



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

International Studies Major

**ANALYSIS OF KOREAN SOCIOECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT FOR THE 1960-1980
PERIOD AS A STUDY MODEL FOR IT'S
POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION IN
ECUADOR**

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DEDICATION

"The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without trials" - Confucius.

Dedicated with all my heart to my mother, without her support I would not have made it. For this reason, I give her this work as a sign of my gratitude and sincere affection.

Paola

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I'm deeply grateful to my tutor Gabriela Bonilla for her time and patience to help me carry out this work.

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RESUMEN

La presente tesis realiza el análisis de la socioeconomía surcoreana como modelo de desarrollo para el Ecuador. Como primer punto se describe la historia surcoreana en los años de su dominación hasta llegar a el llamado ‘‘milagro del río Han’’, se detallan cuáles fueron los puntos principales para que esta nación pudiera resurgir y se analizan para su posible implementación en el Ecuador. Como segundo punto se muestra la historia ecuatoriana, su economía durante la historia, al igual que la política, factores sociales y culturales. Se realiza una comparación entre las dos naciones y se aportan pensamientos de otros autores sobre el desarrollo de países que lo han logrado con el fin de determinar si existen semejanzas. Finalmente, se analizó si es que las estrategias de desarrollo surcoreanas pueden ser implementables en el Ecuador, dando como resultado el no poder aplicarlas debido a sus grandes diferencias culturales, económicas y políticas.

Palabras clave: Corea del Sur, Ecuador, desarrollo, estrategias, variables

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes the South Korean socio-economy as a model of development for Ecuador. As a first point, the South Korean history is described in the years of its domination until the so-called "miracle of the Han River", the main points were highlighted so that this nation could emerge and analyze their possible implementation in the case of Ecuador. As a second point, the Ecuadorian history is shown, the economy during its history, as well as the politics, social and cultural factors. A comparison was made between the two countries and thoughts of other authors on the development of countries in order to determine if there have similarities. Finally, it is analyzed whether South Korean development strategies can be implemented in Ecuador, resulting in the inability to apply them due to their great cultural, economic and political differences.

Keywords: Ecuador, South Korea, development, strategies, variables



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ANALYSIS OF KOREAN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD 1960-1980 AS A STUDY MODEL FOR ITS POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION IN ECUADOR

1. Introduction

So-called "development" has become the goal of every country in the world. For the Hindu author Amartya Sen, "the development is a process of expanding the capabilities that individuals enjoy" (Sen, 2000). There are indicators that determine the position of countries and their categorization on the list of developed and developing countries, with the first group including countries whose main characteristics are high levels of industrialization, quality of life, security, economic stability, etc. The objectives may seem clear, but the strategy remains ambiguous. For this reason, it is relevant to study the strategies that have proven useful, as is the case of South Korea, a country that, despite its history, which is marked by periods of domination and control, was still able to project and grow. South Korea's development strategies are now being explored globally, with many countries interested to learn their methods, which is the case in some Latin American countries which have opted for a new path of development after many failed attempts.

Socio-economic development, for the reasons explained above, it is of great importance to discuss since in recent years South Korea has attracted the attention of the world due to its accelerated development and the fact that it has managed to overcome numerous disadvantages. Among the strategies employed by South Korea is the use of its people as a scale to achieve success, implementations such as improving education, strong healthcare system, politics and traditions, and which have contributed to South Korea being a developed nation.

Ecuador is a country that, despite many efforts to improve its internal situation, has not been able to achieve the status of a development country, so this study offers new strategies received from other countries in order to analyze and adjust them to the Ecuadorian context. The objectives of this research were to study the development methods used by South Korea in the years 1960 to 1980 and to analyze their applicability in the Ecuadorian context in order to know if they could be used to contribute to the development of the country or, if the differences between these two countries make this implementation impossible. The current and historical Ecuadorian socioeconomic situation was also studied to learn about its evolution, and in this way carry out a comparative analysis of both nations, so we can focus on both the South Korean, on its history and the Ecuadorian, on the country's present.

1.1 Objectives

1.1.1 General Objective

As a general objective, it's proposed to determine if the strategies used by South Korea in the period 1960-1980 are applicable in Ecuador with the objective of achieving development for the country.

1.1.2 Specific Objective

Regarding the specific objectives, strategies used by South Korea in the year 1960-1980 will be identified

Compare the South Korean reality of the year 1960-1980 with the current situation in Ecuador to see if they are in the same starting conditions under socioeconomic aspects

Identify if there are political, economic or social strategies used by South Korea in the years 1960-1980 that may be applicable in Ecuador to achieve development.

1.2 Theoretical framework

The Dictionary of Economics (Zorilla & Mendez, 2006, p. 187), defines development as: "Phase of the economic evolution of a country characterized by an increase in the general well-being of its inhabitants. (...). It's a process that is characterized by the permanent development of the economic capacity to produce diversified goods..." For Reyes (2009), development "indicates that for the population of a country there are employment opportunities, satisfaction of at least basic needs, and a rate of distribution and redistribution of national wealth..." (p. 119).

Throughout history of the development countries, studies have aimed to understand what variables and characteristics differentiate an economically rich country from a poor one. Authors like Dobb (1982), established that one of the differences is the production of machines regarding to manufacturing, production material and capital, so the absence or insufficiency of these factors becomes a limiting factor when seeking the development of a country. However, production is not enough for countries seeking greater development. There are factors such as the policy used in the economic spheres like the commercial opening (Krugmann, 1989) and others such as history, customs, and religion, variables that directly influence the achievement of what is understood as development.

So, as stated before, development is a concept that encompasses variables apart from economics, in fact, this variable is not the most important or the most prominent in the development of a nation.

One of the most crucial variables to take into account, and the one that stands out in the countries' development theories, is the human development, which, according to Amartya Sen, is focused on holism, this is focused on the human being and what it is or does, in the same way, places an important role in the participation of institutions, which have a great role in development (Sen & Nussbaum, 1993).

According to the theoretical concept proposed by Sen (2000:19), development is "a process of expansion of the real freedoms enjoyed by individuals", where "real freedom (...) is represented by the person's ability to achieve various alternative combinations of functions" (Sen, 1992: 81) which allow the person in the environments they find themselves, such as political, economic, cultural, social, to carry out things of value to themselves and their families (Sen, 2000).

