

The Republic of Korea and Central Asia: experience and estimation of economic and culture interactions

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The study of economic interaction of South Korea with countries of Central Asia is obviously important from the point of view of use of richest natural resources of this region (petroleum and gas, non-ferrous metals, cotton, transport communication possibilities of this medial, between Europe and Asia region in light of restoring of rail roads on the Korean peninsula) and efficiency of the Korean investments, their meaning in economy reforming, estimation of structural transformation in Central Asian countries and implementation of export orientation experience for Central Asian countries, searching ways of effective transformation to market economy and building into world economy.

Central Asia after breakup of the Soviet Union and appearing of the new independent states became the new part of the global economic system and therefore the new field of applying and finding economic interests.

Central Asia has rich mineral resources, unique natural climatic conditions and is situated at the crossing of a lot of possible communications.

At the period after breakup of the Soviet Union and formation of the independent states of Central Asia – Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, South Korea, one of the new industrial states of Asian-Pacific region became the main investor in these countries. All of them, except for Turkmenistan, are the members of CIS, the forms of the economic cooperation are different pursuant to political, economic conditions and features of the reforms of each of these countries.

Uzbekistan is proving ground of Korean capital. Korean business is interested in Kazakhstan's basic and key branches of economy.

Central Asia arises a large interest as energetic deposit. Prospected stocks of crude oil and natural gas constitutes 2.2 bln t and 2.5 trillion cubic. m in Kazakhstan. Stocks of natural gas in Turkmenistan – about 3 bln cubic. m (in Uzbekistan – 2 bln. cubic. m. Forecasting stocks of Kazakhstan can be constitute 13 bln t of oil and 6 trillion cubic m, Turkmenistan – 6.3 bln and 15.5 trln and Uzbekistan – 0.3 bln and 2 trln accordingly.)

Korean – Central Asian economic relations seem to be weakly worked out sphere in

Korean Studies. On the other hand it is a part of globalization strategy of Korean conglomerates abroad. Additionally it is difficult to imagine content of Korean Studies without consideration role and meaning, life and activity of Korean communities abroad, if suppose that South Korea always was worried about fates of overseas Koreans.

The first World Congress of Korean Studies (Seoul, July 2002) was called "Interaction of Korean Overseas Culture". Korean capital, Korean business, Korean businessmen in Central Asia – this is pure example of interaction of Korean, Slavic and Islamic cultures. One of the reasons of investments, especially on the part of Korean companies – Daewoo, Samsung, LG – was existence of Korean community in the countries of Central Asia. It is impossible to consider the processes of economic interaction ignoring the role and importance of the Korean community the themes were prevailed to be in more attention: history, punitive measures, approaches were more to personalities, but not as a whole association of people, identification of themselves as separate ethnoses.

For the states of Central Asia, where a high birthrate is always observed, high growth rate of manpower, providing of employment particularly in rural areas are very important. And that is why an assessment of influence of foreign investments on the manpower market, also as export of manpower from Central Asia to Korea are important. Therefore Uz-Daewoo Auto plant is located in the town of Asaka, Andijian province. Daewoo Textile spinning factory is located in the village Tashlak, Ferghana valley is only region in Central Asia, where population density reaches up to 350 people per 1 sq.km. is (almost as in Korea).

Korean community consists of 2 different both historical past and social characteristics of component part: descendants of Koreans who appeared in Russia 140 years ago, that is the community of ethnic Koreans, and the new South Korean community who appeared together with putting Korean capital in economy of Central Asian states.

Interaction on labour market, interaction of different cultures (Slavic, Islamic and Korean) takes place in process of economic and cultural interaction. So there is a very large flow of migrants from Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan) to Korea. These migrants are called as "trainees" (exactly training to style and life in the country with market economy, not training for specialty or profession), really they as well as trainees from 15 countries are foreign labour force to carry out three D (difficult, dangerous, dirty), working 11 hours in day time shift and 13 hours in night shift. In is a great chance to earn hard currency. In Uzbekistan travel to Korea as a trainee or illegally is very popular, the price of illegal penetration arises up to four thousand USD, while salary of professor at University is equal to 40 USD. Certainly flow of labour migrant causes reverse of money, USD, layer of peoples who overcame difficulties in Korea is a special contingent of persons educated and trained by new conditions. This experience of culture interaction finally caused sharp increase to Korean language in Central Asia.

Taking into consideration the total breakup of production, the difficulties of returning production level to pre-reformed period, weak competitiveness of the local goods, it is a

question of how far they meet the needs of reforming, structural transformation of economy, tactic and strategic tasks, targets of transformation in every country of Central Asia.

