# Contents

| List of Illustrative Material | vii |
| List of Abbreviations and Acronyms | xi |
| Preface to Second Edition | xiii |

## Introduction

- What are Pacific Asian politics? 1
- Patterns and dynamics of Pacific Asian politics 3
- Pacific Asian politics in a comparative context 4
- The field of study 5
- How to use this text 8
- Further reading 10

## 1 Political traditions in Pacific Asia

- Early states and state formation 12
- The centralized state model 15
- The fragmented state model 18
- The court-village structure 19
- The Confucian structure of political power and authority 21
- Models of colonial governance 26
- Empire and the early interstate system 29
- Towards modern state building in Pacific Asia 32
- Chapter summary 34
- Further reading 35
- Study questions 35
- Key terms 36

## 2 Building the modern state

- The century of political development and change: ideas, ideals and driving forces 39
- Red star over Asia 40
- The failure and legacy of radical communism 44
- ‘Mr D and Mr S’ 45
- The failure of pluralist politics in early post-war Pacific Asia 48
- Transformation of the Cold War regimes 52
- ‘Adam Smith in Beijing’ 55
- The spread of capitalism and market economy 56
- The dynamics of political change 58
- Chapter summary 68
- Further reading 69
- Study questions 69
- Key terms 70

## 3 Types of states in Pacific Asia

- The institutional and cultural foundations of state dominance 71
- The distribution of state power and types of states 76
- Constitution of the state and the problem of legitimacy 80
- Central-local relations: federalism, local autonomy and decentralization 88
- Rationalizing state power: political liberalization, decentralization and legitimation 97
- Chapter summary 98
- Further reading 99
- Study questions 99
- Key terms 99

## 4 Organization of government

- Forms of government 100
- Organization of the executive branch 108
- Parliaments, congresses and people’s congresses 110
- Judicial power 118
- One state with three branches? 120
- Limits of executive dominance 121
- Chapter summary 122
- Further reading 123
- Study questions 123
- Key terms 124

## 5 In the name of the state: bureaucracy and public service

- In the name of the state 125
- Bureaucracy and the political executive 131
- Government that governs and government that serves 139
- Public sector reforms: ‘paradigm shifts or business as usual?’ 140
- How Pacific Asia measures up in good governance 142
To write a textbook on politics and government in Pacific Asia is not an easy matter. Two things in particular make this a great challenge. First, the diversity of the region is unmatched anywhere else in the world. Since the 1950s, all the types of state and forms of government found in the world can be found in Pacific Asia. On various governance indicators, Pacific Asian countries exhibit greater differences among themselves than in comparison to other regions. As students of political science, we want to see patterns and regularities so that we can explain what happened and, if we are ambitious, ponder what might happen in the future. However, the great diversity of Pacific Asian politics defies easy generalizations.

Second, politics and government institutions have been changing constantly in Pacific Asia, much more than in any other region. As we shall demonstrate in Chapter 2, the twentieth century has been a century of change, reform and revolution for Pacific Asia. In the early 1950s, many of the new states embraced multiparty pluralist politics, while, in the 1970s, most Pacific Asian countries were under some form of non-pluralist politics. Political liberalization and democratic transition has swept across Pacific Asia since the mid-1980s. In some countries, there was a new constitution every couple of years. In others, political parties rose and fell like shares on the stock market. If a book was written about a Pacific Asian country five years ago, it is likely that it has become outdated today. Consequently, we do not have many ‘classics’ to refer to, as we would if studying other courses, such as political theory, and we must therefore treat the few old textbooks with caution.

This book is written with these concerns in mind. Throughout the text, diversity and change are emphasized as the underlying dynamics that shape government and politics in Pacific Asia. Identifying common themes in this diversity and using these to explain change has been a key task for the text. At the same time, the subject is treated as a coherent system of knowledge, organized with comparable concepts and frameworks in the discipline, as well as major debates on critical issues. Before we move on to explain further how this text should be used, let us define the subject matter in more detail.

What are Pacific Asian politics?

