

PART III. POLITICS OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION IN KOREA: CASE STUDIES pdf

1: Comparative Politics of Latin America: Democracy at Last? - Daniel C. Hellinger - Google Books

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Written paper of 2. Deadline for written paper 31 DECEMBER Globalization, states and markets This course surveys and discusses the political and economic factors underlying cross-national variation in economic performance, income inequality and responses to international economic crises in advanced capitalist states. The course is structured around the following questions: In what ways does the international economy shape state autonomy? Why do democratic countries differ in their responses to global trends and economic crises? To what extent do differences in institutional settings shape fundamentally different models of democratic capitalism? What is the role of institutions, firms and labour unions in determining the different arrangements we find in the contemporary world? The course investigates the effects of political institutions, veto players as well as coalition politics on economic outcomes and assesses the relative performance of different political-economic systems. The scope of the course is analytical, it focuses on theoretical models and applies the comparative method. Student groups should prepare in advance two questions per each topic. Classes will involve lectures, presentations by guest speakers, and inter-active sessions in which students will have an opportunity to participate. Waves of globalization Required reading Polanyi, K. Beacon Press, chapters Oxford University Press, chapters Further reading Berger, S. Politics in the new hard times, Cornell University Press, pp. Students prepare in advance to put forward and defend one approach. Required reading Hirst, P. Polity Press, 3rd ed. Further reading Haas, P. Part II Alternative explanations: Territorial, Sectorial, Institutional Coordination and Complementarity 3. Territorial and sectorial perspectives Required reading Clift, B. Review of International Political Economy, 4. International Organization, 45, pp. Further reading Rommel, T. Global political economy, Oxford, Oxford University Press, pp. Electoral Institutions and the Politics of Coalitions: American Political Science Review , pp. Economic Politics in the United States: The Costs and Risks of Democracy. Cambridge University Press, Chapters 8 and 9. Institutional coordination and complementarity In this session students will present the German case as a coordinated market economy or the USA as a liberal market economy Required reading Hall, P. An Introduction to Varieties of Capitalism, in P. Oxford University Press, pp. Debating Varieties of Capitalism: Oxford University Press any chapter. Global labour markets and political institutions Required reading Fleckenstein, T. Comparing Sweden, Germany, and South Korea. World Politics, Bearce, D. International Organization, 71, pp. Europe and the economic crisis: Cambridge University Press Carter, D. International trade and coordination. Tracing Border Effects World Politics, 70 1 , World Politics, 56, pp. From myth to reality: Globalisation and public spending in OECD countries revisited. European Journal of Political Research, 48, pp. Further reading Hellwig, T. Voting in Open Economies: The Electoral Consequences of Globalization. Comparative Political Studies March , pp. International Organization Spring , pp. Globalisation and capitalist systems. European Journal of Political Research, 50, pp. Required reading Gourevitch, P. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, chapter 1 and chapters on and international economic crises. The global financial crisis Required reading Pontusson, J. Understanding the Causes of the Crisis, in B. Beyond varieties of capitalism. Further reading Kahler, M. Walzenbach, , Striking a Balance? The political economy of crisis and change in the new global context, Egea, Milan. The varieties of capitalism debate in the age of austerity, Routledge. Rivista Italiana di Politiche Pubbliche, 2, pp. The political economy of the Great Recession and the welfare state Required reading Armingeon. Naumann, The welfare state reader, Polity Press. Walter, , Understanding the political economy of the Eurozone crisis, in Annual Review of Political Science, 20, pp. Further reading Kanbur, R. Globalization and Inequality, in A. Bourguignon, Handbook of income distribution, North-Holland, Amsterdam, chapter Violence and the history of inequality from the stone age to the twenty-first century, Princeton, Princeton University Press, chapter

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Conditionality, austerity and welfare: Financial crisis and its impact on welfare in Italy and Korea. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 26, pp. Internet governance between state and markets Amoretti, F. Between reason of state and reason of market. The development of internet governance in historical perspective, *Soft Power*, 3, pp. Teaching methods Classes will involve lectures, presentations by guest speakers, and inter-active sessions in which students will have an opportunity to participate.

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2: Globalization, States and Markets / School of Political Sciences

Part III: Applying the protracted transition ideal type to other cases Political protest and democratization in south Korea Junhan Lee Doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science, Michigan State University.

