



Late Industrialization and Social Change: South Korea in A Comparative Perspective

Course Code			
Class Times	Mon/Wed/Thu Type B(13:00~16:00)	Classroom	Bldg
Equivalent Year Level	1/2/3/4	Course Credit	3
Instructor	Yong-Chool Ha	Sessions	15(45 class hours)
Office		Email	Yongha5@uw.edu

□ Instructor's Profile

Name: Yong-Chool Ha

Yong chool Ha is Korea Foundation professor at the Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington and received his Ph D at University of California, Berkeley. Before he moved to University of Washington in January 2008, professor Ha taught at the Department of International Relations, Seoul National University where he served as chairman of the department, associate dean of the College of Social Sciences and chairman of the Unification Forum. He also served president of Korean Association of International Studies. He has written and published extensively on Korean domestic and international relations, North Korean politics and Soviet and Russian politics in English, Russian and Korean journals, such as Comparative Political Studies, Asian Survey, and Cambridge Review of International Relations. His publications include Late Industrialization and the Dynamics of Strong State (SNU Press), Late Industrialization, the State and Tradition: The emergence of neofamilism in South Korea(Comparative Political Studies), and the Colonial Rue and Social Change (University of Washington Press), and the International Impact of the Colonial Rule in Korea(UW Press, 2019)

Education

Ph.D. in Political Science, UC Berkeley
MA: Kent State University
BA: Seoul National University

Expertise

Comparative Politics and Sociology, Korean and Russian Politics and International Relations

Most Recent Works

Books

Ed. The International Impact of the Colonial Rule in Korea (University of Washington Press, 2019)
Co-eds. The Colonial Rule and Social Change (University of Washington Press, 2013)



-New Perspectives on International Studies in Korea (in Korean) (Seoul National University Press, 2008).

-Coauthored and principal writer, Russia's Choice at the Crossroads(in Korean) (Seoul National University Press, 2006).

(coauthored) Global Standards and Identity in Korean Society (in Korean) (Seoul National University, 2006).

Late industrialization and the dynamics of the strong state in South Korea: Debureaucratization and Hollowing out (in Korean) (Seoul: Seoul National University Press, 2006).

(ed.), South Korea's Northern Policy: Origins, Development and Consequences (in Korean) (Seoul: Seoul National University Press, 2003).

Articles

What is causing the insecurity of Korean Society? (in Korean), Collection of Economics Paper, Seoul National University, 2015, vol. 54, no 2. pp. 1-12

Invited article: "The Evolution of South Korean Foreign Policy", special issue of Outre-Terre(in French) Spring 2013

"The Development of Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia and the Future of Northeast Asia," Spatial Economics, # 2, 2013, pp. 10-21

"Continuity and Change in the Institutional Foundations of Korean Crony Capitalism: A Preliminary Assessment," Journal of Korean Politics (in Korean), vol, 21, no. 3, 2012

(Co-authored with Myung Koo Kang) "Late Industrialization and the Internal Dynamics of the Developmental State: the Case of South Korea (1948-1979)," accepted and to be published by Comparative Political Studies, March. 2011.

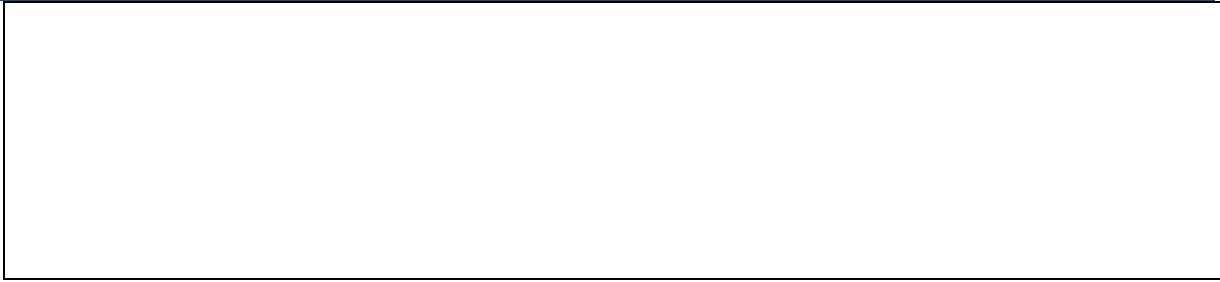
(Co-authored with Chae-Sung Chun) "North Korea's Brinkmanship and the Task to Solve the Nuclear Dilemma," Asian Perspectives, Vol. 34, no. 1, 2010.

(Co-authored) "Perspectives on International Relations Theories in Russia," Regional Studies Review, vol. 28, no. 1, 2010 (in Korean).

