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### Economic growth of the East Asia

Over the past three decades, the annual GDP growth rate of the four Asian NICs that is; South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong have been recorded has been the highest in the world (Berger& Hsin-Huang, p 3). Chang describes this rapid growth, especially from Taiwan and South Korea as a miracle. The duo countries; Taiwan and South Korea have had almost similar political development which is ranged from democracy to authoritarianism. The tremendous success of these countries in relation to political development has witnessed different stages of growth (Ebrey & Anne, p 513)

The dependency theory clearly states that the high growth rates of the Taiwan and South Korea was rocketed by lack of a steady directive of economic structure. The absence of regulation of economic structure led to over dependency on private market meaning, there was free-labor market and free trade system. However, the dependency aspect encountered denial from the Imperial evidence which stated that apart from Singapore, other foreign investments contributed very little to the economic growth. Another factor that contributed to political growth is the ultimate functions of the states both in Taiwan and South Korea. The States intervened the costs of production by providing social capital. Hence, the States had a direct involvement in

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escalating the development growth by taking obligations of the capital accumulation. The accumulation of capital was accomplished through the expropriation of laborers revenue by the State. In South Korea during the accumulation period, the government imposed a mandatory payment of loans and rents in grain, which was usually accompanied by lowering import of agricultural inputs especially from the United States of America. In addition, in order to maintain the high levels of accumulation the government built an enormous police force and the army that was meant to establish peace in every social and economic arena. The state performed a dominant role in the growth of political economy by implementing strong state development in terms of industries like the manufacturing, assembling and production industries. The geopolitical and socio-political nature of South Korea and Taiwan also boosted economic growth. These majorly involved the class analysis and the overall geographical nature of the two nations.

East Asian Model mainly consists of Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. These three Asian Nations shared common characteristics as Model of the East Asian such as; similar state policy and intervention, similar corporatist development state and export-led economic development strategy.

The state policy and intervention mainly included; targeting important sectors to provide prioritized support, minimizing imports and maximizing export and lastly to establish common guidelines that will achieve self-motivation and management within the state. Corporatist development state main objective was to promote nationwide industrial policies, for instance Japan established MITI (The Ministry of International Trade and Industry). Export-led Economic

Development strategy targeted cheap products that required thorough labor in exchange for exporting materials of more value, hence maximizing profits. (Berger & Hsin-huang p 84)

Despite the common traits that the model of East Asian shared, other numerous factors contributed to their rapid growth politically and economic wise.

- The business sector

One of the greatest factors is the prosperous business sector that the countries hold. The private sector is controlled by large business groups that are diversified, for example, the Korea Chaebol. The business groups are thoroughly monitored by the government, this means that the state has a harmonized influence over the private company without imposing consistent authority on their policies.

- Political sphere

The political sphere of the countries also played a dominant part in the building of the nations. The best decision is decided by different people, and that is exactly how the government involves its members and other relevant organization in coming up with the best policy. However, decision making can be influenced whenever there are a leadership struggle within the government and the outcome can be very vital. (Izuhara, p 109)

- Regimes in East Asia

East Asia economic success story was heightened by the different regimes that were experienced especially during their economic growth. South Korea, for instance, experienced different regimes like the Syngman Rhee (1950-1960) and that of Park Chung-Hee that commenced in 1962. It is during the regime of Park Chung-Hee that marked the beginning of an

economic growth. During Rhee's error, he centralized political power that gave Park Chung the platform of promoting growth.

- Economic bureaucracy

The economic bureaucracy of the East Asian nations has been a great support in the economic and political growth of the countries. The bureaucracy provided complex solutions to tricky questions due to the vast knowledge and outstanding competence.

According to Wright Confucius was one of the most respected philosophers in the entire Chinese history, he was the founder of Confucianism; an ancient way of thoughts that spread across the East Asia. Chinese Confucianism and Korean Confucianism had numerous similarities compared to the differences. In both Confucianism, the teaching was accepted and it greatly influenced their way of life. Confucianism mainly preached etiquette to the elders and the overall respect to the authorities. In both countries Confucianism affected almost everything; public attitudes, education and government (Kang, p 280)

Peace was evidential after the end of the Cold War. The absences of superpower rivalry provided opportunities to settle other wars that were likely to erupt. (Roberts, p 13) Nevertheless, the post-cold war is experiencing heavy blow in terms of security. The possibility of economic danger is at rise, which will directly influence national security. East Asian countries are currently developing more technological weapons compared to those used during the Cold War leading to regional tension. (MacDonald, p 53). (Freese, p 42) states that the sophisticated weapons include biological nuclear weapons that are capable of mass destruction. The U.S.A is playing a center role in maintaining and checking most of the violent nation in East Asia. Their

presence in the Asian soil is erupting numerous rebellion that to certain always led to military intervention and the support of the United Nations (Ikenberry & Chung, p 311).

In conclusion, different theories have been put forward to discuss the East Asian security. Theories like classical realism, neo- realism, liberalism and constructivism theories explain in detail the East Asian security. Realism theory was studied during the US intervention while the liberalism theory was targeted during the economic growth.

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