

ศูนย์อาเซียนและเอเชียศึกษา

ASEAN and Asia Studies Center

สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์

National Institute of Development Administration

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**ASEAN and Asia Studies Center
National Institute of Development Administration**

**2014
1st Academic Publishing Project
“Comparative Politics in ASEAN”**

**Profile of Project Authors and
Advance Promotional Information**

Direct contact

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List of Project Authors

No.	University/Country	Project Authors
1	Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei	Dr Hajah Sainah binti Haji Saim
2	Cambodia	Dr. Kem Ley
3	University of Indonesia	Associate Professor Dr. Teguh Kurniawan
4	National University of Laos	Dr. Saithong Phommavong
5	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Dr. Noreha Hashim
6	The Street View Journal (Political Economy), Myanmar	Mr. Khin Maung Nyo (Economist)
7	University of the Philippines (UP)	Professor Alex Bello Brillantes, Jr.
8	National University of Singapore	Professor Bilveer Singh
9	National Institution of Development Administration, Thailand	Assistant Professor Dr. Chandra-nuj Mahakanjana
10	Phuong Dong University, Vietnam	Dr. Nguyen Trung Tiep

Profile of Project Authors

No.	Authors/Scholars
	<u>Dr Hajah Sainah binti Haji Saim</u>
	Qualifications and Education
1	PhD (Public Administration), University of Exeter, United Kingdom; MA (Devt Studies, specialization: Public Policy and Administration), Institute of Social Studies, Den Haag, Nederland; BA Hons. (Public Policy and Administration), Universiti Brunei Darussalam; Univ. Dip. With Merits In Social Sciences, University of Kent at Canterbury, United Kingdom.
	Work Experience

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Email: aseancenter@nida.ac.th

- Senior Lecturer with the Institute of Policy Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, since March 2014.
- Senior Lecturer with the Faculty of Business, Economics and Policy Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (January 2005-March 2014).
- Lecturer with the Faculty of Business, Economics and Policy Studies/ Faculty of Management and Administrative Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1994-2005).
- Tutor with the Faculty of Management and Administrative Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1992-1994).
- She was also responsible for the Executive Development Programmes for Senior Government Officers and the Development Programmes for Government Middle Management Officers (2001-2009).
- She was also the Deputy Dean of Students (2002-2006), Head of the Institute for Policy Studies (2007-2009), Head of Public Policy and Administration Department (2009), and the Programme Leader for Public Policy (2010).
- Currently she is teaching both post graduate and undergraduate programmes. Among the modules taught are Public Sector Management, Public Sector Human Resource Management, Management Theories and Practices, Strategic Public Management, Public Organisations, Public Management and Governance.
- Her research interest includes public policy analysis, programme evaluation, capacity building, good governance, public sector reforms, public participation and accountability and control in government agencies. She has also conducted a research on accountability and control mechanisms in Brunei Darussalam; in which integrity is a part.

Recent Publications & Researches

1. *Recent Research*

- 1.1 Aged Disability in Brunei Darussalam: Cost and Policy Reform, in collaboration with researchers from IHS, FASS, SHBIE, and MOH on Perception of Ageing in Brunei Darussalam (in progress 2014).
- 1.2 Penilaian Projek Rintis Program Khidmat Bakti Negara Ketiga Negara Brunei Darussalam, research leader of a research project sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports, Dec 2012 – April 2013 (completed, report submitted).
- 1.3 Public Sector Reform Initiatives in Brunei Darussalam (on-going); Papers entitled “Public Sector Innovations in Brunei Darussalam” (October 2012)

and “Public Sector Reform Initiatives in Brunei Darussalam: Implementation Constraints” (June 2012); Study on HR (in progress) including the areas of accountability, ethics and integrity. Paper on “Building Integrity in Brunei Darussalam” was presented at ASEAN Integrity Seminar, Jakarta, April 2013.

- 1.4 Penilaian Projek Rintis Program Khidmat Bakti Negara Pertama Negara Brunei Darussalam, research leader of a research project sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports, Dec 2011 – April 2012 (completed)
- 1.5 Civil Society Mapping in ASEAN Countries – Brunei Darussalam, a research project initiated by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Office for Regional Cooperation in Asia, Nov 2010 – July 2011 (completed & published).
- 1.6 Contributing Factors to Drug Relapse Cases in Brunei Darussalam, Narcotic Control Bureau Research Project (coordinator & co-researcher, completed)
- 1.7 Social Protection in Brunei Darussalam: Current Status and Challenges, ERIA Research Project (completed & published 2009-10)
- 1.8 Amalan Beragama di Kalangan Kanak-Kanak Sekolah Menengah Atas di Negara Brunei Darussalam (Religious Practices among Tertiary School Students in Brunei Darussalam) (2008; ongoing)
- 1.9 Civil Service Excellence Awards Scheme, Management Services Department - Faculty of Business, Economics and Policy Research Project (Phase I completed 2004; ongoing)
- 1.10 Poverty in Brunei Darussalam, Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah-Universiti Brunei Darussalam Research Project (Chairperson & co-researcher) (completed 2003-6)