2. Literature review

2.1 History of Korea

In the 1910s to 1945s, while Korea was still a single nation, it was dominated by the Japanese Dynasty, serving mainly as a rice producer. In this period of 35 years, Korea had been stripped of its culture, history, institutions, politics, traditions, most of which belonged to Japan. This encroachment began with the Ganghwa treaty in 1876, which was forcibly imposed by the Japanese Empire on Korea's Joseon Dynasty in order to prevent China's Qing Dynasty from further influencing the Korean market. This treaty

opened the market for Japan and forced the Japanese population living in Korean territory to follow the rules of their empire and not those of their place of residence, giving way to unfair situations due to inequalities in power and rights. Later, and due to disputes between the Joseon dynasty and the Japanese empire, the peninsula was occupied and declared a Japanese protectorate through the Eulsa Treaty of 1910, in which Korea was deprived of its sovereignty and later annexed to Japan.

Korea lost everything, Japan had control of the media, the law and the government through physical power. During the fight for their liberation that began in 1919, the Korean people suffered various serious devastations including war crimes such as rape or death, even so, they resisted the fight, which lasted almost twenty-four years and, finally, in 1943 they achieved their release, which began the restructuring of this nation. The Korean people had to start over and re-establish their systems of administration, production, politics, unions, basic supplies, etc. However, the end of the Japanese occupation did not mean its sovereign recovery. After the end of World War II, Korea experienced another event that would mark its history, the division of its territory in two, to form what we now know as North and South Korea. The country has been divided since the end of the Japanese occupation. The United States and the USSR gained control over the young Korean state and used it as a bargaining chip between these two nations. In 1948, the two Korean nations were established, divided by a border at the 38th parallel, one run by the United States, the other by the USSR. Finally, due to the existing tensions between the two dominant nations, and with the desire to be able to expand control from one country to another, those who are known today as the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea), the first supported by the United States and the second by the USSR together with China. In 1953, with the signing of the armistice by the United States, the USSR, China and North Korea, the fighting ended, however, South Korea refused to sign the armistice, as well as the formal peace agreement, therefore, the war continues to the present day due to geopolitical disagreements (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2018).

2.2 South Korea: Development period

After the end of the Second World War, with the recognition of the independence of the nation by the United Nations and the birth of the constitution in the term of President Rhee, South Korea flourished magnificently; In 1953 when the Korean War ended, this country was more unstable than some Latin American countries, agriculture represented 48.9% of the country's production and the industrial sector only 5.9% in addition to services, 45.2% of GNP (gross national product) (KS Kim, 1991). Later, and with the government of Rhee and later General Park, the main years of change in the country became evident. These governments focused on authoritarianism and conservatism and at the same time the national conglomerates or Chaeblos began to be born, the privatization of public companies and banks were a fundamental point for development. One of the most important measures adopted in the government of General Park Chung Hee in terms of the country's economy was the nationalization of the financial system in which the main banks and small companies were located. The State was the main manager and controller entity of credits. Therefore, this measure helped the rapid acceleration in the industrialization process since the money granted was used exclusively for South Korean growth, helping small and medium-sized businesses, consumption, agricultural and fishing cooperatives, infrastructure,

housing, etc. Likewise, protectionism was implemented since the country was just in its initial stages of commercialization, focusing on local industries, the foreign investment that was accepted was in certain sectors and with certain measurements that favoured the national company as it was the exclusive investment in the production of exportables, not being able to participate in many sectors reserved for national firms and having to relate to local companies to transfer technology, otherwise, if the foreign companies did not have national partners they had to sell shares to the national companies (Severes, 2010). By 1960 and due to the protests and political imbalance that was established in the country, the departure and exile of President Rhee is present (K.Kim & Leipziger, 1993).

In 1987 a change was generated around politics, this year starts the beginning of democracy, in terms of the economy, it began a stage of market liberation, labour regulations are also made more flexible, so companies generate new rules and regulations, the beginning of the capitalist era is evident, so it can be affirmed that development can be summed up in two words: industrialization and globalization (Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency, 2010). Industrialization doubled rapidly from the 1950s to the 1980s and the integration of market opening to the import and export of products abroad, which increased to 90% since 1950 seeing that this represented important support for the conglomerates. Due to its large market, due to import essential goods and technologies for the production of their products, the country needed government regulations advanced and allowed more and more imports of goods, measures were created that encouraged exporters such as financiers, who later took advantage of the chemical sector and heavy market, opening up internationally and leaving protectionism behind. Another fundamental point to achieve development was the international cooperation that existed on the part of the United Nations and the United States, which were aimed at project assistance; the one destined, to the reconstruction of the country and the one not destined, to specific projects, the second was aimed at helping private companies with civil purposes. According to the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress (FRD) (1990), in 1954 the aid received by Korea from other countries, mainly the United States, was one third of the budget, in 1958 this increased to 58.4% and by 1960 it was 38% of the budget, the support continued until the mid-1960s. In General Park's mandate, he sought to reduce the aid received by the country from the United States and to turn South Korea into an economically independent country.

According to Toussaint (2007), South Korea in the 1950-1960 period did not accumulate debt in order to industrialize and when it did it was after 1962, when it cautiously and discreetly acquired debt in order to accelerate industrialization (Lajciak, 2016). Due to the aid received from the United States, South Korea did not worry about the purchase of basic commodities, so the state did not acquire foreign debts and was able to use the resources for the development of the country. Then in the 70's and under the government of Chon Tae Il, Korea experienced a dark time, there were several protests for wage exploitation, strikes, demonstrations and the opposition of opposing political groups due to the great repression that was taking place by the government.

Although the economic factor is very important, it has not been the only factor that has given way to national progress, although it's the main one, it's not the only one. The sociological component is also important in this analysis, points such as investment in education show that it is fundamental and important for the development of the nation. Education in South Korea is the highest priority due to the

fact that in family's education occupies a fundamental and necessary place in building a future for their children. South Koreans have realized that dedicating their time to study makes them develop specific areas that can then be applied to the country's economy, so when they learned that their soil was not suitable for trade, they opted to invest in education, which is a fundamental pillar to generate change in a nation.

After the Korean War ended, the government implemented an educational plan that included compulsory primary education and therefore increased teachers and classrooms, thanks to this the illiteracy rate dropped drastically from 78.2% in 1948 to 4.1% in 1958. Likewise, customs and traditions have made South Korea stand out in the international arena and get rid of underdevelopment, they played an important role since they focused and they worked on order, collective welfare and hierarchies, this appropriately helped South Korean economic development (Il & Koh, 2010).

