



State-Building in East Asia

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What are Involved in State-Building?

- Institution Building & Personnel Training for:
 - Security
 - Administration (for Service Delivery)
 - Judicial System
- Legitimacy through satisfying:
 - Basic socio-economic and physical security
 - Context-specific people's aspirations (Justice, Religious aspirations, Nationalism, Democracy)



Japanese and German Experiences

- Both passed through a prolonged and painful process of violent conflicts before national unification was achieved.
- Both started as centralized authoritarian regimes and ended up as democracies after a long, difficult, and meandering process.
- Historically, state-building has been a hard and time-consuming endeavor.



State-Building in East Asian countries

- They started as centralized authoritarian regimes in face of social diversity.
- Achieved high economic development.
- Experienced or being experiencing democratization without large violence.
- The state-building in East Asia has progressed relatively smoothly.



Political and Institutional Factors of the Success

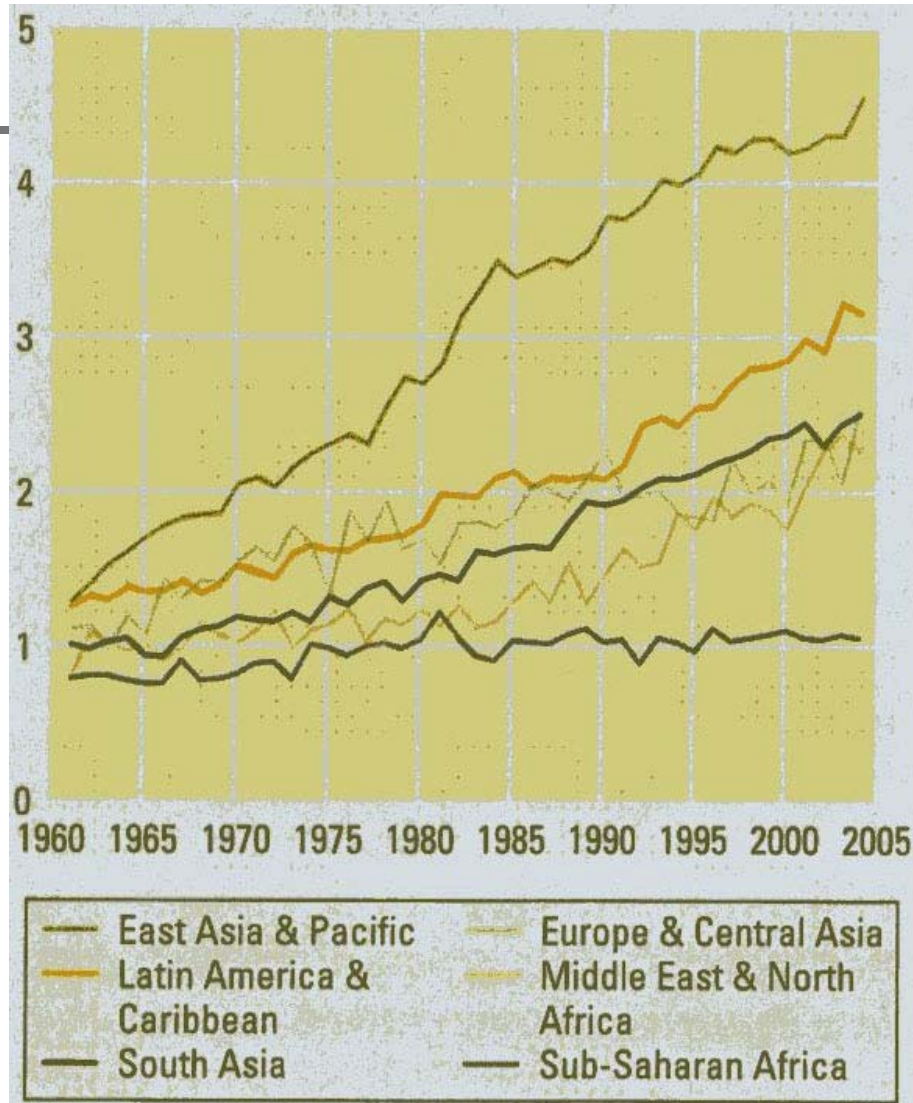
- Inheritance of relatively well-organized bureaucracy from the colonial or Communist past
- Elite coherence fostered by common threats (Colonialism/the Cold War)
- Autocratic but astute/efficient leadership
- Stable & prosperous region (i.e. ASEAN) as an anchor of stability for late comers



Economic and Social Factors of the Success

- Green Revolution (in late 60's~early 80's)
- Stability based on agricultural society of small independent farmers (except for the Philippines)
- Smooth switch from ISI to EOI (in comparison with Latin America)
- Effective utilization of assistance from outside (e.g. Indonesian and Cambodian cases)

Yields: tons per hectare





Share of Lands by Category of Farmers

	Indonesia (1973)	Philippines (1970)	Thailand (1968/69)
Independent Farmers	74.8	58.0	83.8
Tenant Farmers	3.2	29.0	11.0
Mixed	22.0	11.4	6.0

Source: Morii 1989, p.69.

Indonesia



The Brantas Spirit



Cambodia



On the Job Training





Implications for Other Regions

- Enlightened leadership based on a rational bureaucracy and elite unity is crucial for a successful state-building.
- A green revolution based on small-farmers' participation is important both for maintaining socio-political stability and for achieving national economic development.
- Assistance from outside can contribute to state-building if physical improvement is accompanied by human & institutional capacity development.
- A stable regional framework can serve as an anchor of stability.

Hope for the Future