2. Recent Publications

- 2.1 Haji Saim, H.S. 2013 (in progress). “Perkembangan Perkhidmatan Awam di Negara Brunei Darussalam semenjak kemerdekaan,” in *Negara Brunei Darussalam 30 Tahun Semenjak Kemerdekaan*, Brunei Darussalam: Persatuan Sejarah Brunei Darussalam.
- 2.2 Haji Saim, H.S. 2013, “Brunei Darussalam in 2012: Towards a *Zikir* Nation,” in ed. Daljit Singh’s *Southeast Asian Affairs 2013*, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp. 63-69.
- 2.3 Haji Saim, H.S., 2011. “Civil Society Mapping in Brunei Darussalam,” in edited by Terence Chong and Stefanie Elies’ *An ASEAN Community for All: Exploring the Scope for Civil Society Engagement*, Singapore: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Office for Regional Cooperation in Asia, pp. 35-40.
- 2.4 Haji Saim, H.S., 2010. “Social Protection Arrangements in Brunei Darussalam,” *FBEPS Discussion Paper Series*, Brunei Darussalam: Universiti Brunei Darussalam.

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- 2.5 Haji Saim, H.S. 2009, "Social Protection in Brunei Darussalam: Current Status and Challenges," in ed. Mukul G. Asher, Sothea Oum and Friska Parulian's *Social Protection in East Asia - Current Status and Challenges*, ERIA Research Project Report 2009, No.9 pp. 124-156.
- 2.6 Haji Saim, H.S., 2007. "Iltizam Memperkasa Keupayaan Bangsa: Satu Renungan," *Buku Hari Kebangsaan Negara Brunei Darussalam 2007*, Brunei Darussalam: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, pp. 63-66.
- 2.7 Haji Saim, H.S., 2007. "Iltizam Perkasa," *Buku Hari Kebangsaan Negara Brunei Darussalam 2007*, Brunei Darussalam: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, pp. 121-122.
- 2.8 Haji Saim, H.S., 2006. "Civil Society and Conflict Avoidance in Brunei Darussalam," published in *In Memory of the Late Vice Chancellor*, Brunei Darussalam: Universiti Brunei Darussalam, pp. 301-310.

Haji Saim, H.S., 2006. *The Administrative System of Brunei Darussalam: Management, Accountability and Reform*, published in conjunction with the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam: Universiti Brunei Darussalam.

Dr. Kem Ley

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D. Social Science

Master of Epidemiology/Research, Chularongkhan University, Thailand

Medical Doctor, Medical Science University, Phnom Penh

Work Experience

- 2 • **GIZ/ILO Project Evaluation** on Indigenous People Land Title Registration in seven provinces
- **COMFREL's** Five Years-Strategic Plan Evaluation and Analysis
- **API** Election Information Review and Analysis
- **USAID-Cambodia, Evaluation Consultant, USAID** supported Accountability and Governance in Politics-AGAP Program Evaluation, commissioned by USAID, Cambodia Election and Political Processes Strengthening-CEPPS implemented by IRI, NDI, IFES and **locally implementing partners (TI-Cambodia, YCC, NICFEC, FH, CPWP...)**

Recent Publications & Researches

GLOBAL RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS

1. **World Justice Project, Research on Rule of Law , Annual Report of Rule of Law Index 2011, 2012**

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2. **UNICEF, UNIVERSALA, Consultant for Formative Evaluation on Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (Child Protection, Maternal Newborn Child Health and Nutrition and Local Governance For Child Rights**
3. **UNDP Malaysia, Consultant for M&E Framework Development** Ministry of Health Malaysia, UNDP and Government of Malaysia, 2010
4. **NEPA Government, Consultant for UNGASS Country Progress Update, NEPAL, 2009, CARAM Asia and Nepal Government**
5. **ITPC, OSI, Consultant for Research on Prevention from Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Global Study-6 Countries** ITPC and OSI, 2009
6. **UNDP Regional Task Force, Bangkok, Consultant for Policy Audit, Migrant and HIV and AIDS, UN Regional Task Forces based in Bangkok and UNDP CMB, 2008**
7. **ITDA, and International HIV and AIDS Alliances, International Alliances Performance Evaluation, 5-year Alliances Evaluation, International HIV and AIDS Alliances based in Brighton, United Kingdom/UK, 2006, ITAD**
8. **International HIV and AIDS Alliances, Consultant for project design-Frontiers Prevention Project-FPP**
9. International HIV and AIDS Alliances based in Brighton, UK

Associate Professor Dr.Teguh Kurniawan

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D. in Public Administration, Gajah Mada University

MSc in Urban Environmental Management, Wageningen University and Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Netherlands

Bachelor in Public Administration, University of Indonesia

Work Experience

- 3
- Instructor, National Center for Sustainability Reporting, University of Indonesia
 - Lecturer, State Intelligence College, University of Indonesia
 - Vice Coordinator, Public Manager Program, Administrative Science Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia

Recent Publications & Researches

1. **Research:** Evaluation of the municipality government of Batam in the perception and judgment of the citizen
2. **Research:** Regulation for the human rights perspective
3. **Research:** An analysis of the government systems in Indonesia
4. **Book:** Deregulation and De-bureaucratization of Permits in Indonesia

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5. **Book:** State Reform in Indonesia

Dr. Saithong Phommavong

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D Social and Economic Geography (Umea University, Sweden)

M.A. Economics (Kobe University, Japan)

B.A. English Literature (National University of Laos)

B.A. Political Science (National University of Laos)

Work Experience

- Lecturer, Department of Tourism and Hotel
Faculty of Social Sciences
National University of Laos, since 2013
- Lecturer, Department of Political Science,
Faculty of Social Sciences
National University of Laos, October 1997-present
- Visiting Lecturer: Europe-Asia Business College, Vientiane, Laos,
October 1997-March 2002

