

Nazwa Wydziału	Wydział Studiów Międzynarodowych i Politycznych
Nazwa jednostki prowadzącej moduł	Instytut Bliskiego i Dalekiego Wschodu
Nazwa modułu kształcenia	<b>Korean Political Economy</b>
Kod modułu	--
Język kształcenia	English
Efekty kształcenia dla modułu kształcenia	--
Typ modułu kształcenia (obowiązkowy/fakultatywny)	facultative
Rok studiów	any
Semestr	summer
Imię nazwisko osoby/ osób prowadzących moduł	prof. Cho Byoung Se
Imię i nazwisko osoby egzaminującej bądź udzielającej zaliczenia, w przypadku gdy nie jest to osoba prowadząca dany moduł	none
Sposób realizacji	lecture
Wymagania wstępne i dodatkowe	<p>The course assumes no prior knowledge of North Korean and world economy although the previous courses &lt;Korean Political Economy&gt; might help students in various ways.</p> <p>Nevertheless, there are no prerequisites for enrollment in the course. Lectures will provide a general narrative and serve a format for student-instructor interaction on interpreting the current issues on the North Korean political economy.</p> <p>In addition it will focus on the empirical analysis of the political economy of North Korea rather than theoretical analysis.</p>
Rodzaj i liczba godzin zajęć dydaktycznych wymagających bezpośredniego udziału nauczyciela akademickiego i studentów, gdy w module przewidziane są takie zajęcia	30 hours
Liczba punktów ECTS przypisana modułowi	5 ECTS
Bilans punktów ECTS	<p><b>Class participation:</b></p> <p><b>1. 30 hours: lecture</b></p> <p><b>2. 120 hours</b></p> <p>    (1) Mid-exam paper: 40 hours</p> <p>    (2) Final-exam paper: 60 hours</p> <p>    (3) Two assignments: 20 hours (= 10 hours x 2)</p> <p><b>3. Total 150 hours</b></p>

Stosowane metody dydaktyczne	<p>Current North Korea's politico-socio economic issues and security for students through: Overview of history, political affairs, social changes, economy, and security of North Korea including the Korean Peninsula.</p> <p>This course aims to enhance understanding of politico-socio economic issues of North Korea as well as inter-Korean economic cooperation for students through overview of background, diagnosis of the current political changes and economic problems and tasks, forecasting prospects, or theoretical analyzing on the interesting economic articles in papers and websites.</p>
Metody sprawdzania i kryteria oceny efektów kształcenia uzyskanych przez studentów	--
Forma i warunki zaliczenia modułu, w tym zasady dopuszczenia do egzaminu, zaliczenia, a także forma i warunki zaliczenia poszczególnych zajęć wchodzących w zakres danego modułu	<p><b>&lt;Exams &amp; Grading&gt;</b></p> <p>There will be several components to each of the student's grade. You will be required to write a paper at the mid-term exam and to take a final exam.</p> <p>First, there will be a midterm exam scheduled for the eighth week. This exam will be worth 30% of the total grade.</p> <p>Second, the final exam, scheduled for the fifteenth week, will be 40% of the total grade.</p> <p>Third, students' attendance and participation will be worth 10% of the total grade.</p> <p>Finally assignments will be worth 20% of the total grade. All students will be given 1% demerit mark per absence except the first absence. If you miss 6 more classes you're going to fail this course.</p> <p><b>A. Exams:</b></p> <p>You will be required to have a Mid Exam-report and a Final Exam.</p> <p><b>B. Assignment:</b> 2 times during the semester</p> <p><b>C. Attendance:</b> Give 1% demerit mark per absence (Except the first absence)</p> <p><b>D. Grade:</b> Mid Exam (report) 30%, Final Exam 40%, Assignment 20%, Attendance 10%, Total 100%</p> <p><b>Assignments: Two papers</b></p> <p><i>* Summarize it into 2 pages of A4 size.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Week 3: Current Economic Situation of North Korea</li> <li>■ Week 11: Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation: KIP</li> </ul>
Treści modułu kształcenia	<p><b>&lt;Course Description&gt;</b></p> <p>&lt;North Korean Political Economy&gt; is a course that covers current issues of the North Korean economy as well as current political affairs.</p> <p>Topics will cover the <i>Juche-ideology</i> (주체사상, 主體思想) of Kim Il-sung, overview of</p>

North Korea's economic systems, economic policies, severe food crisis, North Korea's former leader Kim Jong-il, current leader Kim Jong-un, and North Korea's current economic situation such as trade, investment (FDI), economic reforms including currency reform, and prospects of North Korean economy.

