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Derailing Democracy in  
Afghanistan Routledge

This book provides a detailed analysis of how governance in Singapore has evolved since independence to become what it is today, and what its prospects might be in a post-Lee Kuan Yew future. Firstly, it discusses the question of political leadership, electoral dominance and legislative monopoly in Singapore's one-party dominant system and the system's durability. Secondly,

it tracks developments in Singapore's public administration, critically analysing the formation and transformation of meritocracy and pragmatism, two key components of the state ideology. Thirdly, it discusses developments within civil society, focusing in particular on issues related to patriarchy and feminism, hetero-normativity and gay activism, immigration and migrant worker exploitation, and the contest over history

and national narratives in academia, the media and the arts. Fourthly, it discusses the PAP government's efforts to connect with the public, including its national public engagement exercises that can be interpreted as a subtler approach to social and political control. In increasingly complex conditions, the state struggles to maintain its hegemony while securing a pre-eminent position in the global economic order. Tan demonstrates how trends

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in these four areas converge in ways that signal plausible futures for a post-LKY Singapore.

Ruling America Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

This important overview explores the connections between Singapore's past with historical developments worldwide until present day.

The contributors analyse Singapore as a city-state seeking to provide an interdisciplinary perspective to the study of the global dimensions contributing to Singapore's growth. The

book's global perspective demonstrates that many of the discussions of Singapore as a city-state have relevance and implications beyond Singapore to include Southeast Asia and the world. This vital volume should not be missed by economists, as well as those interested in imperial histor.

Singapore in the Global System Harvard University Press

This book provides a detailed analysis of how governance in Singapore has evolved since independence to become

what it is today, and what its prospects might be in a post-Lee Kuan Yew future. Firstly, it discusses the question of political leadership, electoral dominance and legislative monopoly in Singapore ' s one-party dominant system and the system ' s durability. Secondly, it tracks developments in Singapore ' s public administration, critically analysing the formation and transformation of meritocracy and pragmatism, two key components of the state ideology. Thirdly, it discusses developments

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struggles to maintain its hegemony while securing a pre-eminent position in the global economic order. Tan demonstrates how trends in these four areas converge in ways that signal plausible futures for a post-LKY Singapore.

*Singapore* Springer

This book tracks the phases of Singapore's economic and political development, arguing that its success was always dependent upon the territories links with the surrounding region and the wider global system, and suggests that managing these links today will be the key to the country's

future. Singapore has followed a distinctive historical development trajectory. It was one of a number of cities which provided bases for the expansion of the British empire in the East. But the Pacific War provided local elites with their chance to secure independence. In Singapore the elite disciplined and mobilized their population and built successfully on their colonial inheritance. Today, the city-state prospers in the context of its regional and global networks, and sustaining and nurturing these are the keys to its future. But there are clouds

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on the elite's horizons; domestically, the population is restive with inequality, migration and surplus-repression causing concern; and internationally, the strategy of constructing a business-hub economy is being widely copied and both Hong Kong and Shanghai are significant competitors. This book discusses these issues and argues that although success is likely to characterize Singapore's future, the elite will have to address these significant domestic and international problems.

### **Coalitions of the Weak**

National University of Singapore Press  
In democratization theory, Singapore continues to be a remarkable country for its extremely low level of contentious politics despite rapid economic development. In contrast, many different groups in Hong Kong have taken their demands to the streets since the 1970s. Even though there is an obvious difference in the willingness of the population to actively challenge the regime, the

political developments of the two city-states show a similar pattern of political mobilization and government reaction. This book examines the changing pattern of contentious politics in the democratization process of these Asian city-states. It explores the causal connections between popular contention and democratization, using a multi-disciplinary approach with theoretical insights from the political sciences, sociology and psychology.