Recent Publications & Researches

- 4 Main research interest is in socio-economic development and poverty reduction

Currently working on the following areas:

1. Feminisation, agricultural transition and rural employment (FATE)
2. Adaptation of the farmer to agricultural activities and food security in the Northern Laos
3. Sustainable Development in Laos
4. Surviving in Urban Space: Economic Growth and Livelihood Change
5. Impact Assessment of event tourism on economic growth and development in Laos

SELECTED PUBLICATION:

- Phommavong, S., Muller, D.K., Tollefsen, A. (2010). Tourism Policy for Poverty Reduction. *International Journal of Culture and Tourism Research*, 3(1), 131-150.
- Phommavong, S. (2011). Tourism and the Question of Poverty. In Claudio. Minca & Tim. Oakes (Eds), *Real Tourism: Representation,*

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Practice and the 'Material' in Contemporary Travel Culture, pp 183-202. London: Routledge.

- Phommavong, S., Sörensson, E. (2012). Ethnic Tourism in Lao PDR: Gendered Divisions of Labour in Community-Based Tourism for Poverty Reduction. *Current Issues in Tourism*, DOI:10.1080/13683500.2012.721758.
- Phommavong, S. (2012). The Factors Impacting on the Travel Demand of Inbound Tourist Arrivals to Lao PDR 1990 -2007. The 3rd International Academic Consortium for Sustainable Cities (IACSC), Conference Proceeding.
- Phommavong, S. (forthcoming). Tourism Development and Poverty Reduction in Lao PDR: From the Perspective of Sociology of Tourism. The 4th National Congress of Sociology, Conference Proceeding.
- Phommavong, S., Aukkhamuntri, K. (forthcoming). Sustainable Development in EU Context: Learning from Case of Sweden. *National Social Science Journal*, Vientiane, Laos.

Dr. Noreha Hashim

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D (Government), London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, UK.

B.A and M.A (Hons), in Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Sekolah Tun Fatimah, Johor Baru, Johor and Mount Roskill Grammar School, Auckland, New Zealand.

Work Experience

- 5 Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

- Public Sector Management
- Development Administration
- Politics and Decision-Making in the European Union

Recent Publications & Researches

- A Visiting Fellow with the Key Centre, Griffith University, Australia, from 15 November 2006 to 20 February 2007.
- A guest speaker at Key Center's Seminar Series
- Topic of interest: "The Performance Appraisal of Malaysian Public Servants under the Malaysia Remuneration System (MRS): Issues and

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Concerns.

- A Fulbright Scholar
- **Research interests:** Public Sector Reform, Decision-making in the Public Sector, Racial Unity and Integration, and HRM in the Public Sector.

Mr. Khin Maung Nyo (Economist)

Qualifications and Education

M. Phil (Economics), Institute of Economics- Yangon

B. Econ (Planning and Development), Institute of Economics, Yangon

Work Experience

- Chairman, Myanmar Economic Association ,2014
- Commentator on local and international media on economy and current affairs related with Myanmar
- Senior Research Fellow CESD-MDRI, Yangon
- Chief Editor -The Smart Journal 2011-
- Chief Editor and Advisor, The Street View Journal (Political Economy) 2011-2014
- Chief Editor-World Economic Journal and International Economic Journal, Yangon Myanmar 2005-2012
- Chief Editor, Khitlunge Online News, 2008-2011
- Visiting Lecturer - Union Parliament, National Defense College, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Private Banks, Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Transport
- Deputy Director, Prime Minister's office, 2001-2006
- Lecturer in economics at Institute of economics Yangon until 2001

6

Recent Publications & Researches

1. **"Myanmar's response to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis" in "Ruling Myanmar"** published by ISEAS, Singapore in 2010
2. **"Taking stock of Myanmar's economy in 2011" in "Myanmar's Transition"** published by ISEAS, Singapore in 2012.
3. **Paper Presentation: "Investing in Myanmar"** at Yunan Centre for Myanmar Studies, Kuming China (2012)
4. **Paper Presentation: "Doing Business in Myanmar"** at Yunan Centre for Myanmar Studies, Kuming China (2012)
5. **Paper Presentation: "Challenges facing Myanmar's migrant**

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workers" at Hong Kong University (2012) and Chulalongkorn University (2011)

6. **Paper Presentation: "Development of Myanmar in 2012: Expectations, Experiments and Uncertainties"** at Chinese University of Hong Kong (2012)
7. **Paper presentation; "Recent developments in Myanmar" at China Asean Education Cooperation Week, China 2013**
8. **Paper Presentation: "Understanding Myanmar" at China International Conference on Asian culture and values " Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing China 2013**
9. **Paper Presentation: "Chinese Investment in Myanmar: Lessons for India" at Abdul Kakam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata-India(2014)**

Professor Alex Bello Brillantes, Jr.

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D. and MA from the University of Hawaii

MPA and AB from the University of the Philippines

Institute for Policy Studies in Washington DC and at the Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University.

Member of the Pi Gamma Mu and Phi Kappa Pi International Honor Societies.