To begin our journey of inquiry into the politics of Pacific Asia, we need first to explain what people mean when they say ‘Asia.’ This is not simply a matter of geographical boundaries. According to a formal United Nations definition (as shown in Map 0.1), Asia is a continent of widely spread
countries; from Turkey and Israel in the west (West Asia), to Japan and Korea in the east (East Asia); from Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan in the north (Central Asia), to India and Pakistan in the south (South Asia). And, of course, there are countries between the South and the East such as Indonesia and the Philippines (Southeast Asia). West Asia is more often referred to as ‘the Middle East,’ though the term is no longer useful in practice. Central Asia, on the other hand, tends to be discussed in its own right as a separate entity because of the recent history of being part of the Soviet Union.

When people talk about Asia today, in both media coverage and academic contexts, it is more likely that they are referring to a region that includes East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

This text, however, does not cover South Asia, which is nevertheless a very important part of Asia. It is not covered here not only for the reason that it is usually studied separately. Despite shared cultural and historical roots, modern developments in the region, especially since the end of the Second World War, have created a regional landscape where the interaction between Pacific Asia and South Asia has been much less than their interactions with their own sets of significant relations with Western Europe and North America.

Moreover, the rapid economic development in the second half of the twentieth century (see Map 0.1 Locating Pacific Asia)}
Introduction

Often scholars use politics and government together as a subject area of inquiry. This is also the case in this text for two reasons. First, even though not all politics is related to government, our focus here is on politics in ‘the public sector,’ the core of which is the government. Second, government structures, processes and institutions provide a principal platform for political activities and a focal point for political action. There are also other aspects that some people may consider as part of the definition, such as ‘the total complex of relations between people living in society’ (Merriam-Webster dictionary). While these aspects may have a bearing on politics, they are not politics in themselves and will be discussed here only as a background.

Patterns and dynamics of Pacific Asian politics

This book will cover a large number of countries in Pacific Asia and examine their rich political history and culture, diverse political institutions and processes and the complex interplays in these countries between politics and economy, state and society, the traditional and modern and the domestic and international. To learn about all of this is a great challenge. A key to being able to rise above the rich empirical information is to be sensitive to the underlying patterns and dynamics that give cause and meaning to what we observe. This is an intellectual habit that you will need to develop through this and other courses. But here we provide a brief introduction to the patterns and dynamics that we hope can make your navigation through the material in this book a little easier.

- The hundred years of the making of the modern state: The process of modern state building has not been an easy one. There have been different timeframes for different countries, with Japan starting in the late nineteenth century and most other countries after the Second World War. The process has also involved different models and different experiences. Post-Second World War political development in Pacific Asia witnessed an overall pattern of movement from multiparty pluralism in the 1950s to non-pluralist politics during the Cold War and
Politics in Pacific Asia

State centrism: It has been a core part of the political tradition as well as contemporary reality that the state plays a pivotal role in governing the polity, organizing the economy and managing society. Modern political, economic and social development within the country, together with globalization, have increasingly challenged state-centrism and ‘eroded’ state power, but the state is still central in government and politics in Pacific Asian countries.

Ambiguous Asia: Relations between Pacific Asian countries and international society have been ambiguous. This has resulted partly from the diversity among the Pacific Asian countries themselves that present no unified identity to international society; partly from the double mindset that many Pacific Asian countries hold towards international society – where Asian countries view themselves as both victims of ‘international society’ and at the same time are eager to be accepted into and rise in such a society – and partly from the fact that many Pacific Asian countries are still developing, and the direction of their further development, their cultural and ideological identity and their future role in the international system remain unclear.

Pacific Asian politics in a comparative context

A primary reason for taking a course on politics and government in a specific region is to gain an in-depth understanding of how politics and government work in a particular cultural, historical and social environment, and therefore to enrich and enhance our knowledge of politics and government in general. International comparison is naturally a central theme for courses such as this. In this book, you will see references and discussions comparing and contrasting Pacific Asian countries with countries in other parts of the world. To guide you through this comparative aspect, some useful frameworks and questions are listed here as to why we compare, how we compare and what we expect to learn from comparative inquiry.

