

Shifting Focus in Development Studies: Papers in *Development and Society*, 1998-2013*

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*How has development studies – especially the one on and in East Asia in general, and South Korea in particular – changed over the last decade and a half? We trace the recent trends through a review of articles published in *Development and Society* (D&S). Bibliographic metadata on a total of 201 authors and 199 papers for the period of 1998-2013 are collected and analyzed. For context, we find that, both in terms of authorship and regional coverage, the range of locales has expanded steadily. For content, research appears to have moved away from topics largely associated with quantity of development toward quality of development during the period. We conclude by discussing the implications for the future direction of development studies and suggesting strategies for D&S to follow in order to enhance its role in the field of development studies.*

Keywords: Trends, Development Studies, East Asia, Bibliographic Metadata analysis, Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects of Development

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Experiencing Development

In development studies, East Asia has generated many interesting cases. Japan was the first to be spotlighted, followed by newly industrializing countries (NICs) such as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, and most recently China. With those cases, theoretical ideas including lean production system, development states, market socialism, etc., were conceived and tested. Although the amount and intensity of academic interest in these countries fluctuated with their economic fortunes, their experiences have played an important role in providing source materials for development studies.

Development and Society (D&S) is a long-standing international journal published in South Korea in the field of development studies, offering a forum for international and interdisciplinary new ideas and research on various aspects of development with a particular focus on Asia. First published in 1972 as the *Bulletin of the Population and Development Studies Center* (Bulletin), it was then re-titled in 1990 as the *Korean Journal of Population and Development* (P&D). In 1998, it transitioned to its current title.

As the first English-language social science journal published in South Korea, the accomplishments of D&S have been substantial. D&S started as a newsletter reporting research activities of what is currently known as the Institute for Social Development and Policy Research (ISDPR) at Seoul National University. Since then, its role has been expanded to provide a forum where development experiences of East Asian countries could be shared and examined in the context of international development studies. With that expansion came more diversity—diversity in locales of authors, countries studied, and research designs. There were changes in content as well, from largely demographic topics to multidisciplinary issues. This shifting focus in research is closely related to South Korea's development experience in theory and practice.

As an international journal published in South Korea with the focus on Asia's development experiences for a considerable period of time, D&S plays a unique role that links Korea's development experiences to the broader context of international development studies. In this regard, D&S can be read as an indicator of how the development experiences of South Korea, as well as other East Asian countries, have been understood domestically and internationally. This paper examines what and how much can be read from it.

First, we collect bibliographic metadata on 201 authors and 199 papers for the period of 1998-2013. Second, we review the data in order to trace the recent trends in development studies as they appear in D&S. Based on these findings, we discuss implications for the future direction of development studies and suggest strategies for D&S to follow in order to enhance its role in the field of development studies.

Data

The period of data covered in this paper is from 1998 to 2013, i.e. the span of time in which D&S has been published under its current name. From issue 1 of volume 27 to issue 2 of volume 42, a total of 32 issues of the journal were published (Figure 1).¹ We chose not to include the Bulletin and P&D in our study. Although the Bulletin included a few academic papers, the main function of the journal then was to report the activities of the institution and to serve as an annual bibliography containing a summary of research papers

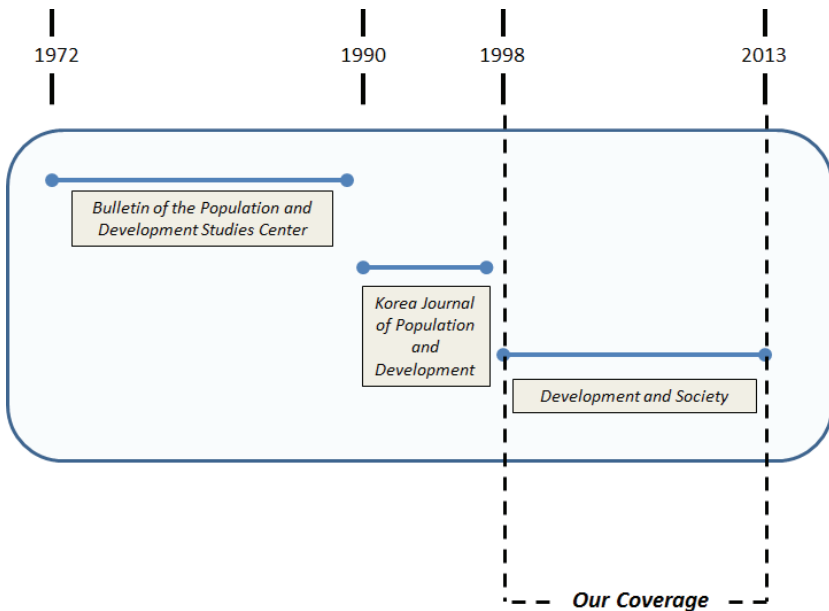


FIG. 1.—Data Coverage

¹ All papers are being uploaded on the website of the ISDPR (http://isdpr.org/isdpr/publication/journal/journal_index_list.htm).

produced in South Korea. It slowly transitioned to a proper journal system, as the title was changed to P&D in 1990. With these changes, collecting data with a consistent frame was difficult. However, the main characteristics of the Bulletin and P&D will be mentioned to provide background.