The Myth of the Breakdown of Tradition and Korean Social Science: A Search for Indigenization, Korean Social Science Journal, vol, 35, no.1, 2008

(coauthored with Wang Hwi Lee) "Crony Capitalism after 10 years: Politics of Economy reform," Asian Survey, November-December,2007.

"Late Industrialization, the State and Social Changes: the Emergence of Neofamilism in South Korea," Comparative Political Studies, vol. 40, no. 4 (April, 2007).



□ Course Information

<p>Course Description</p>	<p>This course is an attempt to understand distinctive aspects of Korea style of late industrialization through comparative analysis to rightly locate the status of Korean style of modernization in the international context. Unlike the conventional political economy approach where the role of the state in economic development was heavily emphasized, the focus of this course is on identifying and analyzing the implications of state-led economic actions for social and institutional changes.</p> <p>More substantively, this course will review how traditional institutions and values are inevitably introduced into late industrialization in each case of the above countries to understand distinct and unique social changes. South Korea's case will be compared to the rest of the cases to understand its similarities and differences.</p> <p>The cases chosen for comparisons are both capitalist and socialist types of late industrialization, such as Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and China</p> <p>Based on the distinct pattern of social change in South Korea, this course will discuss the implications of social changes for the dynamics of Korean bureaucracy, democratization, civil society and international perspectives.</p> <p>This course will help students to think about how to contextualize different modes of modernization and modernity and need to develop conceptual frameworks for different patterns of industrialization and modernization.</p> <p>Specifically, the following are the goals that this course sets out to achieve.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To empirically demonstrate need for inter-disciplinary approach to social phenomena2) To have students see interactions among politics, economy, economy and international relations.3) To go beyond the abstract understanding of the state by observing the state in action4) To understand the case of Korea historically and comparatively5) To locate and understand the limits of Western theories which
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	<p>claims universality</p> <p>6) To understand the significance of Korea's industrialization and modernization from the perspective of world history</p> <p>7) To enhance the ability to critically review current literature on social sciences through writing critical reviews.</p>
Course Evaluation	<p>Attendance and class participation 30%</p> <p>Three Critical Review 30%</p> <p>Research Hypothesis 40%</p> <p>Attendance and active participation will be reflected in grade.</p>
Course Materials	Reading materials will be prepared by the instructor and put on course website for access to students
Class Policy	Deadlines for critical review and research hypothesis will be strictly applied.
Etc. (e.g. Guidelines)	Students are advised to prepare readings and discussion questions prior to coming to class and encouraged to participate in class discussion

□ Course Schedule

Session	Description	Etc
1	<p>Introduction: 1) explaining the overall nature and scope of the course, course requirements</p> <p>2) raising critical questions on the current status of political economy and sociology of industrialization and set the questions for the course:</p> <p>3) Critical observations of Western sociology and political economy: -Demistifying the myth of universal social consequences of industrialization: Does industrialization bring about universal consequences?</p> <p>-critical observations on the gap between political economy and sociology: macro sociology today: Do we have adequate frameworks for social changes for different patterns of industrialization?</p> <p>4) What to study?: A different approach to the study of social change in late industrialization: The role of the state and tradition in late industrialization.</p> <p>.</p> <p>**Herbert Blumer, Industrialization as An Agent of Social</p>	



	<p>Change : A Critical Analysis (New York : Aldine de Gruyter, 1990), Ch. 1 & 8. **Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective (New York: Prager, 1962), Ch. 1.</p>	
2	<p>Prepare students with a clear understanding of the state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Concept of the state2) A critical review of the past approaches to the state: Has the state been brought back far down enough for social change?3) How to understand the role of the state in social change <p>**Theda Skocpol, "Bringing the State Back In: Strategies of Analysis in Current Research." In Peter Evans, Dietrich Rueschemeyer and Theda Skocpol (eds.), Bringing the State Back in (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).</p>	
3	<p>Clear conceptual understanding of major concepts related to social change in late industrialization</p> <p>Class, Status, culture, tradition and invention of tradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Conceptual clarification of class and status and alternative units of society-How to understand the concept of the state in relation to social change in late industrialization-Between culture and tradition <p>**David Camfield, "Reorienting Class Analysis: Working Classes As Historical Formation," Science and Society, Vol. 68, no. 4, winter 2004-5, pp.421-445</p> <p>*Max Weber, "Status Group and Classes," Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich, eds, Max Weber: Economy and Society(Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978), vol. 1, Chapter vi, pp. 302-305</p> <p>** Olivia Harris, "The Temporalities of Tradition: Reflections on a Changing Anthropology," Vaclav Hubinger ed., Grasping the changing world: anthropological concepts in the postmodern era(Routledge: London and New York), Ch. 1.</p> <p>**E. J. Hobsbawm and T.O. Ranger, The Invention of</p>	



