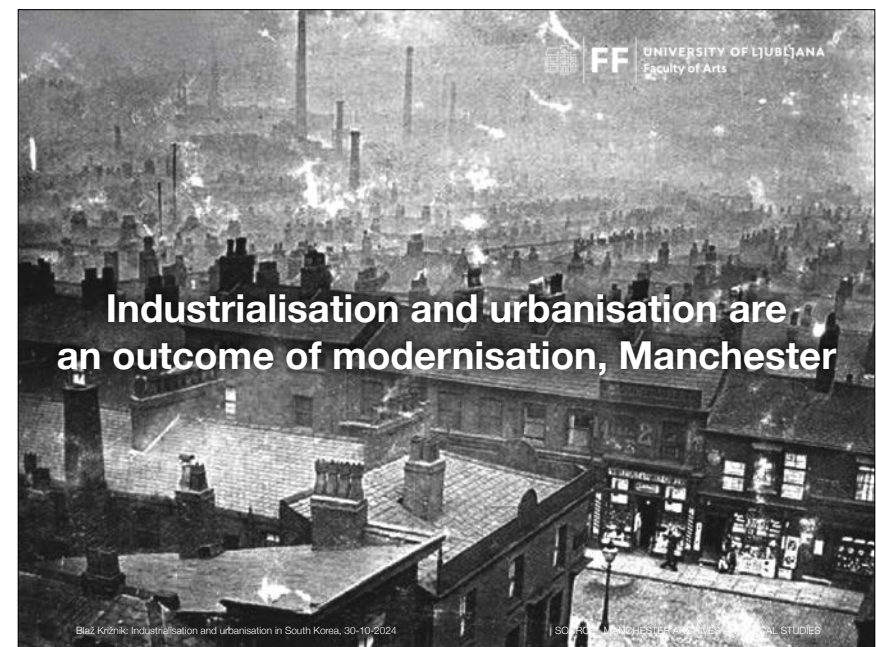


COURSE PLAN	
2.10.2024	Introduction
9.10.2024	Civil society and social movements
16.10.2024	<i>Workshop/Discussion 1</i>
23.10.2024	<i>Workshop/Course assignment</i>
30.10.2024	Industrialisation and urbanisation in South Korea
6.11.2024	Democratisation and civil society in South Korea
13.11.2024	Local communities and community movements in Seoul
20.11.2024	Documentary screening: Dancing Forrest
27.11.2024	<i>Discussion 2</i>
4.12.2024	<i>Discussion 2</i>
11.12.2024	Conclusion
25.12.2024	—
1.1.2025	—
8.1.2025	<i>Final presentation (2h)</i>
15.12.2025	<i>Final presentation (2h)</i>

Blaž Križnik: Industrialisation and urbanisation in South Korea, 30-10-2024

- WHAT IS INDUSTRIALISATION AND URBANISATION?
- WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIALISATION IN SOUTH KOREA?
- WHAT IS DEVELOPMENTAL STATE?

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INDUSTRIALISATION AND URBANISATION

→ Modernisation refers to structural transformation of pre-modern societies into modern industrial societies. It is about:

- social changes (community > society, individualisation, secularisation, etc.);
- economic changes (agriculture, crafts > industry, industrialisation, etc.);
- urban changes (villages, towns > cities, urbanisation, etc.);
- political changes (democratisation, growth of civil society).

→ Industrialisation is a consequence of industrial revolution, transforming economy from agrarian and manual labor-based to industrial and machine manufacturing.

→ Industrialisation resulted in rural to urban migrations (new jobs), growing concentration of workers in close proximity to their work place in cities.

→ Growth of urban areas and urban population is known as urbanisation.

→ Industrialisation and urbanisation started in the late 18th century Western Europe (UK, The Nederland); while modernisation in East Asia took place since the late 19th century (Japan).