A1 Summary of explanatory variables He has written extensively on democracy, public administration, and the welfare state, with publications including *Modern Communism*, *Apology for Liberal Democracy and Public Sphere in Korea*. His research focuses on the history of Korean religion, philosophy and traditional science. His research draws upon the literatures on social networks and institutions to explain globalization-related phenomena. He was also the President of the Korean Sociological Association. He has published a number of books on international labor migration and social inequality. He was the President of the Korean Sociological Association. Kim, and *Serving the Community*: His research interest covers various aspects of Korean society and history. Potter This volume presents research findings concerning the effects of globalization on social cohesion in Korea. Supported by a strategic grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the project focused on research and knowledgebuilding on issues of globalization and social cohesion in five countries of Asia, namely China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and Sri Lanka. The context for this important work can be understood by reference to the broader dimensions of studies of globalization and social cohesion. Perspectives on globalization Globalization has been a feature of the human condition for several centuries. In recent years, particularly in the aftermath of the Cold War, globalization conditions have accelerated, with increasingly permeable national borders easily penetrated by flows of capital, people and information. To a large extent, this process has been justified by ideologies of liberalism and concomitant support for free markets, free trade and freedom of ideas. Globalization is not the same as internationalization, which presupposes cooperation and interaction among autonomous nation-states, but rather is a process by which the state itself is challenged Sassen ; Chomsky ; Held et al. The phenomenon of globalization may be addressed in terms of material and ideological dimensions, recognizing that these are at once intersecting and yet possessed of distinct features. Material aspects of globalization extend to changing contents and processes of print and electronic media; diet and dress; economic, business and financial structures and processes; relationships between labor and capital; knowledge and technology; and many other operational elements of globalization. These material dimensions create new opportunities and xvi Foreword expectations for exchange and communication. As well, the material dimensions of globalization encourage a self-supporting value system that privileges some and marginalizes others based on their access, familiarity and facility with these material dimensions. Material dimensions also contribute to and derive from ideological dimensions. Ideological dimensions include official and popular attitudes and rhetoric on social, political and economic organization and behavior, and other expressions of norms, values and beliefs that both inform and derive from material elements. In particular, the discourse of globalization also describes the spread of liberal ideals of individualism, autonomy and capitalism around the world see, generally, Jayasuriya ; Trubek Dimensions of social cohesion Although the prerequisites and conditions for social cohesion are not well understood, its absence can be identified by reference to dimensions of conformity and diversity on political and socio-economic conditions, and by instances of social disorder. By relying on various dimensions of social cohesion, the project builds on existing literature addressing social cohesion generally. However, rather than assuming that diversity has a potential for social conflict or contributing factors to social cohesion Hirschman The complementary relationship between conformity and diversity may contribute to localized perceptions of and resolutions to issues of social cohesion by reference to the importance of building social capital Blakely, n. Approaches to complementarity may also help resolve the issue of perception, which is seen as a critical component in the feeling of belonging that is an important dynamic of cohesion Bollen and Hoyle This project examines these various factors in a cross-national context to generate understanding of the global dimensions of social cohesion. Understanding the relationships between globalization and social

