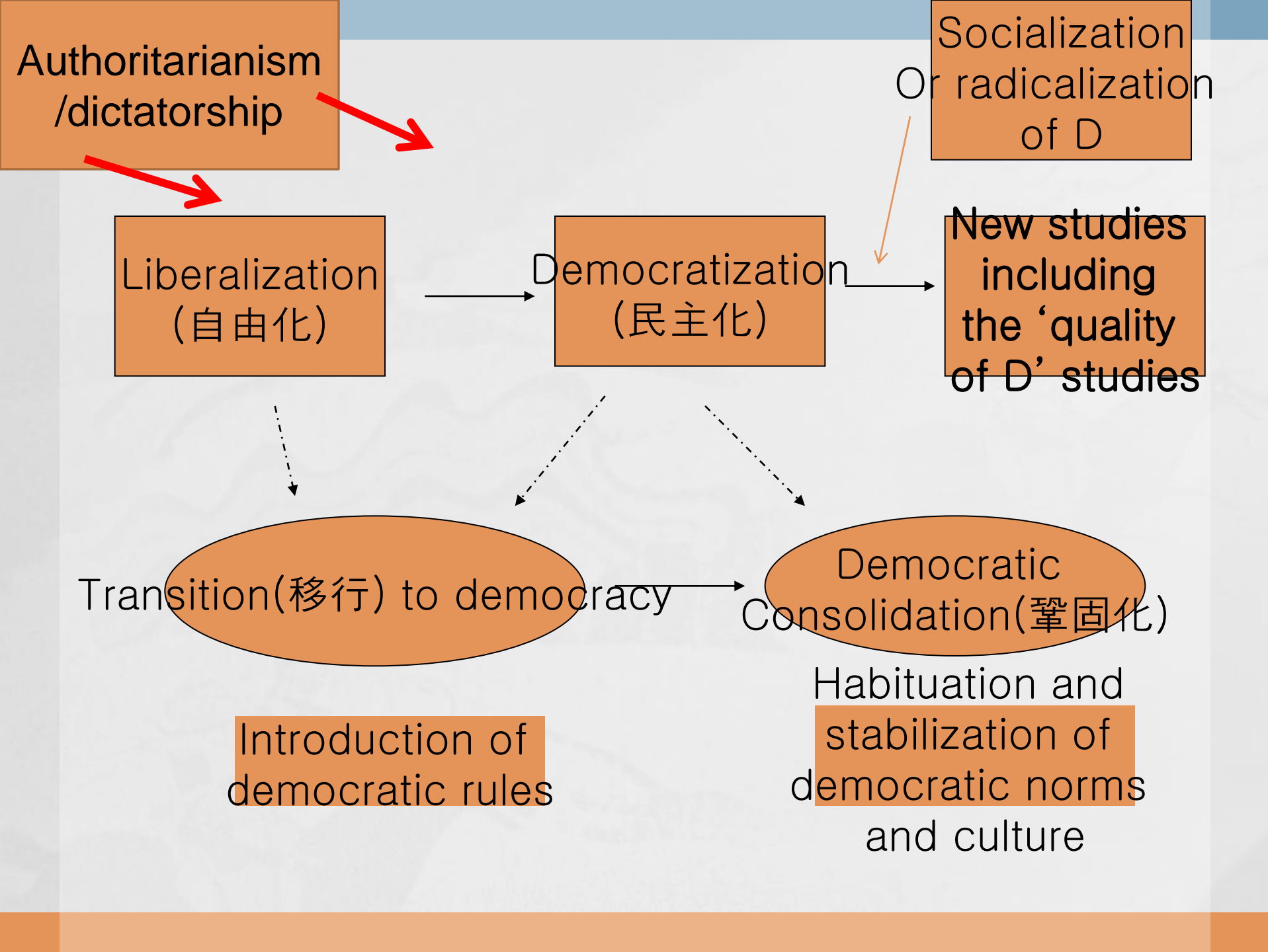


‘Asian Democracy Index’ with a special reference to ‘de-monopolization thesis’