	<p>Tradition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), Ch. 1.</p> <p>**Edward Shils, "Tradition," Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 13, No. 2, Special Issue on Tradition and Modernity (Apr., 1971), pp. 122-159</p>	
4	<p>Discussion on when and how late industrialization starts: - the relationship between Elite Perception of backwardness and launching late industrialization</p> <p>-When and why do leaders feel insecure? How does insecurity lead to the sense of urgency for late industrialization?</p> <p>-different leaders' perceptions of backwardness and sense of urgency will be comparatively analyzed</p> <p>**Joseph Stalin, Problems of Leninism (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1945), pp. 588-649.</p> <p>**Park Chung Hee, The Country, the Revolution and I (Seoul: Hollym, 1970), pp. 165-191.</p>	
5	<p>Korea Case: the nature of Korean bureaucracy and the role of the state in industrialization will be analyzed in terms of the planning and implementation of industrial policies</p> <p>**Yong-Chool Ha, Myung-koo Kang, "Creating a Capable Bureaucracy with Loyalists: The Internal Dynamics of the South Korean Developmental State, 1948-1979," Comparative Political Studies 44(1): 78-108, 2011.</p> <p>Industrialization and the State</p> <p>**L. Jones and I. Sagong, Government, Business, and Entrepreneurship in Economic Development : The Korean Case(Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 1980), Ch. 3 & 4.</p>	
6	<p>Korea case(continued): social and institutional implications of the industrialization will be discussed by focusing on how traditional institutions and values emerged.</p> <p>**Yong-Chool Ha, "Late Industrialization, the State, and Social Changes: The Emergence of Neo-familism in South Korea," Comparative Political Studies, Vol. 40, No. 4, 2007, pp. 363-382.</p>	



7	<p>Japan: the institutional distinctiveness of Japanese bureaucracy: historical background and modes of operation</p> <p>**Bernard S. Silberman, Cages of Reason: the Rise of the Rational State in France, Japan, the United States, and Great Britain(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993), Ch. 6.</p>	
8	<p>Japan II: invention of tradition and social implications</p> <p>**Yasusuke Murakami, "Te Society as a Pattern of Civilization," Journal of Japanese Studies, Vol. 10 No.2 (Summer, 1984).</p>	
9	<p>Comparative observations of Japan and Korea and mid-term review</p> <p>**Witt, Michael A. and Gordon Redding, "Asian Business Systems: Institutional Comparison, Clusters and Implications for Varieties of Capitalism and Business Systems Theory," Socio-Economic Review, Vol. 11, No. 2 (2013), pp. 265-300.</p>	
10	<p>Germany I: traditional social structure and modern bureaucracy</p> <p>**Hans Rosenberg, Bureaucracy, Aristocracy, and Autocracy; the Prussian Experience, 1660-1815 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958), Ch. 4 & 5.</p>	
11	<p>Germany II: German state and industrialization: social consequences</p> <p>**Ralf Dahrendorf, Society and Democracy in Germany (Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1967), Ch. 4.</p> <p>**Jurgen Kocka, 'Entrepreneurship in a late-comer country: the German case', in N. Nakagawa, ed., Social Order and Entrepreneurship (Tokyo, 1979), pp. 149-190.</p>	
12	<p>The Soviet Union: How did the socialist industrialization bring back tradition? And what are the implications for Soviet society?</p>	



	<p>**Jan Pakulski, "Bureaucracy and the Soviet System." Studies in Comparative Communism. Vol. 19, No. 1, 1986.</p> <p>**Joshep Berliner, Factory and Manager in the USSR (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1957), pp. 160-206.</p>	
13	<p>China: What are the signs that traditions have come back?</p> <p>**Yusheng Peng, "Kinship Networks and Entrepreneurs in China's Transitional Economy," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 109, No. 5 (March 2004), pp. 1045-1074.</p> <p>**Sun Liping, "Societal Transition: New Issues in the Field of the Sociology of Development," Modern China, Vol. 34, No. 1, The Nature of the Chinese State: Dialogues among Western and Chinese Scholars, I (Jan., 2008), pp. 88-113.</p>	
14	<p>Comparative observations</p> <p>**Arif Dirlik , Modernity as History: Post-Revolutionary China, Globalization and the Question of Modernity, Source: Social History, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Jan., 2002), pp. 16-39</p>	
15	<p>Concluding reflections: International implications of late industrialization. Interdependence is convergence?</p>	