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cohesion requires an international comparative approach that generates data and analysis on conditions in a diverse array of countries and societies. The experience of Western liberal states with globalization is mediated and eased significantly by the commonality of legal and political institutions. In Asia, by contrast, the governing legal and political institutions are either indigenous and relatively alien to the liberal tradition or imposed through a process of colonialism and neo-colonialism and thus also in conflict with the notion of the supremacy of liberalism. In addition, Asian states and societies embrace a wide variety of economic, social and political conditions. Moreover, in part as a result of their increased participation in the globalization process and also due to their rapid economic growth, the conditions of specialization of labor that Durkheim Foreword xvii identified as an important factor in social cohesion are evident as conditions of transition. This volume on globalization and social cohesion in Korea includes reports on such issues as the status of women, labor and migration, democratization, changing norms and values, and welfare reform. The Korea study suggests that the influence of pre-existing norms and power relations remains strong, while regional differences also influence the ways that globalization affects local populations. This study provides a local example of the effects of globalization on social cohesion and civil society. We believe that, in addition to complementing the other country studies on China, Indonesia, Japan and Sri Lanka produced under this research project, the Korea volume will stand on its own as a useful contribution to knowledge about this important corner of the world where the effects of globalization on local social cohesion remain dependent on local conditions. Regionalism, Multilateralism and the Politics of Global Trade. University of British Columbia Press. World Orders Old and New. Held, David, Anthony G. Politics, Economics and Culture. The Cultures of Globalization. Law, Capitalism and Power in Asia. The Human Condition and the Information Civilization. International Development Research Centre. Sovereignty in an Age of Globalization. University of Chicago Press. Introduction Korea in the process of globalization Chang Yun-Shik Two major approaches to the study of globalization can be identified. Originally, the globe contained a very large number of distinct and distinctive groups. Over time, little by little, the scope of activity has expanded, the groups have merged, and bit by bit, with the aid of science and technology, we are arriving at one world "one political world, one economic world, one cultural world. We are not yet there but the future looms clearly before us. One economic world has been more widely known as the capitalist world system or modern world system with a common division of labor Wallerstein The founders of the United Nations hoped to establish a world government with the goal of maintaining internal peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and achieving international cooperation. Nation-states or societies might eventually disappear when the globalization is complete, with the creation of a world community or global village and universal humanity or international man. Until then "it is difficult to tell when, if ever, it will happen " the nation will remain as a sovereign unit, adapting itself to the new world. From the perspective of each nation, globalization is the process whereby it is becoming linked with other nations, with increasing shift from internal exchange to external exchange, influence and pressures. Still others refuse to join. Inevitable though this process may appear, it is not necessarily beneficial or rewarding to every nation. Globalization demands that members of a nation shift their involvement and commitment beyond the nation-state to the world. While globalization, often considered as Westernization, may be desirable and inevitable, follower nations resist or react against this process rather strongly, for varying reasons. In short, each nation goes through a different process of globalization. Our focus here is on how Korea until and South Korea after has fared in the globalization process. This volume is part of a five-nation study, entitled Exploring Social Cohesion in a Global Era, which focuses on the globalization process and its impact on the social cohesion of each nation-state. It is widely believed that entrance of a nation into the globalization process inevitably results in restructuring of its social system, challenges or destroys the traditional social order, submerges its cultural identity and dilutes its national consciousness " but how may the nation as a unified aggregate resist this process? How long may the nation-state remain stable, retaining its unique identity? Korea had long limited its external diplomatic relations with China. It was only toward the end of the nineteenth century that Korea became exposed to the

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world beyond China and was forced to catch up with the industrial West and an industrializing Japan. This shortlived experience of reform came to an abrupt end when Japan annexed Korea in the Protectorate government was installed in . During the three-and-a-half decades between the signing of the Kanghwa Treaty with Japan and the Japanese takeover, Korea went through significant structural changes: However, Korea became a colony, and since then its linkage with Japan has played an important role in its modernization. After Liberation , the Korean peninsula was split into two. The two Koreas came under the influence of two occupying forces with radically different political and economic systems: Subsequently, the two Koreas as independent nations launched kundaehwa modernization projects by adopting two different models with aid from their respective superpowers. South Korea accepted globalization as a key to its development, while North Korea chose a self-reliant or autarkic approach. Globalization in the South Korean context has two different meanings: Our focus here is mainly on the former. This introductory chapter consists of three sections. The first reviews the two processes of globalization that Korea and later South Korea has gone through. Here, we will focus on three major historical national projects of kundaehwa modernization that have moved towards globalization, namely the new education campaign, industrialization, and democratization. The impact of these projects on the social structure of Korea will be explored in the second section, while the third section will consider how the structural transformation engendered by the globalization process has affected the traditional solidarity of Korean society. Historical national projects of modernization