Work Experience

- Dean and Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG), University of the Philippines (UP),
- Secretary-General of the Association of Schools of Public Administration of the Philippines (ASPAP)
- Deputy Secretary General of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)
- Executive Director of the Local Government Academy (LGA) of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Director of the Center of Local and Regional Governance (CLRG) of the UP-NCPAG.
- Visiting Professor at Kobe University, in Kobe, Japan
- Visiting Fellow at Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane, Australia
- Guest Professor at Meiji University in Tokyo, Japan.
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Recent Publications & Researches

1. Innovations and Excellence in Local Governance (2004) (now on its third printing)
2. Dictatorship and Martial Law (1988)
3. The Philippine Presidency (1992)

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4. **Published papers** on local government, development administration and civil society in local and international journals, including Asian Survey, Administrative Science Quarterly, Kasarinlan, the Philippine Journal of Public Administration where he once was Editor-in-Chief.
5. **A recipient of the International Publications Award** by the University of the Philippines in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. In 2008
6. **Was granted UP Diliman Centennial Professorial Chair** for his research "Harmonizing Objectives and Outcomes at the National and Sub-National Levels Through Citizen Engagement and Capacity Building." Also in 2008

Professor Bilveer Singh

Qualifications and Education

Ph.D International Relations (Australian National University)

M.A. International Relations (Australian National University)

B.A. Soc. Sciences (National University of Singapore)

B.A. (University of Singapore)

Work Experience

- Associate Professor, since 1998
 - Senior Lecturer, 1993-1998
 - Lecturer, 1987-1992
 - Senior Tutor, 1981-86
- At Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore

8 **Currently is teaching the following modules:**

- Government and Politics of Singapore.
- International Security: Issues and Problems.
- Singapore's Foreign Policy
- International Politics of Southeast Asia
- teaches and researches on topics related to Comparative Politics

Additional:

An active member of the Department, Bilveer has been involved in various administrative duties, including being a Member of the Department Peer Review Committee, Department's Curriculum Review Committee (International Relations), Department Evaluation Committee, Department's Search Committee, Chair, Journal Classification Committee and Chair, Department Inter-JC/CI National Education Committee. Since 2006, he has been involved in administration leadership involving department's workload

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policy, co-coordinator for Year 2, Coordinator for the Student Exchange Program and Adviser, Internship Program. In terms of public service, he has been a member of the Advisory Panel for Publications (MITA) since 1992 and is also a consultant to the Ministry of Education on the Social Studies and History Syllabi Committees. He was also a Resource Person to the Government Parliamentary Committee on Defense and Foreign Affairs. In 2007, Bilveer was appointed as a Resource Person to the Indonesia-East Timor Commission on Truth and Friendship. Currently he is also Vice-President, Political Science Association (Singapore) and the Deputy National Coordinator, Southeast Asian Conflict Studies Network. He is also a member of Singapore's Council on Security and Cooperation Asia-Pacific. In 2005, he was the Deputy Head, Department of Political Science.

Winner of ten teaching excellence awards - **Faculty** (1992/3, 1998/99, 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07); - **University** (1998/99, 2003/04), Bilveer believes in teaching students creatively and single-mindedly would like to touch and inspire them in their respective endeavors. Adopting the philosophy of developing a complete student with no limits as far as learning is concerned, he has tried to utilize the medium of lectures, tutorials and assignments in pursuit of this mission. Learning to him is a endless journey with no destination.

Recent Publications & Researches

Main research interest is in **International Relations & Comparative Politics**

Currently working on the following areas:

1. Papuan Separatism and the Threat of Indonesian Balkanization.
2. Understanding the Dynamics of Singapore's Politics.
3. *Al Jama'ah Al Islamiyyah* and the Challenge of Islamist Terrorism in Southeast Asia.
4. Understanding the sources of Islamist Radicalism & Violence in Southeast Asia.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS AUTHORED

- *Succession Politics in Indonesia: The 1998 Presidential Elections and the Fall of Suharto* (London:Macmillan Press, 2000)
- *ASEAN, the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and the Challenge of Denuclearisation in Southeast Asia*, (Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre), Canberra papers on Strategy and

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Defence, no. 138, (2000)

- *The Indonesian Military Business Complex: Origins, Course and Its Future*, (Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre), Working Paper Series No, 354 (2001).
- *Defense Relations Between Australia and Indonesia*, (Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 2002).
- *ASEAN, Australia and the Management of the Jema'ah Islamiyah Threat*, (Canberra: Strategic and Defense Studies Centre, Australian National University, 2003), Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence, No.152.
- *Arming the Singapore Armed Forces: Trends and Implications*, (Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, 2003), Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.153.
- *The Vulnerability of Small States Revisited: A Study of Singapore's Post-Cold War Foreign Policy*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1999).
- *Civil-Military Relations in Democratising Indonesia: The Potential and Limits to Change*, (Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, 2001).
- *Habibie and the Democratization of Indonesia*, (Sydney: Book House, 2001), pp.1-487.
- *Politics and Governance in Singapore: An Introduction*, (Singapore: McGraw-Hill Education (Asia), 2007), pp. 1-201 + xxxv.
- *The Talibanization of Southeast Asia : Losing the War on Terror to Islamist Extremists*, (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Security International, 2007), pp. 229 + xxxiii.

ARTICLES IN JOURNAL

- "Civil-Military Relations In Indonesia: Change Amidst Continuity, *Armed Forces & Society* (Summer 2000)
- "The Challenge of Militant Islam and Terrorism in Indonesia", *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 58, No. 1, March 2004.
- "Thaksin and the Challenge of Islamist Militancy in Southern Thailand", *Asia-Pacific Political Science Review*, March 2006, pp. 52-75.

