

# Institutions, Ideas, and Identities

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# Sociology and Global Society

- Studies of Socio-Economic Development – modernization, dependency theory
- Global Value Chains – adding value at each link of the supply/demand chain.
- World Systems Theory – Center & Periphery in Economic Relations
- International Society Theory (the English School) in International Relations
- Social Constructionism in International Relations

# Anthony Hurrell - New Regionalism

- 1) regional space ( space of place & a space of flows)
- 2) regional complex – increased social contacts and interactions (i.e., regionalism from below and regionalization from above)
- 3) regional society – intensified communication and interaction
- 4) regional community – “an active subject with a distinct identity, transcending national borders (identity & interest)

# Sociology of Regions

- Institutions = established, routinized patterns of social practice governing human behavior
- Institution formation = structuration – the process of patterning behavior and ideas, the interaction between agency and structure.
- Ideas = shared understandings of who we are and what we are about, region versus nation, “community”
- Identities, roadmaps for navigating complex social interactions



# State and Society in East Asia

- Regionalization from below from the 1960s driven by trade and investment, integrated by corporations in civil society
- Regionalism from above from the 1990s, state-directed, often to secure markets rather than peace
- Integration by bilateral Preferential Trade Agreements, and then ASEAN + “1’s.” rather than region-wide
- Diversity of Membership – no single cultural basis
- Diversity of Development – East versus SE Asia
- Diversity of Institutions - East Asian Summit, East Asian Community (16), & APEC

# Networks – Flows in Process

- Networks – Powell 1990, Neither Market nor Hierarchy; Castells & Network Society, ICT Revolution & the Information Network Society; Fruin & community of practice; Kumon – Japan as a Network Society
- What: independent groups, cooperating for mutual advantage, creating a community of practice.
- Features: strong social ties, personal ties, often family ties; Strength: Flexibility, Weakness: Insulation

# Three Networks

- Production: Global Value Chains, adding value at each step of the segmented production process; hierarchy and power; buyer-driven versus supplier-driven; Gereffi and Sturgeon 2005
- Consumer Networks – Asia's New Middle Class – similar levels of education, income, occupation; METI and JETRO White Papers 2010; Asia Barometer, GSS.
- Knowledge Networks – APEC Academic Centers, NEAT (EAC), Asian Development Bank, and ERIA



# National Innovation System

- NIS = integration of state industrial policy, science & technology, and industry in the innovation process
- 1) Government & Public Research Institutes – policy and basic research
- 2) Business Sector R&D – development and marketing of technological innovations;
- 3) Universities – technology education & basic research.

# National Innovation System (2)

- Goal: production of new and economically useful knowledge, or generate employment, or raise the education levels and knowledge competence equally across society?
- Difficulty: integration of policy / S&T / industry within a national framework, or perhaps within a region
- My focus: role of state in mediation of industry and national interests

# Comparing Innovation Systems

- National: Indicators: GERD (Gross Expenditure on R&D); GERD/GDP (CORDIS)
- Sectoral: Business expenditure on R&D (BERD), Government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) and Higher Education expenditure on R&D (HERD)
- Performance: Number of Resident Patents Granted; Patent Grants/GERD.

# NIS Profile – C, J, K

- State role: China NIS centralized under state
- Korean NIS in transition from direct to indirect intervention
- Japan NIS under METI priority on Japan as Innovation Hub in Asia
- Measures: Expenditure on R&D - GERD versus BERD.

# NIS – Performance C, J, K

- High-technology exports, mainly electronics C & K versus J
- Patent Intensity, and Patent Origins C versus J & K
- Patent Grants by Office – the U.S. factor. J & K versus China

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