

Insecurity And Welfare Regimes In Asia Africa And Latin America Social Policy In Development Contexts

Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia **Political Regimes and the Media in Asia From Development to Democracy** *A Region of Regimes* Information Regimes During the Cold War in East Asia *Civil Society in Southeast Asia* **Democratization and Identity** *Pacific Cooperation* **The Policy Recommendations on "the Perspective of Security Regimes in Asia-Pacific Region"** **Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia Political Regimes and Neopatrimonialism in Central Asia** The Rise of Sophisticated Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia **Political Regimes and Welfare State Development in East Asia** Insecurity and Welfare Regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America **Stateness and Democracy in East Asia** Production Politics and Migrant Labour Regimes Authoritarianism and Civil Society in Asia **The Japan-U.S. Alliance and Security Regimes in East Asia** **Strategies of Authoritarian Survival and Dissensus in Southeast Asia** Regional Issues in Southeast Asian Security **Corruption Control in Authoritarian Regimes** Democratization and Civilian Control in Asia **Democracy in East Asia Why Communism Did Not Collapse** *Contemporary Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia* **Democracy in East Asia A Region of Regimes** Clan Politics and Regime Transition in Central Asia Creating Resilient Financial Regimes

in Asia **Exploring the Effects of Regime Fragmentation on Foreign Policy Behavior in Southeast Asia East Asian Welfare Regimes in Transition Exchange Rate Regimes and Monetary Independence in East Asia** Regimes in Southeast Asia Asian Cyberactivism International Politics and National Political Regimes Power and Change in Central Asia State Determination and State Autonomy in Theories of Regime Maintenance and Regime Change Changing Governance and Public Policy in East Asia **Island Disputes and Maritime Regime Building in East Asia Beyond the Asian Crisis**

Thank you extremely much for downloading **Insecurity And Welfare Regimes In Asia Africa And Latin America Social Policy In Development Contexts**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look numerous times for their favorite books following this Insecurity And Welfare Regimes In Asia Africa And Latin America Social Policy In Development Contexts, but stop up in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good PDF once a cup of coffee in the afternoon, then again they juggled similar to some harmful virus inside their computer. **Insecurity And Welfare Regimes In Asia Africa And Latin America Social Policy In Development Contexts** is to hand in our digital library an online right of entry to it is set as public in view of that you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in combination countries, allowing you to acquire the most less latency time to download any of our books in the manner of this one. Merely said, the Insecurity And Welfare Regimes In Asia Africa And Latin America Social Policy In Development Contexts is universally compatible subsequent to any devices to read.

From Development to Democracy Aug 30

2022 Why some of Asia's authoritarian regimes have democratized as they have grown richer—and why others haven't Over the past century, Asia has been transformed by rapid economic growth, industrialization, and urbanization—a spectacular record of development that has turned one of the world's poorest regions into one of its richest. Yet Asia's record of democratization has been much more uneven, despite the global correlation between development and democracy. Why have some Asian countries become more democratic as they have grown richer, while others—most notably China—haven't? In *From Development to Democracy*, Dan Slater and Joseph Wong offer a sweeping and original answer to this crucial question. Slater and Wong demonstrate that Asia defies the conventional expectation that authoritarian regimes concede democratization only as a last resort, during times of weakness.

Instead, Asian dictators have pursued democratic reforms as a proactive strategy to revitalize their power from a position of strength. Of central importance is whether authoritarians are confident of victory and stability. In Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan these factors fostered democracy through strength, while democratic experiments in Indonesia, Thailand, and Myanmar were less successful and more reversible. At the same time, resistance to democratic reforms has proven intractable in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, China, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Reconsidering China's 1989 crackdown, Slater and Wong argue that it was the action of a regime too weak to concede, not too strong to fail, and they explain why China can allow democracy without inviting instability. The result is a comprehensive regional history that offers important new insights about when and how democratic transitions happen—and what the future of Asia might be.

Corruption Control in Authoritarian

Regimes Feb 09 2021 Reveals how meaningful corruption control by authoritarian regimes is surprisingly common and follows a different playbook than democratic anti-corruption reform.