The health system in South Korean society was a key factor for the advancement of this nation, the search for an improvement in the standard of living, generated an improvement in the health system, which caused an increase in investments in medical supplies, technology that helps medicine, as well as medicines. Medical insurance in the 80s managed to cover the entire population, therefore, life expectancy increased and the mortality rate fell to 7.3% compared to the year 1960, which was 12.6%. Additionally, there were free distribution systems for devices and free contraception programs to avoid overpopulation in the country, a situation that they had already lived in the 1960s after internal migration masse to urban areas (Sazanami, 1995)

About the politics of the country, as already mentioned, since its independence has been mostly dictatorial, which, in this case, has contributed to the development of the nation, thus, it is demonstrated that a strong democratic government with good foundations can prosper and, on the contrary, a weak one is incapable of generating a true transformation. Precisely the government of Rhee is seen as authoritarian and conservative, therefore, for Korean society, which is characterized by being ordered and hierarchical, this achieved progress and growth, since during his tenure it was possible to promote Korean culture and identity, thus helping the weaken of western thoughts and cultures imposed by Japan, in addition to helping found the independence of Korea with the creation of the National Association for the Independence of Korea (Il & Koh, 2010). Likewise, other measures that helped development were the arrest and public expulsion of businessmen involved in illegal acts, corruption and illegality, adding harsh sanctions and penalties, thus demonstrating that he was not willing to tolerate this type of behaviour, this measure helped to maintain order, at the same time offered incentives to businessmen so that they can develop in exchange for helping the State to meet its development objectives. It is also known that not throughout this trajectory the political role has been beneficial, emphasizing Rhee's mandate. On the other side of the coin, this dictatorial policy was the one that caused the loss of popular support, as well as all the lives of hundreds of people who participated in campaigns against him. However, history shows that everything that happened served as a learning experience for the Korean people and contributed to the search for new and better strategies to continue their development (Maya Munoz, 2018).

Due to the authoritarian and high-pressure governments during this period of development, suicides by students and workers began to be witnessed in South Korea. Since there are no statistical records by the

Korean government in this period of time, it is not possible to go deeper into this topic, which, like those mentioned above, is important, since it shows the other side of the coin of the country's development. The records that can be observed begin in the year 1983, however, there are records of suicides carried out as a symbol of protest and activism since 1970. The government of Park Chung Hee was authoritarian and did not allow democracy, forcing citizens to work under terrible working conditions in production factories, there is a data about a young man named Chun Tae Il, 22 years old, who committed suicide in protest to these facts (H. Kim, 2008).

The role of the Korea State has undergone several changes, from its total intervention in companies, which were totally family-owned, to letting them make their own decisions in some parameters. The role of the State has been of utmost importance in the development of the country adapting a flexible intervention model, strategic orientations, legislative power and some direct interventions were implemented (Cocoman, 2011), the State and the companies were committed to work together under the 50/50 partnership, which allowed the Korean Chaebols, which are business models structurally similar to conglomerates with presence in different sectors, to make their own decisions and at the same time let the State intervene to improve their growth outside the country, since in their beginnings these companies did not have production capacity or engineering capabilities, so they had to import technologies and industrial equipment until they could fend for themselves and begin to manufacture their own machinery, which was the main objective of the State (Judete, 1992). During the 1960s and into the 1980s, South Korea experienced rapid economic development and a significant transformation in its social structure.

During this period, the distribution of wealth in the country was marked by a significant concentration of economic power and wealth in the hands of the Chaebols, which played a crucial role in South Korea's economic development at that time, as these companies controlled a large part of the economy and had a significant impact on the distribution of wealth. Ownership and control of the Chaebols were concentrated in a few wealthy families, which created a significant gap between the wealthy and the rest of society. During this era, the South Korean government's economic policies focused on encouraging industrialization and export promotion, and while these policies achieved rapid economic growth, they also led to greater inequality in the distribution of wealth, however, it is important to note that as South Korea developed economically, there were also improvements in the living standards of large segments of the population.

Economic growth boosted job creation and raised the incomes of many workers, which in turn contributed to an expansion of the middle class. Starting in the 1980s, the South Korean government implemented a series of reforms and policies aimed at addressing economic inequality and the concentration of power in the Chaebols, promoting measures to diversify the economy, strengthen small and medium enterprises and promote the participation of more citizens in the economic development of the country, such as the reduction of government regulations, in addition to promoting the privatization of state-owned enterprises, this allowed greater participation of the private sector in the economy and helped to reduce the concentration of power (Koo & Hong, 1980).

2.3 History of Ecuadorian development

The development of the Ecuadorian socio-economy has been mainly fickle with periods of advance, stagnation and even regression throughout time, from its establishment as a republic to the mandate of the current president of Ecuador. All this imbalance causes the country to be dammed up and not been able to develop like some other countries belonging to the continent and others even smaller, such as South Korea. This instability is due to both internal and external causes. At the time of the dissolution of Gran Colombia and with the new independence of Ecuador, the country already had a considerable external debt due to the monetary and material loans from countries like the United Kingdom. Several acting governments attempted to recover these debts, even offering territories such as the Galapagos or Esmeraldas as collateral damages without any success.

As for marketing, the country has not demonstrated accelerated growth, it has become stagnated in the export of raw materials, which is the main source of income. Although it is not the best way to achieve development, we cannot ignore the fact that without these raw materials (banana, cocoa and oil) the country would be in worse conditions. Ecuadorian economic development over time has been made possible primarily by the exploitation and sale of resources such as oil, bananas and cocoa, which each had their boom period. These exports began to provide the economic boost that was needed not only to helping to finance some projects such as independence and the liberal revolution in the year 1895. (Ayala, 2008a). In addition, there was the implementation of a program of substantial reforms by the armed forces, which benefited the people since they acted directly in the land, taxation and other activities, but despite all these achievements and implementations, Ecuador was not able to move beyond this phase of growth to achieve further development.

Regarding the economic booms of cocoa, bananas and oil, it should be noted that the first (cocoa) in 1870, had great significance, since with cocoa Ecuador was able to enter the world market in which this product had a great demand. This meant a great boost to the economy at the time, in addition to implementing the reduction of tariffs, improvements in the port of Guayaquil and roads, but despite this boom, it was not possible to promote the industrialization of the country. Since the largest part of the money generated from exports was spent by the cocoa families on luxury items, everything collected in the end was lost and to top it all off. Time later, there was a drop in the sale of cocoa in 1920, due to the French and British colonies. They exported the cheapest product, and additionally, the First World War occurred and the cocoa decrease in consumption, for which the price fell significantly (Acosta, 2006).

