PSCI 214
Lecture 10, Week 5
Administrative Guidance
Bureaucratic culture and coordination
Developmental vs. relational

- Developmental to what degree?
  - Measured by authoritarianism?
- Relational to what degree?
  - Voluntary and willing to reap benefits of coordination
  - Vs. forced compliance with regulations
- In other words, distinction may not be so much between regulatory and developmental, but more between relational (East Asian) vs. confrontational (Anglo-Am)
Institutionalism and States

- Several key concepts
- State capacity
- State capture
- State – society penetration
Capacity

- State “strength” or autonomy
- Technical abilities of officials, technocrats to rule
- Ability to communicate, coordinate, co-opt, coerce, etc.
- Legitimacy
- Information
- Security
- Organization and efficiency
  - E.g., tax collection
Capture

• Societal capture of states
• Lobbyists
• Interest groups
• Low level of official capacity
State-society penetration

- Networks (personal, business, official, etc.)
- Communication channels or patterns
State-society political communication models

- Patterned pluralism (Muramatsu and Krauss)
- Corporatism without labor (Pempel and Tsunekawa)
- Bureau-pluralism (Aoki)
Contrast with other models

- Pluralism
- Corporatism (European)
  - Democratic (with bargaining)
  - Authoritarian
- Totalitarian
Contrast with the regulatory state

• Cooperative vs confrontational?
• Not binary categories; but a continuum
• Which state models allow for better voice (representation)?
Societal-state networks

- Amakudari
- Interbureaucratic struggles
- Deliberative councils, shingikai
- Nemawashi
Contrast with other representative models

- Elite networks (crony capitalism): Indonesia
- Elite networks + congressional/parliamentary representation: Philippines, Malaysia
- Parties: Europe
- China: CCP, local cadres? chaos?
Societal organization

- Response to resource scarcity = business networks (Imai)
- Peak organizations (corporatist model)
- Vertical keiretsu (auto manufacturers)
Resource scarcity

- Structures and organizations emerge in response to resources and constraints
- Imai: prewar and postwar resource scarcity drove creation of corporate networks
- Path dependency
- Development of networks, amakudari, administrative guidance, window guidance
Path dependence

Qwerty

Dvorak
Peak associations

- Corporatist model
- Channeled communication
- Keidanren
- Keizaidoyukai
- Nikkeiren
Other peak organizations

- Doumei
- Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Associations)
- All Japan Federation of Shopping Center Promotion Association
- National Federation of Small Business Association, etc.
Excluded?

- Non-market interests
- E.g. environment, health and safety
  - (see Tsuru Ch 5)
Review: corporate governance

- **Equity model**
  - Shareholders’ interests paramount (profit)
  - Board directors’ duty is to run a sound company to maximize profit
- **Keiretsu implications**
  - Stable shareholders
  - Profit may not be primary motive of managers
- **Banking model**
  - Managers’ interests could predominate