South Korea’s post World War II economic development trajectory is well known. From an impoverished war-torn nation, the country has progressed on all fronts. The objective of this paper is not to revisit the familiar story of Korea’s economic development. It has been covered widely and quite deeply. Rather the objective is to shift the discussion to what might be crudely called a postdevelopment” question, namely, what does a country do after it becomes prosperous. To put it another way, what are some of the emergent challenges that successful development poses for Korea and how might it tackle them. By applying the concept of capitalist maturity (interchangeably used with economic maturity) to denote Korea’s current state of prosperity and identifying some of the critical issues or the conundrum facing the country, this paper surveys Korea’s business and government responses and options for coping with both domestic market saturation and to emergent domestic economic and social divides in terms of income, employment, and social welfare.

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