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# 영문초록

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## Presidential Leadership, Governmentality, and Political Society in Korea

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Under the presidential system in South Korea, the authority of the president, the mechanisms of policy-making, leadership, and the political position and strategies of those within the power structure determine the nature and content of the president's governance. Among these, leadership is an important concept. It does not just refer to an individual's capacity, characteristics, or qualities; rather, leadership is a dynamic concept that is not only created and embedded indifferent social groups and their interactions but also transformed and reinvented in the context of various structural conditions, incidents, and policies. However, problems of political structures, countries, and governance need to be examined in the light of a new concept—a concept that is different from those of power and leadership, as these two concepts have too limited a scope to analyze the problems mentioned above. The concept of governance needs to be introduced in order to understand the nature of the complex power structure of modern society, the complexity of governance, and a macroscopic structure like a country. Governance is closely related to the meaning of national management and state administration in a macroscopic sense; at the same time, it is a comprehensive concept that creates various authority leaders and manages the lives and even

the materialistic aspect so fits members.

In South Korea, the president is the centre of political power, who can mediate social conflicts, and the entity that can unify all members of the nation. The ways in which the president governs and exercises power are considered his leadership skills, and this process is an important step through which democracy is understood. The meaning and direction of democracy can change depending on the leader or president elected. The concepts of governance mentioned above may broaden the range of research and serve as a basis for an interdisciplinary research on the president. This, in turn, will help us better to understand the nature and significance of a president's leadership in South Korean society while shedding light on the political and historical significance of leadership in the development of a democracy in South Korea.

■ **Key Words:** Leadership, Governmentality, Democracy, President, Power

# A Study on the Uri Party's Reforms and Its Consequences

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The goal that Uri party sought for was party democratization and congressmen-centered party through decentralization of the power. This goal has been partly achieved, but leaving some considerable negative effects. The separation of the executive and ruling party, collective leadership system, two-top system, and congressmen-centered party had some negative consequences such as dismantlement of party leadership, party identity and coherence. The Uri party's reform can be put in short as disregard or negation against party government. The emphasis on the separation of powers, in revolt to the authoritarian leadership of the past, led to immobilism of the ruling party. The failure of Uri party underlines the necessity of the balance between the values of separation of powers and party government.

■ **Key Words:** Uri Party, Party Reform, Party Government, Party Democratization, Millenium Democratic Party

# **Regional Policies and State Spaces in South Korea**

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This paper attempts to conceive the policies for balanced regional development in South Korea, not in terms of the techno-economic-bureaucratic rationality, but as an essential element of politico-economic processes surrounding the Korean state. In particular, it examines the ways in which the policies for, and discourses of, balanced regional development have been implemented and utilized as an important state project, and at the same time, have been deployed by various social forces as means for political mobilization. The key arguments are as follows.

The policies for balanced regional development were implemented as a hegemonic project through which to cope with the political crisis associated with the rise of regionalist politics, which stemmed from the contradictions inherent in the spatial projects and spatial strategies of the Korean developmental state in the 1960s and the 1970s.

As the regionalist politics and region-based party politics became more activated with the intensified democratization movement in the 1980s, the issues of balanced regional development gained much more significant political meanings. As a result, the political significance of the “balanced regional development” discourses became more expanded.

While territorial political mobilizations at the local scale (e.g. regional politics)

have contributed to the expansion and deepening of the “balanced regional development” discourses, they have also played a role in the processes through which the discourses of “balanced regional development” have been hijacked by the construction-oriented developmentalist interests and deployed as a justifying means for various local-scale developmental projects.

This paper concludes with several practice suggestions for the improvement of balanced regional development.

■ **Key Words:** Balanced Regional Development, State Space, Hegemony Project, Spatial Keynesianism, Territorial Politics

# **The Present Conditions and Tasks of the Truth-finding of Civilian Massacre**

Focusing on the Activities of TRCK

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Cases of civilian massacre before and during the Korean War top the agenda on the past settlement in the Korean history. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Republic of Korea(TRCK), the first-of-its-kind nation-wide investigative organization as the administrative institution of a state, completed its five-year activities and disbanded in December 2010. The commission established under the Framework Act for Truth and Reconciliation served as a comprehensive one in settling the past history, especially cases of state violence in the Korean society. As for civilian massacre before and during the Korean War, 8,206 incidents were applied for and 6,742 cases of them were investigated for truth-finding, while restoring the honor of the victims, discovering new facts which were previously not found by administrative institutions and academia, and collecting numerous historical data.

However, the commission being the first organization to address such issues, it confronted various challenges along with trials and errors. It also left many issues unresolved: i) addressing incidents not applied for nor investigated due to legal constraints in the application and investigation periods; ii) addressing some incidents whose truth could not be found or those declined for truth-finding due to lack of investigation such as the U.S.' aerial bombing; and iii) historical and holistic truth-finding to comprehensively address the submitted cases beyond

investigating the fact on individual victimization. In this aspect, the commission's truth-finding activities were merely the first step in a long journey of investigation, which requires the launch of a 'new investigative body' to carry on the next steps.

Moreover, unlike its title of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission intended to take a truthful and reconciliatory approach among many other past settling approaches, it failed to come up with follow-up activities for reconciliation after fact-finding. This is because of a lack of specifics on 'reconciliation' serving as one axis in the Framework Act and of legal frameworks on actual measures. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss and proceed with several other critical issues to the act to be legislated, i.e., legislating the Special Act on the Reparation and Compensation for the Civilian Massacre before and during the Korean War and the Special Act on the Excavation and Burial of the Remains of the Civilian Massacre before and during the Korean War, and establishing 'a foundation on the past history' to sponsor initiatives and projects on the reverence and condolence for the dead and on related researches and investigations.