The new education campaign Enlightenment through educational reform was the first and earliest major program undertaken by the government and civilian elites of Imperial Korea when it was forced to open its doors to the West and Japan. This campaign aimed at introducing the Western educational system to replace the Confucian system, which was accessible largely to male yangban elites and had a focus on learning Chinese characters and reading the Confucian classics. The prime objectives were to cultivate a gentlemanly kunja personality and prepare students for the civil service examination kwago. A small number of American Presbyterian ministers began missionary work after , building schools and propagating Western education. Colonizers adopted an assimilation policy doka seisaku , or a policy of Japanizing Koreans. But if Japanization of Koreans as loyal and therefore obedient subjects of the Emperor was a manifest goal of the educational policy, the colonial government was not prepared to see Koreans as well-educated as the Japanese in Japan and Korea. The census, the last conducted by the Japanese authorities, indicates the following figures for education: Females educated to primary-school level or higher: The proportion of those educated to college level or higher had never exceeded 1 percent, and 85 percent of the Korean population aged 15 and above was illiterate in the same year. It is worth noting that, as of , more than 95 percent of the Japanese population aged 15 and above in Korea had received primary-school education and 50 percent reported some high-school education Chang . After Liberation in , South Korea made school education a constitutional right. The constitution said that it was the right of every citizen to receive education; and elementary education at least should be provided free of charge. In , a compulsory education primary plan was implemented with the proclamation of the Compulsory Education Act. The response of the citizens to this plan was overwhelming, and the government made noteworthy efforts to build more schools. By the end of the decade, more than 90 percent of schoolchildren were attending primary schools. Secondary-school education expanded in proportion to the growth of primary-school education. By , the enrolment ratio of high-school age children 13â€”18 had reached 90 percent.

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3: Globalization and Democratization in Asia: The Construction of Identity - PDF Free Download

iii PART: I Comparative Political Analysis 7 Authoritarian Regimes and Democratic Breakdown PART III: of North and South Korea CHAPTER 6 Democracy and.

The global-local nexus revisited: Politics, Economics and Security He is the sole author of Japan and United Nations Peacekeeping: Pressures and Responses forthcoming. Edward Friedman, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is a specialist on Chinese politics who has focused on how cultures construct understandings of authoritarian regimes and democratization. Implications for War and Peace with Barret L. Geir Helgesen is a cultural sociologist. The Normative Basis for the Political Process. Politics between Localism and Globalism. The Cultural Dimension in Korean Politics He is co-editor of the book Human Rights and Asian Values. She has written extensively on globalization and identity in India and China. Publications include Cultural Diffusion and Political Learning: Democracy, Diversity and Nationhood in India forthcoming. He is the author of a number of articles including Ways of Belonging: He has written extensively on economic and political regimes in Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia. Conflict, Crises and Change co-edited with G. Publications include State Power and Social Forces: Domination and Transformation in the Third World co-edited with J. Kohli , Tethered Deer: Government and Economy in a Chinese County co-authored with M. Blecher , and The Reach of the State: Sketches of the Chinese Body Politic His current research focuses on transnational civil society viii relations and problems of democratization. We would like to express our gratitude, both as editors and authors, to all those who have taken their time reading and commenting and who in other ways have helped us in our work. The idea for this book grew out of a conference on globalization and democratic developments in Asia, held at Lund University in May , and in which the majority of the authors participated. Since then a long process of editing and rewriting has taken place, and we are most thankful to all the authors of this book, who have contributed their work and positive attitudes in completing this volume. We are also thankful to Samuel Kim, Ian Manners, and an anonymous referee for their valuable inputs into this project. An endless number of books and articles have been devoted to the subject, covering a number of issues from the EU, the IMF, and the role of the World Bank to endless speculations about the movement of capital, finance and multinational corporations. But it is not only economic factors that are associated with globalization. In academia, the debate on globalization has similarly taken many forms and scholars have focused on a number of issues. Depending on discipline, studies have been concentrated on aspects such as the future of national identities and cultures, the rethinking of ideas of modernity, religion and world history, the localization of the global and the transformation of statecentric assumptions in the social sciences in general. In its more popular version, globalization is often viewed as the path leading to greater development of all people that is, toward a global market as conceived by contemporary neo-liberals , while others paint a bleak and threatening picture of globalization as the new hegemony of capital markets, the evil that is to destroy national cultures, reduce democratic political life, and make the state redundant. Asian societies, as in other parts of the world, have been affected by various globalizing forces. However, this has not happened in a consistent pattern or in a similar fashion, nor have these societies been purely helpless victims in the process. Hence local action has to be understood with reference to the meanings that the action has for the actors and for its audience—be it local or global see Deutsch and Kinnvall ; Kinnvall forthcoming. Human action, as Giddens , has argued, is rooted in intersubjective contexts of communication, in intersubjective practices and forms of life which have distinctive historical origins. What this means is that we cannot possibly explain the various outcomes of, for instance, the Asian Financial Crisis AFC , for different societies, without investigating how local cultural and institutional patterns of behavior differed in relation to various global flows. Or how can we explain democratization in South Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia, while other societies such as China, Vietnam and Laos are still one-party states. Or why is it that India, Malaysia and Indonesia have experienced recurring