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Assistant Professor

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Qualifications and Education

Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the East-West Center Washington, U.S.A.
Research Topic: "Decentralization, Local Government, and Socio-political Conflict in Southern Thailand"

Ph.D., Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, U.S.A.

First Field: Comparative Politics

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Third Field: Political Culture in Southeast Asia

Doctoral Dissertation: "Municipal Government, Social Capital, and Decentralization in Thailand"

Master of Arts, Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, U.S.A.

First Field: Public Administration

Second Field: Comparative Politics

9 Research Paper #1: Impacts of Social and Economic Policy on Income Inequality in Thailand

Research Paper #2: Domestic and External Factors Influencing Thailand's Foreign Policy Toward Burma

Bachelor of Arts, Department of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Major: Public Administration

Work Experience

- Associate Dean for Planning and Development & Assistant Professor Graduate School of Public Administration National Institute of Development Administration (GSPA-NIDA) Bangkok, Thailand since 2010
- Associate Dean for Academic Affairs & Assistant Professor (GSPA-NIDA)
- Lecturer, (GSPA-NIDA) Classes: (1) Organization Structure & Design, (2) Organization Management, (3) Public Program Evaluation, (4) Community Development Strategies, (5) Local Government Administrative System, (6) Thai Politics & Culture (7) Independent Study (8) Research Seminar in Public Administration

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- Instructor, "Introduction to Comparative Politics," (POLS 260) Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, U.S.A. (20 hours/week)

Recent Publications & Researches

Selected Publications:

- Chandra Mahakanjana and Danny Unger. (2013). *Thailand's White Knight Democracy*, Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers. (forthcoming).
- Chandra Mahakanjana and Danny Unger. (2013). "Why Sub-National Governments in Thailand Are Not Creating Electronics Industry Clusters," Thailand," in Francis Hutchinson, ed. *Sub-National Governments and the Electronics Industry in Asia*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2013. 117-143.
- Chandra Mahakanjana. (2012). An Update on Thailand's Decentralization: A Look at Local Personnel Systems, Education, and Accountability" in *Comparative Public Administration*, 11th volume (EROPA Local Government Center). Integrated Human Capacity Building in the Age of Decentralization. Tokyo: EROPA Local Government Center.
- Chandra Mahakanjana and Achakorn Wongpridee. (2011). "Local Government and Decentralization in Thailand." In Evan Berman. *Public Administration in Southeast Asia: Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Macau*.
- Chandra Mahakanjana. (2009). "Municipal Government and the role of cooperative community groups in Thailand." In Benjamin L. Read, Robert Pekkanen. *Local Organizations and Urban Governance in East and Southeast Asia: Straddling State and Society* (Routledge Studies on Civil Society in Asia).
- Chandra Mahakanjana (2009). "Thailand," in *Decentralization and local democracy in the world: First global report by United Cities and Local Governments* (The World Bank and United Cities and Local Governments).
- Chandra Mahakanjana. (2008). "Public Participation in Thai Local Government: A Case of Sungrern Municipality" *Thai Journal of Public Administration*. National Institute of Development Administration (5:2) May-August.
- Chandra Mahakanjana. (2006). "Decentralization, Local Government, and Socio-political Conflict in Southern Thailand" East-West Center Washington Working Paper, No.5, August 2006.
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- Chandra Mahakanjana & Robert B. Albritton. (2000). "Impacts of Economic Development and Social Welfare Spending on Income Inequality in Thailand: A test of the Kuznets Hypothesis," *Songklanakar Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*,6: 80-88, Fall 2000, Thailand.

Research Papers under Preparation for Publication:

- Chandra Mahakanjana. "Decentralization and Characteristics of Local Executives in Thailand: From Past to Present"
- Chandra Mahakanjana. "Incumbency Advantage in Thai Elections"
- Chandra Mahakanjana and Daniel H. Unger. "Liberalism and Democracy in Tension in Thailand"
- NIDA-NIU Research Project. "Achieving Democratic Accountability in Local Government in Thailand" (Research project funded by NIDA Research Center, 2009-2010)
- *Papers Presented at Academic Conferences:*
- "Decentralization Versus Conflict in Southern Thailand," presented at "Peacebuilding in Conflict Regions of Southeast Asia: Seminar and Roundtable," December 1, 2011, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, U.S.A.
- "Achieving Democratic Accountability in Thai Local Government," presented at the Brown Bag Lecture Series, Center for South East Asian Studies, October, 2010, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, U.S.A.
- "The Relationship Between Municipal Clerks and Mayors in Thai Municipalities," presented
- at the international conference, "Reflections on a Decade of Decentralization Reforms
- in Thailand, July 15, 2010, Bangkok, Thailand.
- "Public Participation in Local Government in Thailand: A Case Study of Sung-Nern Municipal Government, Nakorn Ratchasima Province, Thailand," Paper presented at the 1st Thailand National Public Administration Conference, February 7, 2007, National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand.
- "Improving Local Public Service in Thailand," Seminar organized by the New Way for Local Government Project, organized by Chulalongkorn University and the World Bank, May 17-19, 2006, Phuket, Thailand.
- "Decentralization & Socio-Political Conflict in Southern Thailand" Paper presented at Academic Conference for the 40th Anniversary of the National Institute of Development Administration, April 27, 2006. Bangkok, Thailand.
- "Municipal Governments and the Role of Cooperative Community Groups (CCGs) in Thailand," "Straddling State and Society: Challenges

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and Insights from Ambiguous Associations,” November 10-13, 2005, University of Iowa, U.S.A.