We focused on two key parameters of the papers we assessed—author and research. With regards to the author, we looked for where they came from and what field they were in—*locales* and *fields*. With regards to research, we examined which countries were selected as research subjects and what topics were dealt with—*materials* and *topics*. Our dataset hence consists of two parts as summarized in Table 1 below.² The first part contains information on author's nationality, affiliation, status, and field. For the second part, we collected information on paper's title, data, subject countries, etc.³

TABLE 1
DATASET ITEMS

	Variable	Description
Author	Name	
	Country	Location of the affiliated institution
	Affiliation	
	Status	Professor/Researcher/Instructor/Graduate student ⁴
	Field	
	Authorship	
Paper	Volume	
	Issue	
	Year	
	Title_1	
	Title_2	Factored into morphemes
	Research Topic	
	Data Type	Not specific/Quantitative/Qualitative
	Country	
Special Issue	If a special issue: 1; if not: 0	

² In constructing the data collection strategy, we refer to the following papers: Kim and Eun (2002) and Kim and Park (2005), which reviewed similar trends in *Korean Journal of Sociology* and *Korea Journal of Population Studies*, respectively.

³ We did not collect nor analyze keywords. First, nearly 40% of the papers during the period did not list the keywords. Second, the “free-form” usage of keywords was inconsistent, thus failing to provide the basis for systematic analysis.

⁴ The status of author as of the publication date is coded.

For temporal demarcation, the whole period of 16 years was divided into five in the analysis, each corresponding to an editor's term. The first (1998-2000) and second periods (2001-2003) were under the editorship of Kyung-Sup Chang, the third (2004-2007) Dukjin Chang, the fourth (2008-2010) Jaeyeol Yee, and the fifth period (2011-2013) under Shin-Kap Han.

To summarize, there are 201 authors (266, double-counting the overlaps). They are mostly professors (72.9%), followed by researchers (10.5%) and graduate students (9.8%). In the recent period, the proportion of researchers has decreased relatively, while that of graduate students has increased. The number of papers co-authored is 48 out of the total 199 papers (24.1%). Though the trend is not quite clear, the proportion of co-authored papers has been increasing of late.

Excluding two introductory essays for special issue, the total number of papers published in D&S during the period is 199. The distribution by year is quite even with about 12 papers per year on the average. Among them, those in special issues are 29 (14.6%). Note that, by design, special issues include

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF PAPERS BY YEAR

	Special Issue		Total	Title of Special Issue
	No	Yes		
1998	13	-	13	
1999	12	-	12	
2000	13	-	13	
2001	7	5	12	Latin American Development and Social Policy
2002	7	5	12	East Meets West: A Quest for New Civilizations
2003	14	-	14	
2004	12	-	12	
2005	12	-	12	
2006	12	-	12	
2007	14	-	14	
2008	10	-	10	
2009	7	5	12	Social Quality in Asia and Europe
2010	14	-	14	
2011	8	7	15	Human Rights and the Social: The Making of a New Knowledge
2012	10	-	10	
2013	5	7	12	Diverse Risks in Contemporary Korea and Japan
Total	170	29	199	

papers on a particular topic (see Table 2), thus affecting the trends we review.

Authors: Locales and Fields

Those who write for D&S form the basis of the journal's identity. Who are they then? In this section, we examine authors over the past 16 years in terms of their *locales* and *fields*. The premise is that such an examination will reflect the characteristics of development studies—especially that on South Korea and East Asia—and their changes over the period.

Locales

Given that D&S is an international journal for development studies, examining where (i.e., which country) the authors come from can indicate whether the journal's identity as such holds up. Authors are assigned a country by the location of the author's affiliated institution (Table 3). For the period as a whole (1998-2013), South Korea is the most frequent at 53.4%. The next in descending order are: USA 15.0%, Australia and Europe each 5.3%, China 4.5%, and Southeast Asia 4.1%. While the number of countries represented, 24, is not paltry and the coverage has gradually expanded, it is

TABLE 3
COUNTRY OF AUTHORS (1998-2013)

Country	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Total
South Korea	50.0	53.3	76.2	37.5	46.3	53.4
USA	14.6	13.3	14.3	8.9	24.1	15.0
Australia	10.4	-	-	12.5	3.7	5.3
Europe	2.1	6.7	1.6	10.7	5.6	5.3
South East Asia	6.3	2.2	-	12.5	1.9	4.5
China	14.6	4.4	-	3.6	1.9	4.5
Taiwan	-	2.2	4.8	5.9	1.9	3.0
Hong Kong	-	-	-	8.9	5.6	3.0
Japan	-	2.2	3.2	-	5.6	2.3
South America	-	11.1	-	-	-	1.9
Africa	2.1	4.4	-	-	3.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	48	45	63	56	54	266

clear in Table 3 that they are concentrated in a limited number of countries.

