

The Korean Peninsula and International Relations in Northeast Asia

FALL, 2012
WEEK 4



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Republic	Constitutional Amendments	Presidential Elections	National Assembly Elections
1st (1948-60)	1952, 54	1 st (48), 2 nd (52) 3 rd (56)	1 st (48), 2 nd (50) 3 rd (54), 4 th (58)
2nd (1960-61)	June 1960 Nov. 1960	4 th (60)	5 th (60)
Military Rule (1961-63)	1962	5 th (63)	6 th (63)
3rd (1963-72)	1969, 72	6 th (67), 7 th (71)	7 th (67), 8 th (71)
4th (1972-79)	None	8 th (72), 9 th (78)	9 th (73), 10 th (79)
Interregnum (1979-81)	1980	10 th (79), 11 th (80)	
5th (1981-88)	1987	12 th (81)	11 th (81), 12 th (85)
6th (1988-present)		13 th (87), 4 th (92), 15 th (97), 16 th (02), 17 th (07)	13 th (88), 14 th (92) 15 th (96), 16 th (2000) 17 th (04), 18 th (08) 19 th (12)

1. History of South Korean Politics

First Republic (1948-1960)

- **President: Syngman Rhee (1st(48), 2nd(52), 3rd(56))**
- **Major Events:**
 - ✓ **Korean War: 1950-53**
 - ✓ **Constitutional amendments: 1952**
(presidency by direct vote)
 - ✓ **1954 (removing term limits of presidency)**
 - ✓ **April 19 Revolution in 1960**



1. History of South Korean Politics

Second Republic (1960-1961)

- **President: Yun Bo-seon (4th, 1960)**
- **Prime Minister: Chang Myon**
- **Major Events:**
 - ✓ **Constitutional amendments: June 1960**
(parliamentary cabinet system)
 - ✓ **November 1960**
(punishing national traitors and corrupt politicians)



1. History of South Korean Politics

Military rule (1961-1963)

- military coup on May 16, 1961, led by major general Park Chung-hee

Third Republic (1963-1972)



- President: Park Chung-hee (5th(63), 6th(67), 7th(71))
- Major Events:
 - ✓ Five Year Economic Development Plans
 - ✓ Korea-Japan treaty in June 1965
 - ✓ Joining Vietnam War in 1966
 - ✓ Constitutional amendment: 1969 (removing term limits of presidency)
 - ✓ Joint Communique for reunification on July 4, 1972)

1. History of South Korean Politics

Fourth Republic (1972-1979)

- President: Park Chung-hee (8th(72), 9th(78))
- Major Events:
 - ✓ Constitutional amendment: 1972 (Yushin Constitution)
 - ✓ Assassination of Park in October 1979.



1. History of South Korean Politics

Interregnum (1979-1981)

- President: Choi Kyu-hah (10th(79))
- President: Chun Doo-hwan (11th(80))
- Major Events:
 - ✓ Major General Chun Doo-hwan's Coup d'etat on December 12, 1979
 - ✓ Kwangju Massacre in May 1980
 - ✓ Constitutional amendment: October 1980
(a single 7 year term elected by an electoral college)



1. History of South Korean Politics

Fifth Republic (1981-1988)

- President: Chun Doo-hwan (12th(81))
- Major Events:
 - ✓ June Democracy Movement in June 1987
 - ✓ Constitutional amendment: October 1987
(directly elected presidency with a single 5 year term)



1. History of South Korean Politics

Sixth Republic (1988- present)

- **President: Roh Tae-woo (1988-93: 13th)**
- **Major Events: 1988 Olympic Game**
 - North Diplomacy
(Russia in 1990, China in 1992)
 - UN membership in 1991
 - Inter-Korean Basic Agreement in 1991



- **President: Kim Young-sam (1993-98: 14th)**
- **Major Events: OECD membership in 1996**



Chun and Roh were sentenced to prison in December 1996
Financial Crisis in 1997

1. History of South Korean Politics

Sixth Republic (1988- present)

- **President: Kim Dae-jung (1998-2003: 15th)**
- **Major Events:**
 - ✓ **Sunshine Policy**
 - ✓ **1st North-South Summit Meeting in June 2000**
- **President: Roh Moo-hyun (2003-08: 16th)**
- **Major Events:**
 - ✓ **the 2nd North-South Summit Meeting in October 2007**
- **President: Lee Myung-bak (2008-13: 17th)**