- “Municipal Governments & the Role of Cooperative Community Groups in Thailand” Paper presented at Academic Conference for the 50th Anniversary of the Graduate School of Public Administration, July 9, 2005, National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand.
- “Cooperate Community Group (CCGs), Decentralization, and Local Governments in Thailand,” the 9th International Conference on Thai Studies, April 3-6, 2005, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, U.S.A.
- “Changing Municipalities in the Context of Decentralization in Thailand,” Graduate Colloquium Series, The Graduate School and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, November 15, 2002, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, U.S.A.
- “Structural Model of Social Capital,” Council on Thai Studies (COTS) Conference, October 25-26, 2002, University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A.
- “Social Capital and Local Public Service: A Case Study in Thailand,” Council on Thai Studies (COTS) Conference, November 2-3, 2001, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, U.S.A.
- “Social Capital and Local Public Service: A Case Study in Thailand,” Conference on Contemporary Issues in Thai Politics, July 14, 2001, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- “Impacts of Incumbency and Party Switching on Elections in Thailand,” Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs, September 24-26, 1999, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
- “Impacts of Economic Development and Social Welfare Spending on Income Inequality In Thailand: A Test of the Kuznets Hypothesis,” Fourth ASEAN Inter-University Seminar on Social Development: Southeast Asia into the 21st Century : Critical Transitions, Continuity, and Change, June 16-18, 1999, Songkla Nakarin University (Pattani Campus), Songkla Province, Thailand.
- “Impacts of Economic Development and Social Welfare Spending on Income Inequality in Thailand: A Test of the Kuznets Hypothesis,” Southwestern Political Science Association Meeting, June 2, 1999, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.
- “Impacts of Incumbency and Party Switching on Elections in Thailand,” Southeast Asia Club’s Student Conference, March, 1998, Northern Illinois University, U.S.A.

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PhD in Development Administration, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Bangkok

MA in Development Administration and Management, Victoria University of Manchester, England

BA in English language teaching, the National University of Hanoi
Certificate on "Case Study in Training Public Management", ENAP, Université du Quebec, Canada

Certificate on "Organizational Behavior", ENAP, Université du Quebec, Canada

Certificate on "Project Management", ENAP, Université du Quebec, Canada

Certificate on "Serving the Public Interest through Decentralization", Local Government Academy of the Philippines and the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Manila

Certificate on "Communication and Extension for Rural People", University of Reading, England

Certificate on "Public Service Management Reform", Royal Institute of Public Administration, London

Work Experience

- Present:
 - Senior Lecturer, PHUONG DONG University, Hanoi
 - Member of Board of Management, Victoria College, Hanoi
- 1994-2007: Director General, International Co-operations Department, National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), Hanoi
- 2005: member of the Alternative Development Project, Centre of Civil Society and Philanthropy, NIDA, Bangkok
- 2003: Guest Lecturer at the International MA program, Thammasat University, Bangkok
- 2003: Regional representative at the Forum of the Regional Centre of Public Administration Studies and Research, Seoul
- 2001: Government evaluator at the senior adviser selection for the Danish project on Training Capacity Building, Copenhagen
- 2000-2002: Coordinator and Principal Lecturer of the Dutch sponsored program on "Integrating Gender in Training Public Administration in

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Recent Publications & Researches

(in foreign languages only)

- “Reforms of the Provincial Government in Vietnam”, Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 2 No. 4 (August 2009)
- *Developmental Changes for Good Governance in Vietnam*, in “Re-thinking Administrative Reforms in Southeast Asia”, Marshall Cavendish, London: 2006
- “Civil Society as a New Trend in the Approach to Development in Vietnam”, *Asian Review of Public Administration*, Vol. XVI, number 1 (January – June 2002)
- “Human Resources Development Program for a Modernized Civil Staff: A Perspective in the Vietnamese Context”, a country paper for the International Seminar: “Governance as Partnership – State, Civil Society and Market Organizations”. Bangkok, 2002
- *Formation en Management Publique (Public Management Training)*, University of Quebec, Canada, 2001
- “World Register in Public Administration” Handbook (Chapter on Vietnam), United Nations, 2000
- *Local Government Reforms in Vietnam*, in “Reforming Government: New Concepts and Practices in Local Public Administration”, Tokyo, 1998
- “Public Administration and Decentralization Question in Vietnam”, A country paper for the International Conference on Decentralization, Manila, 1996

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Advance Promotional Information

Brunei Darussalam

Dr Hajah Sainah binti Haji Saim

In 2012, Brunei Darussalam was declared to be heading towards becoming a Zikir nation. Nearly two years later, on 1 May 2014, the country adopts its first phase of the Syari'ah Penal Code Order 2013 in its legal system, thus placing Brunei Darussalam at the centre of world's non-Islamic criticisms. This development towards Islamic revival in the country is fully supported by the nation. Historically, this similar code had been adopted in the country before the country became a British protectorate in early 1900s.

Brunei Darussalam became an ASEAN member state upon its independence in 1984. A small country of 5,765 sq. km., situated on the northwest coast of the Island of Borneo, 422 kilometres north of the Equator, is surrounded and split into two parts by the East Malaysian state of Sarawak and the South China Sea to the north. Its geographical area is mainly covered by tropical rainforest while its economy is mainly dependent on oil and gas. Its high gross national income per capita has landed itself an advanced country status.