The Ecuador banana boom arose in the year 1940, a period in which Central America, a place of great exporters of this product, was devastated due to floods and plagues, for this reason Ecuador became the largest exporter of bananas, with its marketing coming to represent a quarter of world trade. A favourable point of this boom was the fact that production was not focused on the large producers, but on medium and small businesses, and the large ones only acted in the marketing industry in order to avoid the accumulation of land and capital. Due to this rise, the country managed to grow economically a little more than it was with cocoa; sectors, such as industrial fishing, commerce, agriculture, transport and communications, took a great leap in development (Espinosa & Sylva, 1991). While Central America was recovering from its disaster, banana trade in Ecuador began to decrease, so businesses started to suffer the

consequences of overproduction as well as small pests that began to appear. Due to this, the large companies took advantage of the bankruptcy of the small producers and the sale to the few exporters thus generating the oligopsony, which is a commercial situation in which there are few applicants, which allows the market prices and quantities to be controlled by the large companies (Acosta, 2006).

By the 1960s, the commercialization of the oil tanker was at the top of the income, simultaneously, due to the coups of state, the oil went from private to public management by the State, so the export of the oil ended up assuming a role important in terms of the country's economy. Another key factor for this development was the crisis in which the United States and the Netherlands found themselves, countries that did not receive oil from Arab countries due to the energy crisis and the trade exclusions (Acosta et al., 1948). The income generated from this boom was used to improve public works and social development, but the vast majority of it was used to subsidize products and services, which to this day generates great consequences for the country's economy. By the end of the boom, and thanks to the "oil bonanza", the country had accrued more external debt, for which Ecuador had to accept loans from the United States, Japan and Europe. Although started with low interest, then it was adjusted to higher interests, in addition to having lost the capital obtained in the boom through corruption and spending by the State, in this way the moment was wasted to be able to industrialize the country (Acosta et al., 1948).

In the year 2000, the country underwent the change of currency or dollarization, which in recent years has generated GDP growth, due to the economic stability of the dollar and investment in the oil sector, with which heavy crudes oil pipelines were built (OCP). However, the strong crisis that was generated at the beginning of dollarization, affected all sectors of the country. This caused great monetary losses to the people, which in turn resulted in an increase in emigration (Ayala, 2008b).

The role of politics is very important in the development of a State and in the case of Ecuador, it has undergone several changes, both good and bad. The country has always experienced periods of political instability as well as strikes and coups, which in his case have not helped development. Economic instability directly affects the progress of a country, in the political role, which should contribute to an improvement in the system of each nation, Ecuadorian politics are based mainly on regionalism, authoritarianism, militarism and individualism. The political history of the country is about the Ecuadorian "president" using authoritarian measures to achieve governability of the country, which in this case we know does not contribute at all to development and generates chaos in the population as well as in the stability of the country.

It can be said that the politics and government of each president in Ecuador is different, over time, there are constant changes, so different ideas are generated on how these policies should be managed so that the country would be a prosperous one. However, it can be seen that what does not change is the ideology in terms of the social and economic structure, an ideology based on the total intervention of the State for economic, political and social matters, so these in the end delimit the role of politics in Ecuador (Duenas, 2001).

An important point in the history and development of Ecuador has been the role of the church in the country, since it has had enormous power in decision-making since its founding as a republic, therefore

there is a great social dependence on the religion, which is always present when making the biggest decisions on state affairs, as was the case of Ecuador in the second half of the 19th century, being the only "Catholic Republic" or "Republic of the Sacred Heart of Jesus". In the mandate of García Moreno or "garcianismo" as it is known, several principles were implemented that had religion as their center, while on the other side and some time later in Alfaro's mandate, a separation of the church and the State. Thus, contributing to secular development, which was a great step towards development but as expected, changing a system that has already been established for years is difficult and even more so when the country's population is still rooted to their customs.

Culture, which Sen (2002) defines as a relevant point the relationship between "cultural production and tourism, crime rates and the hospitality of the locals, religious sites and objects", as they can be of vital importance for trade and development. Ecuadorian culture is mainly focused on elitism and regional separation. Although the country is multicultural and plurinational, the denigration towards ancestral peoples and the lack of knowledge about them causes a significant division, as well as discrimination towards people from other regions such as the coastal, Amazonian or mountain regions, among which there is a known fragmentation.

The Ecuadorians have been characterized by their great devotion to religion, in this case Catholicism, and this is one of the problems why development takes time to reach the country. Issues such as abortion or family planning today are still being questioned and even more so by the adult population of the nation, this means that planning issues are untouchable and therefore contribute to misinformation (Perez et al., 2017). It also generates the idea birth control should be not allowed, therefore increases overpopulation, this being an important issue to deal with, since in the country it is increasing over time, this is caused by low economic development and added to the decline of the educational and health system, which have been confirmed to be important in the development of a country, therefore, by reaching an adequate level of development, improving education, people are allowed to generate a notable change in their mentality. This is evidenced in the decrease in the birth rate and therefore in the reduction of excessive population growth.

In 2001, according to the national census, 41.82% of Ecuadorians had primary education, 22.40% finished high school and only 9.72% of the population had a higher degree, this comparison with other countries remains far below the required boundary to be considered developed, the low economic level prevents investment in education and therefore would prevent the construction of schools, and if there are no schools, children cannot have access. On the other hand, if there are any, the high ratio of students per teacher makes learning difficult and not to mention that teachers' salaries are not adequate, this generates demotivation on their part and that is how this whole process leads to staying in underdevelopment (Central Bank of Ecuador, 2001).

2.4 Current Ecuador

Currently (2021), Ecuador according to the Human Development Index (HDI, 2021), which measures the progress of the country in three different aspects (longevity, decent standard of living, education), is ranked number 86 among 189 nations, this indicates that the country has a high level of development

compared to other countries of Latin America, however, and even with this result, Ecuador continues to show failures in wanting to move forward and be able to position itself as a developed country.

About the country's politics, it continues to experience instabilities, as has been seen since its independence, up to the present government of Guillermo Lasso. It is known that the political factor is one of the many that determine whether a country can manage to develop, since, without political stability, the country runs the risk of being affected not only economically but also at the level of global positioning. Although Ecuador has always suffered from political instability, in recent years it has been felt more, not only has it suffered from massive unemployment, it should be noted that Ecuador is the fifth country with the worst practices for hiring personnel, but also from insecurity, crisis, strikes, crime, drug trafficking, corruption, among other problems that reveal the country is not in its heyday, likewise it has been possible to appreciate that the mandate of the current president has not been as expected since at his short time problems with the assembly and impeachment have been present.

