

Algocracy vs. Light Community: New Challenges for Korean Local Community

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Crises of Korean Local Community

Domestic

- Low Fertility Rate
- Hyper Aging Society
- Job Loss
- Collapse of rural community
- Energy depletion/ Climate Change
- Social minority/
- Generation Competition/ Conflict
- Social polarization/ Inequality
- Central-Local divide/ gap; local regeneration



EZ House, Seoul



Renewable Energy, Jeju

Global

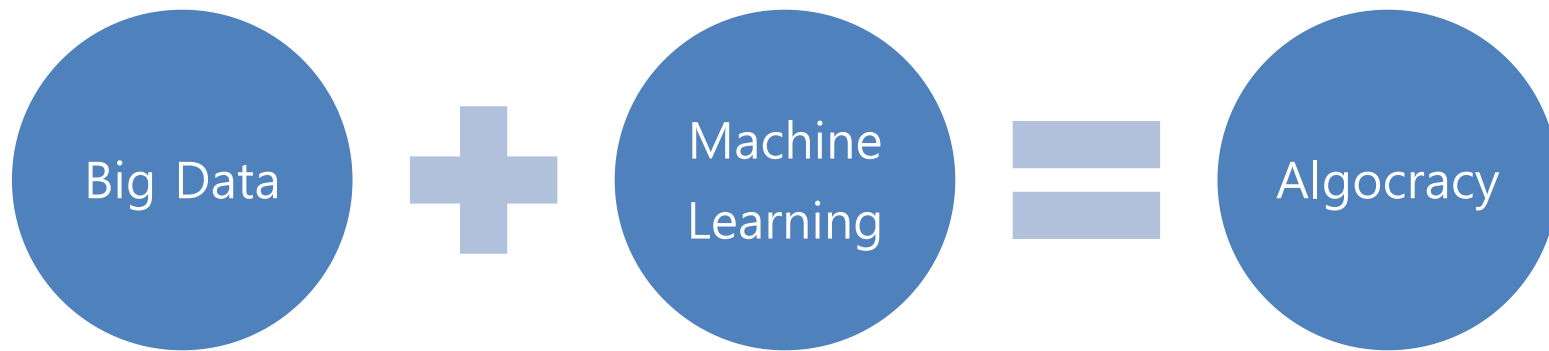
- Digital revolution and 'Algocracy' threat
- Climate Change
- COVID-19 Pandemic and Unequal Impacts
- Ukraine Crisis



Local Food & iCOOP, Goesan

In the face of threats both inside and outside, local residents and community should be rediscovered rather than newly made!

Algocracy



AI

Invisible Algorithms

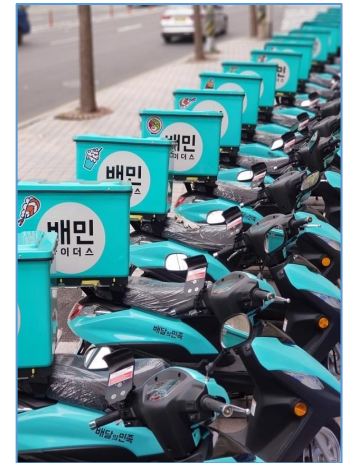
Human-out-of-the loop
Slaves to algorithms?



Algocracy (J. Danaher 2016)

- Data-mining systems: Relying on extremely large datasets (big data), collected from growing networks of data-monitoring technologies. Humans can be more or less involved in the data-mining process and in the kinds of decisions made on foot of the data-mining process.
- A threat of algocracy: Arising from this sort of epistemic favoring of algocratic systems. Epistemic systems fail to satisfy important legitimacy conditions of general acceptability, reasonable rejectability, and publicity.
- Favoring algocratic governance systems impressed by their greater speed, accuracy and insight. But in favoring them we may end up with systems that are increasingly opaque.
- Trapped in a web of “invisible barbed wire” The algorithmic control systems enhance our autonomy, increase our health and well-being, and improve social outcomes, but we don’t have clear sense of how exactly they manage to do this. The result is social spaces that are opaque to human reason.
- Less legitimate decision-making procedures: Less human participation in or less comprehension of those decision-making procedures. Reliance on algocratic systems is a threat to legitimate decision-making procedures.