The proportion of South Korean authors reached its peak in the third period with 76.2%, decreasing afterward. Authors in the United States show an increase in the fifth period, nearing one quarter (24.1%). Also, countries are not evenly dispersed over the period; they are mostly clumped in select

TABLE 4
INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION OF AUTHORS (1998-2013)

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Total
						(%)
Seoul National University (Korea)	10.4	22.2	19.0	12.5	29.6	18.8
Yonsei University (Korea)	8.3	4.4	15.9	10.7	1.9	8.6
Korea University (Korea)	2.1	2.2	6.3	7.1	-	3.8
Soongsil University (Korea)	-	2.2	9.5	-	-	2.6
Flinders University (Australia)	-	-	-	10.7	-	2.3
Sungkyunkwan University (Korea)	4.2	-	3.2	0.0	3.7	2.3
University of Hawaii (USA)	-	2.2	1.6	1.8	5.6	2.3
University of South Carolina (USA)	-	2.2	4.8	-	3.7	2.3
Ajou University (Korea)	8.3	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
Duke University (USA)	6.3	2.2	-	-	-	1.5
Monash University (Malaysia)	-	-	-	7.1	-	1.5
University of Seoul (Korea)	4.2	-	3.2	-	-	1.5
University of Tokyo (Japan)	-	-	1.6	-	5.6	1.5
Changwon National University (Korea)	2.1	2.2	-	-	1.9	1.1
Chinese Academy of Social Science (China)	6.3	-	-	-	-	1.1
Hallym University (Korea)	4.2	-	1.6	-	-	1.1
National Cheng Kung University (China)	2.1	-	3.2	-	-	1.1
Peking University (China)	2.1	4.4	-	-	-	1.1
Others (116)	39.6	55.6	30.2	50.0	46.3	43.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	48	45	63	56	54	266

periods. For example, authors in Australia and Southeast Asia appear mainly in the first and fourth, Europe mainly in the fourth, Hong Kong only in the fourth and fifth, and South America only in the second period. This is largely due to the recent influx of authors in Australia, Southeast Asia and Hong Kong and to the special issues with regional foci (South America in “Latin America Development and Social Policy” and Europe in “Social Quality in Asia and Europe”).

In terms of author’s institutional affiliation, the total number is 133. Among those, institutions having three or more authors, 18 in all, are individually identified in Table 4. When those 18 institutions are sorted by country, South Korea has 9, China and USA 3, and Australia, Japan, and Malaysia 1, respectively. The distribution is not even either. The top 3 are all in South Korea: Seoul National University with 50 authors, Yonsei University 23, and Korea University 10. In the next tier with 6-7 authors, there are again two Korean universities. Yet it includes two American universities and one Australian university.

Fields

Throughout the period we analyze, as shown in Table 5, the field that had the largest number of authors is *Sociology*: the first period with 66.0%, the second 75.6%, the third 79.0%, the fourth 35.7%, and the fifth 66.7%.⁵

Examining the other fields that had significant representation in the data shows the changes in the larger picture of development studies, at least in South Korea. Through the entire period, *Political Science* represented 4.9%, *Economics* 4.5%, *Social Welfare* 3.0%. *Environmental Studies*, *Public Policy*, and *International Studies* accounted for 2.7% each, and *Business Administration* and *Public Health* 2.3% each. While no discernible overall trend is observed, each period offers some points to note. In the first period, for instance, *History* (6.4%), *Demography* (4.3%), and *Education* (4.3%), the fields traditionally considered close to sociology, have shown substantial presence. As the former name of the ISDPR, ‘Population and Development Studies Center’ (1968-1994) suggests, demography had been a major focus in the earlier period. Comparative historical sociology and social history have also been key approaches in the discipline in South Korea since the middle of the 20th century. On the other hand, *Public Health*, *Public Policy*, and *Social Welfare* all appeared in the fourth period (2008-2010) and *Environmental*

⁵ The field of author’s affiliating institution as of the publication date is coded.