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Authoritarianism /dictatorship

Socialization Or radicalization of D

Liberalization (自由化)

Democratization (民主化)

New studies including the 'quality of D' studies

Transition (移行) to democracy

Democratic Consolidation (鞏固化)

Introduction of democratic rules

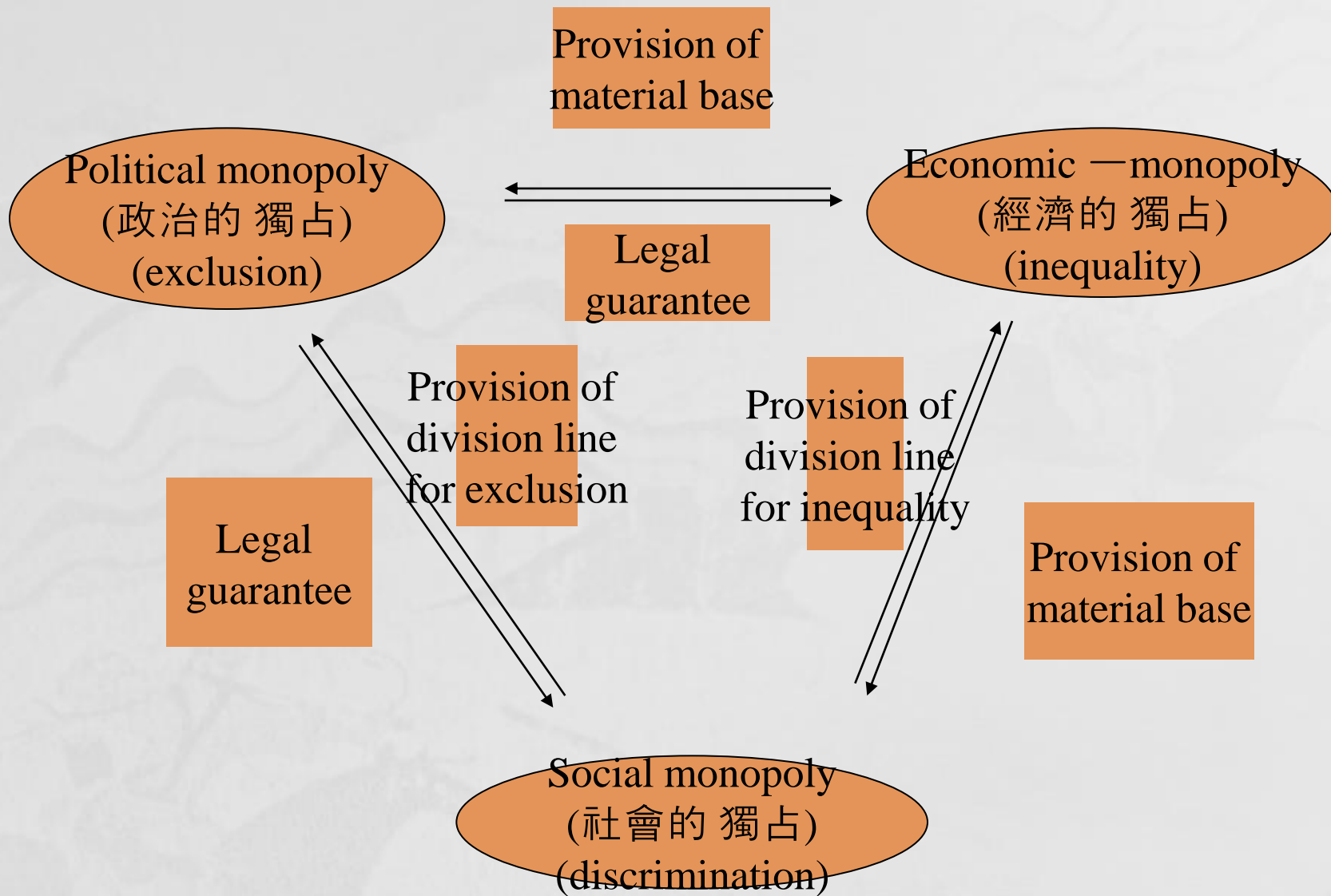
Habituation and stabilization of democratic norms and culture