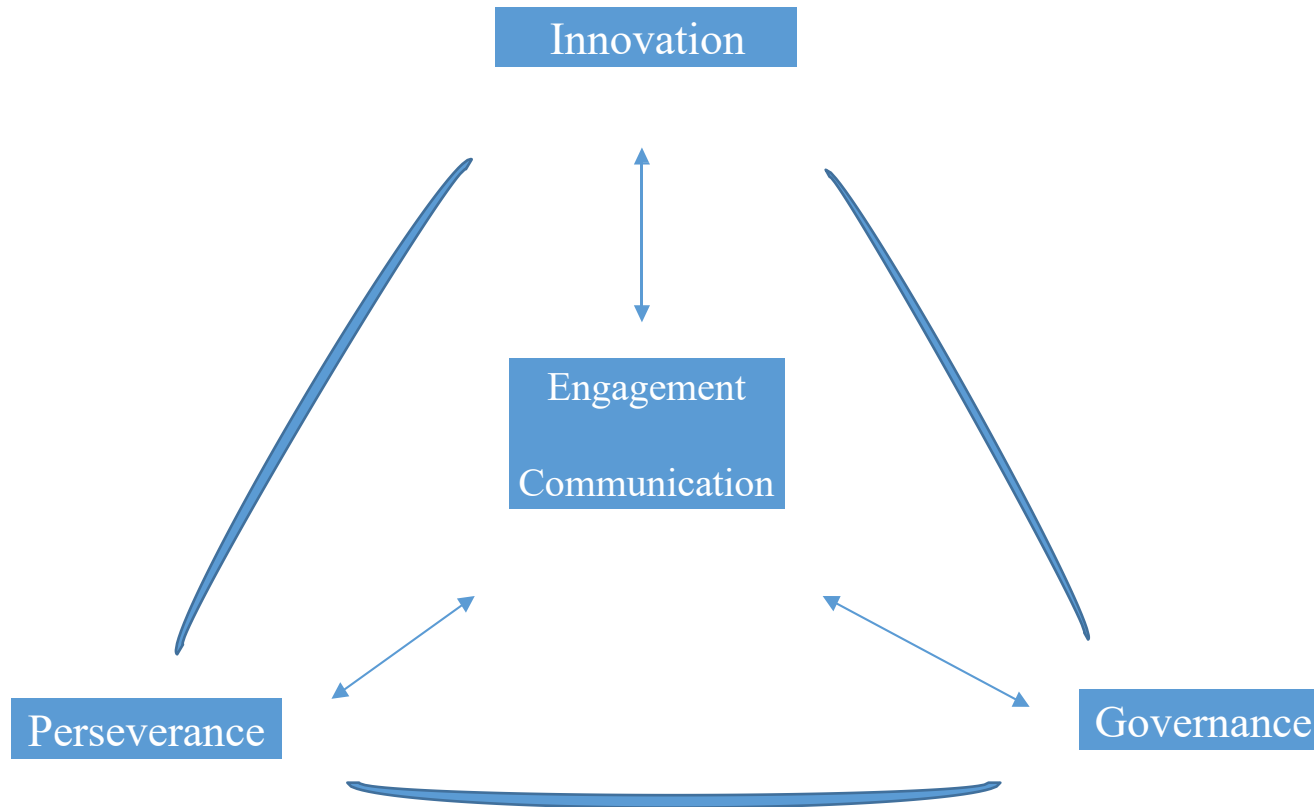
Digital Revolution and Hyper Connected World: Internet, Social Media, & Platforms



- From Clicktivism to Individual Media
- Sharing Economy vs. Gig workers
- Strugglers, Strivers, and Successors:
Hustle and Gig (A. J. Ravenelle, 2019)
- “Mojos” (Mobile Journalists) against
“Fake News” (Self-confirmation)