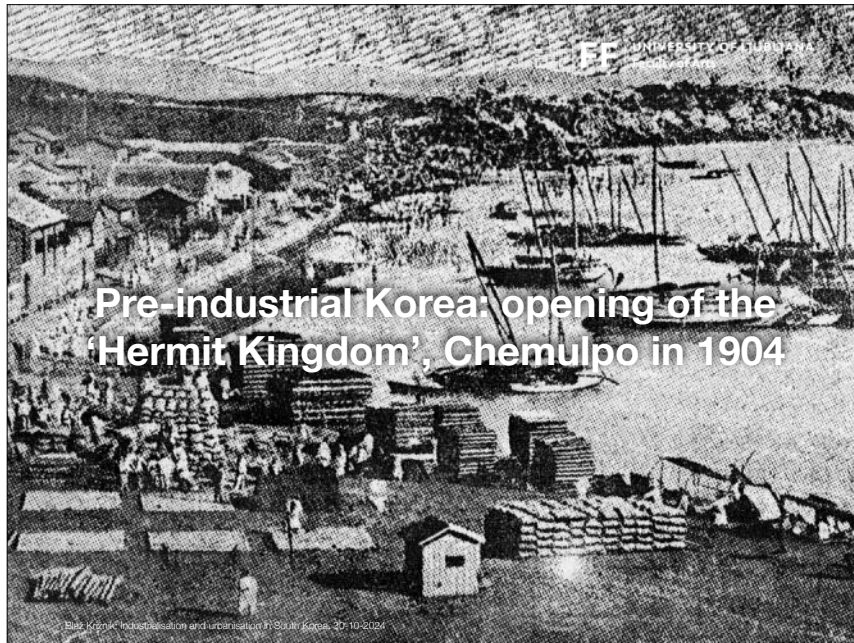
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FROM PRE-MODERN TO POST-MODERN SOCIETIES

	Economy	Society	City	Europe *	Korea
<i>Pre-industrial (pre-modern) period</i>	Crafts and trade	Community, homogenous, traditional culture	Centralised, compact, regional	Until 19th century	Until 1880s
<i>Early industrial (early modern) period</i>	Crafts and industry	Class divisions, homogenous, traditional culture	Centralised, compact, national	1800s - 1880s	1880s - 1960s
<i>Industrial (modern) period</i>	Industry and trade	Class divisions, homogenous, mass-culture	Centralised, dispersed, international	1880s - 1980s	1960s - 1990s
<i>Post-industrial (post-modern) period</i>	Services and trade	Life-styles divisions, fragmented, individual culture	Decentralised, dispersed, global	After 1980s	After 1990s

* APPROXIMATE PERIODS, ACTUAL PERIODS DIFFER FOR EACH PARTICULAR SOCIETY

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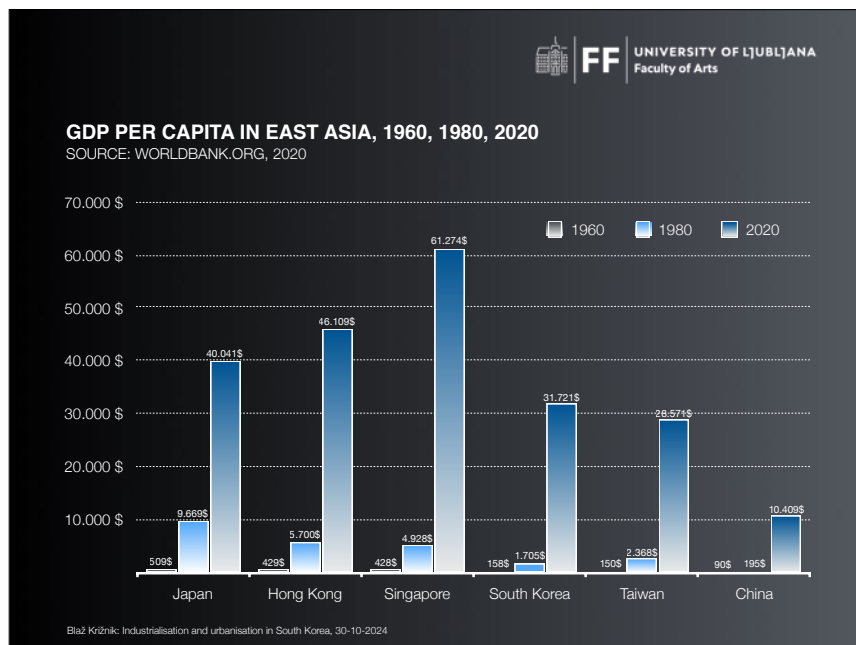




INDUSTRIALISATION OF SOUTH KOREA

- Following the Korean War, South Korea was economically devastated and politically highly unstable.
- The state of *Park Chung-hee* (박정희) built a strong national economy through a rapid industrialisation to solidify political power and counter security threats from North Korea.
- Due to small national market, the state promoted development of strong export-oriented industries through large family-controlled corporations (known as *chaebol*, 재벌, similar to Japanese *zaibatsu*, 財閥).
- Chaebols received preferential treatment and financial loans, but they had to follow national economic and industrial policy.
- Strong labour control and repression was crucial to keep wages low and industrial productivity high, while benefits of rapid industrialisation were distributed highly unequally (labour exploitation).