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clashes between different communities, while other multicultural societies such as Singapore and China have had few such communal conflicts which is not to say that these societies have lacked other conflicts? These and many other issues are raised and dealt with in this volume. In doing this we bring together studies of East and Southeast Asia with those of South Asia, at the same time as we bridge the gap between studies of globalization and democratization. The latter is done by introducing the issue of identity as providing the missing link in much of this literature. Below I identify and explain how this is the case, by first discussing the issue of globalization—definitions, approaches and problems with the term. Second, I investigate its relationship to democracy, democratization and to the issue of civil society. Part II of the book is thus concerned primarily with the phenomenon of globalization in Asia—its consequences and effects. Part III is more specifically interested in the relationship between globalization, democracy and civil society in Asia, while Part IV relates this debate to issues of identity, culture and citizenship in Asian societies. Part V, the conclusion, attempts finally to bring the various threads, ideas and questions together by revisiting the global—local nexus in Asia as dealt with in the various chapters.

Globalization and its effects: The second, speed, has to do with how globalization is conceptualized in time and space—the argument here is that globalization is not a new phenomenon but involves a compression of time and space never previously experienced. In a general sense we understand globalization as a combination of these processes, i. Globalization thus involves the reduced significance of barriers such as borders, distances and states to global flows of both tangible and intangible factors such as goods, services, technology, people and ideas. A number of such interrelated global flows can be identified Manners Some such flows are mainly economic, such as the global flow of production, found in the increasingly mobile economic activities of multinational companies, and the global flow of finance through billions of dollars, euros and yen crossing the globe. Another set of flows is more directly political, as in geography, which is being changed and shaped as borders and boundaries of a physical and political nature are being crossed. Finally, we have global flows of a more social and human nature. Here the rapid diffusion of information and knowledge is both connected to and dependent on advances in technology which have facilitated communication. Global flows of people through migration, travel and tourism are closely connected to global flows of culture, understood in its broadest sense as historically transmitted constructed and reconstructed thoughts, values, and ideas which come embodied both in a symbolic and material form as well as in social practice Kinnvall As discussed below, it is important to point out that most of these flows are spread unevenly and not in a one-way direction as is often assumed. In relation to such flows, globalization is also discussed in terms of homogenization versus heterogenization or unification versus fragmentation, and is here linked to discussions of modernization and development see for example Robertson ; Featherstone ; Hall As mentioned earlier, the modernist, often neo-liberal, approach tends to view globalization as the solution and underdevelopment, backwardness and provincialism as the problems. Here, the main arguments in favor of globalization have to do with the pace of economic and communicative transformations. Electronic communications have altered previous relational structures as we live increasingly in a world where events in one location can be observed elsewhere. The world economy is not global as there is no shift of finance and capital from the developed to the underdeveloped worlds; rather, trade, investment and financial flows are concentrated in Europe, North America and Japan. In a similar vein, critics of globalization argue that the forces that are being globalized are, conveniently, those found in the Western world and that non-Western values have no place within this process. Moreover, there are considerable losers within the globalization process and globalization may only allow for more efficient exploitation of less well-off nations in the name of liberal openness. Both pictures give but a limited view of globalization as they fail to problematize culture and identity adequately and instead continue to see modernity as a universalizing hegemony originating in the West and then spreading around the globe. Finally, it is unclear that globalization is simply a process of homogenization since the processes of fragmentation and hybridity are equally strong Barker In other words, it is not only American culture affecting the rest of the world, as often portrayed in mass media and, at times, also in academia. As eloquently demonstrated by