TABLE 5
FIELD OF AUTHORS (1998-2013)

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Total
Sociology	64.6	75.6	77.8	35.7	66.7	63.9
Political Science	6.3	6.7	4.8	7.1	-	4.9
Economics	2.1	8.9	1.6	10.7	-	4.5
Social Welfare	-	-	-	8.9	5.6	3.0
Environmental Studies	-	-	-	-	13.0	2.6
International Studies	2.1	-	4.8	1.8	3.7	2.6
Public Policy	-	-	-	10.7	1.9	2.6
Business Administration	-	-	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.3
Public Health	-	-	-	10.7	-	2.3
Geography	4.2	-	-	5.4	-	1.9
Education	4.2	-	-	3.6	-	1.5
Demography	4.2	-	1.6	-	-	1.1
History	6.3	-	-	-	-	1.1
Anthropology	2.1	4.4	-	-	-	1.1
Humanities	-	-	-	1.8	1.9	0.8
Asian Studies	-	2.2	1.6	-	-	0.8
Cultural Studies	2.1	-	1.6	-	-	0.8
Others (6 majors)	2.1	2.2	3.2	-	3.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	48	45	63	56	54	266

Studies appeared in the fifth (2011-2013). These newly emerged academic fields expanded the list of neighboring fields to sociology.

Researches: Materials and Topics

In this section, we review the contents of papers in terms of two aspects—*materials* and *topics*. The former, countries studies, might be in part related to author's locale and the latter, the issue areas, to author's field.

Materials

In much of development studies, the typical unit of analysis is country and thus the research is keyed to specific regions. In theory, and within the

TABLE 6
NUMBER OF SUBJECT COUNTRIES (1998-2013)

Number of Countries	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Total
0	5.3	7.9	6.0	13.9	10.8	8.5
1	68.4	71.1	74.0	69.4	51.4	67.3
2	5.3	15.8	18.0	2.8	18.9	12.6
3~5	15.8	2.6	2.0	8.3	10.8	7.5
6~34	5.3	2.6	-	5.6	8.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	38	38	50	36	37	199

general framework just mentioned, any country can be a subject regardless of the degree of development. Historically, though, development studies as a field has mainly focused on ‘the South’, or ‘the Third World’, that were regarded as being “underdeveloped” or “developing” (Esteva 1992; Brohman 1996). The countries studied therefore can be an indicator of what aspects of development are receiving attention.

The majority of papers in the dataset clearly state which and how many countries (1 to 34) are examined. The distribution of papers according to the number of subject countries by periods is shown in Table 6. Single country studies are 134 (67.3%), which is the most frequent, followed by comparative studies on two countries (12.6%). Ranked third are seventeen papers (8.5%) that focus on general theoretical and methodological issues, and hence, do not refer to any specific country.

The number of countries studied, at least in part, circumscribes both data and approaches of study. For example, papers without any particular subject country in D&S are mostly the ones that deal with concepts or theory. Although for single country studies, various kinds of data and methodology can be utilized, the majority of such papers in D&S are either case studies or historical studies on country-specific issues. For comparative studies on 2 to 5 countries, quantitative data (e.g., survey data or census) are more actively involved and inferential statistical analysis is often used. For studies on more than 6 countries, most papers are based on international statistical data from OECD, IMF, and World Bank and descriptive statistical analysis is frequently used.⁶

⁶ This finding coincides with the distribution of papers by type of data. The type of data is examined instead, since the methodology of each paper is difficult to categorize clearly. 112 (56.3%)

TABLE 7
SUBJECT COUNTRY (1998-2013)

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Total
South Korea	53.8	37.0	83.8	36.0	47.4	54.5
China	30.8	18.5	5.4	16.0	5.3	14.9
Japan	-	3.7	5.4	4.0	15.8	5.2
India	7.7	3.7	-	8.0	-	3.7
USA	-	-	5.4	8.0	5.3	3.7
Hong Kong	3.8	-	-	4.0	5.3	2.2
Taiwan	-	3.7	-	4.0	5.3	2.2
Mexico	-	11.1	-	-	-	2.2
Nigeria	3.8	3.7	-	-	5.3	2.2
Australia	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.7
Brazil	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.7
Bulgaria	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7
Chile	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7
Germany	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7
Ghana	-	-	-	-	5.3	0.7
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	5.3	0.7
Laos	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.7
Malaysia	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.7
North Korea	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7
Russia	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.7
Tibet	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	26	27	37	25	19	134

Which is the country studied most often by the single country papers? Table 7 shows the distribution of 134 papers by subject country. By level of research interest and time span, countries are grouped into three. The first is made of three major countries in East Asia: 54.5% of all studies are on South Korea, 14.9% China, and 5.2% Japan. Papers on five other countries (India, USA, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Nigeria) appear in at least three periods, while

of 199 papers are theoretical, conceptual and historical research with no particular data defined. This kind of papers accounted for 60.5% in period 2 and 75.0% in period 4, ranking at the top. 70 (35.2%) papers are quantitative studies based on survey and census data. In periods 3 (46.0%) and 5 (40.5%), quantitative data were used more than the other periods. A small number (17) of research used interview and other materials. In all periods, these qualitative data were used the least. Though the portion of the type of data fluctuates over the periods, the general tendency remains stable.