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<p>The political process model is applied to provide further understanding of the patterns of interaction between contenders, opposition groups or social movements and the ruling elite. The book argues that differences in the strategies applied by the ruling elite explain why members of the opposition were empowered or obstructed in challenging the government.</p> <p><b>Social Capital in Singapore</b> Columbia University Press</p>	<p>Singapore's Avaricious Oligarchy is about the Singapore that is hidden from you. The Singapore that you will have heard of, with its boasts of prosperity and reputation for the ease of doing business and skyline, has a dark side hidden below the gloss. The city-state has a higher level of inequality than any country in the West, mainland China and Japan. The top 1% takes the wealth, while those in the bottom 99% do little more than survive.</p>	<p>It is a dictatorship, a police state and an oligarchy. This is the story of the dark side of Singapore. Eighty-five percent of Singaporeans live in government housing, housing that they are forced to buy using compulsory contributions to a retirement fund. The mean family income is US\$4,936 per month, an income which usually must provide for three generations, however, the very few large earners take millions of dollars</p>
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each year. Singapore is one of the most expensive cities on the globe. The prime minister, an individual who was enterprising enough to inherit his job from his father earns S\$2.2 million as prime minister and another S\$2 million from other appointed posts, more than 6 to 8 times the income of the US President and the political leaders of the European Union, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Yet, Singapore is a country with only five million inhabitants. It is a city, a small city. The European leaders and the US President have real jobs. The Singaporean PM does not. Singapore is ruled, like Vietnam, China, Cuba and North Korea by a single political party, the People's Action Party. The salaries of its politicians and senior officers are tied to the salaries of Singapore's business elite. The judiciary is appointed by politicians, as are the senior officers of a number of its institutions, including its central bank, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, its investment organizations, Temasek and the GIC, sovereign wealth funds, and a number of news, communications and land owning institutions. Control is the order of the day. Singapore is a political oligarchy, which claims to be precisely what it is not, a meritocracy. The only beneficiaries are the Lee clan and its lackeys, the

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People's Action Party, the only party to have governed Singapore, and the business community that keeps them in power. Singapore controls the press, restricts freedom of speech, ignores human rights, and promulgates its own version of its history, a story that eschews reality.

### **Responding to**

**Globalization** Bloomsbury Publishing

In *Liberalism Disavowed*, Chua Beng Huat examines the rejection of Western-

style liberalism in Singapore and the way the People's Action Party has forged an independent non-Western ideology. This book explains the evolution of this communitarian ideology, with focus on three areas: public housing, multiracialism and state capitalism, each of which poses different challenges to liberal approaches. With the passing of the first Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew and the end of the Cold War, the party is facing greater challenges from an educated populace that demands

greater voice. This has led to liberalization of the cultural sphere, greater responsiveness and shifts in political rhetoric, but all without disrupting the continuing hegemony of the PAP in government.

### **Dynamic Governance**

Cavendish Square Publishing

The Singapore 2011 General Election was dubbed by some as the first "Internet" election. How far is this true and to what extent did old and new media influence



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voting behaviour and political participation? What was the role of Facebook, Twitter, party political websites, political discussion and the alternative and conflicting information offered online? What theoretical insights can be gleaned about media and its use by voters? This edited volume provides an in-depth analysis of these questions through a first-ever survey of media use, political traits, political participation and attitudes

towards media, and through experiments, content analysis and interviews. This landmark collection of essays also lays the groundwork for understanding future elections, including the next general election. It also serves as a valuable record of the state of affairs on the ground in the rapidly shifting dynamics of a Singapore political landscape that is undergoing dramatic and unprecedented transformation. This book

will appeal to researchers in political communication, political science and media communication. It will also be of interest to policy makers, members of media, community leaders and observers of the impact of media on politics.

Contents: Rashomon Effect: Introduction (Arun Mahizhnan): Not Quite an "Internet" Election: Survey of Media Use of Voters (Tan Tarn How and Arun Mahizhnan) Legal Landmines and OB

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Markers: Survival Strategies of Alternative Media (Cherian George)Untapped Potential: Internet Use by Political Parties (Debbie Goh and Natalie Pang)Pro, Anti, Neutral: Political Blogs and Their Sentiments (Natalie Pang and Debbie Goh)Who Calls the Shots? Agenda Setting in Mainstream and Alternative Media (Paul Wu Horng-Jyh, Randolph Tan Gee Kwang and Carol Soon)Different But Not That Different: New	Media's Impact on Young Voters' Political Participation (Trisha T C Lin and Alice Y H Hong)The Leap from the Virtual to the Real: Facebook Use and Political Participation (Marko M Skoric)David vs Goliath: Twitter's Role in Equalising Big-Party Dominance (Xu Xiaoge)Lifting the Veil of Ignorance: Internet's Impact on Knowledge Gap (Debbie Goh)Squaring Political Circles: Coping with Conflicting	Information (Natalie Pang)The Silence of the Majority: Political Talk During Election Time (Weiyu Zhang)Conclusion (Tan Tarn How)AppendicesAbout the Contributors Readership: Students, educators, academics, media, policymakers, policy makers, community leaders, members of civil society and the lay intelligent reader. Key Features:Landmark study which examines the impact of media on
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Singapore  
elections Chapters which  
looks at niche areas like  
influence of social media  
on political traits, voting  
behaviour, knowledge gap  
and political talk during the  
elections Keywords: Electio  
ns; Social  
Media; Politics; Alternative  
media; Party  
websites; Political  
Traits; Political  
Narratives; Political  
Discourse; Media  
Usage; Knowledge Gap  
The Singapore Story:  
Memoirs of Lee Kuan Yew