It will largely focus on inward-looking economic policies, "Military First Policy," current controversial issues including nuclear and long-distance missile issues, and policy implications of the young leader Kim Jong Un in North Korea.

Topics will be included a forecast of the North Korea's economic outlook for 2014, current economic problems of North Korea, and outlook for global economy including East Asian economy in 2014. This course will look back on the past economic growth and policies of North Korea since 1945 until previous year.

It will cover the diagnosing the status of North Korea's economic cooperation with neighboring countries such as China (Rason SEZ, Wihwado SEZ, Hwanggumpyong SEZ etc), South Korea (Kaesong Industrial Park, Kumgangsan Mt. Special Tourist Zone), Japan, and Russia.

It will also cover the reunification of the Korean Peninsula including its cost, and economic integration of the reunified Korea on the basis of the anticipated changes in socio-economic environment and the challenges.

#### <Week Topics>

**Week 1:** (1) Orientation: Video, PPT

(2) Current Economic Situation of North Korea

**Week 2:** Economic Growth of North Korea since 1945

**Week 3:** Economic Growth of North Korea since the 1970s

<Assignment I>: **Current Economic Situation of North Korea**

**Week 4:** Economic Growth of North Korea since the 1990s

**Week 5:** Kim Family in North Korea

**Week 6:** Current Political Situation of North Korea

**Week 7:** North Korea's Famine

**Week 8: Mid Exam (Report, A4 2 pages): North Korea's Famine**

**Week 9:** Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation: KIP

**Week 10:** North Korea's SEZs (Special Enterprise Zones)

**Week 11:** Economic Cooperation between North Korea and China

**Week 12:** North Korea's Economic Reforms under the Military First Policy

<Assignment II>: **Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation: KIP**