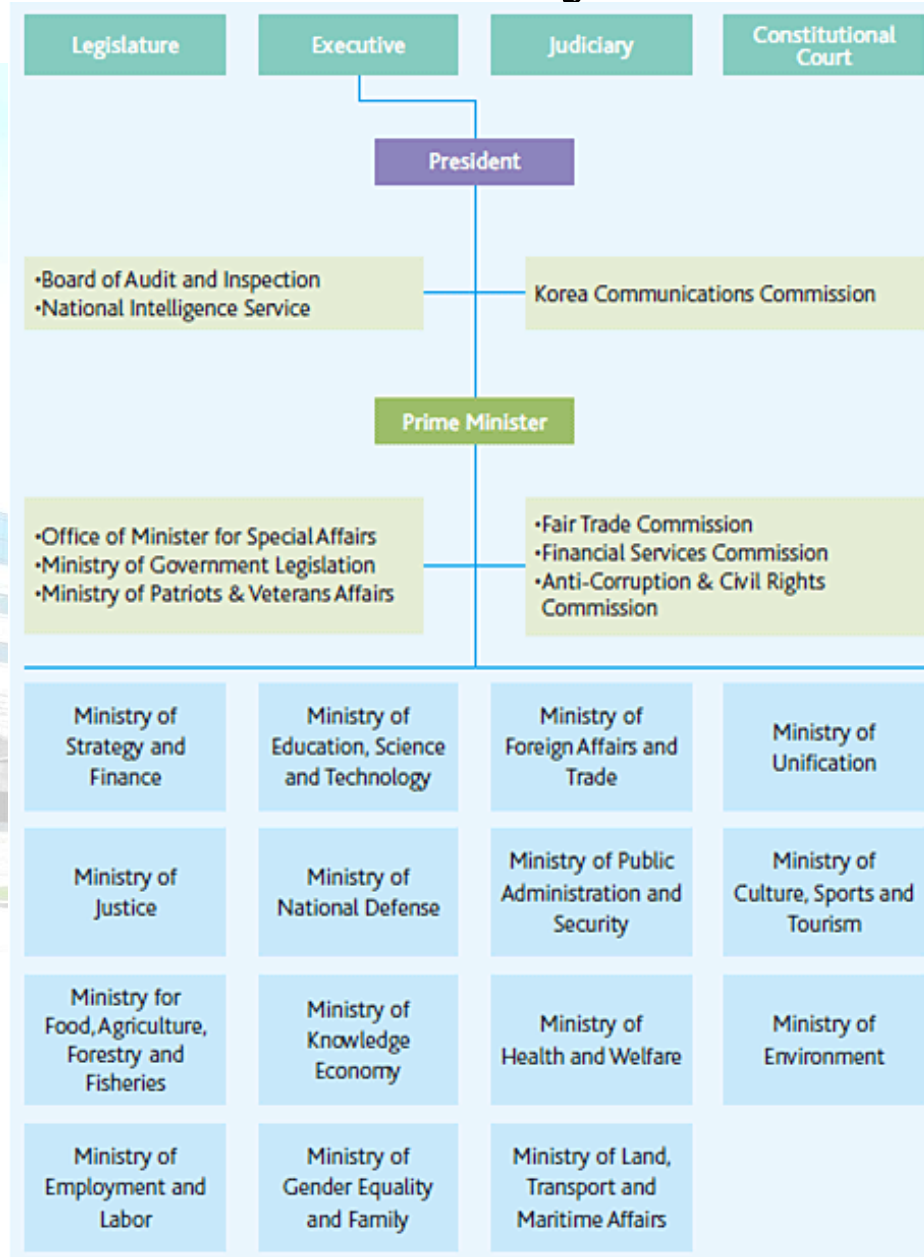
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2. Constitution

- The Constitution declares South Korea a “democratic republic.”
- Its territory consists of "the Korean Peninsula and its adjacent islands."
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- It has been amended nine times. The revision was centered mostly on the form of government, methods of electing president, his power, and terms of office.
- It was not for the right of people.



3. Political System



President

- The president is head of state, head of government, and commander in chief of the South Korean armed forces.
- The president is elected directly by the people
- The president serves for a single five-year term; additional terms are not permitted.



President

The 19 December 2007 South Korean Presidential Election

Candidate	Party	Votes	%
Lee Myung-bak	Grand National Party	11,492,389	48.7
Chung Dong-young	United New Democratic Party	6,174,681	26.1
Lee Hoi-chang	Independent	3,559,963	15.1
Moon Kook-hyun	Creative Korea Party	1,375,498	5.8
Kwon Young-ghil	Democratic Labor Party	712,121	3.0
Lee In-je	Centrist Reformists Democratic Party	160,708	0.7
Huh Kyung-young	Economic Republican Party	96,756	0.4
Geum Min	Korea Socialist Party	18,223	0.1
Total (turnout 62.9%)		23,732,854	100.0



Next Presidential Election (18th President): December 19, 2012

- Major Candidates:

- ✓ Ms. Park (Saenuri Party: NFP)



- ✓ Mr. Moon (Democratic United Party)



- ✓ Mr. Ahn (Independent)



Legislature

- At the national level, the legislative branch is called the National Assembly.
- This is a unicameral legislature, consisting of 299.
- 243 are elected from single-member constituencies and the remaining 56 are elected through proportional representation.
- The members of the National Assembly serve for four years
- The National Assembly is charged with deliberating and passing legislation, auditing the budget and administrative procedures, ratifying treaties, and approving state appointments. In addition, it has the power to impeach or recommend the removal of high officials.