There can be many different reasons for wishing to compare Pacific Asian politics with politics and
government in other regions of the world. We compare Pacific Asian politics with others because:

- We believe Pacific Asia is a subsystem of the international system. Therefore, such a comparison can yield knowledge as to how the general system of politics works.
- We believe that, at the fundamental level, politics in any country is essentially the same. Therefore, comparing Pacific Asian politics with others can tell us whether the fundamental elements of politics and government are manifested in different forms in Pacific Asia, and why – as well as what that means for our understanding of the fundamental nature of politics and government.
- We believe politics and government can be improved – modernized or developed. Therefore, putting Pacific Asian politics in a global context would allow us to see whether the patterns and dynamics of Pacific Asian politics are part of universal patterns, or if they represent unique paths of modern development or deviations from universal patterns.

A comprehensive comparison with all other regions would be outside the scope of this text. Here we shall identify a range of critical indicators that would allow us to ask some basic questions about politics and government across different cultures, regions and civilizations, and see how Pacific Asian politics compares with other regions on these indicators.

On Pacific Asia as a subsystem in the international system, we should ask:

- Whether politics and government in Pacific Asia are effects of the international system, or if they generate original ideas and material wealth, and set the agenda, values and institutional dynamics for the international system.
- Whether Pacific Asian politics and government are destabilizing or stabilizing forces for the international system.
- Whether political systems in Pacific Asia and the international system are compatible, whether the relationship is integrated or confrontational.

On Pacific Asian politics as instances of fundamental issues in modern politics and government, we should ask:

- How do the organizing principles of polity in Pacific Asia compare with those in other regions? What determines the organization of a political community?
- How does state capacity in Pacific Asian countries compare with countries in other regions? To what extent are they capable of managing mass society and modern society and economy?
- How do the historical experiences of modern political development in Pacific Asian countries compare with countries in other parts of the world?

Finally, on assessing Pacific Asian politics in terms of the tension between universal values and institutions and cultural and historical particularities, we should ask:

- How do the cultural and historical conditions in Pacific Asia affect the functions of modern institutions? Are such effects positive or negative for general human interests and purposes?
- Is the embedding of modern institutions in cultural and historical conditions unique only to Pacific Asian countries, or is it also found in other parts of the world?
- Can politics and government in a region share a more coherent collective identity and orientation than the extent seen in Pacific Asia?

The field of study

While politics and government have been an important part of Asian society for thousands of years, the study of Asian politics has not really matched this. There are two primary sources of early scholarly interest in Asian government and politics. One is the historical record keeping by official scholars in the Asian countries themselves. These historical accounts focused primarily on the working of the governing systems. Zizhi Tongjian (1084), or the General Principles of Governance, by China’s Sima Guang (1019–86), is a good example. This

Copyrighted material – 9781137466488
Politics in Pacific Asia

time, tried to describe and explain Pacific Asian politics from an outsider’s point of view, and perhaps more pointedly, from a Christian one. Indeed, early efforts like this led to the dominance of a scholarly tradition in Asian studies later on, which Edward Said labelled as orientalism (Said, 2003).

Since the end of the Second World War, we have seen a growing number of studies by political scientists on Pacific Asian government and politics. With the rise of the field of comparative politics, concepts, theories and methods from mainstream political science are being used to explain Pacific Asian politics. Two approaches have emerged to dominate the field. The first approach, represented in the works of Samuel P. Huntington and Lucian W. Pye, shows a great interest in the original contents of Pacific Asian politics and makes good efforts to incorporate them into mainstream political science. Huntington’s work focuses on the conditions and institutional requirements for political order in countries of late development (Huntington, 1968). Pye’s work explores the Confucian models of authority in East Asian countries (Pye, 1985). These works, and many others taking the same approach, have greatly enriched comparative politics in general and the study of Pacific Asian politics in particular.

