4) 귀 학회는 총회를 일년에 몇 번 하십니까?

(a) 총회를 하지 않는데 _____

(b) 일년에 한번 _____

(c) 일년에 두번 _____

18-5) 총회에는 대략 몇명 정도 참석하십니까?

19. 설립이후부터 2019.2 현재까지 개최한 학술컨퍼런스는 총 몇 회입니까?

20. 최근 5년간의 학회에서 주최한 컨퍼런스의 주제는 무엇이었습니까?

21. 학술컨퍼런스의 주제는 어떻게 설정하십니까?

21-1) 어떠한 방식으로 설정하십니까?

(A) 학술대회때 마다

(B) 년간 주제를 미리 설정

21-2) 어떠한 배경과 요소를 고려하여 설정합니까?

(예, 현장 및 정책적 현안 current issue, 이사회/운영위원회의 아이디어, 학문적 유행, 외부 기관으로부터의 요청 등)

22. 귀 학회는 뉴스레터를 발행하십니까?

(a) 예 ___ (파일이나 스캔 복사본으로 가장 최근의 뉴스레터를 부탁드립니다)

(b) 아니오 ___

23. 귀 학회는 학술지를 발간하십니까?

(a) 예 _____ (b) 아니오 _____

23-1) 학술지를 발간하신다면,

학술지 명(국문): _____

학술지 명(영문): _____

23-2) 본 학술지는 한국연구재단(KCI)에 등재된 학술지입니까?

(a) 예 (KCI 등재 / 등재후보 / 비등재)

(b) 아니오

23-3) 본 학술지는 일년에 몇 번 출간됩니까?

23-4) 지금까지(2019.2) 본 학술지는 총 몇 회 출간되었습니까?

23-5) 현재까지 발간된 학술지 목록을 공유해 주실 수 있으십니까?

24. 학술지 또는 newsletter 이외에 귀 학회에서 발행하는 출판물이 있으시면 알려 주십시오

[Section 6] Global Interaction with Voluntaristics researcher Associations

25. ISTR (www.istr.org)과 ARNOVA (www.arnova.org)는 Voluntarism, Civil Society, Nonprofit Sector, Third Sector, Voluntary Sector, and Social Economy Research 분야를 연구(통칭하여 Voluntaristics) 하는 연구자들로 구성된 대표적인 국제 학술조직입니다. 귀 학회 회원 중 ISTR과 ARNOVA에 회비를 납부하는 회원이 있다면 대략 몇 명정도입니까?

(a) 학회 회원 중 ISTR에 가입한 회원 수 : _____

(b) 학회 회원 중 ARNOVA에 가입한 회원 수 : _____

26. 회비 또는 연회비는 우리에게 큰 비용적 부담을 줍니다. 그래서 많은 사람들이 회원은 아니더라도 ARNOVA 또는 ISTR 컨퍼런스에 참석합니다. 귀 학회 회원 중 ARNOVA 또는 ISTR의 회원은 아니지만, 2018-2022 사이에 이들 컨퍼런스에 참여했었거나 참여 예정인 회원이 있다면 대략 몇 명 정도 될 것 같습니까?

(a) ARNOVA의 회원은 아니지만, ARNOVA 컨퍼런스에 참석한 회원수 : _____

(b) ISTR의 회원은 아니지만, ISTR 컨퍼런스에 참석한 회원수 : _____

27. 귀 학회의 리더 중 향후 ICSEERA 에서 contact 할 수 있는 가장 적합한 리더의 연락처를 알려주시길 부탁드립니다.(성명, 소속, 이메일 주소)

Thank you for your dedication for this survey