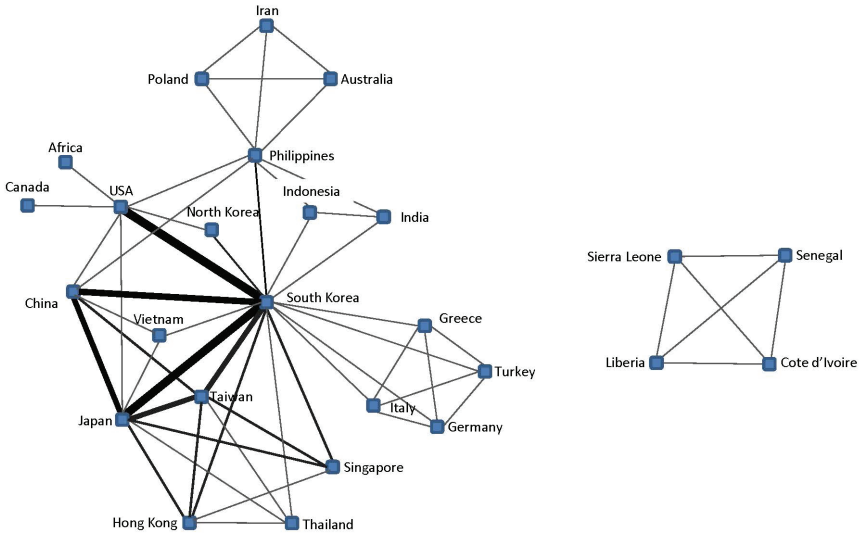


FIG. 2.—Network of Countries Compared.

papers on the rest of the countries appear only once in the data. It shows where the center of gravity for the studies published in D&S lies.

Next we examine which country is compared to which. Drawn in Figure 2 is the network of countries that appear in comparative studies. The network is made up of ties, which in turn is constituted when a pair of countries is in a study together to be compared with each other.⁷

South Korea is at the center, connected to a total of 15 other countries. USA, China and Japan are three major countries that are connected to South Korea by thick links, i.e., frequent comparisons. On one hand, several other countries appear in the network as groups. The group including Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand is noticeable, as is the group made up of the four European countries of Greece, Germany, Italy, and Turkey. On the other hand, there are regions that do not appear in this picture at all, such as Eastern Europe, South America and Middle East. For Africa, there are four countries, all of them in a single study (Galvan 2010), thus isolated from the others in the larger component of the network.

Five charts in Figure 3 show changes in the network of countries by

⁷ We have limited this to studies with 5 countries. There are only a few that exceeds 5, and they do not involve intensive comparison of the countries. Instead, they are mostly developing or examining indicators.

period. Some changes are discernible, which may be made more visible by combining periods 1 to 3 as the first half and periods 4 and 5 as the second. The main thrust of the first half is those focusing on the development model in East Asia after the Asian crisis in the 90s. In the second half, while the basic pattern remains the same, the focus has expanded.

Putting Table 7 and Figure 2 side by side, one sees the geographic scope and regional focus of D&S. They have been centered on East Asian countries, and in particular, on South Korea. The narrow focus is in large part due to the heavy concentration (about a half) of authors in South Korea.

Topics

Development studies emerged as a distinct area of research after the Second World War was associated with the growing concern for the political and economic development of the post-colonial world (Estova 1992; Brohman 1996; Martinussen 1997). Therefore, most of its concern was focused on condition or cause of development, which has not changed much since then. Of late, however, it is going through a transition of concern from condition and cause of development to the consequences and effect of it—from production of wealth to distribution of it economically; from transition toward democracy to consolidation of it politically; and moving away from traditional value to rediscovering it socially.

To some extent, trends in research topics among the papers published in D&S reflect that change. As mentioned in the section on data, the Bulletin (1972-1989) contained papers that mainly focused on the condition of economic development (e.g., population growth, labor force, and urbanization). In the period of P&D (1990-1997), various aspects of development began to be examined beyond demographic concerns (Lim 2000, p. 56).⁸ Overall, the basic frame of development studies, shaped within P&D in the 1990s as centered on political and social changes, has not changed much. Between the sub-topics, however, there have been some changes in their relative proportions and a few new topics have emerged.