Its constitution of 29 September 1959 enshrines its national philosophy of the Malay Islamic Monarchy. The socio-cultural base of the country is the Malays being the majority. Islam is the national religion and professed by the majority of its population of about half a million.

The Bruneian political system is based on an absolute monarchy with a ministerial system. This means that the Sultan has absolute power in the State; he is the King, the Head of Religion, the Head of State, the Head of Government, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Defence. The ministerial system was adopted since 1 January 1984 when it regained its independence.

To understand the political system of Brunei Darussalam, it is important to know the history of the country and the evolution of the

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system to what it is today. Whether it be learning from the past, following the past footsteps or retracing them, history influences the development path of Brunei Darussalam. Hence, this book focuses on themes, such as: 1) Political system, 2) Constitution, 3) Head of State, 4) Legislative branch, 5) Executive branch, 6) Judiciary, 7) Other important independent agencies and 8) Local authorities.

Cambodia

Dr. Kem Ley,
Social Development Research,
Professor

Cambodia is a Kingdom with a King who rule according to the Constitution and to the principles of liberal democracy and pluralism. The Kingdom of Cambodia is independent, sovereign, peaceful, permanently neutral and non-aligned country. The Kingdom of Cambodia recognized and respected human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights. Every Khmer citizen shall be equal before the law, enjoying the same rights, freedom and fulfilling the same obligations regardless of race, color, sex, language, religious belief, political tendency, birth origin, social status, wealth or other status. The exercise of personal rights and freedom by any individual shall not adversely affect the rights and freedom of others. The exercise of such rights and freedom shall be in accordance with the law as all stated in Cambodia Constitution in 1993 supported by UNTAC. Currently Cambodia is at a turning point in its social and political development. Potential for significant change arises from the emergence of a viable political opposition, and the awakening of the Cambodian public to its collective desire to have greater voice in the decisions that impact them. However, uncertainty and potential risks also arise, given the historical absence of a genuine, peaceful transition of Cambodian governments. The brief glimpse of peaceful transition as UNTAC oversaw the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the establishment of an independent government under neoliberal

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principles was tainted by threats of war by Hun Sen's CPP, a strained co-premiership and a subsequent coup that brought Hun Sen back to power. Subsequent years have revealed a steady and coordinated movement towards the consolidation of wealth and power under Hun Sen as Prime Minister and his closest allies within CPP.

Indonesia

Associate Professor Dr. Teguh Kurniawan

Indonesia is known as one of the largest and most dynamic democracies. The long history that experienced by this nation is also influential in shaping the contemporary of its public administration and governance systems that currently exist. This essay seeks to describe how the system of public administration and governance in Indonesia by looking at a number of surrounding context that ranging from the history of the nation, the constitution, the system of governance at the central and local level, the legal system as well as the political and social system.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Dr. Saithong Phommavong

After revolution in 1975, Laos PDR maintains her political system under the socialism administrative. The political system was commanded by communist party or Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Central planning and cooperative economic policies were adopted and practiced until mid 1980s. A new economic mechanism (NEM) was introduced then though the same political system is still mandated up to date. This chapter illustrates not least legal system (constitution and laws) of Laos PDR, her administrative power (legislative branch, executive branch, judicial branch), and other important organization including Youth, Women, Labor unions as well as local Government.

Malaysia

Dr. Noreha Hashim

Malaysia is a young dynamic country that aspires to be a fully developed nation by the year 2020. It is also a country that is deeply divided by differences in terms of its ethnic composition, languages spoken, cultures practiced, value systems held, religions professed, inter and intra ethnic economic disparities, rural-urban divide as well as the uneven demographic distribution of its various ethnic groups. Hence it is argued that the survival of Malaysia as a nation is a very much dependent on the nature and structure of its political system that, so far, has facilitated coalition politics to thrive through compromise and consensus between the different ethnic groups and conflicting interests within the Malaysian polity; that has enabled the country to achieve socioeconomic development and progress as well as political stability that are envied by other socially and politically fragmented countries since its independence from the British in 1957. However its economic prosperity, social harmony as well as peace and political stability have been attained through strengthened state apparatus and the continued use of emergency and subversion laws resulting in losses and limitations of liberties enjoyed, as well as a higher level of confidentiality and secrecy in government operations leading to allegations of corruptions and abuses of power.

Bearing in mind the pluralistic and divided nature of the Malaysia society, the task of governing the country today is even more difficult and challenging because of the powerful influence of globalization, demands for greater democratization, human rights and liberties based on the Western agenda, world views, value systems and cultures vis-à-vis that of Islamic resurgence that provides alternative economic, political and social arrangements within the prevalence of a capitalistic world economy that thrives an instant consumer gratification. Thus in order to appreciate the successes, challenges and difficulties faced by the country at striving to attain a higher level of social harmony, economic

prosperity and political openness and stability in the quest to become a fully developed country, a thorough understanding of Malaysia's political system is required. Hence this book presents analyses and descriptions of the country's political system by focusing on several key themes, namely: (i) its political history; (ii) its constitution; (iii) the composition and functions of its head of state; (iv) its legislative branch; (v) its executive branch; (vi) its judicial branch; (vii) other important organizations; (viii) its electoral system; (ix) its political party system; as well as (x) its local government. Only then can the delicate balancing act of governing Malaysia be understood and appreciated, and informed assumptions on the continued relevance of its political system to adapt and meet current challenges and demands, be made.