The 11 April 2012 National Assembly Election (Turnout: 54.3%)

Party	Local Seats	PR Seats	Total Seats
Saenuri Party (NFP)	127 (-10)	25 (-5)	152 (-15)
Democratic United Party (DUP)	106 (+40)	21 (+6)	127 (+46)



Judicial branch

- The judicial branch includes the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and lower courts.

Local government

- Local autonomy was established as a constitutional principle of South Korea beginning with the 1st Republic. However, for much of the 20th century this principle was not honored. From 1965 to 1995, local governments were run directly by provincial governments, which were run directly by the national government.
- Since the elections of 1995, a degree of local autonomy has been restored.

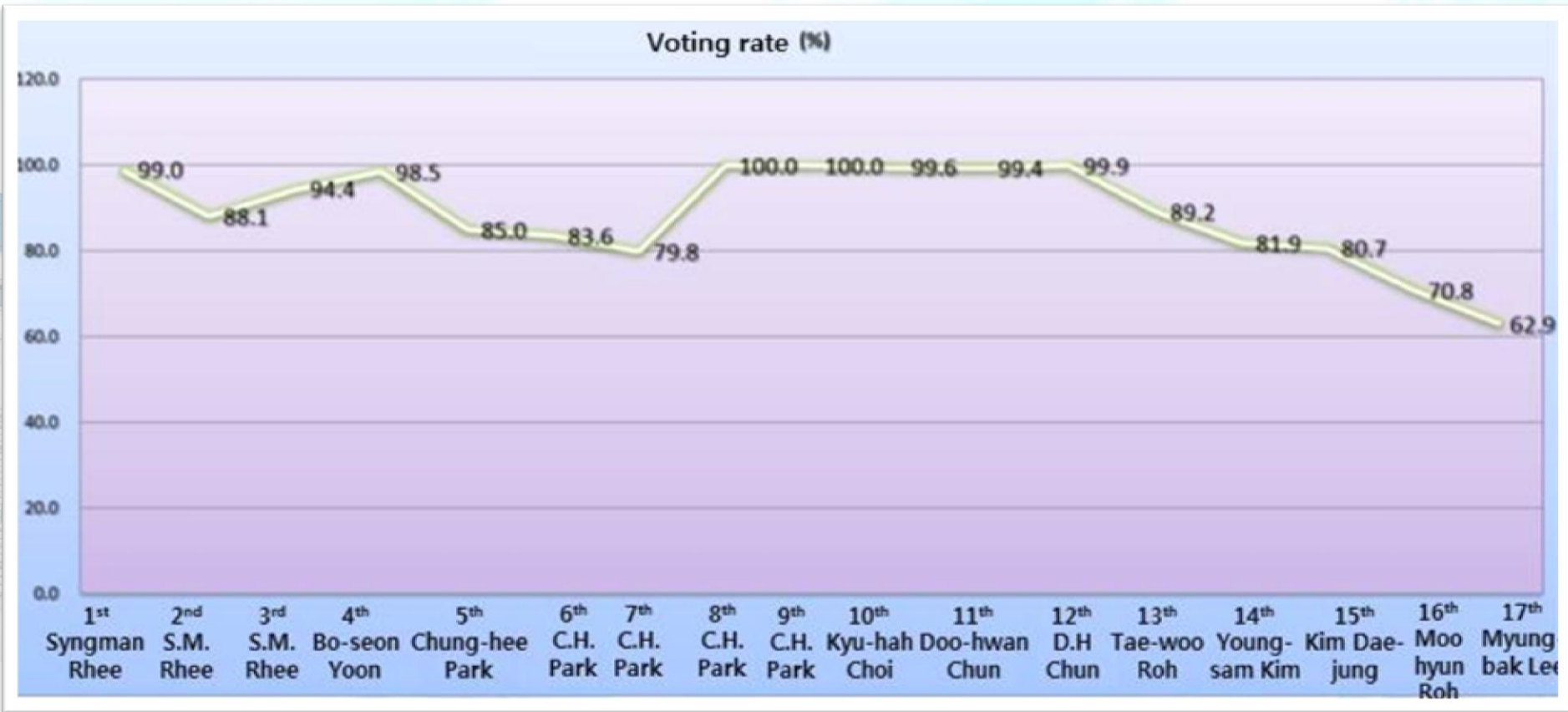


Civil service

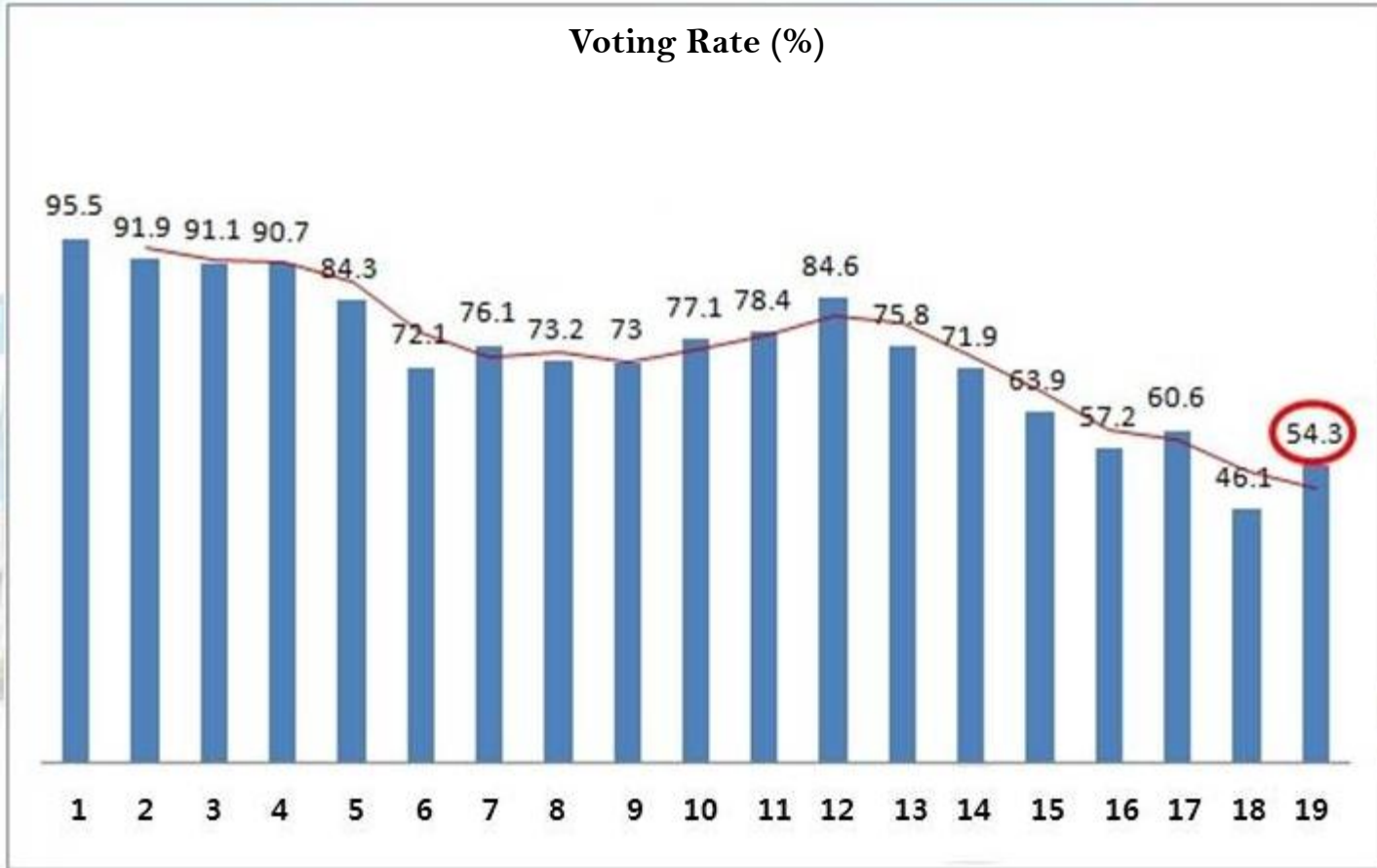
- The South Korean civil service is large, and remains a largely closed system, although efforts at openness and reform are ongoing. There are more than 800,000 civil servants in South Korea today.