On the other hand, the economic situation is not favorable either. Although the new presidency announced an improvement in the country's economy, the results presented by the Central Bank of Ecuador (BCE) on the National Accounts show that the Ecuadorian economy slowed down by 1.7% in the second quarter of 2022 compared to the same period of 2021, this due to the paralyzations and demonstrations caused by the political chaos in Ecuador. This shows that political stability is linked to economic development (Central Bank, 2022). Added to this, the Ecuadorian economic method continues to be so far a primary export economy, it has not improved or implemented changes to be able to excel globally, in fact, for Tomala (2020). Ecuador is not seen as an attractive country for investments due to its instability, legal insecurity, tax changes and high costs; Data obtained from the World Bank, show that in 2021 foreign investments only represented 0.6 of the total income in the country retreating to levels that were maintained in 2017 (World Bank, 2022), likewise, the role of private institutions is also of relevance, since these are not involved to the growth and development of the country due to their lack of confidence in the government although it possesses economic incentives for these companies (Jaramillo, 2018). Raw materials continue to be the main method of commercialization that the country has, as it was in its beginnings.

Another economic variable that should be taken into account is the poverty index, which is measured by the Gini index, this index measures the degree of inequality of some variable, in this case the poverty of a country, the values that are from zero are understood to manage a perfect equality, while the value one means perfect inequality (INEC, 2022b). In the case of Ecuador, this index in 2022 was 0.45 at the national level, 0.435 in the urban area and 0.432 in the rural area, these results show that the country compared to 2021 has improved since in this year it was 0.48, but, despite this improvement, Ecuador is the third with the highest inequality in Latin America, positioning itself after Colombia, which has a coefficient of 0.55, and Brazil, 0.52. Regarding the existing gap between rich and poor and their income distribution, it has stagnated at the Latin American level since 2014 and then deepened in 2019. In Ecuador, one out of four Ecuadorians lives with \$87.57 monthly, this means that this population can barely cover 12% of a basic food basket. According to information obtained from INEC, the poverty rate decreased in 2022, which is very good news, but even so it is worrying because although there is a

decrease, there is still a large gap which does not favour the development of the country and the quality of life of people. In the country, most of the jobs are informal, which means that they are not regulated or protected by the law, besides being unstable and have low incomes. As for the most unequal provinces, the Amazonian provinces have the highest levels of inequality in terms of income; Morona Santiago, Napo and Pastaza have a Gini index greater than 0.50, in addition, these provinces have very high poverty rates and the lowest employment indicators (INEC, 2022a). The distribution of wealth in Ecuador is also a matter of concern, since there is great inequality between the existing classes, the country is in a situation where the impoverished class is 73% of the population, while the middle class is only 25.4% and the rich 1.3%, which makes the country a mostly poor, unequal or vulnerable country (López & Ortiz, 2021).

The cultural factor continues to influence the country's development. Religion continues to play a very important role within the State, as do the traditions of each of the regions. Although the country is identified with a collectivist ideology, this is reflected more with the individualist, each person seeks their own benefit and therefore think only of their own welfare. As mentioned above, religion is a strong pillar in the country and this fundamentally affects development, people with strong beliefs tend to think that all their progress or backwardness is because their divinity wanted it that way, thus, they tend to make less effort and wait for this deity to solve all their problems, they tend to be conformists and if something happens it is because "God wanted it that way", In addition, the role of religion in the development of citizens has caused them to become accustomed to the church taking care of them, since from the beginning the church promoted helping the poor by giving them some amount of money, so people get used to the church doing everything so that they can live and when they are no longer given something, they protest or do not get ahead (Flora & Bello, 1989).

Another factor to analyze is the education system, which has changed constantly over the years, and although Ecuadorian society does not perceive this variant as one of the main problems, it is still important to analyze it as it is one of the pillars when talking about the country's development. Regarding literacy levels, these are low, in the PIAAC (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies), which measures cognitive and labour skills (population aged 16 to 65), Ecuador obtained the lowest levels in Latin America in terms of computer problem solving, due to this, only 5.2% of adults obtained high scores (OECD/INEVAL, 2019; OECD, 2019). Although the use of social networks is high, few people use them to further educate themselves or obtain information. Only 9.09% of Ecuadorians use networks to search for education-related information. These percentages are among the lowest in Latin America (CAF/CEPAL, 2020). As for UNESCO's lifelong learning, which aims to analyze the set of experiences and knowledge that contributes to learning acquired throughout life, this has not been promoted in Ecuador as an approach to education from the Ministry of Education and state and non-state entities responsible for education, indicating that the country is practically stagnant in terms of learning achievement levels with very low percentages, which places the student population at risk of not being able to develop their full potential. For the same reason, UNESCO warns that educational measures can no longer be postponed and should be prioritized, however, Ecuador does not seem to be involved or interested in the analysis on the global learning crisis released in February 2022, which concludes that

student enrolments grew considerably worldwide between 2000 and 2015 but learning has remained stagnant (UNESCO, 2020).

Finally, on the area of health and well-being of the country, Ecuador has not yet fully achieved its health objectives, which are: improving the health and well-being of the population; reducing inequities in health; ensuring the quality of health care; and advancing in the construction of infrastructure in communities. There are also persistent barriers to access to comprehensive and timely care; and limited financial protection, as well as limited sexual education due to taboos still existing in society. The lack of adequate health care and government funding contribute to the lack of human development. The money allocated in health in Ecuador is solved by taxes, in 2022 the country invested 24% of the capital, which makes it plummet by 80% (International Labour Organization, 2021). In comparison, Colombia invested 53% in public health in 2022 and only 15% is financed by citizens (Ministerio de Salud Y Protección Social, 2022). One of the advances that the Ministry of Health intends to make is the improvement in health care protocols, which has been a priority for the improvement of the health system. The quality of life of Ecuadorians in 2022 has become increasingly affected, which brings as a consequence the increase of discomfort in the health conditions of the population and therefore ends up having consequences in the purchasing power of each household, which sets us back a decade in development (Ministerio de Salud Pública, 2022).

3. Methods

In order to answer the research question, a qualitative study with a descriptive approach was carried out, using secondary literature as the main tool, specific research on the subject, including some articles that include some explanation on Korea's growth, incorporating points of view different from those traditionally used, documentation, economic data from the Bank of Korea or the World Bank, memoirs or texts published by the South Korean State, material acquired in bookstores, some published articles and books on Korean traditions, culture and religion that have an impact on the country's development. A bibliographic review was also implemented on the Ecuadorian economy, politics, cultural heritage, important articles and books, information on Ecuadorian companies and their contributions, which contribute to the historical development of the research in addition to generating the context in which this research is developed.

