Rethinking the Political Economy of Science, Technology, and National Development in South Korea: "Sociotechnical Imaginaries" Perspectives

Sang-Hyun Kim

Program in Science, Technology & Society Harvard Kennedy School U.S.A.

Research Institute of Comparative History and Culture Hanyang University Seoul, Korea

4S Annual Meeting, October 28-31, 2009, Washington, DC

Sociotechnical Imaginaries

• East Asian PE Literature

- Challenges neoclassical economics
 - Developmental state (Johnson, Wade, Amsden, etc ...)
 - Technological innovation
 - → National Innovation System (NIS)
- → Still, S&T treated as given, rather than problematized

Sociotechnical Imaginaries

- "Imagined forms of social life and social order reflected in the design and fulfillment of nation-specific scientific and/or technological projects"
- Not simply sets of ideas and visions held by certain influential social groups, but collectively shared, deeper notions that are simultaneously descriptive and normative.

Case I: Nuclear Power

Trajectories

- Long-term plan for research, development and use of Nuclear Power (1969)
- Plan for "technological self-reliance for nuclear power plants" (1984)
- Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plant (1992)
- KAREI Vision 2020 → Nuclear G5 by 2010 / G3 by 2020 (2002)
- → Atoms for peace and for war ← Distinction not so important in the Korean context (→ Atoms for national development)

Debates

- Democratization and the rise of anti-nuclear movements
 - → Failed to effectively challenge the imperative to secure the nation's future through domestic ownership of S&T.
- Potential environmental and health risks
 - → Constantly weighed against the risk of failing to develop, and tolerated, if not dismissed, often with public consent.

Case II: hESC Research

Trajectories

- Genetic Engineering Promotion Act (1983)
- Biotech $2000 (1994) \rightarrow G7$ biotech capabilities by 2007
- The world's seventh largest bio-economy by 2010 (2001)
- 21st Century Frontier R&D Program (2001) → "future core" tech
- Biomedicine & bio-organs as "next-generation growth engines" (2002-7)

Debates

- At stake was the development of world-leading technologies, which many Koreans saw as one of the keys to national development
 - "Health" and "welfare" → more of a site for biocapital generation
- Critics (many of whom were from the political left)
 - The government's rush to stem cell research exemplified an unhealthy and undemocratic alliance between science, technology, the state, and commercial interests.
 - → Distinctions between red and green biotech, and between biosafety and bioethics issues → Not so important

Case III: Nanotechnology

Trajectories

- 21st Century Frontier R&D Program (2001) → "future core" tech
- Korea National Nanotechnology Development Plan (2001)
 - → One of the world's five most advanced nanotech nations by 2010
- Nanotechnology Development Promotion Act (2002)

Debates

- Similar to biotech debates
 - → Progressive civic NGOs are suspicious of the close alliance between science, technology, the state, and industry.
- Article 19 of Nanotechnology Development Promotion Act
 - → Legal basis for assessing the social, ethical and environmental consequences of nanotechnology, and for incorporating these results into policymaking
 - ← Lack of trust from NGO activists

Dominant Sociotechnical Imaginaries and Their Discontents

| | Dominant Imaginaries | NGO Critics? |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Future vision | Advanced industrial nation (G7?) | More just & democratic Korea |
| Pressing societal needs | Developing / Catching up | Deepening of democratization |
| Risks | Falling behind | Being dominated by developmentalism |
| Development | Power-centered and instrumental view of development | Alternative, reflexive, or post-development? |
| S&T | Form of power / Instrument to achieve a wealthy and strong nation | True potentials of S&T suppressed by developmentalism |
| State | Developmental state / Competition state / Workfare state – though increasingly its neoliberal variant | Should be transformed into a kind of green welfare state? |
| Expert | Serving the nation | Serving the people |
| Public | Dutiful members of the nation → should serve the national interest | Informed citizens → backbone of democratic society |
| Ethics | Zero-sum game / Should not undermine national interest | Protection of human rights / justice |
| Market | Useful device for national development / Increasingly becoming the model for society | Threats to the public interest |