⁸ The history of D&S echoes that of the ISDPR at Seoul National University, which is the publishing body. With support from the Population Council in the USA, the institute was established in 1965 as the 'Population Statistics Laboratory'. In 1968, it was renamed as 'The Population and Development Studies Center', and finally renamed to its current title (ISDPR) in 1995. As such, the previous title changes of D&S mirrored those of the institute (for more details, see Committee for Writing History of Sociology Department, SNU (1996)).

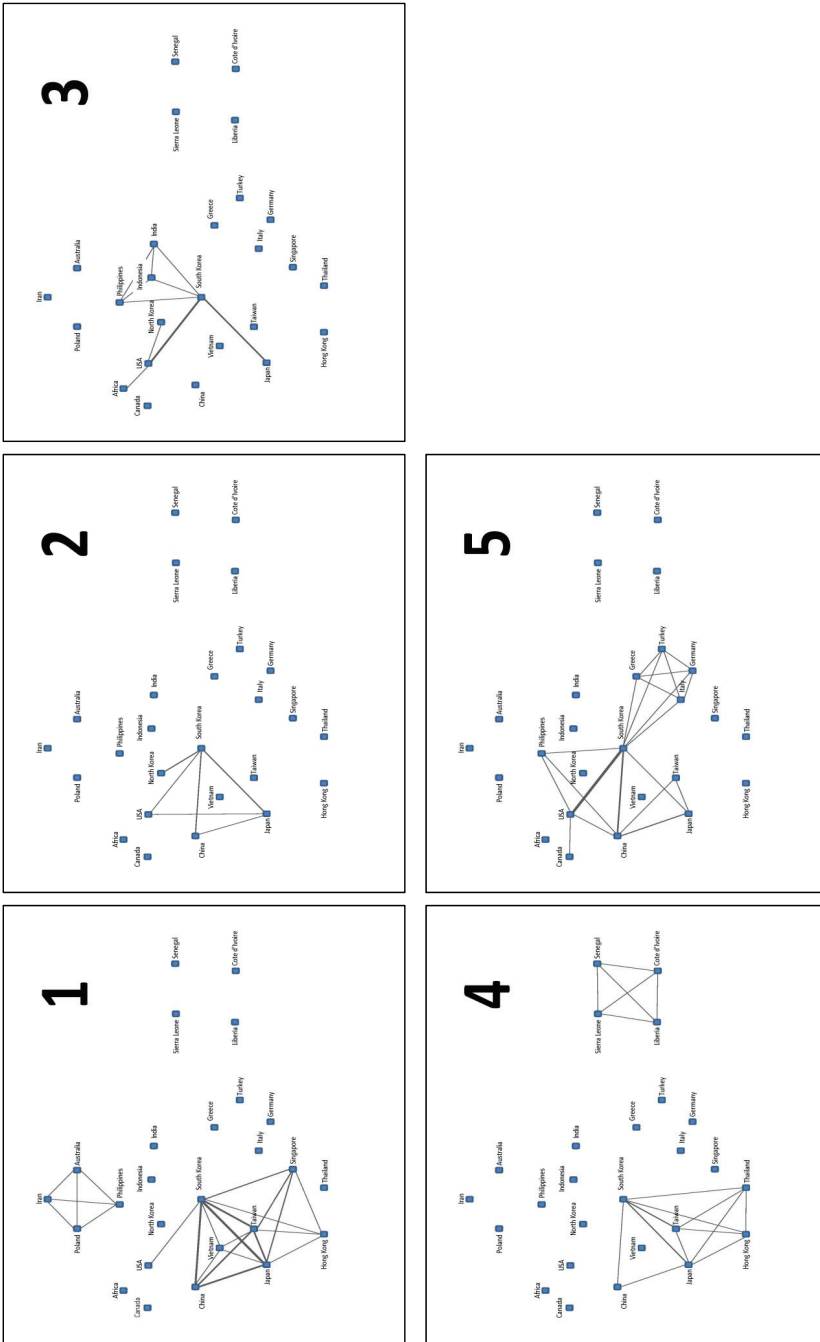


FIG. 3.—Networks of Countries Compared (by period)

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH TOPICS (1998-2013)