To obtain the information, official search engines such as Scopus or Scielo were used and those papers whose content was relevant to this research were selected, these were transferred to Mendeley where they were later thoroughly analyzed to perform a final filtration and use them in the elaboration of the work. A total of 80 relevant papers were selected for the preparation of this thesis, from which a final filtration was performed again to know which ones would be definitively selected; the total number of documents taken as relevant was 50.

As a methodological model, case analysis was chosen, that seeks to know a research instrument whose purpose is to learn about the situation of a particular topic applicable to the analysis of social and educational phenomena. Stake (1998, p.11), in his definition states that "it is the study of the particularity and complexity of a singular case, in order to understand its activity in important circumstances". This

model is designed to be able to deepen studies of a given situation, according to Bell (2017), the case study generates the opportunity to study in greater depth some problem that requires a time limit.

Hernández, Fernández and Baptista (2007) divide case studies into the following categories: experimental, such as those applied in the field of medicine; non-experimental, transversal, that is, a case study at a given time, or longitudinal, such as a case study over time or in different periods, which was used to prepare this work as a methodological model since the time period of South Korea's development was analyzed in addition to reviewing the historical past of Ecuador and its current situation.

Finally, the comparative methodology was also used to contrast the case of South Korea in the period 1960-1980 and the case of Ecuador today as a starting point to determine the applicability of Korea's strategies. According to Fideli (1998), the comparative method is used to confront two or more variables stated in two or more objects, in a precise period of time or in a broad time span, in order to compare processes or geopolitical units in a given time.

4. Results

4.1 Comparative Analysis

4.1.1 Comparison between present-day Ecuador and South Korea 1960-1980 period

SOUTH KOREA 1960-1980	CURRENT ECUADOR (2023)
Manufacturing exports	Raw material exports
Protectionist economic model	Open economic model
Policies to eliminate corruption	Non-functional anti-corruption policies
Dictatorial presidency	Unstable presidency
Cultural values guided by Confucianism	Cultural values guided by Catholicism
More complete education system	Deficient education system
Investment in health and wellness	Lack of improvement in the health care system
Improved poverty reduction	Progress in reducing the poverty rate
Improved wealth distribution	Poor distribution of wealth
Important role of private companies in development	Almost no role of private enterprises in development

Own elaboration

For this research, the table above shows the main differences that were obtained by comparing the history of South Korea's development in 1960-1980 period and Ecuador's current situation. On the one hand, all the factors of South Korea were placed on the left side, while on the right side are shown the factors of the current Ecuador in order to make a better comparison about the situations of the two countries and thus determine if there are similarities and differences between South Korea and Ecuador.

4.1.2 Economic

Ecuador, unlike South Korea, is a nation that enjoys natural wealth. However, the economic advances of the two countries make them have divergences. First, South Korea from its beginnings implemented measures that would help the country generate income and therefore reduce imports, placing a model of protectionist economy, they knew when to require help in loans from different entities and when to open their economy to be able to compete with other countries, they also knew how to manage their resources, focus fully on development and with the help of the State they managed to contribute. On the other hand, in the case of Ecuador, the country continues to maintain exports of raw materials as the main source of

economic income, which, although as already mentioned above, and without downplaying it, is not the best economic method that a country can have due to the limitation that this can generate by the exploitation of the land. Likewise, it can be deduced that foreign investment in the country is scarce due to the uncertainty in the legal uncertainty it has, the high costs of being able to invest and undertake, in addition to the tax changes that occur continuously (Lasso, 2020), and the existing one is not strictly governed by rules or clauses that can help generate greater income to Ecuador as it was in the case of South Korea. The biggest difference between these two countries is that South Korea knew how to take advantage of all the options it had to be able to develop, knew how to see that it was necessary to apply measures and focus all its potential and available resources first on its growth while Ecuador, today the measures it takes such as trying to attract investment from companies without profit or asking for loans, makes the country continue to stagnate. This development could begin if specialized machinery were available, therefore, external investment would be needed to be able to obtain them, debts and lack of capital prevent this process from continuing and therefore prevents the country from investing in quality education, in a knowledge that is truly applicable.

On the subject of the poverty index according to the Statistical Information Service of Korea (1960), it can be seen that in the period of 1960, South Korea was a country that was just born so its index was very high, the GDP per capita was at \$158.3 dollars, people were mostly very poor, but as the time progresses from 1970 to 1980 Korea takes a great leap, this led the country to reach a GDP per capita of \$1715.4 dollars (World Bank, 1980), together with its development so poverty begins to decrease, in the case of Ecuador, the Gini index shows an improvement in 2022 with 25.2%, unlike the year 2021 with 27.7% (INEC, 2022b), likewise the GDP per capita improved with \$6413 compared to 2021 which was \$5965.1 dollars (World Bank, 2022), but all these advances are slowed down because the country is still one with the worst indices in Latin America, although compared to Korea the two countries show advances in the index, and in the case of Ecuador this has a better GDP, the nation is stagnant since as the country is currently studied, it should have better indexes.

Likewise, regarding the issue of wealth distribution, in the case of Korea and Ecuador, both countries maintain a high level of inequality.

The World Bank in the case of South Korea for the years 1960 to 1974 commented the following:

Due to the lack of detailed information that is available, it is not possible to fully know what the figures were in terms of the distribution of wealth, however, based on the documents of the legal pages of the Korean State used it is known that the government implemented several regulations that promoted and were intended to reach a society with a more equitable distribution of equity. (World Bank, 1976, pp. 14)

Valencia (2016) tells us that although by the year of 1975 poverty in South Korea suffered a consistent reduction thus achieving in a short time the reduction of poverty by more than 50%, this event continued until the first half of 1980, where poverty doubled in a few months due to the strong crises and recession that the country experienced. Likewise, it should be noted that on wealth distribution information, Korea

would have a low inequality, but its inhabitants have expressed great dissatisfaction regarding the distributive structure, this paradox according to Cha et al (1997), is explained due to cultural reasons in which how society has a greater sense of community, this leads to people being more likely to tolerate inequality.

In the case of Ecuador, there is currently a large gap between social classes, the majority of the population are people in poor living conditions, 1.3% of the population concentrates 50.2% of the country's wealth, while the poorest sector has only 2.9%, finally the vulnerable and the middle class, 12.8% and 34.1% of wealth (World Bank, 2022).