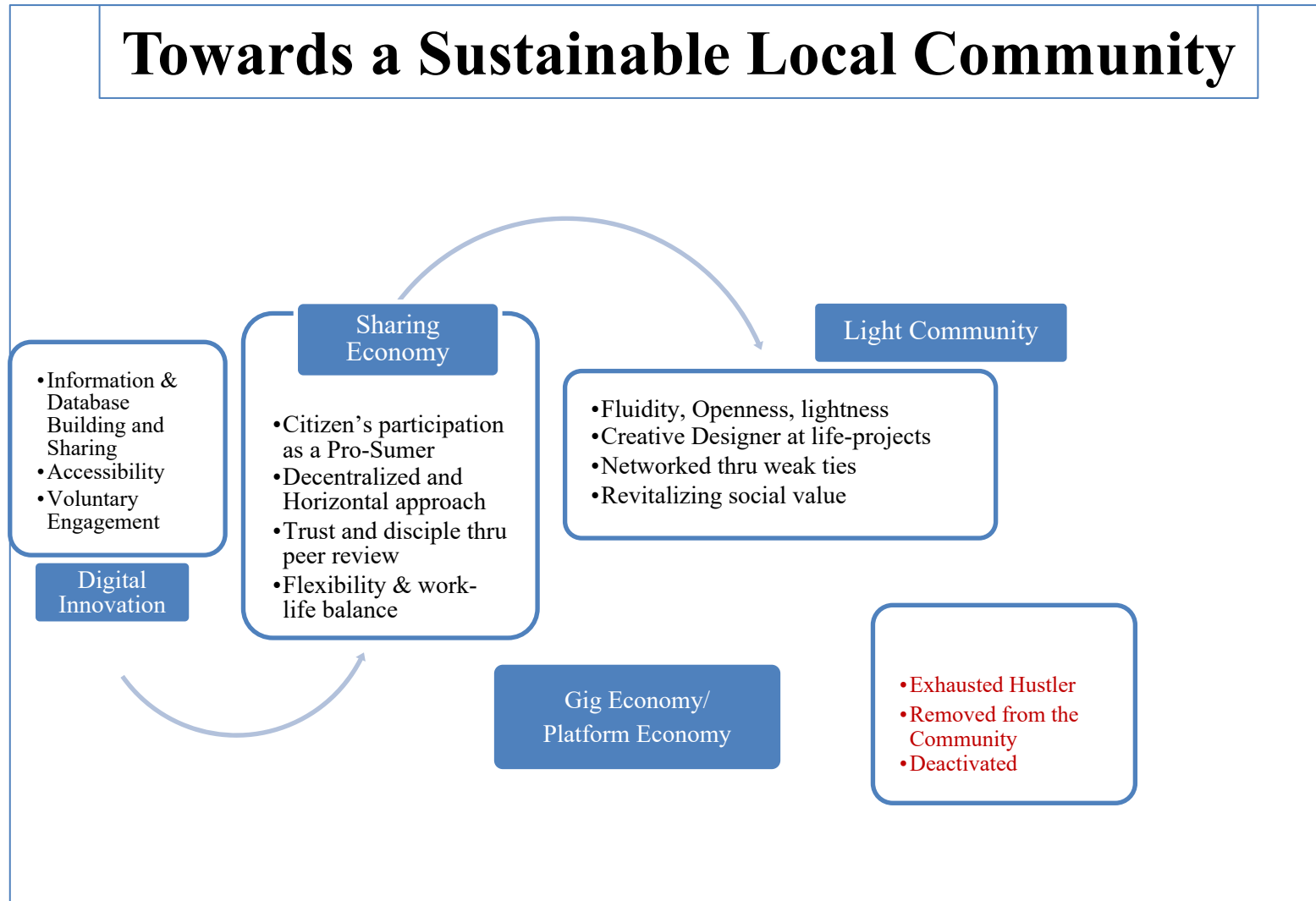


Framework of Improving Local Community

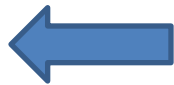


Source: Kong & Lim (2020): p. 30.

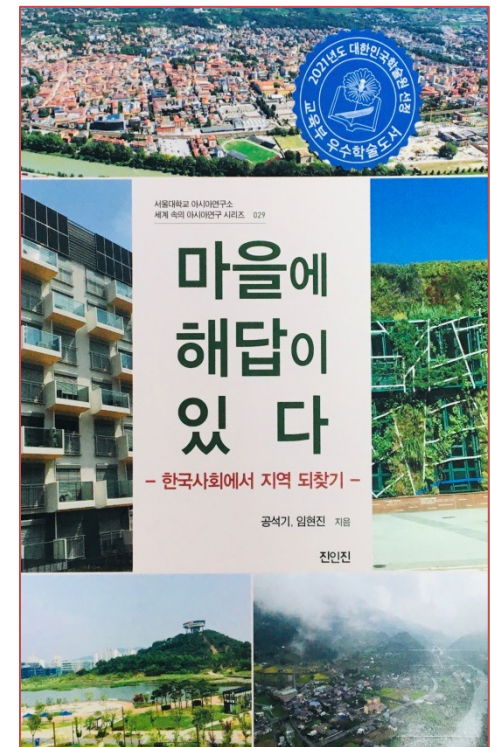
New Experiments Towards a Light Community