Unlike the situation during colonial times, when Pacific Asian studies were conducted predominantly by Western scholars, based on their casual observations and personal experiences, the post-war period saw a large number of scholars from Pacific Asian countries who were trained in West Europe and North America and then returned to universities in their own countries. While this has helped to build a bridge between mainstream theories, concepts and methods on the one hand, and local content on the

294-volume work examines the rise and fall of the political systems in China from 403 BC to 959 AD, focusing on how politics and government operated. Because of the huge size of the book, like many other similar works in many Asian countries, it is not available in English.

The other source is Western interest in Asian governments and politics. Early Western knowledge was advanced by the work of missionaries from Western Europe and North America in Asia. One of the earliest works on Asian governments and politics is Missions and Politics in Asia (1898) by Robert E. Speer (1867–1947), who, like many others of his

Box 0.1

Crossing cultural boundaries

Studies of social phenomena beyond our own cultural community can be a challenge. It is not always clear whether and how much of what we make of things in other countries is only a reflection of our own experience: what we believe things should be, or the way we do things as a habit. Consequently, there are some issues in cross-cultural scholarly inquiries that students of Pacific Asian politics should be aware of.

Orientalism is a term coined by Edward Said (1935–2003), an influential American social theorist. Said warns of the often false assumptions by Western academics about Asia, which in turn limit their efforts to understand Asia and distort their knowledge about it.

Cultural relativism is an argument that social phenomena cannot be generalized across different cultures. Political communities develop their own ways of organizing their government and regulating politics that can only be relevant and meaningful to their own community. Attempts to develop universally applicable models, theories or standards can only lead to cultural insensitivity, lack of empirical substance in academic research and distortions of the truth.

Those who believe in scientific universalism, however, disagree. For them, politics in any country involves the same set of basic human interests and relationships, as well as issues and problems. It is therefore entirely possible and perhaps even desirable to generalize local experiences into the system of knowledge, built around the core political logic, explanatory concepts and analytical frameworks.
Introduction

There is clearly an asymmetry in professional communication ‘between researchers residing in different and separate political jurisdictions’ and between ‘production’ and ‘consumption’ of theories, ideas, concepts, and methods and data (Holsti, 1985: 102). It would be unrealistic to expect this asymmetry to change any time soon, if at all, given the nature and structure of the international scholarly community. What is important for us is to understand the limits such an asymmetry might impose upon us, and the nature of the knowledge that we acquire in this scholarly environment.

Exacerbating this problem perhaps is that the field has come to be dominated not just by scholars in the West, but also primarily by those in English-speaking parts of the West. The influence of the scholarly works on Pacific Asian politics in non-English languages are confined to their own language communities and become largely inaccessible beyond them. At the same time, translation, debate and critique of works of English origins have become a principal form of scholarly activity in the field in non-English-speaking countries. There is clearly an asymmetry in professional communication ‘between researchers residing in different and separate political jurisdictions’ and between “production” and “consumption” of theories, ideas, concepts, and methods and data (Holsti, 1985: 102). It would be unrealistic to expect this asymmetry to change any time soon, if at all, given the nature and structure of the international scholarly community. What is important for us is to understand the limits such an asymmetry might impose upon us, and the nature of the knowledge that we acquire in this scholarly environment.

Case Study Lab 0.1

Approaching Pacific Asian politics: what to research and how to analyse it

Studying Pacific Asian politics is often a great challenge for students because of the great diversity, huge amount of material, rich historical experience, cultural and civilizational differences and the political nature of the subject matter. Below is an example of how scholars identify issues and develop a perspective for their analysis and explanation. This can help guide you through getting a handle on particular aspects and perspectives in studying and inquiring about politics in the region.

In laying out his framework for ‘interpreting Southeast Asian politics,’ Richard Robinson lists three big questions that guide their enquiry about Pacific Asian politics in terms of what to research and how to analyse it:

- Why liberal politics has proven so fragile across the region and why various forms of authoritarianism or electoral politics based on one-party rule or money politics have been so pervasive.
- Why various forms of interventionist state and predatory systems of governance have survived and flourished despite the embrace of market capitalism.
- Whether recent patterns of decentralization of authority, the spread of democratic reforms and the participation of social movements and local actors in the political arena signal the long-awaited rise of a progressive and self-reliant civil society or the consolidation of new social and economic oligarchies and mechanisms for control on the part of the state.