Myanmar

Mr. Khin Maung Nyo

Myanmar gained independence in 1948 and she is under the military administration of different forms since 1958.

However, according to the controversial 2008 Constitution ,she transformed from military to civil administration, command to market economy and authoritarian to democratic government .As Myanmar is in the progress of simultaneous change in politics, economy and society, the country attracts a lot of attention from all over the world.

However, in experimenting with new democratic practices, she encountered with crisis and friction especially between the administrative body and legislative body which leads to Constitutional Tribunal Members leaving their office at the early days of check and balance.

Furthermore, leading to 2015 election, the calls for amendment of charter appeared from different corners of the country.

Demand for amendments include the role of military, qualification for a presidential candidates, restrictions on constitutional amendment ,ethnic and interfaith marriage issues among others. Even the legitimacy and autonomy of election commission which is headed by former military general is questioned. As Myanmar is at the very rudimentary state of nation building and state building, the

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dynamic of change needs to follow closely.

This essay tries to explain and update recent development in Myanmar in the recent time.

Philippines

Professor Alex Bello Brillantes, Jr.

In most general terms, the chapter shall address the role of higher educational institutions in the Philippines in promoting and advancing good governance in the Philippines, especially at the local level. It will be recalled that in the early nineties, significant functions and powers were transferred to local governments through a massive process of decentralization and devolution. Parenthetically, towards end of the nineties, similar processes of devolution and decentralization also occurred in the other parts of the region, including Thailand and Indonesia. In the Philippines, the devolution processes meant not only increased authorities for local governments and sub-national institutions, these also meant increased accountability and answerability – and transparency - at the local level, which are key features of good governance. It is within this context that local academic institutions, especially higher education institutions, may play a key role, essentially as “third party,” “neutral” and essentially “non-partisan” actors at the local level. Over the past years, the performance of local governments in the Philippines has been monitored by national government through, what has been referred to as a “seal of good housekeeping.” Indicators have been developed for such. Said “seal of good housekeeping” for local governments has evolved into the “seal of good local governments” with additional indicators. This author – as an academic and a government official - has had an opportunity to play a role in the development of various indicators for local governance. Recently still, the author has also been privileged to lead a team of academics in measuring, and assessing, the performance of local governments. Said initiatives have taken into consideration the role of higher education institutions, including local universities and colleges. The chapter will explore, analyze and evaluate the role of local institutions in promoting good governance in the Philippines.

Singapore

Associate Professor Bilveer Singh

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As the only independent city-state in ASEAN, not surprisingly the political history and the evolution of national politics in Singapore have been markedly different from its immediate neighbors. If anything, often the politics of Singapore is akin to the politics of the key cities in ASEAN countries such as in Jakarta, Manila, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur. The urban-rural divide is totally absent in Singapore today even though it existed in the past, till about the 1960s. Since then, Singapore is a 'total city state' and its politics and political evolution exudes this phenomenon and characteristics. This largely places her domestic politics, its party system, its electoral process and the various branches of government apart from its neighbors. While Singapore is one of the most prosperous states not just in ASEAN but probably in the world today, yet in terms of political behavior, its does not exude the behavior of most first world states a la in Western Europe or North America. This will be made manifest by exploring its political history, its constitution, the different branches of government, in particular, the powers of the Head of State and Government, role of civil society that is still in a fledgling state, the party and electoral system as well as the impact of the extraneous environment on Singapore's domestic politics, including its immediate vicinity in ASEAN.

Thailand

Assistant Professor Dr. Chandra-nuj Mahakanjana

IN PROGRESS

Vietnam

Dr. NguyenTrung Tjep

Vietnam's political culture represents, as a matter of fact, the steadfast survival of what is Vietnamese in the face of a long history of outside influence. Socialist ideology has also helped to shape Vietnam's political culture. The country's political tradition is one of applying borrowed ideas to indigenous conditions. In many ways,

Marxism-Leninism simply represents a new language in which to express old but consistent cultural orientations and inclinations. The integration of historical political ideals with an imported socialist organizational model has created a hybrid socialist identity.

The Vietnam Communist Party successfully identified socialism with the historical goals of Vietnamese nationalism and achieved leadership of Vietnam's independence struggle by accommodating the aspirations of a number of ethnic, religious, and political groups. The Vietnamese government is not structured based on the theory of the separation of powers. In the initial stage of building the post-colonial independent state, the government's top priority was to ensure her political stability and national unity in order to mobilize the whole nation for national construction and entire liberation. The most remarkable political phenomenon is thus the growth of the state dominance. The primary need in that historic period was the accumulation and concentration of power. The administration was, therefore, over-centralized, thus creating a total dependency of the local authorities on the over-loaded central government. The heavily bureaucratic system of central planning with its rigid adherence to the institutional models of nationalization and collectivization was imposed through the process of socialist transformation.

The developmental changes in Vietnam nowadays involve radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures, leading to changes in the system as well as the organizational levels, in the direction of simplifying the hierarchy while diversifying the authorization and participation for good governance.

All of the above-mentioned issues are hereinafter discussed in a series of writings on the political culture of Vietnam encompassing various topics, such as: the constitution, the state, the political party, the executive/legislative/judiciary branches, the local authorities, the leading mass organizations...