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“Behind the performance [of Korea...] lies the nationalist project of a developmental state that deliberately orchestrated the creation of major Korean multinational companies able to become influential players in the world economy on the basis of foreign lending, American military support and ruthless exploitation of Korean labour.”

Manuel Castells, 1992. Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head.

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“A state is developmental when it establishes as its principle of legitimacy its ability to promote and sustain development... The fundamental element in the ability of developmental states to fulfil their project was their political capacity to impose and internalise their logic on the civil societies.”

Manuel Castells, 1992. Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head.

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DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

→ Developmental state (발전국가) is a term coined to explain state-driven industrial development of Japan.

→ Developmental state promotes industrialisation with aim to:

- advance national economic growth and social progress;
- catch advanced industrialised countries;
- legitimise power and improve national security.

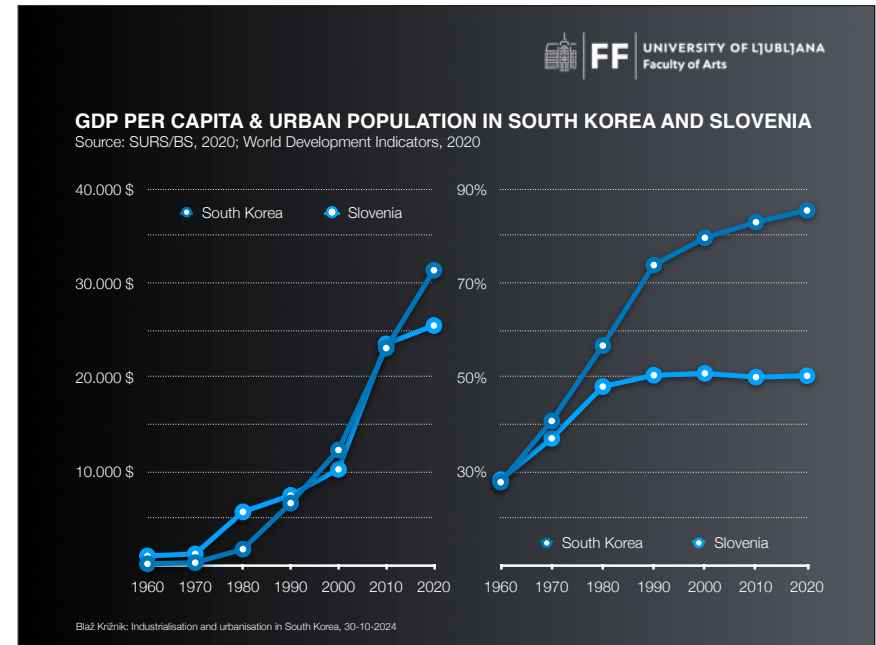
→ South Korea, Singapore or Taiwan share similarities with Japan regarding the role of the state in facilitating industrialisation in each country.

→ Developmental state in South Korea promoted “modernisation of the Fatherland” ideology to legitimise its economic and social policies.

→ In developmental state, social policy becomes an instrument of economic growth and social control (control and oppression of civil society).

