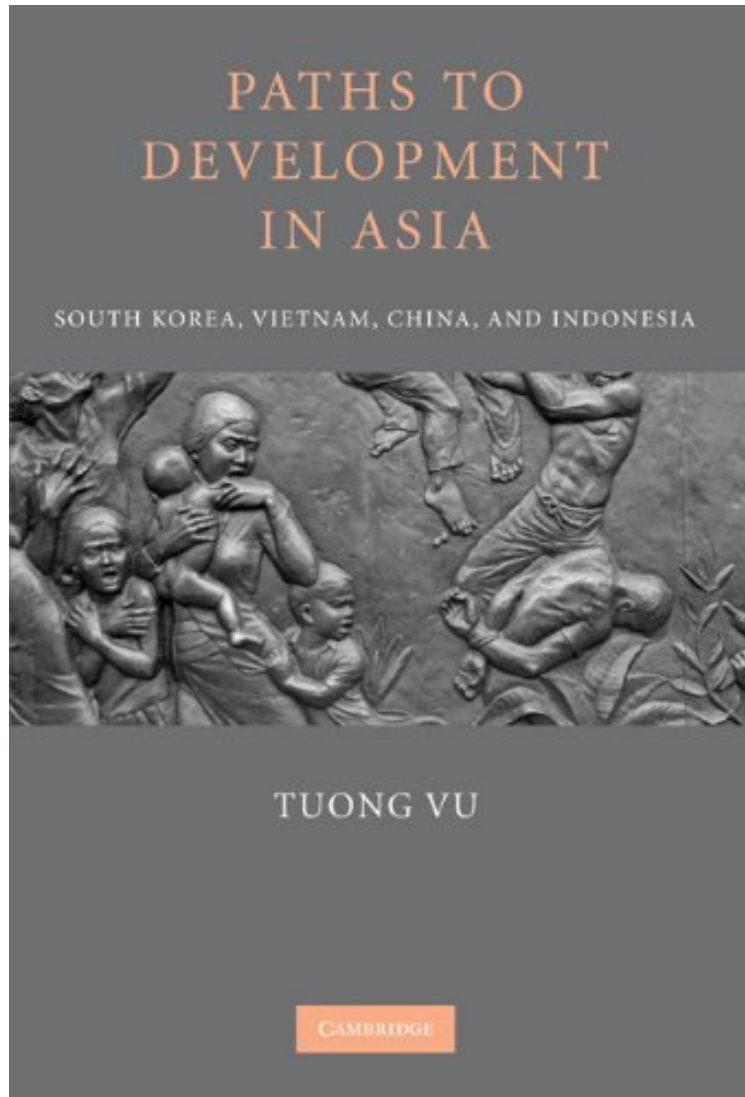


(Free and download) Paths to Development in Asia: South Korea, Vietnam, China, and Indonesia

## Paths to Development in Asia: South Korea, Vietnam, China, and Indonesia

*Tuong Vu*

*ePub | \*DOC | audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#1017497 in eBooks 2010-03-22 2010-03-22 File Name: B004YXUE2I | File size: 16.Mb

**Tuong Vu : Paths to Development in Asia: South Korea, Vietnam, China, and Indonesia** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Paths to Development in Asia: South Korea, Vietnam, China, and Indonesia:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Good Perspectives -By Loyd Eskildson Why have some states been more successful at facilitating rapid economic growth than others? "Paths to Development in Asia" compares the experiences of Korea, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam to help provide answers. Many had thought that the end of the Soviet Union meant that the states' role would now be greatly limited. Instead, it turned out that in developing Asian

nations, controlled mobilization and suppression of the populace had a positive effect on state cohesion and subsequent economic development, while mass incorporation (democracy) and laissez-faire policies did not. Vu also points out that the 'big-bang' mode has been the prevalent mechanism of state formation in recent years - a mode that facilitates wholesale change. Vu's examination begins with South Korea. Vu contends that several elements helped create a foundation of strong societal cohesion in Korea prior to its economic rise. One of the first was that both prior to and after the Korean War, the populations of both South and North Korea tended to sort themselves out - supporters of Kim Il Sung went north, while those favoring Rhee stayed or went South. Syngman Rhee, South Korea's first leader after the end of WWII, had initiated land reform in that nation over the 1949-54 period. Peasants were required to pay landlords in installments for land received, a requirement that the Korean Communist Party opposed. In return, Rhee violently suppressed that opposition group, and others. Prior to Rhee, the Japanese had built a cadre of efficient officials and a large police force to replace the corrupt, inefficient monarchy that had existed. The Japanese had also aligned themselves with wealthy Korean entrepreneurs using subsidies, loans, contracts, and strict controls over workers - providing a history of stable industry and work relations. Rhee's government had also used propaganda and coercion to eg. get peasants to replace thatched roofs with composition or tile (eliminate a major fire hazard) - laggards had their roofs torn off by local officials. Rhee's resignation, however, was forced by student protests over 1960 election violence, fueled by the preceding rapid expansion of its education system, and a declining economy. General Park then seized power, declared martial law, and dissolved the National Assembly - leaving himself solely in charge with little/no viable opposition force. Rhee had contributed decisively to building a unified development structure, but failed to use it to pursue development. The country was in economic decline - lagging even North Korea. General Park seized power after Rhee's abdication, declared martial law, and dissolved the National Assembly - leaving himself solely in charge with little/no opposition force. However, Park was still facing that same spectre of economic decline, as well as potential rivals in the military. Thus, he quickly proceeded to use the nation's cohesion to focus on building South Korea's economy. Switching to China, Vu observes that when Mao declared the formation of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he had a cohesive core of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leaders already well imbued with the 'correct line,' plus a loyal four million-man military. CCP administrative power extended down to the village level, and its strength so impressed Stalin that he provided Soviet aid (men, materials, money). Campaigns against 'anti-revolutionaries' and former loyalist followers of Chiang Kai Shek further unified the society. Then came land-reform cooperatives (resisted at first) which eventually seemed to further unify the peasants and destroy opposing elites, but left smoldering resentment. Mao then made three more successive major errors that undermined cohesion. First came the 1957 campaign ('Let 1,000 flowers bloom') that was supposed to allow mild criticisms of government leaders; when the criticisms turned into an unexpected torrent, Mao's 'Anti-Rightist' campaign followed - again aimed at solidifying support. Mao's 'Great Leap Forward' followed in 1958, and was his next major mistake, directly responsible for an estimated 20 million deaths due to starvation and the loss of Soviet support (they thought he was 'crazy'). Mao's fourth major error was launching the Cultural Revolution' (1965-68) to stomp out thinking resentful of CCP leadership up to that point. Mao's death in 1976 left a populace highly resentful of CCP leadership to-date; that leadership, in turn, realized that it needed to quickly implement economic improvement to stay in power. Their first act was to free the peasants from major government dictates (what to grow, etc.), as well as the requirements and limitations of communal living and farming. These steps quickly eliminated a major source of peasant discontent and boosted food supplies (a major concern for the entire nation). Soon after came the leaders' decision to continue linking CCP officials' career paths to performance - only now it would be that of their area's economic progress. China had again become unified, cohesive, and ready for major change. Similarly, with other Asian nations, per Vu's accounting. He also points out instances when Asian nations' ability to grow was limited by lack of unity - India (a number of castes, multiple political parties) offers a prime example. Summarizing, Vu concludes that "all states are not born equally - some are better endowed with cohesive structures" than others. However, he also quotes Chalmers Johnson's observation that though authoritarianism is the most common regime type, it rarely is accompanied by high-speed, equitable economic growth. Apparently, cohesion is a necessary but not sufficient requirement.