[The Rise of Sophisticated Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia](#) Nov 20 2021 This Element offers a way to understand the evolution of authoritarian rule in Southeast Asia. The theoretical framework is based on a set of indicators (judged for their known advantages and mimicry of democratic attributes) as well as a typology (conceptualized as two discreet categories of 'retrograde' and 'sophisticated' authoritarianism). Working with an original dataset, the empirical results reveal vast differences within and across authoritarian regimes in Southeast Asia, but also a discernible shift towards sophisticated authoritarianism over time. The Element concludes with a reflection of its contribution and a statement on

its generalizability.

Exchange Rate Regimes and Monetary Independence in East Asia Mar 01 2020

Democratization and Identity Apr 25 2022 Do authoritarian regimes manage ethnic pluralism better than democracies? Is the process of democratization itself destructive of inter-ethnic accommodation? The notable contributors to Democratization and Identity explore and challenge such arguments as they introduce the experiences of East and Southeast Asia into the study of democratization in ethnically (including religiously) diverse societies. This insightful volume views political regimes and ethnic identities as co-constitutive: authoritarianism, democratization, and democracy are interconnected processes of (re)producing collective (including ethnic) identities and political power, under the influence of entrenched and evolving sociopolitical relations and forms of economic production. Democratization and Identity suggests that the

risk of ethnicized conflict, exclusion, or hierarchy during democratization depends in large part on the nature of the ethnic identities and relations constituted during authoritarian rule. This collection's theoretical breakthroughs and its country case studies shed light on the prospects for ethnically inclusive and non-hierarchical democratization across East and Southeast Asia and beyond.

Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia Jan 23 2022 This textbook provides a comprehensive introduction to the political systems of all ASEAN countries and Timor-Leste from a comparative perspective. It investigates the political institutions, actors and processes in eleven states, covering democracies as well as autocratic regimes. Each country study includes an analysis of the current system of governance, the party and electoral system, and an assessment of the state, its legal system and administrative bodies. Students of political science and regional studies will also learn about

processes of democratic transition and autocratic persistence, as well as how civil society and the media influence the political culture in each country.

Pacific Cooperation Mar 25 2022 This volume brings together distinguished scholars to assess the literature on international regimes and to explore the relevance of organizations such as NAFTA, GATT, CSCE, and the EU for the Asia-Pacific region. The contributors also evaluate whether lessons for promoting cooperation in the security field can be drawn from the recent successes in regional economic cooperation. *Pacific Cooperation* will be essential reading for policymakers, academics, and anyone with an interest in understanding the prospects for promoting stability and prosperity.

A Region of Regimes Jul 29 2022 *A Region of Regimes* traces the relationship between politics and economics—power and prosperity—in the Asia-Pacific in the decades since the Second World War. This book complicates familiar and

incomplete narratives of the "Asian economic miracle" to show radically different paths leading to high growth for many but abject failure for some. T. J. Pempel analyzes policies and data from ten East Asian countries, categorizing them into three distinct regime types, each historically contingent and the product of specific configurations of domestic institutions, socio-economic resources, and external support. Pempel identifies Japan, Korea, and Taiwan as developmental regimes, showing how each then diverged due to domestic and international forces. North Korea, Myanmar, and the Philippines (under Marcos) comprise "rapacious regimes" in this analysis, while Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand form "ersatz developmental regimes." Uniquely, China emerges as an evolving hybrid of all three regime types. *A Region of Regimes* concludes by showing how the shifting interactions of these regimes have profoundly shaped the Asia-Pacific region and the globe across the postwar era.

Regimes in Southeast Asia Jan 29 2020 In the context of massive environmental problems in Southeast Asia, the countries in the region have decided - at least in some instances - to create regimes to solve these problems jointly. This empirical observation is surprising, given the Southeast Asian countries' general reluctance to regional cooperation, the governance and budgetary constraints that are typical for developing countries and the huge heterogeneity of the involved countries in terms of environmental vulnerability, economic capacity and hegemonic power. This book analyzes the creation and effectiveness of two environmental regimes, one on transboundary haze pollution and a second on resource management of the Mekong. It will be shown that regime creation is extremely problematic and strategies to overcome conflicting actor constellations are mostly lacking.