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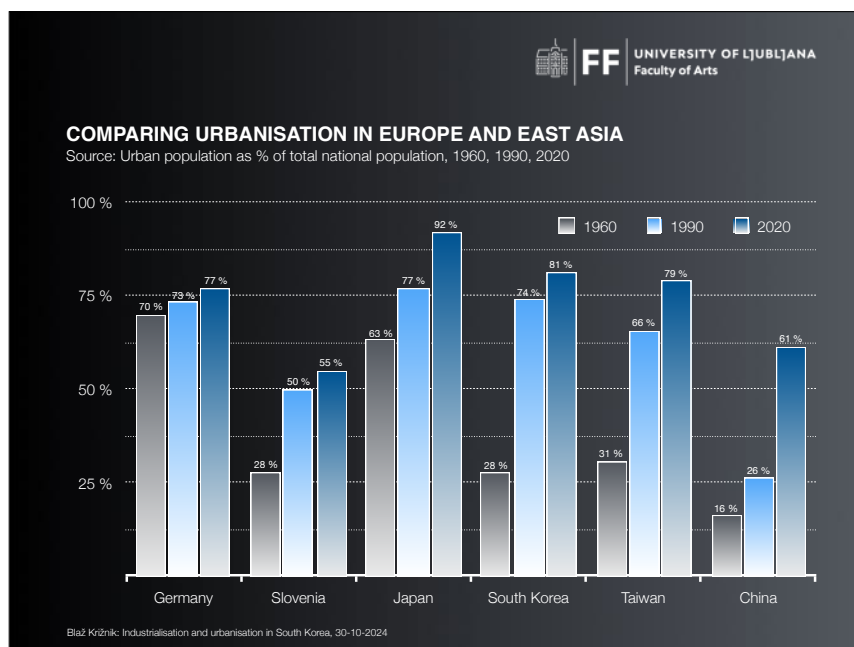
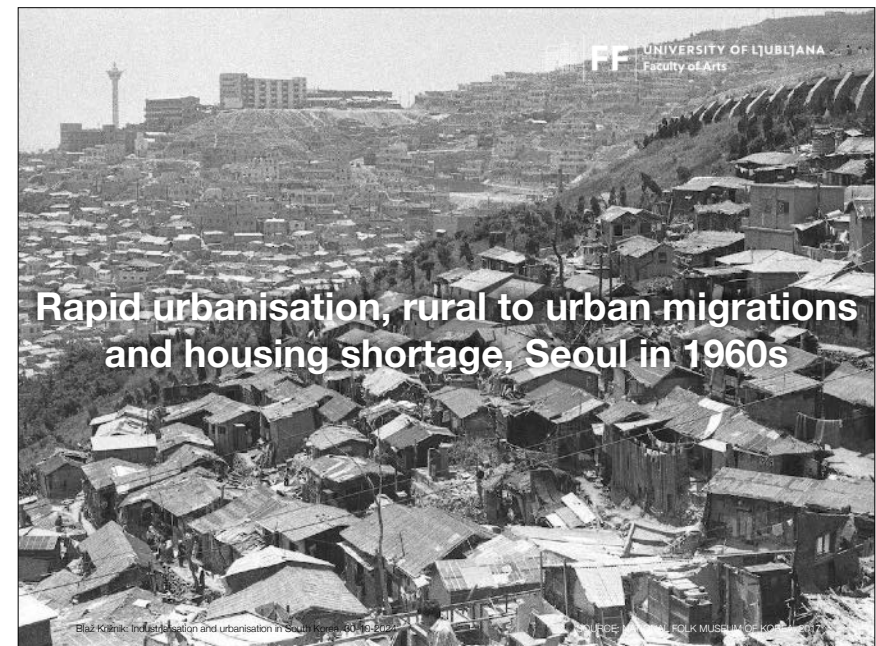
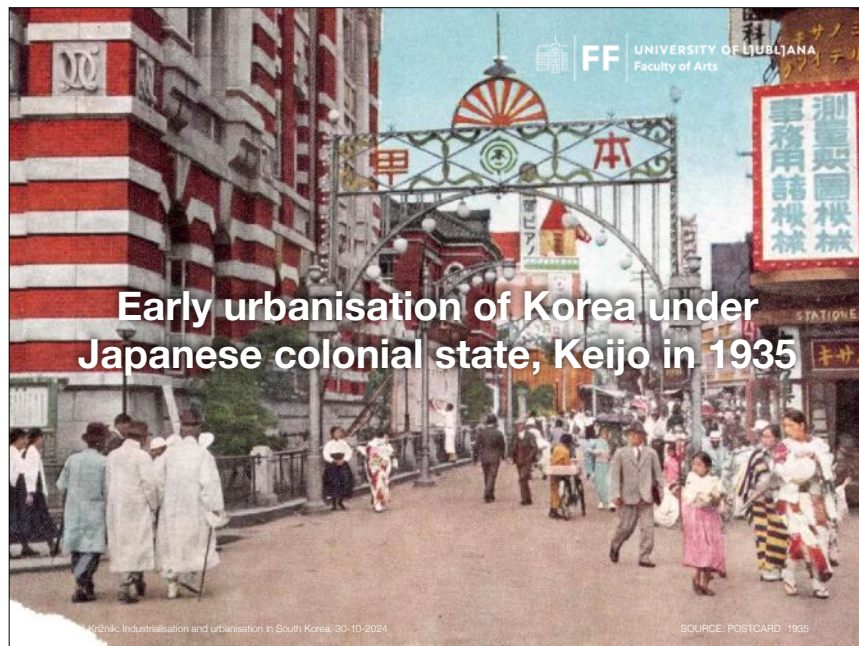


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- WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF URBANISATION IN SOUTH KOREA?
- WHAT IS DEVELOPMENTAL URBANISATION?
- WHAT IS CONDENSED MODERNITY?