■ **Key Words:** Korean War, Civilian Massacre, State Violence, Past Settlement, The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Republic of Korea(TRCK)



# **The Development of Korean Civil Society after 1990s**

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This article addresses the development of civil society in Korea after 1990s to figure out its meanings for progress of democracy and increase of quality of life. I used the way of chronological classification of government from Youngsam Kim to Myungbak Lee and focused on the relations between the government and civil society. Under the Kim government, the Korean civil society developed geometrically though there were some problems of identity confusion for the partial adoption of civil society to the state. The Daejung Kim government had a positive attitude to civil society which brought about active governance between government and civil society. We should, of course, remember that the governance under the Kim government was not a level of real governance which government and civil society share the public power and responsibility. The Moohyun Rho government gave civil society opportunities to take part in public policy process, but civil society split into two of the Left and the Right because of the progressive character of the Rho government. The Lee government had limited capabilities of understanding and strategic use of civil society, which had an effect of shrunk civic activism and communication distortion between government and civil society. The Korean civil society has changed according to the characters of governments. We need physical and philosophical foundations for civil society irregardless of government changes, if it is important

for the development of democracy and increase of quality of life.

■ **Key Words:** Civil Society, Nongovernmental Organization, Democracy, Policy  
Engagement, Governance

# Participatory Democracy and Social Exclusion

Theoretical Review on the Movement of Women's Political  
Empowerment at the Time of the June 1987  
Democratic Movement in South Korea

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This paper discusses the conflicts and crises attached to the Women's political empowerment at the time of the June 1987 Democratic movement in South Korea while the country's polity was in a state of transition from an authoritarian to a democratic order. According to several feminists, women's political empowerment was understood from a political, collective and bottom-up perspective, and operationalized via political participation, in order to achieve their main hypothesis: this movement stimulate more directly and intentionally women's democratic subjectivity. But this paper argue that Women's political empowerment, contrary to the original assumptions of their thesis, not only need to be focused on the public woman, but also on the problem of the social exclusion.

■ **Key Words:** Participatory Democracy, Social Exclusion, Depoliticalized Actor, Impolitical Actor, Women's Political Empowerment

# Do We Ask a Social Responsibility to Trade Unions?

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This paper examines whether ‘the social responsibility(SR)’ can be applied to labor unions or not, one of the debates provoked at the standard-setting process of ISO 26000. In order to answer this question, we take the triangle analytical framework: the conceptualization of SR, the nature of the union as a target of SR and the union’s participation in the standard-setting process. In this article, we result that SR can be applied to all organizations, but not to the same degree. It depends on the nature of the organizations. Because SR is not only social values and obligations that all organizations need to pursue generally, but also at same time an accountability of the results in accordance with the decisions or actions of a particular social group. Specially, the weight of SR grows in proportion to the social influence of groups, business size, and the nature of pursuit of profit, but it decreases in response to the contribution of sustainable development by the groups. According to the results, SR can be applied to the unions, but differently and partially in light of the unions’ major activity purpose, their influence and configuration.

■ **Key Words:** ISO 26000, Stakeholderism, Stakeholder, Sustainable Development, Syndicate

# The Meaning and Status of Democracy in the Arab Politics

## Historical Perspective

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This article is based on the necessity of a synthetic view and a historical approach in the explanation of ‘Arab spring’ of 2011. The political change in the non-occidental and developing countries has been explained in terms of ‘transition from dictatorship to democracy.’ Contrary to this common framework, the democracy in the Arab World has occupied not so important position in the political agenda as the ideologies like as socialism, Arab nationalism, islamism. It has remained an ideology limited to the westernized intellectuals and the narrow-ranged middle class. Moreover, the democratization was initiated from the above in the context of the economic liberalization. This article discusses the discourses and practices on democracy in the Arab world. The debates on democracy were framed by the dichotomous categorization of westernization and preservation of traditional values. The democratization process has had the following common sequential pattern through the different arab countries: the death of charismatic political leader, economic and political liberalization, the increase of mass protests, long serving presidents by using repressive methods, democratic movements like the recent mass uprisings in some North African and Middle Eastern countries.

■ **Key Words:** Democracy, Democratic Movement, Arab World, North Africa, Middle East

# The Structure of Ethnic-Linguistic Segmentation and Democracy

a Comparative Analysis of Fiji and Vanuatu

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This is a comparative analysis of Fiji and Vanuatu featured in deep-rooted ethnic and linguistic conflict. The paper analyzes the design of political institutions for divided societies which utilize “vote-pooling” electoral systems including Fiji and Vanuatu. The paper shows that political institutions which encourage the development of diverse-based, aggregative political parties and a moderate, accommodatory political competition, influence the trajectory of democratization. Consociationalism suggests that power-sharing institutions have many important consequences, not least that they are most likely to facilitate accommodation and cooperation among political parties, making them most suitable for states struggling to achieve stable democracy and efficient governance in divided societies. Centripetalism encourages cross-ethnic vote, inter-ethnic bargaining and the development of broad multi-ethnic political parties.

■ **Key Words:** Ethnic Politics, Language Politics, Consociationalism, Centripetalism, Communalism.

# **Toward the Establishment of Democratic Financial Governance in East Asia?**

The Performance and Limitations of Regional Financial Cooperation

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This essay aims at exploring how the regional financial cooperation has been being institutionalized in East Asia. Chiang Mai Initiative(CMI) and Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization(CMIM) are really valuable and important institutional foundations for financial cooperation in East Asia. However, these have not been activated at all thus far, particularly even in the process of the global financial crisis. This paper clarifies the crucial reasons why this situation has happened in East Asia.

■ **Key Words:** East Asia, Chiang Mai Initiative(CMI), Financial Cooperation, Dollar Hegemony, Financialization