

## 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.

#### 4. Korean Social Change in Numbers

Source: http://news.khan.co.kr/kh\_news

2010년 한국 사회지표

1990년 -> 2010년

1인 가구 비중



9.0% **3.3%** 

고등학생 대학 진학률



33.2% → **79.0%** 

등록 외국인 비중



0.1% -> **1.9**%

첫 자녀 출산시 여성 평균연령



25.9세 -> 30.1세

노년층 의료비 비중



17.0% -> **30.5%** 

인구 100명당 이동전화 가입자



0.2명 -> 103.9명

65세 이상 인구 비중



5.1% → **11.0%** 

인구 1만명당 박사



0.6명 -> 2.4명

초 · 중 · 고교 학생 수

942만 8000명  $\rightarrow$ 

**723만 6000명** (2009년) 1인당 하루 쌀 소비량



327.6g -> **199.6**g

자료:통계청



### video: Solace-DMZ

What's the main figure's full name?

Why does he visit near DMZ area?

What does DMZ stand for?

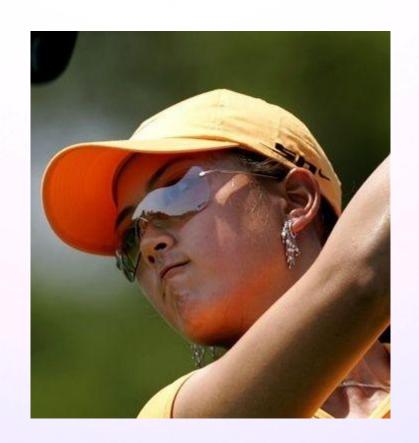
What do Korean War and division mean for you?

What do you think about reunification?



## 1. Who are Koreans?







Source: <a href="http://www.golfdigest.co.kr">http://www.golfdigest.co.kr</a>

Michelle Sung Wie (Wie Seong-mi; born October 11, 1989) is an Amèrican professional golfer who plays on the LPGA. At age 10, she became the youngest player to qualify for a USGA amateur championship. Wie would also become the youngest winner of the US Women's Amateur Public Links and the youngest to qualify for a LPGA Tour event. Wie turned professional shortly before her 16th birthday in 2005, accompanied by an enormous amount of publicity and endorsements Wie was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, the only child of immigrant parents from South Korea who came to the United States in the 1980s. Her father, Byung-wook Wie, is a former professor of transportation management at the University of Hawaii. ... When she was born, Wie was a dual citizen of both the Republic of Korea and the United States by default. Wie only has United States citizenship today (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelle\_Wie; accessed Sep. 17, 2012)



Source: http://www.fnnews.com

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ByNXrooSzY

Bernhard Quandt, a German, arrived in South Korea in 1978 and, in what can well be described as a protean career, became a FELO. He married Korean Yong Bok in 1982, and became a public sensation when, for the first time, cross-cultural marriage was portrayed in a positive way. In 1986, Quandt (Korean Name: Charm Lee) was only the 325th foreigner to become a naturalised citizen of South-Korea. The number has since grown rapidly to about 100,000.

'Charm' Bernhard Quandt held various positions in Korea over the years, participated in President Lee Myung-bak's campaign during the 2007 elections, and was appointed CEO of the Korea Tourism Organisation in 2009. (source:

http://feloresearch.info/high-profile-felos/bernhardt-quandtin-korea/)

#### What is "Korean"?"

- (1) Cultural: shared values, norms, food, language
- (2) Historical: shared historical experience
- (3) physical/biological: appearance
- (4) legal