**Week 13:** Nuclear Power in North Korea

	<p><b>Week 14:</b> Economic Integration of Reunified Korea</p> <p><b>Week 15:</b> Human rights in North Korea</p> <p><b>Week 16:</b> <b>Final Exam: Problems and Tasks of the North Korean Economy</b></p>
<p>Wykaz literatury podstawowej i uzupełniającej, obowiązującej do zaliczenia danego modułu</p>	<p>&lt;Textbook&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Victor Cha, <b>The Impossible State: NK, Past and Future</b>, An Imprint of Harper Collins Publishers (2012)</li> <li>● Bradley K. Martin, <b>Under the Loving Care of the Fatherly Leader; North Korea and the Kim Dynasty</b>, Thomas Dunne Books, 2004</li> </ul> <p>&lt;References&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Edward A. Olsen, Korea, <b>The Divided Nation</b>, Praeger Security International, 2005</li> <li>■ Theresa J. Lee, <b>The Divided Land; A tale of Survival in War-Torn Korea</b>, iUniverse, 2005</li> <li>■ Steve Shipp, <b>North Korea in Quotation; A Worldwide Dictionary</b>, 2004</li> <li>■ Kim Kyung Dong and Lee On-jook, <b>The Two Koreas; Social Change and National Integration</b>, Jimoondang, 2003</li> <li>■ Troy Stangarone &amp; Nicholas Hamisevicz(2011), <b>The Prospects for Economic Reform in North Korea after Kim Jong-il and the China Factor</b>, Seoul: Korea, KINU(Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ Mimura Mitsuhiro(2011), <b>Outlook for North Korean Economic Reform and Marketization</b>, Seoul: Korea, KINU(Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ Jin-Ha Kim(2011), <b>On The Threshold of Power</b>, 2011/12 Pyongyang’s Politics of Transition, Seoul: Korea, KINU(Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ Kibum Han(2011), <b>North Korea’s South Korean Policy: An Evaluation of Determining Variables and Prospects for 2012</b>, Seoul: Korea, KINU(Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ Yong Sun Jeon (2011), <b>Diagnosis and Assessment of North Korea’s Socio-cultural Sector in 2012</b>, Seoul: Korea, KINU(Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ Christopher A. ford(2011), <b>Stalemate and Beyond: The North Korean Nuclear Impasse and Its Future</b>, Seoul: Korea, KINU (Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>■ <b>Political Economy of Northeast Asian Regionalism: Linkages between Economic and Security Cooperation</b>, Korea Institute for National Unification (2006)</li> <li>■ <b>The Newly Emerging Economic Order in Northeast Asia and a Vision for Korea’s Business Hub</b>, Joint U.S.-Korea Academic Studies 13. Washington, D.C.: Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI: 2003)</li> <li>■ <b>Korea Statistical Information System (KOSIS)</b>, Statistics Database: <a href="http://www.nso.go.kr/eng/searchable/kosis_list.shtml">www.nso.go.kr/eng/searchable/kosis_list.shtml</a></li> <li>■ Noland, Marcus, and Howard Pack, <b>Industrial Policy in an Era of Globalization: Lesson from Asia</b>, Washington, D.C.: IIE (2003)</li> <li>■ <b>Byoung Se Cho</b> &amp; Chung-Sok Suh &amp; William Purcell (1997), <b>APEC Leading to the 21st Century</b>, Seminar paper, School of Asian Business and Language Studies, UNSW, Australia</li> <li>■ American Enterprise Institute (AEI) &amp; Korea Economic Institute (KEI) &amp; Chosun Ilbo (2004), <b>Towards a Peaceful Resolution with North Korea: Crafting a New Int’l Engagement Framework</b>, KIEP</li> <li>■ Eun Kwan Choi &amp; E. Han Kim &amp; Yesook Merrill, <b>North Korea in the World Economy</b>: New York: RoutledgeCurzon (2003)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Yonhap News Agency (2003); Seoul, <b>North Korea Handbook</b>, Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe</li> <li>■ O'Hanlon Michael &amp; Mike Mochizuki (2003), <b>Crisis on the Korean Peninsula: How to deal with a nuclear of North Korea</b>, New York: McGraw-Hill</li> <li>■ Marcus Noland (2003), <b>Famine and Reform in North Korea</b>, Washington: Institute for Int'l Economics</li> <li>■ Philip H. Park (2002), <b>Self-Reliance or Self-Destruction?</b> New York &amp; London: Routledge</li> <li>■ Alice Bremman (2002), <b>Inter-Korean Relations: Past, Present, and Future</b>, Washington: The Center for Strategic &amp; Int'l Studies</li> <li>■ Byung Chul Koh (2002), <b>The Korean peninsula in transition: the summit and its aftermath</b>, Seoul: The Institute for Far Eastern Studies, Kyungnam University</li> <li>■ Selig Harrison (2002), <b>Korean Endgame: a strategy for reunification and U.S. disengagement</b>, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press</li> <li>■ Jang-Yung Lee (2000), <b>Financing Alternatives for the North Korean Development</b>, Seoul: Korea Institute of Finance</li> <li>■ Kongdan Oh and Ralph C. Hassig (2000), <b>North Korea through the looking glass</b>, Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press</li> <li>■ Jong-Cheon Lee (1998), <b>DPRK after the Breakdown of Real Socialism</b>, Chuncheon, Korea: Kangwon National University Press</li> <li>■ Chung, Y-R (1997), <b>International Economic Implications of Korean Unification</b>, KIEP</li> <li>■ Heather Smith (1997), <b>The Food Economy: a catalyst for collapse?</b>, Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University</li> <li>■ John McMillan (1996), <b>What can North Korea learn from China's market reforms?</b>, San Diego: Graduate School of Int'l Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California</li> <li>■ Marcus Noland (1996), <b>The North Korean Economy</b>, Washington: Korea Economic Institute</li> </ul> <p><b>&lt;Related Websites and Papers&gt;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Government Agencies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOU (Ministry of Unification)</li> <li>• MOFAT (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Research Institutes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KINU (Korea Institute for National Unification)</li> <li>• KIEP (Korea Institute for Int'l Economic Policy)</li> <li>• KEI (Korea Economic Institute)</li> <li>• SERI (Samsung Economic Research Institute)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Papers: Korea Herald, Korea Times, NY Times</b></li> <li>■ <b>TV: Bloomberg TV, CNN</b></li> </ul>
Wymiar, zasady i forma odbywania praktyk, w przypadku gdy program kształcenia przewiduje praktyki	None