Topic/Area	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	N	%
Politics and Social Change	19	9	11	15	9	63	31.7
Political Economy	12	3	4	4	1	24	12.1
Political Sociology	1	3	4	1	5	14	7.0
Social Quality	-	-	2	7	2	11	5.5
Development	4	2	-	3	-	9	4.5
Social Change	2	1	1	-	-	4	2.0
Social Movements	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.5
Work, Economy and Organizations	4	4	13	4	2	27	13.6
Economic Sociology	1	1	4	2	-	8	4.0
Work and Labor Market	2	2	3	1	-	8	4.0
Labor and Labor Movements	1	1	3	-	2	7	3.5
Organizations	-	-	3	1	-	4	2.0
Inequalities, Stratification and Poverty	5	4	5	4	1	19	9.5
Stratification/Mobility	3	2	1	3	1	10	5.0
Education	2	-	2	1	-	5	2.5
Poverty	-	2	2	-	-	4	2.0
Migration/Immigration	2	3	5	1	7	18	9.0
Migrant Workers in Asia	2	1	2	1	1	7	3.5
Korean Americans	-	1	1	-	5	7	3.5
Immigrant Americans	-	-	2	-	1	3	1.5
Others	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.5
Comparative/Historical Approaches	4	5	2	4	0	15	7.5
Comparative/Historical Sociology	4	5	2	-	-	11	5.5
Human Right/Citizenship	-	-	-	4	-	4	2.0
Family and Life Course/ Gender	1	3	3	2	1	10	5.0
Family	-	3	1	2	-	6	3.0
Gender	-	-	1	-	1	2	1.0
Aging/Social Gerontology	1	-	1	-	-	2	1.0

TABLE 8
(CONTINUED)

Topic/Area	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	N	%
Welfare State/Social Policy	0	2	2	2	3	9	4.5
Welfare State	-	1	2	1	2	6	3.0
Social Policy	-	1	-	1	1	3	1.5
Social Thought/Theory	0	0	1	2	6	9	4.5
Human Right	-	-	-	-	6	6	3.0
Theory	-	-	1	2	-	3	1.5
Cultural Sociology	0	0	3	1	3	7	3.5
Cultural Sociology	-	-	2	-	2	4	2.0
Art/Music/Film	-	-	1	1	1	3	1.5
Population	2	1	0	1	1	5	2.5
Demography	2	1	0	1	1	5	2.5
North Korea/Unification	0	4	1	-	-	5	2.5
North Korea	-	3	1	-	-	4	2.0
Unification	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.5
Others	1	3	4	-	4	12	6.0
Total	38	38	50	36	37	199	100.0

Table 8 presents the 12 topic areas including 'others'.⁹

The largest portion is *Politics and Social Change* for 31.2%. It includes, as its sub-categories, *Political Economy*, *Political Sociology*, *Social Quality*, *Development*, *Social Change* and *Social Movement*. The political and economic dynamics of development and social transformation have been the main focus of papers in this category, ranging from a literature review of the role of civil society in democratization (Suh 2006) and a case study on structural restructuring in South Korea after economic crisis (Lim, Hwang, and Chung 2000), to a quantitative study on rural development and farmer's income (Peng 1998) and a historical study of colonial inheritance in West African countries (Galvan 2010).

Work, Economy and Organization (13.6%) has the second largest, which covers topics associated with the financial and labor market, various organizations (e.g., corporate, government, and civil organizations), and

⁹ In this paper, we largely relied on the specialty area systems suggested by the Korean National Research Foundation (2012) and American Sociological Association (2005).

industrial relations and labor movements. Papers about *Inequalities, Stratification and Poverty* account for 9.5% of the total, which mainly deal with consequences of development including topics of stratification and inequality in various aspects in diverse areas. *Migration/Immigration* research (9.0%) is also a considerable presence. Among sub-topics, topics of immigrant workers in Asia and Korean American are the main research concern.

On the other hand, issues in *Family and Life Course/Gender* (5.0%), *Welfare State/Social Policy* (4.5%), *Cultural Sociology* (3.5%), *Population* (2.5%), and *North Korea/Unification* (2.5%) are not covered significantly. Population studies has continuously decreased since the 1980s, coinciding with the decreasing interest in family planning.

Also to note is how over the period the topics and issues examined have changed. For instance, the Asian economic crisis in the late 1990s prompted a couple of papers (Chang 1999; Palat 1999) and expanded to the globalization debate in 2000, which is partially reflected in the special issue of “East Meets West” in 2002. For another, in the third period, papers on social quality began to appear (Lin, Ward, and Maesen 2009; Ward and Meyer 2009).

The distribution of topic areas and changes therein are also reflected in the words used in the paper titles (Tables 9 and 10). Excluding the name of country and region, the most frequently used are adjectives such as ‘Social,’ ‘Economic’ and ‘Politics.’ ‘Labor,’ ‘Quality,’ ‘Development,’ ‘Human,’ ‘Rights,’ and ‘Migration’ also appear often.

Table 10 shows frequently used words emerging newly by year. In 1999, ‘Foreign Investment’ appeared, and in 2000-2001, words connoting the cause, process, and consequence of economic crisis appeared. In 2003, ‘Support,’ ‘Welfare,’ ‘Health,’ and ‘Governance’ appeared. In 2004, ‘Social Capital,’ the critical keyword in social quality research, appeared. Lastly, ‘Risk’ in 2008 reflected concern on various aspects of risk society, and ‘Social Quality’ and ‘Trust’ appeared in 2009.