Changing Governance and Public Policy in East Asia Aug 25 2019 The search for good

governance has become an increasingly important element of public policy and public management and is high on the political agenda of East Asian countries. The need for robust governance structures and institutions was brought into sharp focus by the Asian Financial Crisis which adversely affected most East Asian societies. Since then they have begun to look for ways to restructure their public administration and political systems in order to develop new mechanisms and structures to promote good governance. This book focuses on how selected Asian states have responded to the growing impact of "liberalizing and marketizing trends" in public policy formulation and public management. To what extent is the "state-guided" regime in Asia still relevant to governing public policy / public management? What are the policy implications for a growing number of Asian states which are pursuing more pro-competition policy instruments? The book is a timely and important collection that offers

critical analysis of the search for new governance in Asia and compares and contrasts experiences in selected Asian societies such as China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, and other parts of South East Asia. Chapters are written by leading scholars in the fields of comparative development, policy and governance studies from Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, China, Singapore, Japan and the United Kingdom.

[Insecurity and Welfare Regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America](#) Sep 18 2021 Publisher Description

Stateness and Democracy in East Asia Aug 18 2021 Comparative analysis of case studies across East Asia provides new insights into the relationship between state building, stateness, and democracy.

State Determination and State Autonomy in Theories of Regime Maintenance and Regime Change Sep 26 2019
Island Disputes and Maritime Regime

Building in East Asia Jul 25 2019 islands has emotional content far beyond any material significance because giving way on the island issue to Japan would be considered as once again compromising the sovereignty over the whole Korean peninsula. For Japan, the Dokdo issue may lack the same degree of strategic and economic values and emotional appeal as the other two territorial disputes that Japan has had with Russia and the two Chinas - namely the Northern Territories/Southern Kurile Islands and the Senkaku Islands, respectively. Nevertheless, fishing resources and the maritime boundary issues became highly salient with the introduction of UNCLOS. Also, the legal, political, and economic issues surrounding Dokdo are all intertwined with Japan's other territorial disputes to the extent that concessions of sovereignty on any of these island disputes could jeopardize claims or negotiations concerning the rest. South Korea and Japan have forged a deeper diplomatic and economic part-

ship over the past decade. A new spirit of partnership after the landmark joint declaration of 1998 culminated in the successful co-hosting of the World Cup 2002. At the end of 2003 the two neighbors began to negotiate an FTA to further strengthen their already close economic ties. South Korea's decades-long embargo on Japanese cultural products has now been lifted, while a number of South Korean pop stars are currently sweeping across Japan, creating the so-called "Korean Wave" fever. A pragmatic calculation of national interests would thus suggest cooperative behavior.

Information Regimes During the Cold War in East Asia Jun 27 2022 Morgan and his contributors develop the concept of the Information Regime as a way to understand the use, abuse, and control of information in East Asia during the Cold War period. During the Cold War, war itself was changing, as was statecraft. Information emerged as the most valuable commodity, becoming the key

component of societies across the globe. This was especially true in East Asia, where the military alliances forged in the wake of World War II were put to the most severe of tests. These tests came in the form of adversarial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as pressures within their alliances, which eventually caused the People's Republic of China to break with from Moscow, while Japan for a time during the 1950s and 1660s seemed poised to move away from Washington. More important than military might, or economic influence, was the creation of "information regimes" - swathes of territory where a paradigm, ideology, or political arrangement obtained. Information regimes are not necessarily state-centric and many of the contributors to this book focus on examples which were not so. Such a focus allows us to see that the East Asian Cold War was not really "cold" at all, but was the epicentre of an active, contentious birth of information as the defining

element of human interaction. This book is a valuable resource for historians of East Asia and of developments in information management in the twentieth century.

Political Regimes and Welfare State Development in East Asia Oct 20 2021

Asian Cyberactivism Dec 30 2019 Asian Cyberactivism: Freedom of Expression and Media Censorship aims to record political activism on the Internet and "take stock of some of the successes and failures of cyberactivists as they try to beat the various censorship regimes in Asia." The sections of this 664-page book comprise of 'Political Frameworks & New Technology', 'Regulations and Control', 'One Party States', 'Alternative Media', 'Civil Society', 'Diaspora Communities', and 'Political Parties'. The book's 18 chapters provide an overview of current trends in democracy related new media research to country-specific case studies. "The common thread running through the book is the organizing of civil society groups at the

grassroots level, and how they are influencing certain segments of their respective countries, and even challenging state control and the monopoly of mainstream media." Asian Cyberactivism strives to examine political organising online in Asia even as the technology and the rules change. Activists provide their perspectives on how new media relates to democracy, and showcase examples that could be emulated to further the cause of democracy. "Expressions of free speech have blossomed with the advent of new communications technologies like the Internet, but with the Internet itself becoming a target for censorship, regulation and control, it remains to be seen if cyberactivists in Asia will be able to overcome or bypass them."

