



# Elections and Party Systems in New Democracies: The Problem of Democratic Consolidation

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# South Korea and Indonesia : The Problems of Democratic Consolidation


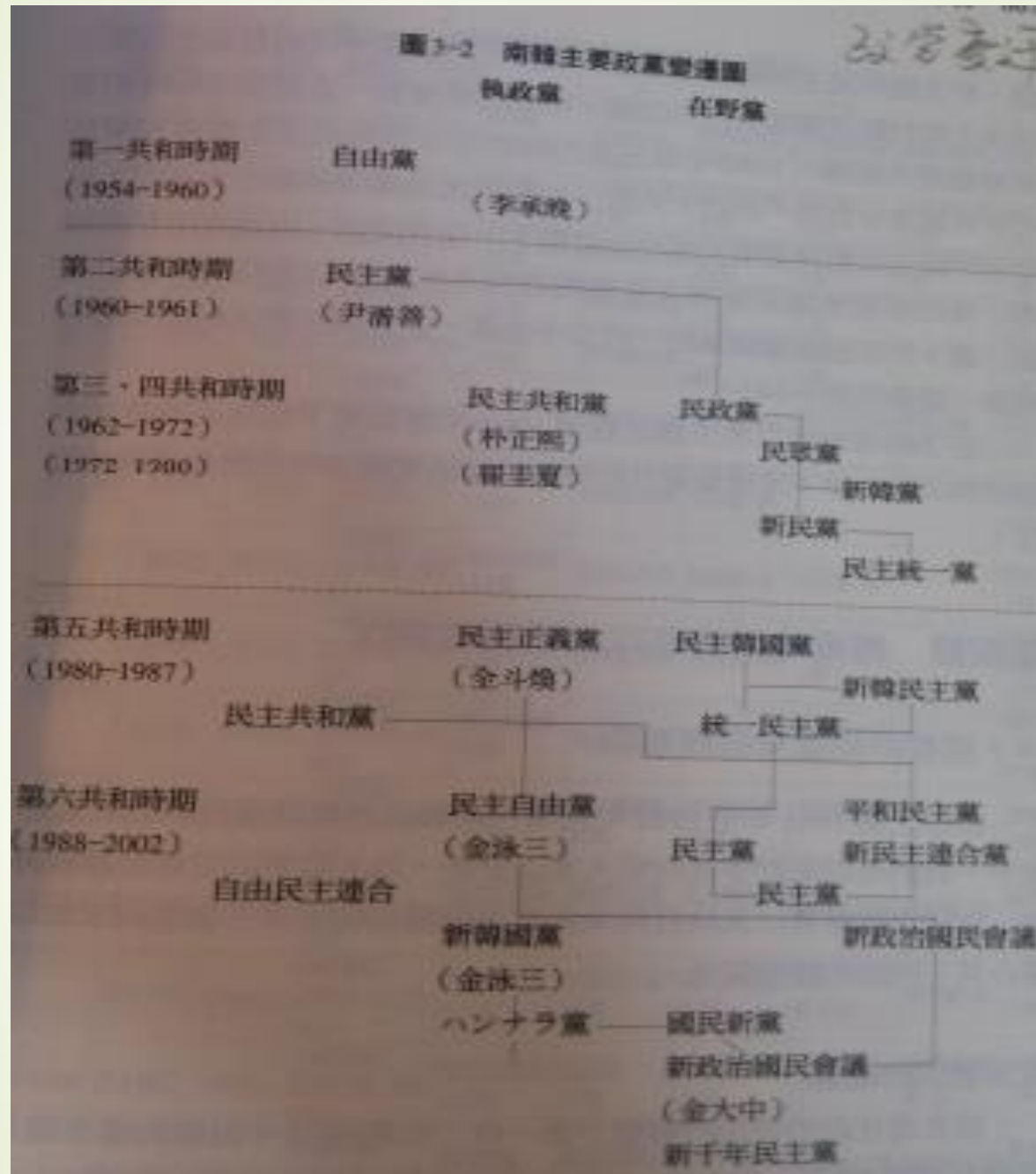
- The procedural institutionalization of election and parliamentary democracy; the expansion and diversification of civil society
  - BUT: a fragmented, disordered, unstable party system; personal charisma and factionalism; detached from interest groups in the civil society
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圖 3-2 南韓主要政黨變遷圖





# South Korea and Indonesia: The Problems of Democratic Consolidation

- The major lines of cleavages that structured West European party politics were absent or at least underdeveloped in Korea
- The irrelevance of religion and class to mass organization and collective action deprived elections of their substance and made Korea a polity without a working idea of democracy after democratization
- The prevalence of school ties and regional ties among political elites due to Confucius legacies



# South Korea and Indonesia: The Problems of Democratic Consolidation

- Oscillation between collusive democracy and delegative democracy
- Collusive democracy: elite negotiation entirely in opaque; form party cartels to limit effective voter choice; escape vertical accountability;
- Delegative democracy: the president gained unchecked power; dismiss officials from the political coalition; vertical accountability but not horizontal accountability;



# South Korea and Indonesia: The Problems of Democratic Consolidation

- Elite pact as a political strategy against general enfranchisement and the end of ban on political parties
- Familial ties
- The under-development of economy as well as civil society
- Institutional arrangements: closed party list; military have reserved seats