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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (X, 160 p. 1 illus.)
Collana	Security, Development and Human Rights in East Asia
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Soggetti	Asia—Politics and government Political science Security, International Democracy Regionalism Human rights Asian Politics Governance and Government International Security Studies Human Rights
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. State-Centric Challenges to Human-Centered Governance -- 2. The New Kimism in Sn'gun Korea: The Third Generation of the Kim Dynasty -- 3. In the Land of Democratic Rollback: Military Authoritarianism and Monarchical Primacy in Thailand -- 4. Governance and Human Insecurity in Myanmar -- 5. The Politics of Survival in Cambodia: National Security for Undemocratic Control -- 6. Neo-Authoritarian Peace in Timor-Leste -- 7. More Growth, Less Freedom? Charting Development Pathways in Lao PDR -- 8. Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	"The edited book is innovative in its approach and seeks to bridge the gap between a conceptual model (securitization of governance) and area studies (six Asian countries). It represents a high-quality piece of

research that will have an impact on the existing literature.” —Ralf Emmers, Professor of International Relations, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore This book assesses the extent to which an emphasis on national security and prioritization of state interests has dominated governance policy-making in Northeast and Southeast Asia, at the expense of human security, human development, and human rights. The findings are that in many cases, there are embedded structural obstacles to achieving human-centered governance objectives in the region. These relate to the role of the military, historical authoritarian legacies, and new authoritarian trends. Contributors examine not only the most obvious instances of military domination of governance in the region (North Korea with its “Military First” philosophy, Thailand since the 2014 coup, and Myanmar with its long history of military rule), but also less well known examples of the influence of conflict legacies upon governance in Cambodia, Timor-Leste, and Laos, as well as the emergence of new reservoirs of power and resources for the forces of authoritarianism.
