

***Chaebol*, and Korean Capitalism:  
Counter-Democratic Appropriation of Neoliberalism**

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**1. Institutional modernization versus economic development:  
Chaebol as political problem**

**2. The logic of familial capitalism: Chaebol as double rent-seeking  
regime.**

**3. Democratization as counter-developmental dictatorship  
transition (vs. as restoration of representative procedural  
democracy)**

**4. Chaebol, neoliberalism, and counter-democratic renewal of  
developmental politics**

**5. The 1997 financial crisis and after: Post-democracy and  
chaebol's economic *and* political hegemony**

**6. Chaebol as global neoliberal capital and the future of Korean  
democracy**

**1. Institutional modernization versus economic development:  
Chaebol as political problem**

**2. The logic of familial capitalism: Chaebol as double rent-seeking regime.**

**2-1. Three operation goals of chaebol-affiliated firms**

**2-2. External vs. internal rents**

**2-3. Political requirements of chaebol and developmental dictatorial rule**

**3. Democratization as counter-developmental dictatorship transition (vs. as restoration of representative procedural democracy)**

**3-1. The “Great Labor Struggle”: socioeconomic vs. political implications**

**3-2. Disjointing of (democratized) political leadership from ideological-institutional apparatuses of developmental political economy (technocracy, media, law, etc.)**

**3-3. Chaebol in search of neodevelopmental coalition**

## **4. Chaebol, neoliberalism, and counter-democratic renewal of developmental politics**

### **4-1. Neoliberalism vs. developmental neoliberalism**

### **4-2. Chaebol-centered (not state-centered) developmental neoliberal alliance against labor and civil society (“chaebol republic”)**

### **4-3. Neoliberal chaebol vs. neoliberal regulatory state**

### **4-4. Economic technocracy, law, media, academia as chaebol’s *janghaksaeng***

**5.The 1997 financial crisis and after: Post-democracy and chaebol's economic *and* political hegemony**

**5-1.Global neoliberalism (global finance) vs. South Korean developmental neoliberalism in the making of the 1997 national financial crisis.**

**5-2.Post-crisis structural reform: Chaebol's (successful) transition from developmental neoliberal to global neoliberal actor (in production, market, *and* ownership)**

**5-3.Democratic political regimes in the service of chaebol as global capital (through financial liberalization, FTAs, etc.): Macroeconomic recovery and structural disenfranchisement of grassroots**

**5-4.The erosion of “developmental citizenship” and post-democracy**

**5-5.The MB government: Politics of political obfuscation**

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**6. Chaebol as global neoliberal capital and the future of Korean democracy**

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