Robinson further identifies three dominant scholarly traditions in the study of Pacific Asian politics, which can lead to different analyses and explanations of these issues:

- American political science, in both its pluralist and behavioural aspects and its structural functional dimensions, especially as this is constructed with modernization theory, and a new pluralist political sociology and cultural politics emphasizing the critical importance of civil society, social movements and the politics of culture and identity in the transformation of political systems.
- Political economy in the British and European tradition, especially as this is influenced by Marxist ideas about the relationship of capitalism, state power and class interest, and a more recent shift from mainstream ideas about class and state in the 1970s and 1980s in the form of dependency theory, to an emphasis on the primacy of global relations of exploitation and dependence in shaping the dynamics of politics and power in developing countries.
- Public choice/rational choice political economy and new institutional economics, focusing on transformative possibilities of institutions and markets and the possibilities of agency, and a new trend that recognizes the transformative capacity of institutions and the pathway of possibilities they establish for political and economic reform.

Robinson 2012: 5–6
Even within mainstream political science and international relations, scholars of Pacific Asian politics, while having a great influence in the field itself, are largely on the margins of the discipline in their own countries. In the United States and Great Britain, for example, politics and government in developing countries tend to be approached as cultural variations of the established models and systems. Scholars of Pacific Asian politics often face a difficult task. On the one hand, they need to keep abreast of the dominant scholarly interests and discourses, and the legitimate and effective methods of their discipline. On the other hand, they need to be sensitive and receptive to the rich and challenging content and phenomena from Pacific Asian countries.

All these issues in the study of Pacific Asian politics have no doubt complicated the development of the field as a subject in political science and as an international community of scholarship. These issues make the problems of orientalism, cultural relativism and the dominance of ‘American social science’ (Hoffmann, 1977) more acute in this field.

How to use this text

How do we go about using this text? Let us start with the chapters.

Overview of chapters

We begin with a chapter on the traditional political institutions and structure in Pacific Asian countries and how politics and government were organized before modern times. This is important for us to understand the roots of the patterns and dynamics of contemporary politics and government in Pacific Asia and the underlying causes for the unique trajectory of political development and change in Pacific Asia and the unique character of the emergent political institutions, structure and political order.

Chapter 2 focuses on the profound experiences of political development and change in Pacific Asia in the twentieth century. Revolutions, reforms as well as war and violence, inspired by competing ideals of the modern state, have played their part in these mostly newly independent nation states to shape political institutions and order.

Chapter 2 looks at four key ideologies, their political economic models and the political forces they represent: communism, democracy, capitalism and Confucianism. It also looks at how these ideas and forces drove efforts to reform, revolutionize or conserve the state institutions and forms and platforms of politics in Pacific Asia. It demonstrates the century-long historical experience of political development and change and identifies key areas of tension and conflict in the shaping of the modern state.

The next four chapters explain state structure and constitution, government institutions and their roles, relations and functions. Chapter 3 examines the organization of the state in its broad sense, that is, the constitution of the polity, legitimacy and institutions of state authority and the problem of state dominance. Chapter 4 explains the organization of government and the problem of executive dominance. Chapter 5 deals with the changing role of the bureaucracy. Chapter 6 discusses one of the key functions that many Pacific Asian governments perform: the organization and management of the national economy.

The following two chapters look at Pacific Asian politics and government from the bottom up: the structure and organization of political society and how political forces, individual or collective, participate and influence government and politics. Chapter 7 outlines the development and functions of modern political parties and electoral systems and their role as a primary form of political participation, contestation and mobilization in the shaping of political order. Chapter 8 introduces the development of political society and illustrates how individuals and social groups participate, influence and even control politics and government as well as the different forms and methods this influence takes. We shall look at the predominant methods of political participation, influence and change, and how they differ from those we see in our own countries.