Why have some states in the developing world been more successful at facilitating industrialization than others? Challenging theories that privilege industrial policy and colonial legacies, this book focuses on state structure and the politics of state formation, arguing that a cohesive state structure is as important to developmental success as effective industrial policy. Based on a comparison of six Asian cases, including both capitalist and socialist states with varying structural cohesion, Tuong Vu proves that it is state formation politics rather than colonial legacies that have had decisive and lasting impacts on the structures of emerging states. His cross-national comparison of South Korea, Vietnam, Republican and Maoist China, and Sukarno's and Suharto's Indonesia, which is augmented by in-depth analyses of state formation processes in Vietnam and Indonesia, is an important contribution to understanding the dynamics of state formation and economic development in Asia.

"Here is a big-picture yet detailed analysis of Asian politics by a leading scholar in the field. Through nuanced

comparisons of China, Indonesia, South Korea, and Vietnam, Tuong Vu makes a provocative, deeply researched, and well written argument about why and how developmental states emerge in some countries but not others." Benedict J. Tria Kerkvliet, The Australian National University "Paths to Development in Asia is an important and original contribution to Asian politics, comparative politics and political economy. Professor Vu adds a new and appropriate dimension to the origins of the Asian developmental state by addressing the elite/mass relationship and reevaluating the weight of the colonial rule. By going beyond Japan, Korean and Taiwan his analysis takes on added value for a broader comparative approach to East Asia. The book will undoubtedly rekindle debates on the developmental state." Yong-Chool Ha, University of Washington "Vu develops an intriguing two-level theory linking patterns of elite alignment and those of elite-mass engagement to demonstrate that the historical circumstances of state formation determined the cohesiveness of state structures and potentials for developmental policies in East and Southeast Asia. His exemplary use of the comparative method in chapters on Korea, Indonesia, China and Vietnam applies the theory to empirical cases from the 1940s to 1960 that often are overlooked in the developmental literature. The detailed case study comparisons of Indonesia and Vietnam in particular are noteworthy, for Vu has few peers in his familiarity with vernacular sources and in the sophistication of his analyses of organization and discourse during state formation from the 1910s through the 1960s in these two important Southeast Asian countries." Alasdair Bowie, George Washington University "Vu's Paths to Development in Asia is a well-researched, quality piece of research dedicated to state formation of developing countries in Asia, which illuminates the current study of comparative developing states as well as Asian studies." Diqing Lou, Rider University, Journal of Chinese Political Science "... the main strength of Paths to Development in Asia is its careful attention to how political organization and political discourse operated in the decade-and-a-half after the Second World War in Vietnam and Indonesia. In doing so, Vu demonstrates convincingly how accommodation, mass incorporation and elite compromise impeded the creation of effective developmental states in these two countries." South East Asia Research "Paths to Development in Asia stands out for its attention to history and belief in its importance; for incorporating socialist states into the concept of developmental states, a valuable move; and for its depressing lessons - above all that successful developmental states are born in bloodbaths. It makes clear the contingency of democracy and the importance of a comparative historical approach." Scott L. Greer, Democratization About the Author Tuong Vu is an Assistant Professor of Comparative Politics in the Department of Political Science at the University of Oregon. He co-edited (with Erik Kuhonta and Dan Slater) Southeast Asia in Political Science: Theory, Region and Qualitative Analysis (2008) and (with Wasana Wongsurawat) Dynamics of the Cold War in Asia: Ideology, Identity, and Culture (2010). His articles have appeared in numerous scholarly journals, including World Politics, the Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Studies in Comparative International Development, and Theory and Society, and he is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Vietnamese Studies.