Routledge  
The book offers a critical  
analysis of the political  
dynamics that shape  
Singapore's public policies.  
It suggests that policy-  
making in Singapore  
involves a complex process  
of interaction among  
political institutions and that  
the distribution of power  
among these institutions is  
hierarchical and precarious.  
Thus, the book argues, the  
contestation of political  
interests occupies a central  
position in these stratified  
interactions, and this has  
been largely responsible for

the types of policies and their  
impact.

**Singapore in Global  
History** Routledge

This book asks why  
dominant political parties  
emerge in some  
authoritarian regimes, but  
not in others, focusing on  
Russia's experience under  
Putin.

Private Wealth and Public  
Revenue Cambridge  
University Press

When Singapore declared  
independence in 1965, it  
faced the monumental task  
of building a military from  
scratch. Aristocracy of

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Armed Talent tells the story of the development of the Singapore Armed Forces through a collective portrait of its leaders. This book is based on interviews with twenty-eight flag officers, offering a firsthand look at Singapore's military from the very leaders who helped shape it. It addresses the challenges Singapore faced in building its officer corps and encouraging individuals to stay and make a career out of military service. In a society where the majority Chinese population traditionally devalued military

careers, and where military service was associated with foreign occupiers and colonizers, Singapore had to learn to build a culture of leadership for its armed forces. It also dispels some of the myths that have shrouded military culture in the country. As former flag officers are often recruited into senior civil service and political roles, understating the military elite culture is central to understanding Singapore's politics. This book provides a rare window on an exceptional and globally influential institution.

## **Political Oppositions in Industrialising Asia**

World Scientific

Governing Singapore

provides the most useful and up-to-date account of Singapore's political history since the accession to power of the People's Action Party in 1959, and in particular the performance of its governments since mid-1965 under Prime Ministers Lee Kuan Yew and Goh Chok Tong.

*The Ruling Elite of Singapore* NUS Press

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For the first time since Mao, a Chinese leader may serve a life-time tenure. Xi Jinping may well replicate Mao's successful strategy to maintain power. If so, what are the institutional and policy implications for China? Victor C. Shih investigates how leaders of one-party autocracies seek to dominate the elite and achieve true dictatorship, governing without fear of internal challenge or resistance to major policy changes. Through an in-depth look of late-Mao politics informed by

thousands of historical documents and data analysis, *Coalitions of the Weak* uncovers Mao's strategy of replacing seasoned, densely networked senior officials with either politically tainted or inexperienced officials. The book further documents how a decentralized version of this strategy led to two generations of weak leadership in the Chinese Communist Party, creating the conditions for Xi's rapid consolidation of power after 2012.

**Governing Global-City**

**Singapore** Bloomsbury Publishing

Like the postcolonial world more generally, Southeast Asia exhibits tremendous variation in state capacity and authoritarian durability. *Ordering Power* draws on theoretical insights dating back to Thomas Hobbes to develop a unified framework for explaining both of these political outcomes. States are especially strong and dictatorships especially durable when they have their origins in 'protection pacts': broad elite coalitions unified by shared support

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for heightened state power and tightened authoritarian controls as bulwarks against especially threatening and challenging types of contentious politics. These coalitions provide the elite collective action underpinning strong states, robust ruling parties, cohesive militaries, and durable authoritarian regimes - all at the same time. Comparative-historical analysis of seven Southeast Asian countries (Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam, and

Thailand) reveals that subtly divergent patterns of contentious politics after World War II provide the best explanation for the dramatic divergence in Southeast Asia's contemporary states and regimes.

**The Ruling Elite of Singapore** Marshall Cavendish International Asia Pte Ltd

The Singapore Story is the first volume of the memoirs of Lee Kuan Yew, the man who planted the island state of

Singapore firmly on the map of the world. It was first published in 1999. In intimate detail, Lee recounts the battles against colonialists, communists and communalists that led to Singapore's independence. With consummate political skill, he countered adversaries, sometimes enlisting their help, at others opposing them, in the single-minded pursuit of Singapore's interests. We read how he led striking unionists

