Understanding Korean Society & Culture

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Required Texts

- Kim, Kyong-dong (ed.). 2008. *Social Change in Korea*. Seoul: Jimoondang.
- The Korea Herald(ed). 2007. Insight into Korea. Seoul: Herald Media.

Course Requirements (KU students)

- 1. Attendance and Participation (10%)
- 2. Mid-term Exam (30%)
- 3. Final Examination (30%)
- 4. Team Research Project (30%)

Important Notice

- Korea Foundation Global E-school program
- Dual Structure of audience & lecture time
- Korea University students & Fudan University students
- Not recommended to upper-year sociology major students at KU

WEEKLY SCHEDULES

- <u>Week 1.</u> Course Introduction
- <u>Week 2</u>. Social Change in Korea: An overview
- <u>Week 3</u>. Who are Koreans: History and Culture
- <u>Week 4</u>. Political economy of development (1)
- <u>Week 5</u>. Political economy of development (2)
- <u>Week 6</u>. Population changes
- <u>Week 7</u>. Education
- <u>Week 8</u>. Mid-term Exam



- <u>Week 9</u>. Environmental issues
- <u>Week 10</u>. Marriage, Family and Women (1)
- <u>Week 11.</u> Marriage, Family and Women (2)
- <u>Week 12</u>. Agriculture and Food
- <u>Week 13</u>. Religion
- <u>Week 14-15</u>: Presentation of Research Results
- <u>Week 16</u>. Final Exam

1. What is this course about?



CIN MIL

Social Changes of the past several decades

CON MIL

Key Features of Korean Culture



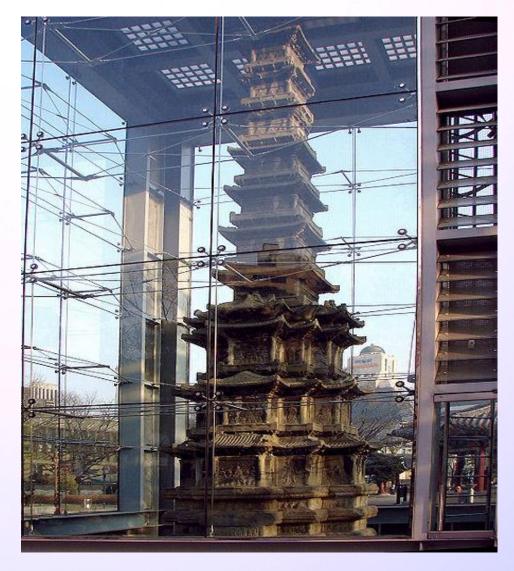
Mechanisms of Social Change

2. How are we going to study *Korean Society?*

1) Historically

- Things change over time.
- What happened in the past constructs the present.
- What happens now will affect the future.

Wongak-sa 10 story pagoda (1467) National Treasure #2

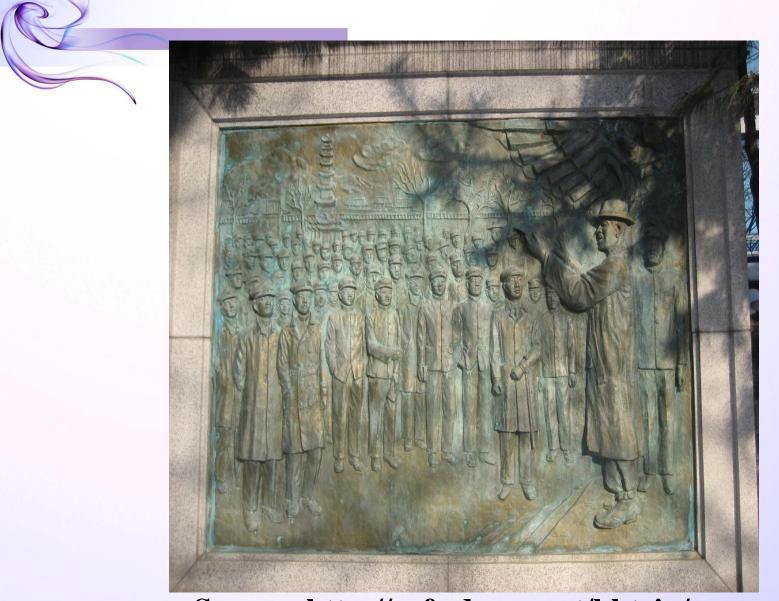


Source: http://ko.wikipedia.org

Demanding independence on March 1, 1919



http://alanat.down.nat/lana6866

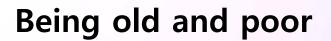


Source: http://cafe.daum.net/khtrip/

Tapgol Park for the politics of the elderly



대한민국머버미연합회 소속 회원 등미 26일 서울 훈정동 종묘공원에 모여 북한을 비난하는 문구가 적힌 팻말을 불태우고 있다.