One key aspect of modern state building in Pacific Asian countries is the very existence and legitimacy of the state itself. This involves the problem of fostering the national basis for the state and shaping state institutions for the unique ethnic, religious and cultural configuration of the nation. This includes questions of how the nation state is accepted, integrated and legitimized in the international system of nation states. The last two chapters, therefore, look at issues and developments in building the nation state in Pacific Asian countries internally and externally. Chapter 9 focuses on the unique challenges arising from the very unique set of ethnic, religious and cultural
foundations Pacific Asian countries have in building the nation state and the different models or practices of how the ethnic, religious and cultural relations or identities are managed in building ‘the nation,’ and the state itself, and hence the nation state.

Chapter 10 deals with the consolidation and development of Pacific Asian nation states in the regional and international system and the role of politics and government of Pacific Asian countries in the shaping of the region’s international system, the international system and the global political economy. It explains how Pacific Asian politics is shaped and to some extent dictated by forces, interests and ideas from outside and discusses the growing impact and influence of Pacific Asian countries on the international system.

As you will see, the text is organized around the idea that when we study Pacific Asian politics, we are interested in the institutions, actors and their actions as integral parts of the political system, and how their interplay leads to political outcomes (Easton, 1953). We explain political action and behaviour, institutions and process, and political structure and order, and their change. It is this idea of a political system that provides a framework for us to understand politics across these countries with diverse conditions and constant change.

**Organization of illustrative material**

To assist learning with this text, each chapter includes **Highlighted Areas** for easy access to definitions of key concepts, a list of which is included at the end of the chapter. **Boxes** expand on concepts, issues, theories and debates as well as comparative materials where these are considered to be useful.

---

**Box 0.2**

**Overview of issues and debates covered in Boxes**

**Boxes** cover some of the most important debates presented in each chapter, including:

- **Chapter 1**: state formation in Northeast and Southeast Asia, Confucianism and its interpretation, colonialism and independence, the premodern interstate system and early attempts at political modernization.
- **Chapter 2**: political modernization, the decline of communism, non-pluralist politics, democratization, Asian democracy, human rights, the military and the Asian values debate.
- **Chapter 3**: state dominance, types of state, legitimacy, models of Chinese politics, grand political alliances, central–local relations, the vertical administrative control model and local government autonomy.
- **Chapter 4**: organizing principles and forms of government, the head of state, parliament and cabinet in Japan, the legislature, law making, parliaments and political change, the rule of law, opposition tactics, constitutions and the role of courts.
- **Chapter 5**: models of bureaucratic evolution, the role of bureaucrats, the political executive–bureaucracy relationship, corruption, the decline of bureaucratic power, the civil service, public sector reform and good governance.
- **Chapter 6**: developmental state theory and debate, regimes and economic growth, state versus the market, economic planning, law and economic development, explaining the ‘East Asian miracle’ and economic transition.
- **Chapter 7**: debates around political parties in Pacific Asia, single-party dominance, personalistic rule, political party systems and their organization, change and democratization, the cadre system, factionalism, regionalism, party funding, electoral systems, electoral culture, political-party reform, parties, elections and the overall political order and partisanship.
- **Chapter 8**: state–society relations state corporatism, continuous politics, citizenship and suffrage, political participation, gender equality, becoming a politician, civil society groups, power relations, political movements, income inequality and the role of the media and public opinion.
- **Chapter 9**: nationalism, the monarchy, paths to independence, religion, Islamization, multination states, ethnic politics, national identity claims and ethnic nationalism.
- **Chapter 10**: the interstate system, domestic sources of security policy, the flying geese pattern, regional order, trade liberalization, regional institutions, Pacific Asia and the world, the standard of civilization, globalization, voting rights in the IMF and the rise of Asia debate.
Each chapter also includes Case Study Labs which showcase the use of analytical frameworks and methodological tools in analysing and explaining unique research problems in Pacific Asian politics. These case studies are related to the content covered in the chapter. A list of Case Study Labs is provided in the List of Illustrative Material at the beginning of this text. Further illustration of facts and issues in government and politics of Pacific Asia is assisted of course with standard Figures, Tables and Country Profiles. You will find a list of them also under the List of Illustrative Material.