Original background ideas

- 1. progressive, critical or left view against the mainstream ones
- 2. generalizing the Asian particularity against the Western type of unilinear perception of democratic development(‘universality within us’)
- 3. What is ‘democratic-ness’? What can we show by the ‘quality of democracy’? Or Which character of democracy do we have to show by our index?
- E.g. which people is more ‘powerful’ against existing powers, in India or the U.S.?
- Paying attention to oligarchic character, elitist one, monopolistic ones

Democracy as de-monopolization (脫獨占民主主義論)

- Democracy is not a political system but a historical and present formation that continuously recreate itself out of various social and class struggles.
- Dictatorship is a particular combination of political monopoly and socioeconomic monopoly, and the conversion to democracy is a process in which a particular political de-monopolization and social and economic de-monopolization are under creation, interactively.



Democratization as de-monopolization

- *Dictatorship==a special coupling of political monopoly and social and economic monopolies
- *Political de-monopolization and economic de-monopolization, social de-monopolization proceed in the transition.
- *The degree and extent of de-monopolization differ.
- *Democratization==de-coupling of the dictatorial combination of monopolies and re-coupling of transformed political monopoly and social and economic monopolies in the democratic form

		Level of political de-monopolization	
		high	low
Level of mobilization of CV and popular sector	high	Dynamic post-oligarchy (oligarchic democracy)	Conflictual neo-oligarchy (democratic oligarchy)
	low	Stagnant post-oligarchy	Stable neo-oligarchy

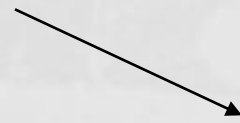
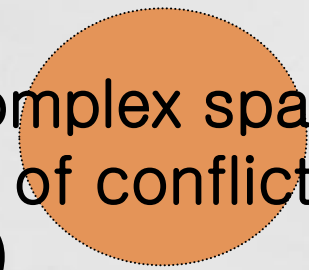
Dictatorship (complex
of political and
social and economic
monopolies)