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URBANISATION IN SOUTH KOREA

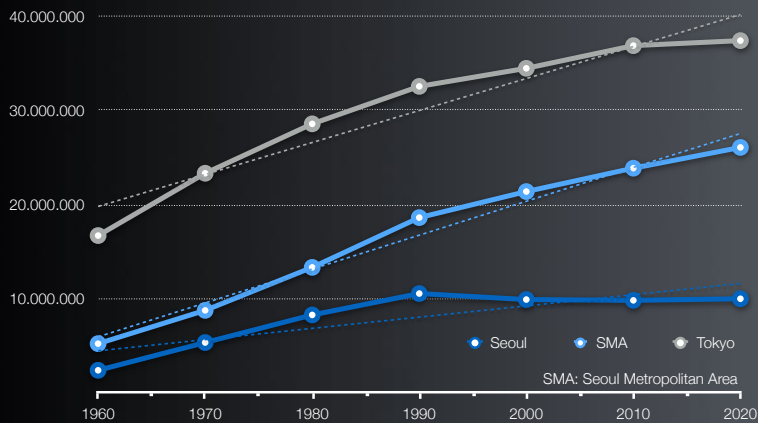
- In Korea, urbanisation started in the late 19th century, considerably expanded under the Japanese colonial state (1905-1945).
- After the Korean war (1950-1953) most of Korean cities were destroyed.
- In the 1960s, Korean cities became the focus of rapid industrialisation, which attracted large population from the impoverished countryside.
- In the 1970s, massive rural to urban migrations contributed to rapid urban growth, but also to massive housing shortage, growth of illegal settlements.
- In the 1980s, the authoritarian state facilitated housing development to address housing shortage, but also to support speculative property markets.
- The combination of state-led urbanisation, infrastructure provision, housing development with limited civil participation is called 'developmental urbanisation'.

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POPULATION GROWTH IN SEOUL, SMA AND TOKYO

Source: World Development Indicators, 2020.

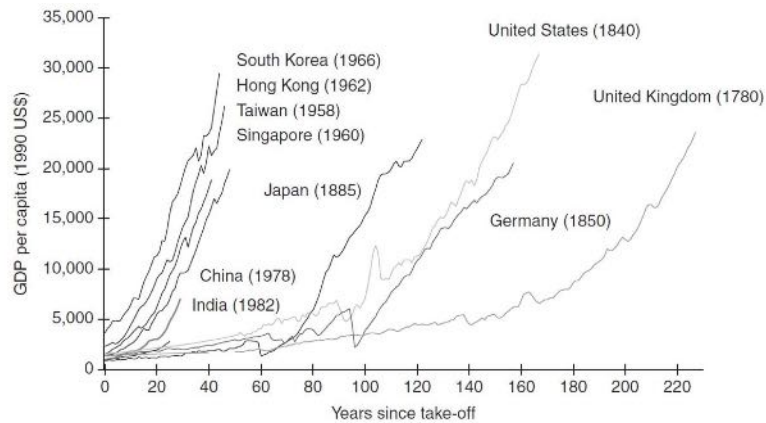


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ECONOMIC GROWTH TRAJECTORIES SINCE TAKE-OFF

Source: M. Dunford and G. Yeung, 2011



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“Compressed modernity is a civilisational condition in which economic, political, social and/or cultural changes occur in an extremely condensed manner in respect to both time and space, and in which the dynamic coexistence of mutually disparate historical and social elements leads to the construction and reconstruction of a highly complex and fluid social system.”

Kyung-Sup Chang, 2010. The Second Modern Condition? Compressed Modernity as Internalised Reflexive Cosmopolitisation.

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Complexity and fluidity as characteristics
of everyday life in South Korean cities

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PHOTO: BLAŽ KRŽNIK, 2014

Dr. Blaž Kržnik

Visiting professor/Associate professor
Department of Asian Studies
Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana

E_blaž.krznik@ff.uni-lj.si
W_uni-lj.academia.edu/blaz
B_casie.splet.arnes.si/



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