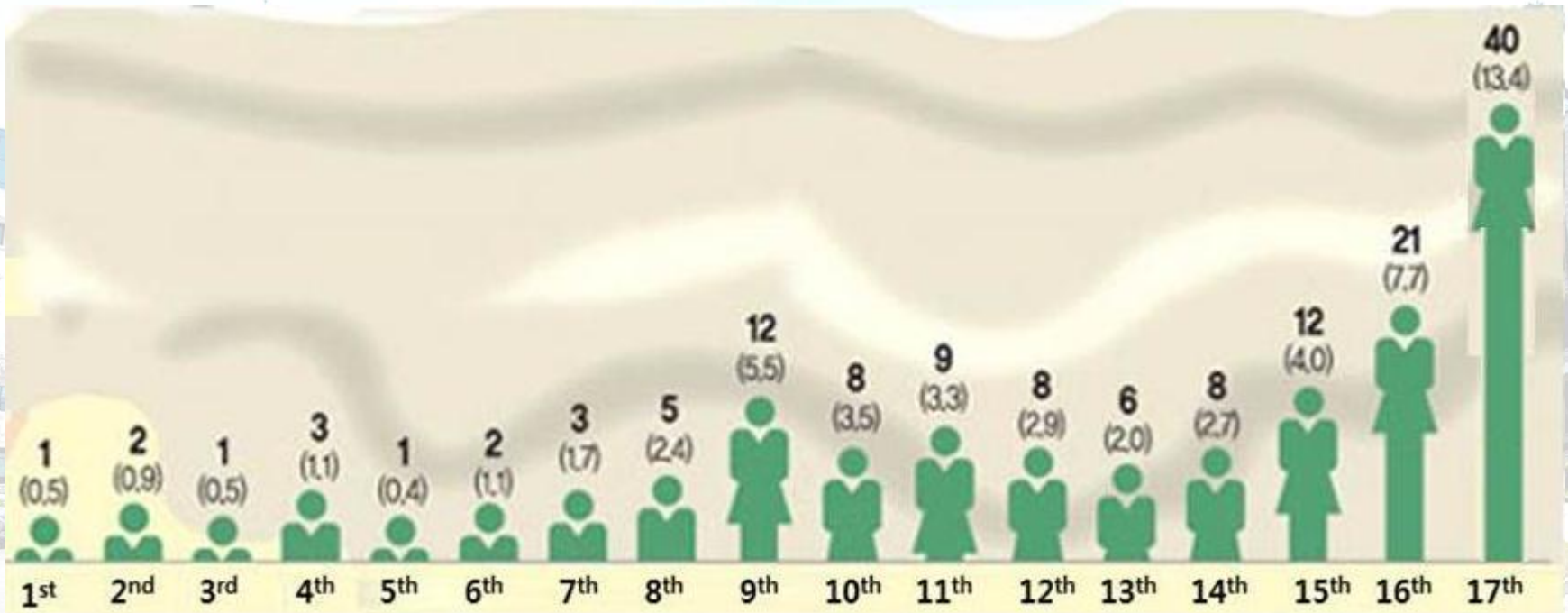
Presidential Election



National Assembly Election



Female member of National Assembly



Regionalism

<u>Presidential Elections</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Kwangju(%)</u>	<u>Daegu(%)</u>
14 th	YS Kim	2.1	59.6
	DJ Kim	95.9	7.8
15 th	DJ Kim	97.3	12.5
	H. Lee	1.7	72.7
16 th	M. Roh	95.2	18.7
	H. Lee	3.6	77.8
17 th	M. Lee	8.6	69.4
	D. Chung	79.8	6.0



Rho Moo-hyun Government (February 25, 2003-February 24, 2008)

- Total 20 ministerial positions (Prime Minister + 19 Ministers)
- 86 Ministers were appointed to 20 posts over 5 year period
- On average, 4 Ministers per post over 5 year period
- An average duration of a ministerial post is 1.2 year.
(The shortest duration was only 5 days.)



The U.N. Millennium Project predicts that Korea will be **the first country to be extinct** on earth.

By 2305, there will be only 20,000 males and 30,000 females in Korea.

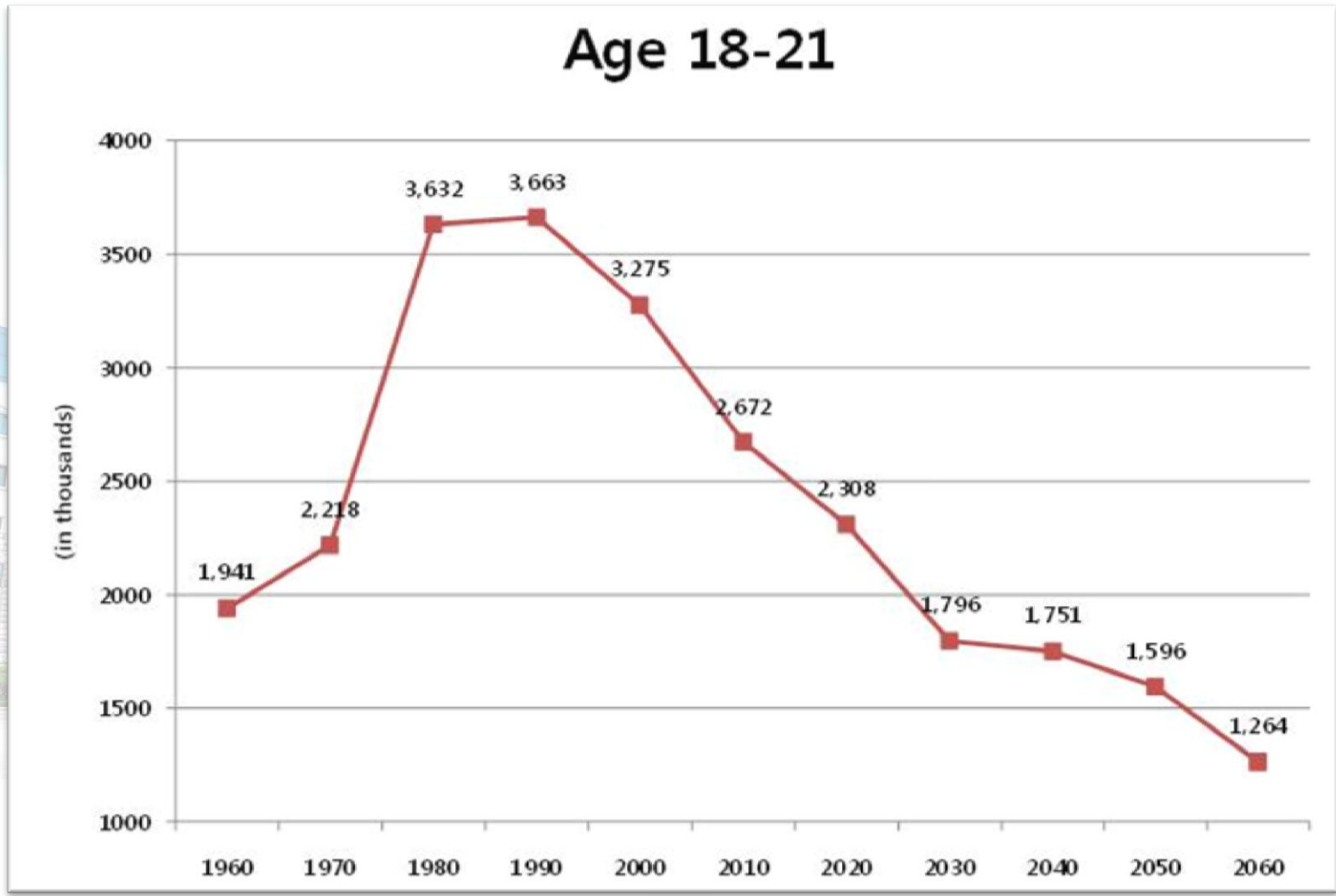
State of the Future (2012), p. 99.