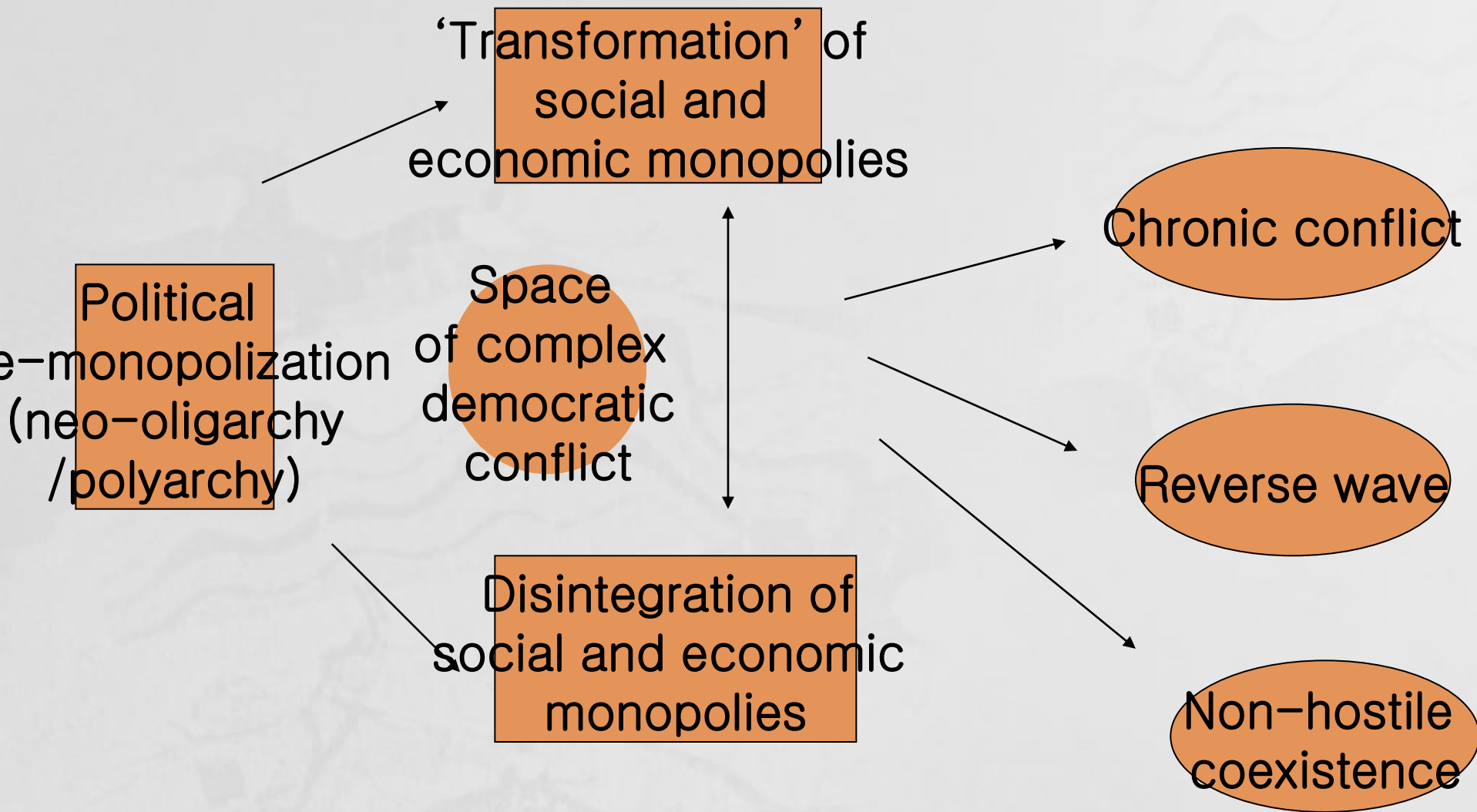
Transition,
consolidation
(political
de-monopolization)



'Hollowed Out'
(空洞化)
of democracy



Socialization of
democracy
(Radical
Democracy)



Frame of ADB

- Core principle and sub-principle:
- 1) Liberalization
 - autonomy and competition
- 2) equalization
 - plurality(pluralization) and solidarity
- Area: politics(state)-economy-(civil) society

			Area					
			politics(state)		economy		civil society	
			items(compo nets)	indice s	items(compo nets)	indice s	items(compo nets)	indice s
prinic ple	liberal izatio n	auton omy	4	4	3	4	4	7
		comp etio	6	6	4	4	4	4
	equali zation	plurali ty	4	4	5	5	4	4
		solida rity	4	5	4	7	3	3

The method and the target of survey

- Experts' survey and evaluative survey
- Political and ideological criteria: the conservative-moderate- progressive
- 1. Relational approaches between areas in the democratic development
- 2. Each country is different in terms of which factors are more influential in the democratic development, and in terms of configuration of 'democratic lag' or democratic under-development.

Pilot study for the second-round survey

- 1. Beyond the small scale survey
- 2. Beyond experts' survey
- 3. Towards more comprehensive survey
- Finding more proper indices or components to reveal the 'oligarchic' character of democracy
- 4. For clearer practical implication or possibly movement implication on the central power and local civil society
- 5. Beyond over-universalization of Western criteria and over-particularization of Asian realities