At the end of each chapter, there is a Chapter Summary covering the chapter’s main points, a list of Study questions on major issues in the chapter, a list of Key terms and an annotated bibliography directing you to further reading on particular issues and aspects.

Because of the rich diversity and the rapid pace of change discussed earlier, and indeed, because issues in Pacific Asian politics have always been contentious – and emotionally as well as ideologically charged – this text should not be considered to impose an authoritative view on matters. Rather, textbooks, including this one, should be seen as a starting point leading to further information and materials elsewhere, as a framework to organize information and knowledge that has been accumulated from various sources and as a point of reference to locate facts, events, concepts, issues and theories in the field. We challenge you to raise questions while using this text. You might stand up in class and say I disagree on this and on that. We believe this is what university learning and teaching is all about. In the end, what you learn here is not just information, or even knowledge, which is monopolized by a few specialists with their textbooks, but rather the skills and intellectual confidence in studying the governance and politics of Pacific Asia.

Further reading

Some further reading to help you think about the fundamental nature and the structure and dynamics of Pacific Asian politics:

Index

1911 Revolution (China), 248
1955 system (Japan), 49, 52, 85, 87
Abe, Shinzū, 223
administrative court, 118, 119
Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (ABRI), 87, 179
ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), 278, 279, 280, 297, 306
ASEAN Plus Three (APT), 279
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), 278, 279
Asian democracy, 58, 59, 60, 69, 72, 81, 235
Asian Development Bank (ADB), 52, 90, 99, 103, 112, 114, 123, 140, 164
Cold War bipolar structure, 272, 275
colonial governance, 11, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 248, 249
colonial rule, 21, 28, 30, 35, 46, 48, 74, 78, 176, 213, 249, 250, 260, 270, 273
communism, 6, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 56, 69, 79, 176, 201, 268, 272, 288, 292, 300
communist one-party system, 178, 179
Communist Party of China (CPC), 47, 48, 109, 111, 183, 184, 186, 189, 199
Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), 43, 49
communist states, 43, 46, 82, 195, 204, 205, 230, 284
communitarianism, 59, 259
Community Centers (Singapore), 181
Confucian authority structure, 22, 76
Confucian concepts of power and authority, 22
Confucianism, 11, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 36, 56, 67, 69, 80, 81, 209, 232, 254, 255, 262, 298, 300, 302, 303, 312
deliberative democracy, 60
developmental democracy, 61
developmental centralism, 79, 181
Democratic Justice Party (South Korea), 190
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, North Korea), 82
Democratic Progressive Party (DPP, Taiwan), 185, 188, 189, 192, 225
Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), 82, 250
democratic transition, 1, 6, 38, 47, 52, 53, 54, 62, 80, 82, 93, 94, 97, 98, 102, 116, 120, 121, 123, 137, 138, 140, 142, 146, 175, 180, 193, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 219, 229, 230, 234, 235, 238, 243, 269, 281, 283, 289
Democracy transition, 53
democratization, 46, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 304, 305, 306, 313
descent from heaven, 130, 131
developmental journalism, 240
devolution, 93, 94, 95, 98, 210
Diet (Japanese Parliament), 88, 95, 106, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 123, 184, 185, 191, 195, 199, 201, 222, 223, 305, 310
Doi Moi, 44, 314
domino theory, 43, 51
early modern, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 32, 37, 56, 57, 62, 247, 255, 269
early states, 11, 12
East Asia, 2, 22, 38, 204, 273, 279, 280, 281, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314
East Asian Summit (EAS), 278, 279
East Asian vision, 280
East India, 32
economic activism, 151, 153, 173
economic freedom, 154
economic nationalism, 298
Economic Planning Board (EPB, South Korea), 156
electoral-professional parties, 175, 180
election, 216, 227, 228, 229, 245, 298, 299, 301