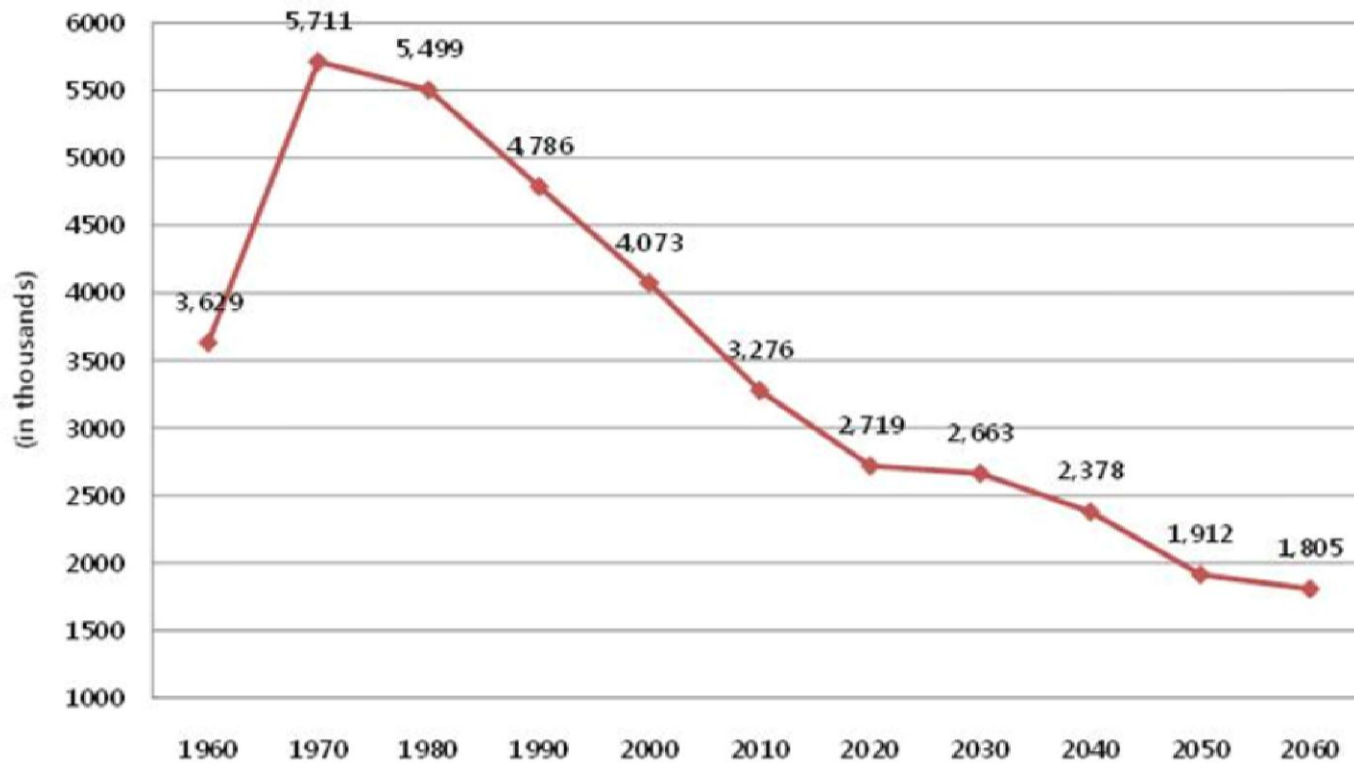
Population Prospects 2010-2060



Source: National Statistical Office (2011), *Future Population Prospects*