For countries of Central Asia strategy of import-replacement production and strict regulation of hard currency market, bank system and sphere of external trade exhausted its potential. It is required its significant correction and transition to export-oriented strategy of economic development. How to carry out such transition with minimizing costs and what key priorities have to be and the features of the new strategy of the economic development?

Answers to these questions can be received proceeding from the lessons of economic development of Korea. Having in the 60s significantly less favorable starting conditions of economic development than those, which Uzbekistan has now, Korea managed to be a great success in following 30-40 years coming close to the present time under average per capita indicators of incomes to the category of the most developed countries of the world. The deep analysis of the conditions and preconditions of achievement of Korean "economic miracle" allows more reasonably to form the basic provisions of the new strategy of economic development of Central Asian countries.

The significant Korean investments, setting up a lot of JVs and Korean enterprises require deep understanding of the economic relations, at that for a completeness and complex characteristic of this untouched layer of Korean studies in economy is necessary not only evaluation of movement of the goods, money, investments, technologies and man-powers, characterizing interaction between states, buy also analysis of the processes of globalization and integration, an experience of work of joint ventures, where the interaction of systems of corporate management of different countries collides and happens and at a level of the workers the interaction Korean, Islamic and Slavic cultures happens. For the states of Central Asia, being in transforming period of movement to market economy, the experience of reforming in economy of Korea and evaluation of a possibility of its use is doubtlessly important.

It is necessary to note in modern global development increase of role and transfer center of intensive economic growth from West to East.

Model of economic development of Korea became important subject of researches in third world.

Four basic reasons caused turning of South Korea (World Bank named this country in 1953 as country no having the future) from poor and agrarian to developing industrial: a) leading role of government in reforming of economy, b) export orientation grounded by lack of natural resources, c) abundance of cheap and at the same time educated and disciplinary labour, d) favorable for business activity international climate.

All this is related to period 1962-1988. Although every country has different political, economic, social and cultural backgrounds, the basic elements they could utilize and mobilize and the basic principles they could adopt would be similar.

That is why Korean model can be accepted as basic, which might be changed by developing countries suitable to peculiarities of every country.

Three elements can be underlined from Korea experience: government, entrepreneurs and labour.

The main conclusion from experience of South Korea: production of all products were adjusted for historically short period.

Korean Diaspora in the states of Central Asia was founded after punitive measures of 1937 in the former Soviet Union. Korean community of Central Asian countries had some stages from point of view on language situation. After deportation taking into account some stocks of manuals, teachers some time education on Korean language was, then Russian language as de-facto state language became the target of Koreans. Koreans had a status of people not loyal to official power, had no right to leave the place of residence without permission. Only after 1953 Koreans had a right to serve in army.

Results of II World War, formation of KPDR to some extent changed language situation, some kind of the Renaissance of Korean language came. In 1956 at Tashkent State Pedagogical University single in Central Asia chair of Korean language and literature (it was closed in 1964, then reopened in 1986) was established. Lecturers from North Korea worked at the chair, their assistance, as bearers of Korean language, their support by textbooks was great.

Now the chair have a great support of South Korea through Centers of Education, established in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan. Student on different programs are sent to master courses, doctorate courses to Korean universities. 6 lecturers of South Korea are now at chair.

Elder generation of Korean community, where there were peoples got education on Korean language and had a good command an Korean dialect, dialect of koryo saram left this world.

Actually degradation and assimilation of native language of Korean community took place and though many Koreans call Russian as mother tongue, but no one refuse to be Korean, Korean language is mark of national self consciousness.

Today young generation very actively study historically mother-tongue but as foreign oriental language.

Used literature:

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Abstract

An article dedicated to korean investments into Central Asian countries, activity of joint ventures, connected with them economic and cultural interaction, to study of korean **еconomy** reforming, possibilities of usage South Korean experience in Central Asian countries movement to market **economy**.

Korean investments had a great influence on Korean community in Centra/ Asia, on their life, on their language situation, also to korean language education . and to image of korean language, studying as foreign orientallanguage.

Activity of joint enterprises gives a lot of information connected to interaction of korean, islamic and slavic culture.

Structure of report is connected with following questions: situation (polytical and economic) in Central Asian countries, korean investments, joint ventures; interaction of slavic, islamic and korean cultures; exchange between labour market (trainees from Central Asia in Korea); usage of South Korean experience in reforming of Central Asian countries; korean community, their language situation, korean language education in the region, image of korean language and motivation of korean language study im connection with korean investments. Certainly abovementioned is inseparably linked with korean studies.