Strategies of Authoritarian Survival and Dissensus in Southeast Asia Apr 13 2021 This book analyses how authoritarian rulers of Southeast Asian countries maintain their durability in office, and, in this context, explains why some movements of civil society

organizations succeed while others fail to achieve their demands. It discusses the relationship between the state-society-business in the political survival context. As the first comparative analysis of strategies of regime survival across Southeast Asia, this book also provides an in-depth insight into the various opposition movements, and the behaviour of antagonistic civic and political actors in the region.

Civil Society in Southeast Asia May 27 2022 Contrary to popular claims, civil society is not generally shrinking in Southeast Asia. It is transforming, resulting in important shifts in the influences that can be exerted through it. Political and ideological differences in Southeast Asia have sharpened as anti-democratic and anti-liberal social forces compete with democratic and liberal elements in civil society. These are neither contests between civil and uncivil society nor a tussle between civil society and state power. They are power struggles over

relationships between civil society and the state. Explaining these struggles, the approach in this Element emphasises the historical and political economy foundations shaping conflicts, interests and coalitions that mobilise through civil society. Different ways that capitalism is organised, controlled, and developed are shown to matter for when, how and in what direction conflicts in civil society emerge and coalitions form. This argument is demonstrated through comparisons of Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Democratization and Civilian Control in Asia Jan 11 2021 How can civilians in newly democratized countries ensure their control over the military? While establishing civilian control of the military is a necessary condition for a functioning democracy, it requires prudent strategic action on the part of the decision-makers to remove the military from positions of power and make it follow their orders.

Political Regimes and Neopatrimonialism in

Central Asia Dec 22 2021 This book is aimed both at researchers and advanced students of Central Asia, the space of the former USSR, and the foreign policy of Russia and China. The authors adopt a sociological approach in understanding how power structures emerged in the wake of the Soviet collapse. The independencies in Central Asia did not happen as a consequence of a nationalist struggle, but because the USSR imploded. Thus, instead of the elites being replaced, the same Soviet elites who had competed for power in the previous system continued to do so in the new one, which they had to build, adapting themselves and the system to their needs. Additionally, unlike in the immense majority of the independent states that emerged from decolonization, the social movements and capacity to mobilize the people were very weak in the new Central Asian states. For this reason, the configuration of the new systems was the product of a competition for power between a very small number of elites

who did not have to answer to the people and their demands. Thus, the new power regimes acquired a strong neopatrimonial component. Analyzing the structure of societies, economies and politics of post-socialist states, this book will be of great interest to scholars of Central Asia, to sociologists, and to scholars of China's rise.

East Asian Welfare Regimes in Transition

Apr 01 2020 This book explores the Chinese and South-East Asian welfare systems, providing an up-to-date assessment of their character and development. In particular it examines their underlying assumptions and the impact of the processes of globalisation. As well as specific case studies, there is a comparative analysis of Eastern and Western welfare states.

Authoritarianism and Civil Society in Asia Jun 15 2021 This book represents a pioneering interdisciplinary effort to analyse Asian civil society under authoritarianism, a regime type that is re-appearing or deepening after several decades of increased political liberalisation. By

organising its approach into four main themes, this volume succinctly reveals the challenges facing civil society in authoritarian regimes, including: actions under political repression; transitions to democracy; uncivil society; political capture and legal control. It features in-depth analyses of a variety of Asian nations, from 'hard' authoritarian regimes, like China, to 'electoral' authoritarian regimes, like Cambodia whilst also addressing countries experiencing democratic regression, such as the Philippines. By highlighting concrete responses and initiatives taken by civil society under authoritarianism, it advances the intellectual mandate of redefining Asia as a dynamic and interconnected formation and, moreover, as a space for the production of new theoretical insight. Contributing to our understanding of the tensions, dynamics, and potentialities that animate state-society relations in authoritarian regimes, this will be essential reading for students and scholars of civil society,

authoritarianism, and Asian politics more generally.