Finally, the role of companies in the countries analyzed is very different, in Korea private companies are of great importance since the State focused on providing help to the private sector to achieve development, therefore the investment of these private companies to achieve the development of the country was 70% and 80% total in areas of research and development, this case in a clear example that in Korea the private ones were the ones who contributed. In the case of Ecuador, companies are not of great importance due to the lack of confidence in the government as well as the low expectations in it due to the many political and financial crises that have arisen by the government, in addition to its persistence for having economic control of private companies, this sector in 2022 accounted for 21.2% of investment in the country (Ministry of Production, 2022). In the history of the country, the public sector has had a strong presence in the economy and in the provision of basic services such as health, education and infrastructure, thanks to this dependence, the private sector has not been able to fully develop, because the State often assumes functions that could be performed by the private sector.

4.1.3 Politics

On a political level, the case of the former South Korea and current Ecuador, they both have several similarities, political instability is one of them. In the case of Ecuador, we can see that this instability is being experienced intensely, causing a setback in the country's development due to the great imbalance in security that citizens experience every day. The increase in crime and corruption that the country has makes it go back compared to South Korea, which, in its period of development, the government focused directly on the problem of corruption and security not only for citizens, but also applied it harshly to South Korean companies, this is where it is seen that the role of the State in terms of policies such as business anti-corruption or economic aid, to improve the country although they were severe for many people, help a nation to get ahead.

Ecuador, even with the anti-corruption proposals it has and with the international aid it is receiving from countries such as the United States, does not manage to end the issues of national insecurity and if it wanted to improve this point, it should implement tough measures such as those used by South Korea so that, although there is not a large and instantaneous improvement, it is one with which citizens can see that they are necessary and that changes are being implemented for them (General Secretariat of Communication of the Presidency, 2021).

Regarding the issue of dictatorial governments, it is noted that in the case of South Korea this helped its development, it knew how to take advantage and apply measures that helped the improvement and

progress of the country and although this measure also generated the rejection of the population, it should also be noted the good results they gave. In the case of Ecuador, the same cannot be said, today the bad administration of the dictatorial governments is coming to light, all the mistakes that were made are noticeable in the havoc that the country is going through to move forward, since the current government is finding it difficult to lead Ecuador on the right path and that is what happens with each one that comes and will come in the future.

4.1.4 Cultural

As for the cultural sphere, these two countries have certain similarities, but the differences are more between them. In the case of Ecuador, this is rooted in the Catholic religion, this makes people try less and expect that the problems they have in the country to be solved spontaneously and without any effort, the conformist culture that has negatively influences this development (Flora & Bello, 1989), since, in the case of South Korea, their same culture is the one that helped them to strive and focus. It is considered as a set of moral codes and doctrines that permeate society, so these are not linked to the decision-making they make, but it is a philosophy with political ethical nuances. This point is fundamental to understand the differences in terms of beliefs and codes that each nation has, since between Confucianism and Catholicism there are great differences, firstly while Catholicism maintains that man needs a "God" to save himself due to his incapacity, Confucianism speaks about the philosophy of self-effort, where people do not need a "God", similarly, while Catholicism talks about performing actions so that the person can be saved from evil and reach "God", Confucianism promulgates that an individual has to do things right for the welfare of his people, for their transformation and restoration, but not for the fact of salvation since in this belief there is no "God". At this point, Ecuador should focus more on implementing a cultural change where the population itself is willing to accept such changes in order to improve.

According to Hofstede, there are cultural differences in behaviour and decision making in countries that influence their development. Ecuador, according to Hofstede's analysis (2011), is a collectivist society where the family and the values they in still are valuable, as is the case of South Korea, but at this point it can be seen that in the case of Ecuador, people are collectivist in certain aspects but not as in the case of Korea, where everything is linked to collectivism. Korean society is based on this type of integration since the success of a person is the success of the family and even more, of the society, all the advances and setbacks of a person are linked in a collectivist way to the society. Similarly, with respect to compliance with rules or laws, in the case of Ecuador these are not necessarily followed, but in Korean society these rules are followed and complied with to maintain harmony and not create conflicts, since for their society to call attention to any altercation or non-compliance is seen as offensive and anti-systemic.

As can be seen, the two countries in terms of their culture are very different and this difference is what made South Korea to develop, the Ecuadorian society can only be different when an authority leads them to change, in addition to the population should show signs that lead to such a change. Regarding hierarchies, in Ecuador, people seek status just like Korea, but they often sacrifice work for leisure activities, while Korean society prefers to sacrifice leisure in order to be better at their jobs in order to excel in order to have a better position in society, which is very important due to the existing hierarchies.

With respect to families and the conservatism that they promulgate, we can see a great similarity between these two nations, since in both Ecuador and Korea, the family is the nucleus of the union, and even more so the respect given to the elderly, since they have great knowledge and therefore respect and obedience towards them is fundamental. Another common point is that everyone in Korea should get married and have a family life, have a life within the "correct" guidelines, so in the family hierarchy machismo is very present, as in Ecuadorian society. In the confusionism inherited from China, the father is the head of the family and therefore, it is his responsibility to provide the family with what it needs (Connor, 2002).

4.1.5 Education

As for the education system, this is the point with the biggest differences between South Korea and Ecuador, since in the case of South Korea, it has invested a large amount of funds from the beginning and has implemented major changes such as making education compulsory for Koreans in order to create an environment in which students can excel in different areas and thus achieve the development they needed. In the case of Ecuador, although education has improved, there are still lags and obstacles to its improvement, the big difference lies in that while South Korea was still poor in terms of investment in education and the commitment of its people to study due to the pressures of gaining prestige from their families, Ecuador still sees education as something secondary when it should be more important than the economic one, But this cannot be achieved because many Ecuadorians manage to get good jobs even without having good degrees with the help of third parties or thanks to corrupt processes, therefore they do not take the educational issue as an engine for their development, instead in Korean society, they study to be the best and compete among themselves for good jobs, because in this society the effort invested in education is recognized and the best are selected based on qualifications and recommendations of teachers or tutors.

4.1.6 Health system

Finally, regarding the healthcare system, there are also differences that make South Korea an example to follow. Starting with its investment in infrastructure, this country has hospitals and clinics with a good environment for patients, such as green areas, security, privacy, etc., which have soothing and therapeutic effects, as well as sufficient supplies to treat them, whether they are treated in a hospital or in a clinic. These have calming and therapeutic effects, as well as sufficient supplies to be able to treat them, whether in public or private institutions (Cedr s de Bello, 2000), in comparison with Ecuador, which, although the health system is not bad, lacks supplies, and this lack of attention makes the health area in the country stagnate, Similarly, it is known that the government finances the health area but at the same time it is contradictory not to know in what this money is invested since there are no signs of improvement, therefore, the financing is made by each household, due to this, its percentage is around 40% (World Health Organization, 2021). As a potential point to consider in health, the historical segmentation conditions that the country still has and which directly affects the general population, worsens the quality of health of people, since drugs and medical supplies are not available in public health centers, in hospitals of the IESS (Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security) or mostly the prices are high due to lack of resources in addition to debts with suppliers and external providers that the IESS maintains (IESS, 2022).