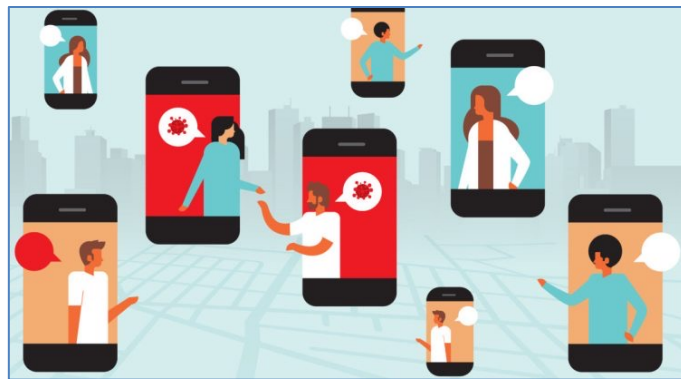
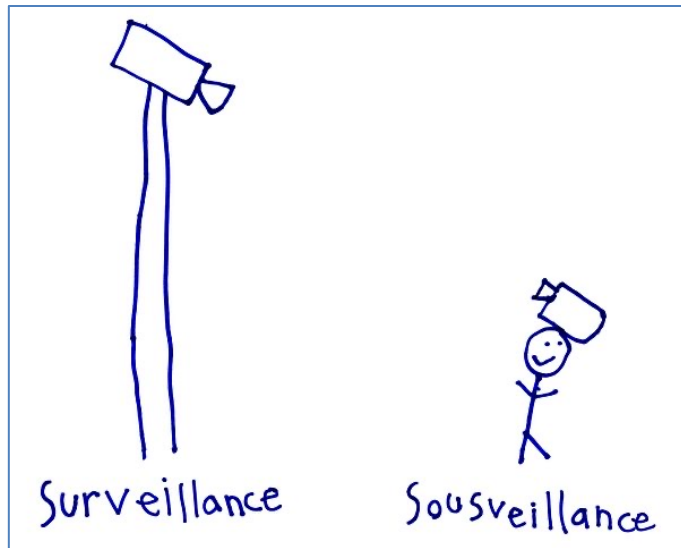
Light Community Embracing Gig Economy



Source: www.joongang.co.kr/article/23419421#home



Embracing Sousveillance Technology



Radical Transparency

- If the problem with big data algorithms is the constant monitoring and surveillance of our activities by economic and political elites
- Turn the surveillance technology back on those economic and political elites. (Google glass, and similar wearable monitoring devices)
- Balancing Surveillance with Privacy
- Decentralizing Data