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against the colonial government, how over tea and golf he fostered ties with key players in Britain and Malaya, of secret midnight meetings in badly lit rooms, drinking warm Anchor beer with a communist underground leader, of his purposeful forging of an alliance with communists to gain the support of the Chinese-educated masses. Readers will find inspiration in his tenacity as he fought for the people's hearts and

minds against first the communists and later the communalists – in parliament, on the streets and through the media. Drawing on unpublished Cabinet papers, archives in Singapore, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, as well as personal correspondence, he gives us a vivid picture of how others viewed him: determined (“Lee will bluff, bully and blackmail up to the eleventh hour”), motivated (“Choo knew I

sweated blood to master Hokkien”), ambitious (“He would think himself as legitimate as I was to be the leader of Malaya”), dangerous (“Crush Lee! Put him inside”). It is a sometimes controversial yet strangely consistent portrait of this Asian statesman. These experiences and his dealings with the political leaders were to shape his views and policies, which have had a major impact on Singapore and the region.

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**PAP v. PAP** Routledge  
Elites have a disproportionate impact on development outcomes. While a country's endowments constitute the deep determinates of growth, the trajectory they follow is shaped by the actions of elites. But what factors affect whether elites use their influence for individual gain or national welfare? To what extent do they see poverty as a problem? And are their actions today constrained

by institutions and norms established in the past? This volume looks at case studies from South Africa to China to seek a better understanding of the dynamics behind how elites decide to engage with economic development. Approaches include economic modelling, social surveys, theoretical analysis, and program evaluation. These different methods explore the relationship between elites and development outcomes from five

angles: the participation and reaction of elites to institutional creation and change, how economic changes affect elite formation and circulation, elite perceptions of national welfare, the extent to which state capacity is part of elite self-identity, and how elites interact with non-elites. **Liberalism Disavowed** Allen & Unwin  
Industrialization has meant sweeping social transformations across Asia. Some political



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commentators have predicted that the expansion of civil society and the rapid development of liberal democracy will necessarily follow. The contributors to this volume dissect the extent of political opposition in Asia and analyze the nature of new social movements outside institutional party politics which are contesting the exercise of state power. Nine original case studies explore the variety of political oppositions across Asia,

from non-governmental organizations and the formal opponents of the PAP in Singapore to Chinese dissidents based outside the People's Republic of China. All take up the challenge of looking at political opposition in the light of the new social phenomenon of the rising middle class or 'new rich' of Asia. Garry Rodan's hard-hitting analysis of the problems of current political theorizing in relation to Asia sets the case studies firmly in the

context of wider debates about democratization. Political Oppositions in Industrialising Asia shatters complacent assumptions about the progress of liberal democracy.

**Singapore Stories**

Cambridge University Press

This book identifies sources of power that help business and economic elites influence policy decisions.

Governance in Singapore

Cambridge University Press

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This book delves into the limitations of Singapore's authoritarian governance model. In doing so, the relevance of the Singapore governance model for other industrialising economies is systematically examined. Research in this book examines the challenges for an integrated governance model that has proven durable over four to five decades. The editors argue that established socio-political and economic formulae are now facing unprecedented challenges. Structural pressures

associated with Singapore's particular locus within globalised capitalism have fostered heightened social and material inequalities, compounded by the ruling party's ideological resistance to substantive redistribution. As 'growth with equity' becomes more elusive, the rationale for power by a ruling party dominated by technocratic elite and state institutions crafted and controlled by the ruling party and its bureaucratic allies is open to more critical scrutiny. Traditionalism and the

Ascendancy of the Malay Ruling Class in Malaya  
Cambridge University Press  
The history of Singapore has been widely conflated with the history of its economic success. From its heyday as a nexus of trade during the imperial era to the modern city state that boasts high living standards for most of its citizens, the history of Singapore is commonly viewed through the lens of the ruling elite. Published in two volumes in 1998 and 2000, Lee Kuan Yew's memoirs *The Singapore Story* epitomizes this top-down definitive narrative of the nation's past. The history of post-war

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Singapore has largely been reduced to a series of decisions made by the nation's leaders. Few existing studies explore the role and experiences of the ordinary person in Singapore's post-war history. There are none that do this through ethnography, oral history, and collective biography. In a critical study that has no parallel among existing works on Singapore history, this book dispenses with the homogenous historical experience that is commonly presumed in the writing of Singapore's national past after 1945 and explores how the enforcement of a uniform language policy by the	Singapore government for cultural and economic purposes has created underappreciated social and economic divides among the Chinese of Singapore both between and within families. It also demonstrates how mapping distinct economic, linguistic, and cultural cleavages within Singaporean Chinese society can add new and critical dimensions to understanding the nation's past and present. Chief among these, the author argues, are the processes behind the creation and entrenchment of class structures in the city state, such as the increasing value of English as a form of	opportunity-generating capital.
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