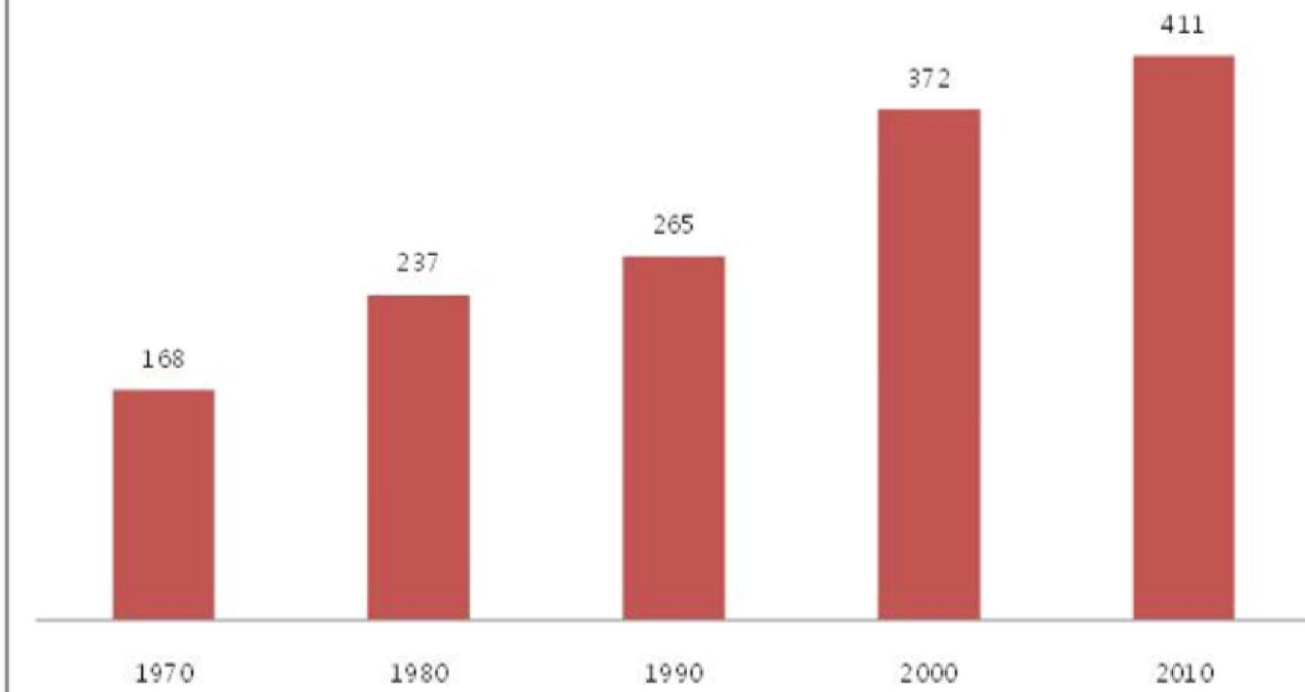


Age 0-14



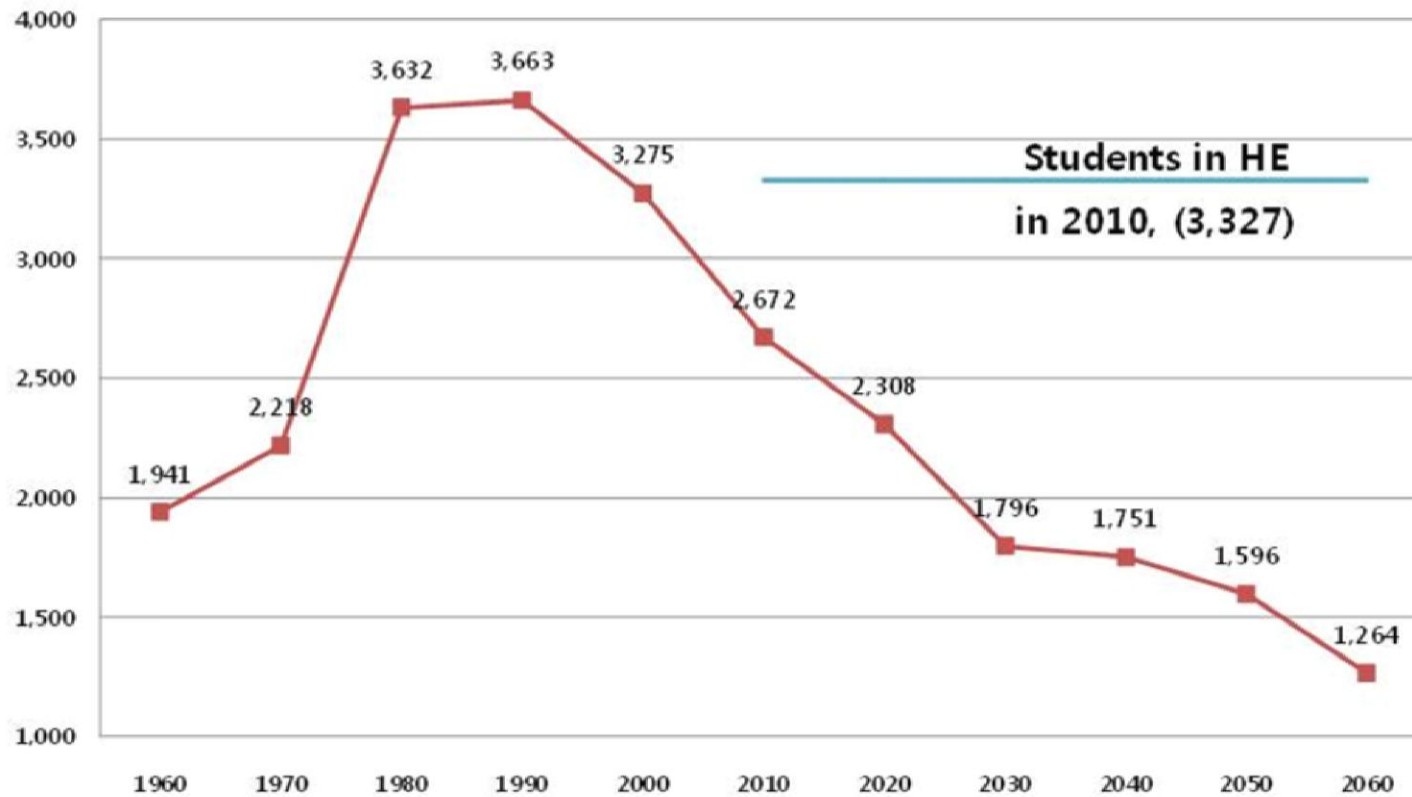
Source: National Statistical Office (2011), *Future Population Prospects*