Power and Change in Central Asia Oct 27 2019

This volume offers the first systematic comparison of political change, leadership style and stability in Central Asia. The contributors, all leading international specialists on the region, offer focused case-studies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, comparing how the regimes have further consolidated their power and resisted change.

Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia Nov 01

2022 This textbook provides a comprehensive introduction to the political systems of all ASEAN countries and Timor-Leste from a comparative perspective. It investigates the political institutions, actors and processes in eleven states, covering democracies as well as autocratic regimes. Each country study includes an analysis of the current system of governance, the party and electoral system, and an

assessment of the state, its legal system and administrative bodies. Students of political science and regional studies will also learn about processes of democratic transition and autocratic persistence, as well as how civil society and the media influence the political culture in each country.

Democracy in East Asia Sep 06 2020 Predicts that East Asia, with its remarkable diversity of political regimes, economies, and religions, would likely be the critical arena in the global struggle for democracy, a prediction that has proven prescient. This title offers a treatment of the political landscape in both Northeast and Southeast Asia.

Contemporary Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia Oct 08 2020 Over the past two decades, book-length analyses of politics in Southeast Asia, like those addressing other parts of the developing world, have focused closely on democratic change, election events, and institution building. But recently, democracy's

fortunes have ebbed in the region. In the Philippines, the progenitor of 'people power', democracy has been diminished by electoral cheating and gross human rights violations. In Thailand, though the former Prime Minister, Thaksin Shinawatra, scored successive electoral victories, he so committed executive abuses that he served up the pretext by which royalist elements in the military might mount a coup, one that even gained favour with the new middle class. And in Indonesia, lauded today as the region's only democracy still standing, the government's writ over the security forces has remained weak, with military commanders nestling in unaccountable domains, there to conduct their shadowy business dealings. Elsewhere, dominant single parties persist in Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, while a military junta perpetuates its brutal control over Burma. This volume, the first to bring together a series of country cases and comparative narratives about the recent revival

of authoritarian rule in Southeast Asia, identifies the structural and voluntarist dynamics that underlie this trend and the institutional patterns that are taking shape. This book was published as a special issue of *The Pacific Review*.

[Clan Politics and Regime Transition in Central Asia](#) Jul 05 2020 This book is a study of the role of clan networks in Central Asia from the early twentieth century through 2004. Exploring the social, economic, and historical roots of clans, and their political role and political transformation in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, it argues that clans are informal political actors that are critical to understanding politics in this region. The book demonstrates that the Soviet system was far less successful in transforming and controlling Central Asian society, and in its policy of eradicating clan identities, than has often been assumed. In order to understand Central Asian politics and their economies, scholars and policy makers must take into account the powerful role of these

informal groups, how they adapt and change over time, and how they may constrain or undermine democratization in this strategic region.

Exploring the Effects of Regime Fragmentation on Foreign Policy Behavior in Southeast Asia May 03 2020

Why Communism Did Not Collapse Nov 08 2020 This volume brings together a distinguished group of scholars working to address the puzzling durability of communist autocracies in Eastern Europe and Asia, which are the longest-lasting type of non-democratic regime to emerge after World War I. The volume conceptualizes the communist universe as consisting of the ten regimes in Eastern Europe and Mongolia that eventually collapsed in 1989-91, and the five regimes that survived the fall of the Berlin Wall: China, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea and Cuba. The essays offer a theoretical argument that emphasizes the importance of institutional adaptations as a

foundation of communist resilience. In particular, the contributors focus on four adaptations: of the economy, of ideology, of the mechanisms for inclusion of potential rivals, and of the institutions of vertical and horizontal accountability. The volume argues that when regimes are no longer able to implement adaptive change, contingent leadership choices and contagion dynamics make collapse more likely.