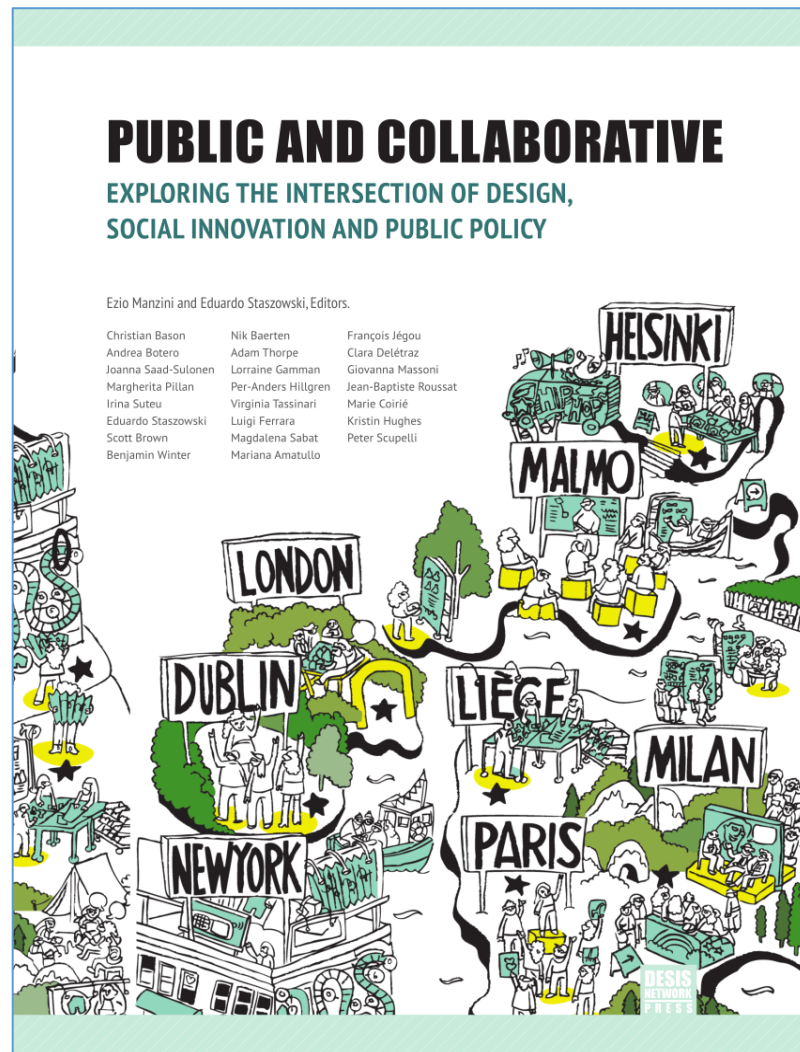


[Narrative:Sustainable Everyday Project - FORwiki](#)



[Pranzo convivile @Coltivando](#) | [Fuorisalone.it](#)

Design, When Everybody Designs: An Introduction to Design for Social Innovation (Ezio Manzini, 2015, MIT)



Manzini e , staszowski e , the book public and collaborative (Nov 27, 2013)

Digital Innovation and Platform economy



Global Inequality, Migration and Tribal Conflicts

Platform Economy Boom and Challenges

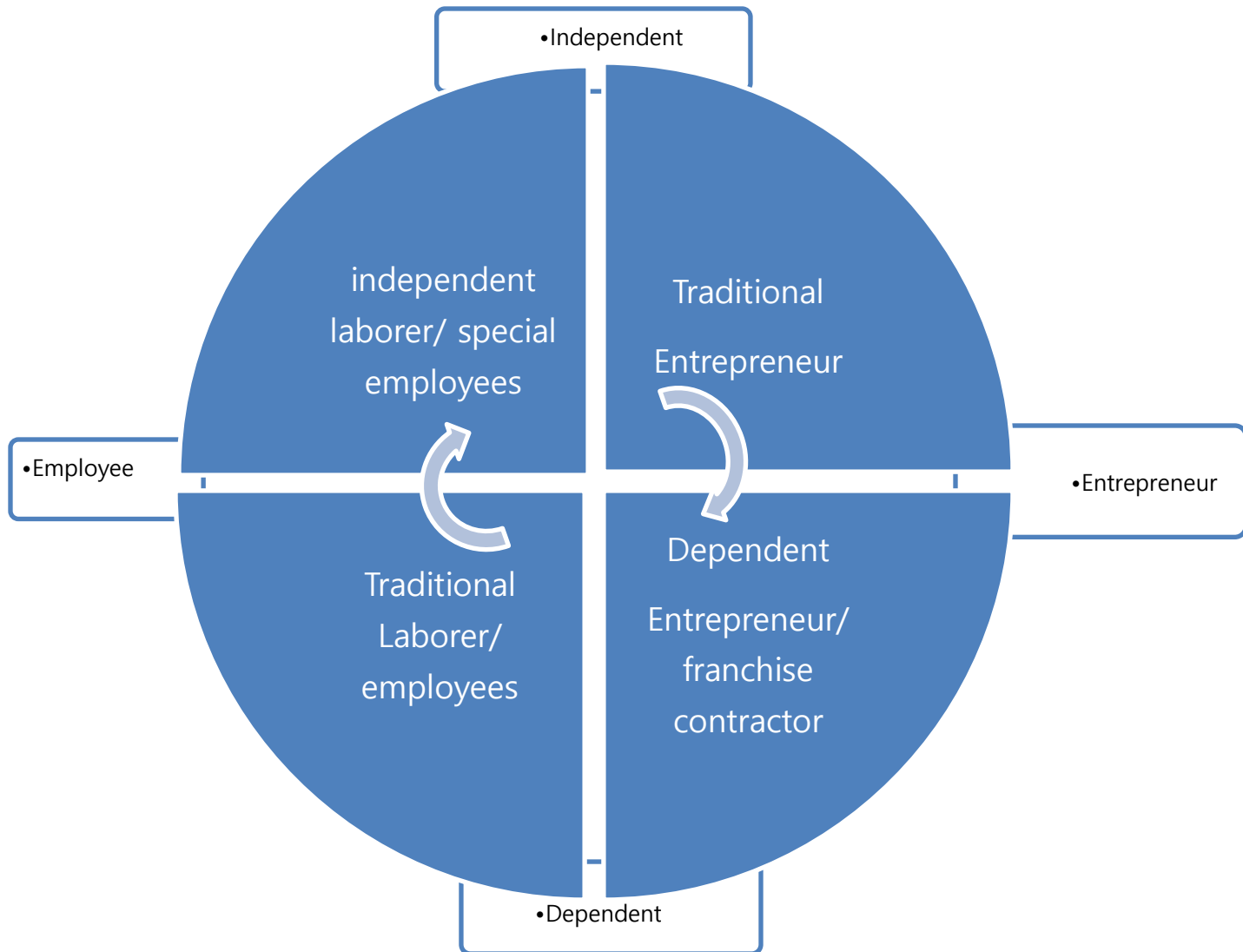
Increasing Prosumers	Diversified Labor (definition)
Horizontal and Scattered Approach	Social Safety Net for Platform workers
Reputation based Trust building/ Regulation	Divide, Dislocation, and Disengagement