Number of Institutions in Higher Education



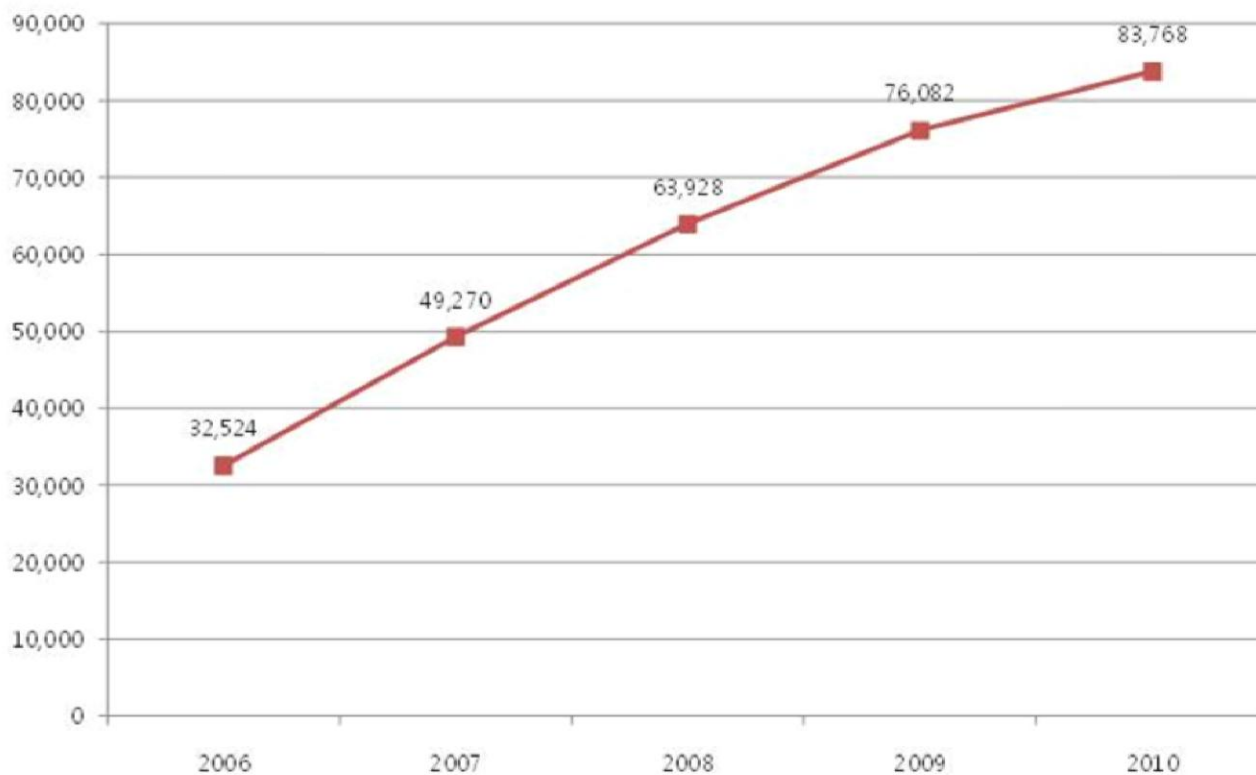
Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (2011)

Age 18-21



Source: National Statistical Office (2011), *Future Population Prospects*

Number of Foreign Students in Higher Education



Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (2011)