5. Discussion

From the results obtained in this work, we can affirm that there are other variables that help a country to develop in addition to the economic one, and that these are of vital importance and must be taken into consideration and analyzed.

Chang (2002), in his book "Kicking away the ladder?" talks about these variables, and comments that developed countries, such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, Japan or South Korea, historically came from serious economic periods and wars, and were also at some point in history developing countries, and that indeed, factors such as industrial, commercial and technological activist policies of tariff protection and commercialization were part of the process towards development, and that these policies took time to develop and see results, thus moving from protecting their internal economy to opting for an open or liberal one.

The author refers to the policies implemented but also to the financial and governmental institutions that at that historical moment were much less advanced than those of the now developing countries, such as politically independent central banks, as well as to the fact that the protection of intellectual property has been one of the most facultative tools for economic development, art and culture, the growth of exports and the diffusion of new technologies. Although the countries mentioned above preach that these measures were the ones that helped to achieve development, the author tells us that they were not necessarily the ones implemented, since historical events show that countries opted for actions that are currently questioned even by the WTO, "bad" industrial and trade policies were used, such as export subsidies and the protection of infant industries, which is an argument applied by a country's local industries to justify their protection (Economipedia, 2020), since under this pretext, countries could take advantage of benefits such as lower taxes from other nations or governments knowing which industries to protect (Chang, 2002).

The German economist Friedrich List (1997), tells us that developing countries cannot develop new industries without the help or intervention of the State and especially tariff protection. He also mentions that the now developed countries would not have been able to prosper without having applied the infant industry principle, which he says is the main aid that developed countries use to achieve prosperity. The author gives the example of the United Kingdom, which tells us that its success in development was the result of the combination of exporting manufactured goods and trading with agriculture, since they knew that their products would not be able to compete with those already established, so they would implement restrictions, privileges and stimuli. List argues that countries should engage in free trade between nations that have similar levels of development, and also mentions an important point, in which he tells us that while countries that achieve development encourage those that propose to develop, in the words of the same author, "they throw away the ladder by which they have climbed, in order to deprive others of the means to climb after them" (List, 1997).

After having analyzed the opinions on the development of now developed countries and knowing what were the reasons for this development provided by the authors, in addition to having studied Korean development in depth, it is possible to appreciate a great emphasis on the mention of the economy of each country, in addition to having in common that all were nations affected by wars or that were in

unfavourable situations. Although it is an important variable, the authors do not mention culture or religion in their analysis of development and how it was achieved. We agree that the policies implemented for trade and protection were fundamental, and we can also see that in the case of South Korea it was the same. The economic measures used in each country analyzed by the authors is the only variable together with the policy they address, and although there is agreement that these were effective and should be taken into account, we can also see that it is not the only strategy.

Likewise, it may be that given the geographical position in which South Korea is located, in the analysis of this nation, variables such as culture or religion also play an important role, but it is known that the Korean author Ha-Joon Chang does not mention these variables. He mentions Taiwan, a country that due to its proximity to Korea could have followed and adopted some of the latter's strategies and thus also managed to develop. The geographical factor also explains the similarity of cultures between countries, which in turn explains a greater ease when implementing the same or similar strategies of a neighbouring country. The theme of culture is believed to be of great importance to mention in order to understand that economic development is not the only factor that a nation has at the time of development, and that these variables should be in the study of each author who seeks to know what are the strategies that developed countries used to advance, especially if they seek to know why the countries of Latin America are the ones that have most problems when trying.

6. Conclusion

The objective of this project was to investigate the development strategies used by South Korea in the period 1960-1980 in order to verify if they can be applied to the Ecuadorian reality by comparing these two countries. After having analyzed all the variables of Korean development, which were divided into economic, political, cultural, health and education, together with an analysis of the history and current situation of Ecuador, it can be concluded that these strategies are not applicable in Ecuador since the differences that exist between these two countries are greater than their similarities. Differences such as the Export of manufactures or raw materials, protectionist and opening economic models, policies to eliminate functional or non-functional corruption, cultural values guided by Confucianism or guided by Catholicism, completely different education and health systems, poverty reduction, distribution of wealth and the role of private companies in development are very different in each country and therefore one could not opt for the solution of applying this development model.

What could be changed in Ecuador is the implementation of strategies that increase the well-being of employees, the community, the environment, consumers and other stakeholders, since companies by contributing significantly to socioeconomic development with factors such as jobs, taxes, etc. should be more supported and taken into account within development plans. In addition, it should focus more on people with very few resources apart from the unemployed and citizens who have informal jobs since if this problem is solved the country could grow economically.

As for education, people should be instilled with an interest in studying and specializing to be able to generate development to the country through help such as scholarships and the better functioning of the educational system or encourage the different areas that exist so that students do not feel obliged and are interested in studying something that is to their liking. On the same way, there should be improvements in the education system, staff should also be better trained in order to achieve a significant improvement. Similarly, motivating students and getting better teachers is not valid if you do not work together with the issue of corruption so that the effort made by the students is recognized and rewarded with a good job and that it is well paid.

The devastated reality in which Korea was found helped the country to be born again and thus achieve its industrialization, on the contrary, in the case of today's Ecuador, this country should live a great crisis as Korea experienced it to be able to start again and thus aim for a future in which development is present, just as there should be a great change in Ecuador's culture and also separate religion from decision-making, doing this is very complex since these traditions are very rooted in culture and way of life. If Ecuador wanted to change and move towards development it would be necessary for this country to change its customs and traditions as well, thus detaching itself from religion.

The study carried out together with the analysis of the opinion of other authors on the subject shows us that in development the economic factor is important, but likewise, culture and religion also delimit the progress of each country. Along with the similar methodologies applied in the countries now considered as developed, it could be seen that their history also presented similarities in terms of their history, since these countries went through moments in which, as the authors say, they were also in the process of

development. Culture, economy and history are key factors when it comes to understanding the development of a country.

To conclude, the reader is invited to continue deepening their knowledge and reflecting on the issue of development, not only in Ecuador, but also in other Latin American countries with similar history, in order to understand the reasons why today we cannot dissociate ourselves from underdevelopment.

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