To sum up, appearance of certain topic areas and associated words in the title together show the shifting focus in development studies as reported in D&S. Until the 1990s, it concentrated on the economic and political aspects of development. Then, since the middle of the 2000s, the social aspect of it has attracted more attention. In terms of scope, while the earlier stage saw a focus on conditions and processes of development, at the latter stage, consequences and effects have become the main concern, especially with the focus on Social Quality (e.g., Walker 2009; Wang 2009; Ward and Meyer 2009; Yee and Chang 2009, 2011).

TABLE 9
WORDS USED IN TITLE

Frequency	Words in Title
44	(South) Korea
39	Social
28	Korean(s)
23	Economic (Economy)
19	China (Chinese)
18	Asia(n)
17	Case, Labor (Workers), Quality
16	Politics (Political)
14	Development (Developing)
13	Human
12	Culture (Cultural), Rights
10	East, Japan(ese), Policy
9	Migration (Immigration)
8	Change, Crisis (Fall), Neoliberalism (Liberalization), State, Welfare
7	Capital, History (Historical), Job (Work, Occupational), Market
6	Comparative, Education(al), Effect(s), Family(ies), Global (World), Group(s), Inequality (Stratification), Life, Organization(al), Risk, Status, Strategies (strategic), Theory (Theoretical), West
5	Community, Confidence (Trust), Globalization, Governance, Growth, Institution(al), Internet, Modern(ity), United States
4	Americans, Class, Corporate, Discourse, Employment, Era, Financial, Gender, Health, International, Networks, Local, North Korea(n), Public, Reform(s), Restructuring, Resource, Rural, Society, Structure(al), System, Value(s), Women
3	Art, Birth, Business, Care, Democracy, Ethnic, Foreign, Gap, Government, Identity, India, Industrialization, Intellectuals, Modernization, Second-Generation, Socialist, Transition

Recent concern on “social quality represents a changing focus in development studies in D&S” (Lin, Ward, and Maesen 2009). In emphasizing social dimensions of development (such as social justice, solidarity, and human dignity), it differs from the modernization theory. As Yee and Chang (2011, p. 155) underlined in D&S, “GDP does not reflect neither the non-monetary activities nor qualitative aspects of the society such as inequality, well-being and life satisfaction.” We would like to call this transition in perspective a shift of focus from *quantity* of development to *quality* of development.

TABLE 10
NEWLY EMERGING WORDS BY YEAR

Year	Major Words
1999	Foreign Investment, International, Migration
2000	Globalization, Economy, Struggles, IMF, Gap, Restructuring, Stratification, Response
2001	Neoliberalism, Employment, Market
2002	Korean-American, Community, Immigrants, Reflections
2003	Chinese, Support, Welfare, Health, Governance, Taiwan, Women
2004	Social Capital, Failure
2006	Democracy
2007	Confidence
2008	Risk
2009	Social Quality, Trust

Conclusion: Looking Backward, Looking Forward

What can we say about the evolution of development studies in the last 16 years? We reviewed the form and substance of the papers published in D&S. With regards to form, i.e. the locale of authorship and subject matter, South Korea has the largest presence. Range and composition of locales, however, have gradually expanded and diversified. As for content, research appears to have moved away from topics largely associated with *quantity* of development toward *quality* of development.

This shift in focus is most clearly visible in the changes that the journal's mission statement has undergone. Sixteen years ago, when it was being published under the title P&D, the goal of the journal was to provide "a forum for studies in population and social development related to Korea and other East Asian countries." Now, D&S states that its mission is to examine "social, cultural, political as well as economic development with a particular focus on East Asia", and "various social causes and consequences of development, discuss alternative and sustainable forms of development, social quality and related issues" are welcomed.

Based on our review, we think that D&S has done its job, providing a forum for both sharing East Asia's development experiences and informing the larger world of South Korea's dynamic experiences. It was, and still is, an important role. Yet it should be extended to a wider region of Asia (such as the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc.) and other regions

experiencing development.

The question for us now is *how*? One of the keys is to shift the journal's focus from *informing others of our experiences* to *inviting them to share their experiences with us*. Special issues can be used as a means for such a purpose. With a focus on certain region or area, for example, one can organize an issue. Or, organizing an issue on topics of emerging interest (such as social capital, ODA, social economy, building Asia's regional regime, etc.) is also a possibility. The editorial section may become a place for the journal to take an initiating role in setting the agenda for future research. After all, the fundamental question is who the authors and readers of D&S are and should be.

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