**Pacific Asia**

**- Economic Interdependence and the Developmental State -**

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Asia provides the essential data that the world economy appears to the local economy for the interaction between. Recently many countries and regions of the global financial economy has been described for the interaction characteristics. The impact of globalization on local controversy staged intense.

This chapter first sets the context for the local economy. In recent years, the situation was very confusing. It led to a dramatic collapse, obviously had a great influence in the city. Our environment and quality of life for the other problems are neglected. This economic growth across the region will focus on the show. Most countries in the development of the national economy and a leading priority is set as a target. This 'developmental state' the work performed by the city to determine the policy is very important. In addition to an extensive debate raises key questions. Globalization may have a consequential logic and may be subject to state control. We will be evaluated against economic globalization. Priority a the city's decision making whether or not involved in the process. From North America and Europe, we can compare. First we need to define the meaning of the area. However, one important difference between North America and Europe, as there are difficulties of definition.

Regional trade relations and the government institutionalization of cooperation is NAFTA better than the EU is established. However, this combination of the west coast of America and Asian countries seems a rather artificial construct in terms of both economic connectivity and common approaches to regional cooperation. However, it is also important to consider institutional cooperation, particularly between countries where the nation state plays an important economic policy role.

So the other alternative would be to consider the countries that make up the ASEAN grouping that was founded in 1967. This grouping explicitly Japan, China, Korea, the political tension between the show as a potential problem. However, this region shows the most economic and institutional future. Definition of the region should be considered to be suitable for our analysis.

The state government has been attracting global activities in Sydney. Found it difficult to provide infrastructure as tax concessions, a main source of raising revenue, were controlled by the federal government. As a result state government land holdings and urban planning and development powers have become the main instruments used by the NSW state government to attract global investment. So Australia and Pacific Asia and the link between Sydney is experiencing a large increase and aggressive region is promoting the role. At the same time Australia and New Zealand maintain strong economic and cultural links with both the other world regions, especially with the USA and the UK. This perhaps suggests that there is some relevance in the identity created from common 'Asian values' or an 'Asian policy approach'.

**From economic miracle to economic crisis**

In recent history, the economic wealth of the region shows an extreme contrast. It is according to city government policy influence. Consider this description of the situation should be. Over the past 20 years, the large influx of capital into the local economy is increasingly globalization. Other countries to absorb capital and export-led industrial growth strategy for the development of modern technology, and is competing with each other. This method is support that high level of investment rate, savings, cheap labor. In order to attract foreign capital to provide incentives were constructed according to the government's policies. Large-scale industrial restructuring and economic growth due to the close cooperation between business and politics is composed​​. Another feature is the division of labor. Therefore as time passes a complex network of economic partnership has developed a connection to the city center. This diversity in cities is likely obvious.

**Implications of 'catch up'**

The economic miracle has been led by developmental states with a highly focused mission to develop their national economies. The resulting combination of rapid urbanization and industrial growth was expected problems that natural and accelerated deterioration of urban environment pollution. Quality of life had little interest in the problem. This trend was reinforced from power of globalization and increased economic competition. In urban areas are significant changes but the most polluted in the world. More attention is now being given to urban quality of life issues in these more advanced cities, benefiting the more wealthy population. The severity of social and environmental issues is constantly approaching the problem.

**Developmental state**

One of the features of this region is the role played in economic development by the nation state. In general, 'the developmental state' is the theme. Then the process will be described in Japan. Immediately, but will expand to other countries. The resulting economic 'miracle' was therefore built on a foundation of strong state/private sector collaboration and close interplay between politicians, state bureaucrats and the private sector. State and civil society, and home-based business group, linked by a dense network management policies to control network has been reconfigured. Thus, the main function of the rapid economic development is a high priority ecological placed. First, the priority areas of the organization that is guided institutional economic actors have links with. Secondly, it has leverage private capital. Third, congestion control, with the freedom and the well-educated elite, including the bureaucracy. In other words, is in charge of economic change. 'Developmental state' was developed in the context of industrialization, how did you respond to the new economic forces of globalization? The push of the powerful international lending agencies has been for deregulation and privatization in national economic planning and this has usually been the condition for loans. But simply to respond to the pressure of globalization, rather than the ability to take advantage of opportunities on the ability of the state varies from country to country. The more developed areas of the administrative state, the more powerful forces of globalization can be processed.

