

Graduate School of Political Economy  
Dongseo University  
Master Degree Course List and Course Descriptions

Category	Sem	Course No.	Course Name	Credits	Remarks
Required	1,2	TBD	Thesis Research (논문연구)	1	Pass/Fail
Elective	1	TBD	Political Economy: Theory and Methods (정치경제학: 이론과 방법)	3	
	1	TBD	Globalization Theory (세계화 이론)	3	
	1	TBD	Microeconomics (미시 경제학)	3	
	1	TBD	Environmental Economics and Sustainability (지속 가능성의 환경 경제학)	3	
	1	TBD	Political Economy of NE Asian States (남북아시아의 정치경제)	3	
	1	TBD	Enterprise and Economic Relations in Asia (아시아의 기업 및 경제 관계)	3	
	1	TBD	Cybersecurity and the State (사이버 보안과 국가)	3	
	1	TBD	Mass Media, Social Media and Identity (매스 미디어, 소셜 미디어 및 정체성)	3	
	2	TBD	Power in National and International Systems (국내외 시스템의 권력)	3	
	2	TBD	Human Security through Human Rights (인권으로 인간 안보)	3	
	2	TBD	Political and Economic Development (정치와 경제개발)	3	
	2	TBD	Behavioral Economics (행동 경제학)	3	
	2	TBD	Reform, Growth and Equity (개혁, 성장 및 형평)	3	
	2	TBD	Regionalisms of Asia (아시아의 지역주의)	3	
	2	TBD	Impacts of Asian Nationalisms (아시아 민족주의의 영향)	3	
2	TBD	Nation Branding in an Asian Context (아시아 컨텍스트의 국가 브랜드)	3		
2	TBD	Forecasting and Risk Assessment (예측과 위험 평가)	3		

## Course Descriptions

- Thesis Research (논문연구)

This one credit class is for preparation of a written thesis. It is project-oriented, individual research in coordination with the student's thesis advisor.

- Political Economy: Theory and Methods (정치경제학: 이론과 방법)

Political economy is an interdisciplinary field focused on individual, social, and state interactions. It draws on insights from political science, economics, history, sociology and other fields to explain the economic outcomes of different policy decisions. This course examines influential ideas underlying economic and political systems. It also introduces various methodologies associated with the political economy perspective.

- Globalization Theory (세계화 이론)

The course will deal with some of the most prominent thinkers on globalization (eg Beck, Giddens, Bauman) and the discussions their work has inspired. The course will also deal with the philosophical writings on globalization of thinkers like Peter Sloterdijk. Key terms and concepts, such as cultural differentiation and convergence, will be introduced and applied to a discussion of globalization in NE Asia in particular. South and North Korea will be contrasted as examples of radically different attitudes to globalization.

- Microeconomics (미시 경제학)

Microeconomics is the science of choice. This course first reviews the basic models and concepts of economics. Students will learn to use the supply-and-demand model for describing a vast number of situations. We then study the core of microeconomics, rational-decision making at the consumer and firm level. This course stresses applications to business and politics. With the tools of microeconomics, students will be able to understand the behavior of markets and the effects of government regulation at an analytic level.

- Environmental Economics and Sustainability (지속 가능성의 환경 경제학)

Sustainable development is often defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is the central challenge of our times. The world population continues to rise rapidly and economic activity is unprecedentedly high. Together these factors are straining the earth's boundaries. This course examines the challenges currently faced and the opportunities for achieving a future of shared and sustainable prosperity.

- Political Economy of NE Asian States (남북아시아의 정치경제)

The course will deal with the political economy of China, the two Koreas and Japan. It will begin with a historical discussion of the transformation of these states in the 20th century, before moving on to analysis and discussion of the main challenges facing them as they respond to world pressures and domestic challenges, and adapt their political and economic institutions accordingly. Special focus will be placed on one or two of the four states in accordance with students' areas of interest or specialization.

- Enterprise and Economic Relations in Asia (아시아의 기업 및 경제 관계)

As more states develop in Asia, the region offers incredible opportunities for enterprise and economic relations to flourish. This course looks at economic and business relations in Asia to explore the deepening of economic ties among states. Free trade agreements and foreign direct investment are just the beginning of how advanced, economic, regional relationships are transforming political, economic and social ties that run through the region.

- Cybersecurity and the State (사이버 보안과 국가)

Cyberspace is increasingly vital to everyday economic life and security of the state. Cyber actors, including states, exploit vulnerabilities in cyber systems to commit theft of information and money, as well as develop ways to disrupt, threaten and destroy systems and infrastructure that provide essential services for citizens. This course explores the theoretical and technical ways in which states, and by extension their enterprise partners, develop and maintain cybersecurity in this technologically connected era.