Source: Sundarrarajan, Arun. 2016. *The Sharing Economy*. Cambridge: MIT Press: p. 50

Divided Labor Market in S. Korea

A Big Surge of Dependent Entrepreneur and Independent Laborer



Local Resiliency Through Heyground: Co-working Spaces for Changemakers



Implications and Challenges Ahead

- Digital globalization and spreading of the sharing economy
 - ✓ The socially underprivileged and minorities lead to labor exploitation and exclusion from the community.
 - ✓ How to include platform economy workers (gig workers) into local community?
 - ✓ Embracing Sousveillance Technology (bottom-up approach)
- Post-COVID19 and Ukraine Crisis Impacts
 - ✓ Hasty diagnosis and prescription of transition to a “new normal” society
 - ✓ The ‘light community’ experiment is not a response for a new normal society, but seeks a transition to a normal society

Frame Contentions towards A Sustainable Local Community

Community Perspective	Capitalist Perspective
Abundant Nature	Tourism and attractive sites
Self-reliance	Productivity
Collaboration	Competition
Past and Future	Cliché past/
Conservation	Objects to be used
Eco-system/ Community	Contribution to Economy

Divided Value Conflicts around A Just Sustainable Local Community



Source: theschoolofnews.com/archives/5735/sns



Authors' Short-Bio

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- Suk-Ki Kong is Research Professor of Asia Center at Seoul National University. He studied sociology and received B.A., M.A. from the Department of Sociology at SNU and his Ph.D. from the Department of Sociology at Harvard University. He is also Adjunct Professor of Graduate School of Public Policy and Civic Engagement at Kyung Hee University.
- His major fields of research are social movements, human rights, civil society and social economy. Here are recently published books and articles as follow:

Local Community Matters: Reclaiming Light Community in South Korea (Zininzin, 2020; with H. Lim, in Korean)

Bridging the Gap between Neighborhood and Citizenship (Zininzin, 2017; with H. Lim, in Korean)

"Civic Engagement in the Energy Transition since Fukushima and its Impact on Renewable Energy Policy Competition in South Korea," *Korea Observer* Vol. 51(3): 463-483 (2020; with H. Lim).

"Politics of Cosmopolitan Citizenship: The Korean Engagement in the Global Justice Movements," *Citizenship Studies* Vol. 16 (1): 69-84. (2012).

"Measuring National Human Rights: A Reflection on Korean Experiences," *Human Rights Quarterly* Vol. 34(4):986-1020. (with C. Chung and J. Koo, 2012).