Democracy in East Asia Dec 10 2020

Contributors: Larry Diamond, Marc F. Plattner, Francis Fukuyama, Minxin Pei, Yun-han Chu, Hyug Baeg Im, Thitinan Pongsudhirak, Dan Slater, Martin Gainsborough, Don Emmerson, Edward Aspinall, Mark Thompson, Benjamin Reilly, Joseph Wong, Chong-Min Park, Yu-tzung Chang

Production Politics and Migrant Labour Regimes

Jul 17 2021 This book emphasizes the importance of production politics, or struggles in the workplace between workers and their

employers, for understanding migrant labour regimes in Asia and the Gulf. Drawing from a study of Bangladeshi construction workers in Singapore, as well as on comparative material in the region, Bal shows that migrant labour politics are significantly influenced by the specific form of production politics as well as their variable outcomes. In contrast to contentious politics approaches, this book sheds light on the extent to which migrant labour regimes can be contested by workers and civil society groups and explains the recent rise in migrant labour unrest in the region.

A Regime of Regimes Aug 06 2020 "Decades of rapid economic growth in East Asia mask diverse national paths. Analyzing ten countries over forty years, the book identifies three major regime types and their discrete economic paradigms, some vastly successful, others mired in failure. In closing, the book shows how shifting combinations of regimes shaped changes in the regional order"--

International Politics and National Political Regimes Nov 28 2019

There is much speculation about whether democracy is still advancing around the world and the influence that leading authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes such as Russia are starting to have on the trends. This collection assesses global trends in democratisation, reviews the condition of international democracy promotion and enquires into whether serious competition in the form of autocracy promotion is now a major possibility. The influence of international politics on national political regimes is explored in more detail for Russia's resistance to democracy promotion and Russian influence on regimes in Central Asia in particular, along with an Indian perspective on India's reluctance to push for democracy abroad and concerns that democracy promotion itself should be considered more critically if it undermines democratisation in foreign aid-dependent states. The book concludes by briefly addressing the potential

significance of the 2011 'Arab spring' for these themes. This book was published as a special issue of Contemporary Politics.

The Policy Recommendations on "the Perspective of Security Regimes in Asia-Pacific Region" Feb 21 2022

The Japan-U.S. Alliance and Security Regimes in East Asia May 15 2021

Creating Resilient Financial Regimes in Asia Jun 03 2020 Over the past decade, a large number of countries throughout Asia have taken steps toward establishing more liberal financial regimes: domestic financial markets are being deregulated and the links between domestic and international capital markets are intensifying. While financial reform experiments in a number of Asian countries have met with a great deal of success, for most Asian countries progress has still yet to happen. As a means of providing a forum for issues such as the challenges and constraints faced by these economies, the ensuing policy dilemmas, and the methods of

dealing with them, The Asian Development Bank organized a high-level seminar on financial sector development in Asia. This book presents the collection of papers and proceedings from this seminar and provides an overview of the key issues and challenges related to financial reform in the region.

Regional Issues in Southeast Asian Security Mar 13 2021

Beyond the Asian Crisis Jun 23 2019 Thirteen chapters presented by Chowdury (economics, U. of West Sydney, Australia) and Islam (economics, Griffith U., Australia) consist mostly of single country studies examining the reasons for the growth and sudden economic crises of the Asian economies in the late 1990s. Although specific reasons for the crises vary from country to country, two overarching themes emerge from the material. The authors argue that while the authoritarian regimes of Asia were capable of delivering rapid growth and maintaining political legitimacy while foreign capital inflow continued

at a steady pace, the continuance of that inflow delayed democratization and resulted in static regimes unable to develop innovative methods of dealing with social problems. Furthermore, the crises called into question policies promoted by the U.S. Treasury, the IMF, and the World Bank. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Political Regimes and the Media in Asia Sep 30 2022 This book analyzes the relationship between political power and the media in a range of nation states in East and Southeast Asia, focusing in particular on the place of the

media in authoritarian and post-authoritarian regimes. It discusses the centrality of media in sustaining repressive regimes, and the key role of the media in the transformation and collapse of such regimes. It questions in particular the widely held beliefs, that the state can have complete control over the media consumption of its citizens, that commercialization of the media necessarily leads to democratization, and that the transnational, liberal dimensions of western media are crucial for democratic movements in Asia. Countries covered include Burma, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam.