

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. Please translate the paragraph below from English to Chinese (15%). And critically discuss this argument. (15%)

The focus on the state in the Asian miracle debates raises a classic question of comparative politics: Do democracies or dictatorships produce better economic development? All four original Tigers achieved their early growth under authoritarian regimes, in marked contrast to the relative economic stagnation in Asia's democratic giant, India. In the 1990s, the two largest Tigers—Taiwan and South Korea—made relatively smooth transitions to democracies, which continue to function today. Pundits and policy makers used this as evidence to argue that newly developing countries could not “afford” democracy, meaning that less wealthy countries need authoritarian rule to guide successful development. Pushing democracy on a poor country, this argument goes, will produce neither a healthy democracy nor economic development.

2. Please explain why authoritarian leaders usually rule through some combination of **repression**, **co-optation**, and efforts at **legitimation**? (15%) And what is the **dictator's dilemma**? (5%) In addition, some argue that “patron-client” relations are often the primary means through which average citizens can participate in politics in authoritarian regimes. Do you agree or disagree? Why? You are advised to develop your arguments through various perspectives, such as **“civil society”**, **“political parties”**, **“elections”**, and **“institutionalization”**. (10%)
3. What is **“modernizing authoritarianism”**? (5%) What is **“semi-authoritarianism”**? (5%) Please name one country each in both modernizing and semi-authoritarianism and critically discuss their respective current situations. (10%)
4. Please apply any political theories and/or approaches into explaining the most recent Thailand's political unrest and crisis. (20%)