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Friedman in Chapter 4, Asian cultural practices have, for instance, become increasingly influential in many parts of the Western world. As a matter of fact it is not uncommon that the inflow of such products are interpreted and given different meanings depending on local context Ong As a number of postcolonial writers have suggested see for example Spivak ; Bhaba , ; Chatterjee , what we see are various competing centers bringing about shifts in the global balance of power between state and nonstate actors that together forge new sets of interdependencies. The result is not the creation of equality between these participants, but mainly that a number of new actors are demanding to be heard, locally and regionally, as well as globally. Regionalism may be part of the homogenizing or unifying effects of globalization but it can simultaneously be a response to such homogenizing forces. In this sense regionalism is a process of both unification and fragmentation. However, regionalism can easily be thought of in much looser terms, such as the triadic nature of world affairs where the Triad is said to consist of three regionsâ€”Northern America, the EU and Japan Ohmae â€”with the possible arrival of a fourth global economic superpower, China, and the emergence of the Quad. But regionalism can also signify regional cooperation within a state or between regions in several states, which brings it closer to processes of localization. In comparison to regional unification, such processes often aim at increasing differences or heterogeneity as they accentuate claims to distinctiveness through culture, economics and politics, presenting both globalization and regionalization with a local dimension. The local dimension of globalization is at the heart of all of the chapters in this volume. This, and the fact that globalization is not a new phenomenon, is amply illustrated in Part II. In Chapter 2 Dittmer outlines the political and economic changes in East and Southeast Asia and their relationship to globalization. Of particular importance is how recent developments, such as the AFC, have reconfigured the role of the nationstate in this region. By emphasizing the local dimension of globalization, Dittmer suggests that we look at how the forces of globalization have interacted with serious weaknesses in domestic, economic and political structures in the various countries in the region. Chapter 3 similarly places globalization in a localized historical context by looking at the role of colonialization and de-colonialization in South Asia. Ray argues that it becomes difficult to understand current issues of democracy and conflict in South Asia, without considering how these are historically rooted in the distortions of the colonial process of globalization and reinforced by the cold war. He also shows how globalization, as a phenomenon, has altered speed and space and how this has affected democratic governance in India from and onward. Importing and exporting values in a globalized world To understand how global processes of democratization are being established, deepened or rejected in Asia it is important to connect discussions of democratic development to issues of culture and context. Both culture and context are at the heart of the notion of identity as a contested concept, emphasizing how implicitly identity provides the missing link in much literature on democracy and civil society This involves first of all a problematization of the liberal, institutional view of democracy which tends to assume that once a certain democratic framework is in place, a democratic content will more or less automatically fill the void. The liberal tendency to equal liberalization with democratization and to see both as unidirectional processes that will eventually occur in an evolutionary fashion is problematic to say the least. Second, and related, it involves a critical discussion of strands of revisionist modernism which tends to emphasize a direct causal relationship between modernization and development, on the one hand, and between modernization and democratization, on the other. In the modernist version, as discussed above, globalization is often viewed as the path leading to the greater development of all people. The spread of the global market, it is argued, will eventually create a middle class who will demand liberal voting procedures and liberal democratic institutions. As most contributors to this volume suggest, this has clearly not been the case in many parts of Asia and elsewhere, and even in places where liberal democracy has been the chosen form of government, it may be very different from its Western counterparts see for example Hewison et al. Globalization is related to changing forms of governance and authority, and liberal democracy may be one outcome of this process. It is not, however, a natural consequence of either economic or political liberalization, or the only form of chosen government. Rather, political rule may take many forms and is context-dependent. However, as a number of authors have

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pointed out in connection with Asia, such transition processes are occurring but they are not the only ones that are taking place and they may not happen in a linear fashion Hewison et al. We do not, in other words, have authoritarian rule one day and democracy the next as political processes are clearly far more complex than that. Furthermore, the global capitalist market is not always antagonistic to authoritarianism or supportive of democracy, but may benefit from the presence of a strong state in certain circumstances.

4: Globalization, Geopolitics, and Development - Oxford Scholarship

"Political Learning, Democratic Consolidation, and Politics of Labor Reform in South Korea," in eds. Chung-in Moon and Jongryn Mo, Democratization and Globalization in Korea: Assessments and Prospect.

5: Democratization | General & Introductory Political Science | Subjects | Wiley

Part IV looks at the frontiers of Korean globalization where the supporters and opponents of further globalization compete with each other to influence the future of Korean globalization.

6: Democratization - Google Books

Finally, in Part III, "Current Manifestations," Shin examines how ethnic nationalism shapes views on unification and globalization in contemporary South Korea.

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part (Part I) of the course therefore gives a basic analytical framework for framing and analyzing the problem of Korean globalization. To identify and analyze factors unique to Korean globalization, a good.

9: Negotiating Democracy

conditional on endogenous political forces such as regime type, democratization, electoral competition and political participation, its proclivity to retrench the welfare state is averted by the preferences of political actors and institutions to expand social spending.

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