1. Record Nr. UNINA9910810349803321 Autore Hwang Kyung Moon **Titolo** Rationalizing Korea: the rise of the modern state, 1894-1945 / / Kyung Moon Hwang Pubbl/distr/stampa Oakland, California:,: University of California Press,, 2016 ©2016 **ISBN** 0-520-96327-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (416 p.) Disciplina 951.902 Soggetti Public administration - Korea HISTORY / Asia / Korea Korea Politics and government 1864-1910 Korea Politics and government 1910-1945 Korea Social policy 19th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Front matter -- CONTENTS -- ILLUSTRATIONS -- PREFACE -- NOTE ON ROMANIZATION AND TRANSLATIONS -- Introduction -- ONE. State Making under Imperialism: Fragmentation and Consolidation in the Central State -- TWO. The Centrality of the Periphery: Developing the Provincial and Local State -- THREE. Constructing Legitimacy: Symbolic Authority and Ideological Engineering -- FOUR. State and Economy: Developmentalism -- FIVE. State and Religion: Secularization and Pluralism -- SIX. Public Schooling: Cultivating Citizenship Education --SEVEN. Population Management: Registration, Classification, and the Remaking of Society -- EIGHT. Public Health and Biopolitics: Disciplining through Disease Control -- Conclusion -- Appendices --

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Sommario/riassunto

The first book to explore the institutional, ideological, and conceptual development of the modern state on the peninsula, Rationalizing Korea analyzes the state's relationship to five social sectors, each through a distinctive interpretive theme: economy (developmentalism), religion (secularization), education (public schooling), population (registration), and public health (disease control). Kyung Moon Hwang argues that

while this formative process resulted in a more commanding and systematic state, it was also highly fragmented, socially embedded, and driven by competing, often conflicting rationalizations, including those of Confucian statecraft and legitimation. Such outcomes reflected the acute experience of imperialism, nationalism, colonialism, and other sweeping forces of the era.