**City hierarchies and networks**

Urban hierarchy is not fixed. However, it is important to realize that such hierarchies are not fixed. The world economy in the region has led to the integration of economic activities. And the city is interdependence between. Interdependence has arisen from active participation of the market power and the state. World cities in the region have been formed as a result of two main forces. The decisions of transnational corporations to locate activities within the cities and the government's active promotion of the city's development. This is defined as 'a network of cities that are linked, often in hierarchical manner, based on a given economic or society-political function at the global or regional level'. Globalization of the economy in many parts of the region are small made ​​to promote cooperation. And also the high quality of the environment, tourism and cultural image-based a niche market are making. This is many important Asian cities is contrasted with the poor quality of the environment.

**Cities**

Impact to the local economy each city can be seen. You know, the essence of these effects of globalization are the key to the region's economic destiny. We pointed out the impact the change has occurred. Through an examination of the history of cities in the region he shows how institutional actions, particularly by the national and local state, have had an effect in creating different development paths in cities. In particular, the effect of some of the city's colonial and globalization focuses on the reaction. The legacy of the colonial period, including urban planning approach has left its mark on institutional arrangements. It has also had spatial effects in fostering segregation within cities.

In the literature there is a debate over whether there is a distinctive urban form that can be ascribed to this part of the world. Dick and Rimmer suggest that it is time to reintegrate the debates on Asian cities with mainstream first world and local debates. In our view both dimensions need to be explored in identifying the effects of globalization and the mediation by local actions or historical traditions. Through an historical examination of the region's cities he identifies various common cultural strands. Of particular interest is his suggestion that Confucian philosophy emphasized hierarchy and order and this provided an ideological base for central statism. The importance given to harmony leads to a consensus seeking approach. There are also potential contradictions within Confucian values as these also placed a strong emphasis on loyalty to the family that can lead to a strengthening of private property. This could clash with the primacy of the public good and the ability of the state to control the resources it needs. Different interpretations of such contradictions can lead to a variation in the way cultural factors are employed.

Reflecting the track record, regional cities of its economic 'miracle' is growing rapidly. In the economy a rapidly changing environment, cities are competing fiercely for the nation in major cities around the world. Government efforts to attract investment facilities globally in order to verify that you are connected to the boom as the city of business competition. The crisis of the local economy in 1997, is a direct relationship, there was no global-oriented facilities have invested more resources to economic strength of the city and the world. Peripheral area've tried to grow most of the previous national development plans were dropped. At the same time, for the government transparent and more comprehensive, most countries have increased the pressure. Thus, the increase in pressure between the forces of global and local has become more obvious emotion. Behavioral changes they had given between countries.

All cities are eager to cities worldwide, has been developed in the central business district of high quality can meet the international standards. International communication is the heart of the role of cities in the world clearly, there was a fierce competition between the cities of their own, which was established in the main airport. Infrastructure development of all countries is very expensive obviously. In a state formed with the force of globalization, this indicates that the role for its own interests is important. In any case, a new facility is not a major urban area, and is disposed around the rural areas. For example, rice paddies, and the airport golf course and industrial park has been replaced by a giant satellite.

**Local pressures**

Developing countries should accept the strong national leadership. However, this can be harmful to citizen participation. Sometimes seems to form a dictatorship country. These are generally flowering of civil society and the role of civil society brings about a rise. As an alternative to the regime's political participation, developing countries can not rely on.

The city government and urban planning decisions are more transparent. Policy is more directly related to citizen's needs require it. Balanced method will vary from city to city. But the most important points are as follows : State and city governments play a role in the formation of the future.