Source: http://job.incruit.com

2) Sociologically

- Social phenomenon is a result of 'interactions' among different 'actors' and 'social factors'.
- Going beyond the surface and understand the `mechanism' → Explanation
 - (eg.) high sex ratio.



	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Average	109.5	116.5	113.2	110.2	107.8	106.9
First Child	106.0	108.5	105.8	106.2	104.8	106.4
Second Child	107.8	117.0	111.7	107.4	106.5	105.8
Third+ Child	134.2	192.7	180.2	143.9	128.5	110.9

Source: Statistics Korea

Sociological methods

- 1. Survey Research
- a research method in which subjects respond to a series of items or questions in a questionnaire or an interview.
- political attitudes, religious beliefs, etc.
- Relationship between variables.

2. Qualitative Research Method (Participant Observation/In-depth Interview)

- For exploratory and descriptive study of people in a 'natural' setting.
- Generates qualitative data for interpretation.
- Helps us to understand their/insiders' own view.

Research Projects: Previous Examples

-Education: survey of high school students
-Café culture: survey of college students
-Gay community in Korea: mixed methods

What is "society?"

The components of a **society**

1) people: #, age, gender, race, etc.

- 2) organization/institution: family, school, religion , business
- 3) symbolic structure: culture, value, norms

"Culture" can be categorized into ...

1) Non-material culture: symbols, language, values, norms

2) Material culture: items that one can tough, taste or feel (eg) food, music, art, clothing, architecture

In understanding Culture, we need to think about ...

- Ethnocentrism: occurs when a person uses his/her culture to judge another culture
- <u>Xenophobia</u>: fear and hostility towards people who are from other countries or cultures
- <u>Cultural Relativism</u>: consists of a deliberate effort to appreciate a group's way of life in its own context without prejudice
- <u>Multiculturalism</u> : supports the inherent value of different cultures within a society (cf. assimilation: minority groups adopt dominant culture)





-Dangun Choseon 2333 B.C. (Hwanwoong) National Foundation Day (Gaecheonjeol) ?

-3 Kingdoms Period (18 B.C. – 668 A.D.)

3 Kingdoms (source: http://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki)





- Goguryeo 37 B.C. 668 A.D.
- Baekje 18 B.C. 660 A.D.
- Silla 57 B.C. 935 A.D.
- Unified Silla: 668 A.D. 935 A.D.
- Koryeo 918 A.D. 1392 A.D.
- Choseon 1392 A.D. 1910 A.D.

- Japanese Colonial Period 1910 1945
- American Military Government 1945 1948
- South Korean Government 대한민국(Republic of Korea) 1948 –
- North Korean Government 조선민주주의인민공화국 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) 1948 -



2. Main features of Korean social change

- Kyong-dong Kim(2008): Korean social change of 100 years
- (1) abruptness: colonization, liberation, division, war, coup d'etat, assassination
- (2) discontinuity & reshuffling
- (3) rapidity: GNP growth 566 times (1953-2005); TFR decline; aging; divorce rate; ppalli-ppalli culture (빨리빨리)
- (4) explosiveness: explosion of cities, technologies, information, civic organizations, environmental problems
- (5) excessiveness: excess competition, excess conflicts
- (6) one-sided pursuit of biased goals: "Economy First"
- (7) Condensed history-compact modernization:

agrarian/industrial/information society

3. Driving forces of Korean social change

- (1) International factors: US, Japan, North Korea
- (2) Human elements: education, political leadership, economic leadership (chaebol), the military,
 - labor force, psychology of 'han': sense of remorse and revenge; this was directed into the positive channels of economic growth.
- (3) Principles of social organization: hierarchical authoritarianism, collectivism (familism), mobilizational society.
- (4) Technology/innovation.