- Mass Media, Social Media and Identity (매스 미디어, 소셜 미디어 및 정체성)

Over the course of a semester this class will explore society, politics and identity, specifically focusing on media, in both its traditional and contemporary forms, and how they represent and shape our views of the world and of ourselves. We often interact with the world today based on the output of complex algorithms that reflect the “big data” that is mined during our near-constant interactions with social media and the web. The current tools available give organizations the capability of branding consumer versions of not only products and services but of politics and societal impressions and perceptions as well. This course will involve students developing a familiarity with social listening software, marketing analytics tools and other relevant technology that supports information gathering and messaging. Students will also become well-versed in the use of project management software and other relevant technology.

- Power in National and International Systems (국내외 시스템의 권력)

Power is an essential element in social and political systems, whether national or

international. This course explores the myriad of ways that power is defined, cultivated, used, and measured. Power will be assessed in political, military, economic and social terms. Possible topics covered include hard, soft, smart and sharp power; great, middle and small powers in the global state system; power in domestic political contexts; the power of social activism; and the power of technological innovation. The course will evaluate a number of methodologies used to measure power under varying circumstances.

- Reform, Growth and Equity (개혁, 성장 및 형평)

One of the most pressing topics of the coming decades will be economic reform, growth and equity. Growth is an imperative for capitalist societies, in traditional terms. Yet, secular stagnation of developed states; the middle income trap of middle income economies; underdevelopment in many parts of the Global South; and increasing wealth gaps in and between states make economic reform in national and international contexts a necessary pursuit. This class will explore the many ways that societies and states are trying to reform and grow economically in a more equitable way.

- Regionalisms of Asia (아시아의 지역주의)

What constitutes a region is a contested topic among scholars and policy practitioners alike, but there is little denying that processes considered top-down and bottom-up are drawing some regions closer together. This course explores the many facets of regionalism and its manifestations in Asia. From integration and institutional forums like ASEAN, APEC, the SAARC and the SCO, to its noodle bowl of trading agreements and less formal flows of immigration and tourism, Asia is enhancing regionalism like few other areas in the world.

- Behavioral Economics (행동 경제학)

Behavioral Economics assumes people do not always act rationally. They often make mistakes, panic or are otherwise irrational. This course outlines the basic findings of modern psychology. Students will then see how economists have used psychology to understand consumer choice, marketing, politics, dating, stocks and international politics. After this course, students will have a firm grasp of the concepts and methods of behavioral economics which has become an essential tool for both business and government.

- Forecasting and Risk Assessment (예측과 위험 평가)

This course teaches students how to make predictions and how to assess their accuracy. Students learn to find, analyze, and judge scenarios and trends. Part of the course will cover traditional forecasting methods, such as time-series analysis, linear regression and other forecasting techniques. Emphasis is placed on measuring accuracy and risk. But

this course also asks: can imaginative forms of forecasting also help us understand the future? What kind of people actually make the best predictions: economists, novelists, statisticians or movie-makers? Can computer science or betting markets help improve our forecasts? This course will teach students to analyze data and evaluate diverse opinions so that they can predict future outcomes.

- Political and Economic Development (정치와 경제개발)

Throughout most of human history, almost everyone was equally poor. Then with the first industrial revolution began a period of modern economic growth. Productivity increased as the power of new technologies was harnessed. Life expectancy and living standards also increased in most places. Yet development has occurred very unevenly. This course examines development within a political and economic context to understand why some countries have thrived while others have failed to experience long-term growth.

- Human Security through Human Rights (인권으로 인간 안보)

In keeping with the political-economic focus of the M.A. program, the class will deal primarily with the discussion of socioeconomic rights, but not in isolation of cultural, political and civil rights. The theory and terminology current in the field will be introduced, as will key works, and a few representative areas of struggles for socioeconomic rights, such as the struggle for safe drinking water and housing security, will be examined. So too will a few of the lively debates of the past few decades, such as the question of whether the institutionalization of the human rights movement has done more harm than good.

- Impacts of Asian Nationalisms (아시아 민족주의의 영향)

What role do nationalisms play in Asia's political economies today? The course will examine the often overlooked extent to which nation-centric ideologies continue to influence domestic policy and international relations in Asia, primarily North-East Asia. Key terms and concepts will be introduced and the typical Anglophone conflation of state and nation corrected before progressing to contemporary theories of nationalism. The role played by nationalisms in inter-Korean relations, Japan-ROK relations and trade relations with the US will also be examined.

- Nation Branding in an Asian Context (아시아 컨텍스트의 국가 브랜드)

This course will focus on nation branding concepts, issues and practices in an Asian context with the remit of illuminating the importance that governments across the Asia-Pacific region place on “positioning” and “differentiating” their identity for gain and advancement in the areas of both politics and business. As nations become increasingly competitive in their pursuit of tourists, trade, investments and talent, the importance of

creating an attractive brand has become all the more essential to achieve a competitive edge. The course will examine case studies of different nations in the region while also giving critical consideration to the difficulties in measuring the effectiveness of brand building efforts and whether branding campaigns are a good value for the money and time invested. After first examining the relevance, scope and evolution of nation branding, we will explore how Asian nations specifically focus resources from both the public and private sectors to build the value of their brand equity domestically, regionally and globally.