# Guardianship Democracy in East and Southeast Asia

Support for Elite Rule in Democracies: Focus on South Korea

#### Steven Denney

Leiden University

SoKEN 2025 - University of Duisburg-Essen May 23, 2025

#### Overview

- 1. Question
- 2. Motivation
- 3. Concepts and Methods
- 4. Findings
- 5. Discussion and Next Steps

#### Core Question

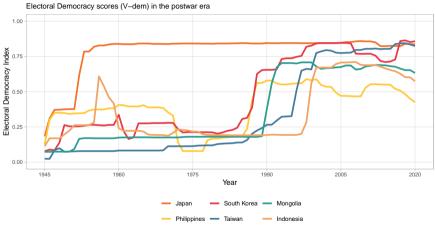
To what extent do citizens simultaneously support democracy and elite-led alternatives?

#### Motivation I

- Citizens affirm democracy, but many endorse rule by experts, generals, or strong leaders
- Co-endorsement reflects under-theorized support for guardianship democracy
- Especially relevant in post-transition contexts with legacies of authoritarian rule

#### Motivation II





### Motivation III



# Conceptual Framework

Туре	Core Logic
Technocratic	Delegation to experts (output legitimacy)
Military	Military as guarantor of unity/order
Strongman	Concentration of executive authority

 ${\sf Table: Ideal\ Types\ of\ Guardianship\ Democracy}$ 

#### Cases and Data

- 6 countries: South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Japan
- World Values Survey (1995–2020), N = approx. 35,000
- Outcome measures: co-endorsement of democracy & elite rule (one of three types)
- Generational coding based on regime transition
- A look at the Emancipative Values Index (EVI)

### WVS Survey Items

Regime Type	Full Question Wording
Democracy	Having a democratic political system is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad way of governing this country?
Experts Rule	Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad way of governing this country?
Military Rule	Having the army rule the country is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad way of governing this country?
Strong Leader Rule	Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad way of governing this country?

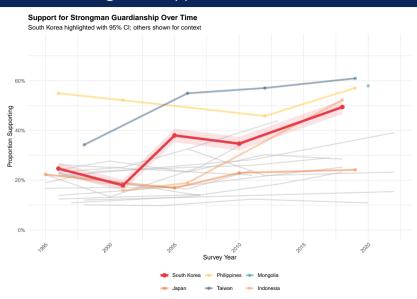
Note: Responses coded as binary indicators (1 = "Very good" or "Fairly good"; otherwise = 0). If 'democracy' = 1 & [other rule] = 1, then the outcome is positive.

## Finding I: Support Across Systems

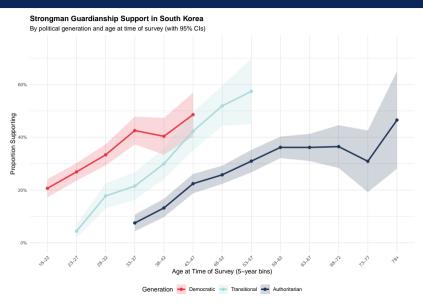
- Democracy: high support in all cases
- Technocracy: widely accepted overall but not increasing
- Military: high in the Philippines & Indonesdia; low in South Korea & Taiwan, but rising in Korea
- Strongman: High across Asian democracies and rising in Korea and Taiwan
- Japan stands out: high support for democracy, low support for elite-rule

# Focus on South Korea

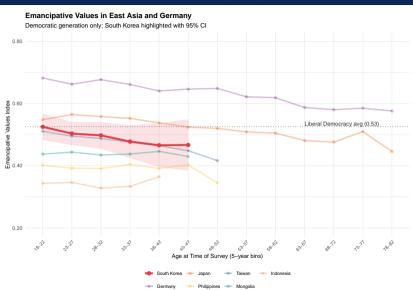
### Finding II: Rise in Strongman Support



#### Finding III: Korean Generations



# Finding IV: Emancipative Values Index (EVI)



#### Discussion

- Generational turnover alone does not produce liberal-democratic consolidation
- Citizens of the democratic generation (and transitional) in Korea are often most supportive of strongman rule
- Relatively low emancipative values (EVI) within democratic generation in Korea indicate weaker liberal norms
- Support for guardianship democracy may reflect both *normative ambivalence* and *adaptive pragmatism*
- Existing survey instruments (e.g., WVS) insufficient to capture conditional democratic commitments

### Next Steps: Experimental Design

#### Survey Experiment in South Korea (2025–2026)

- Is guardianship democracy a stable preference?
- Why support it? Test effects of:
  - 1. Polarization (affective and nationalist)
  - 2. Perceived dysfunction (gridlock, performance failure)
  - 3. Authoritarian predispositions (values)
- Compare framing: efficiency vs. security vs. politics and identity

# Thank You

Comments and feedback welcome.

s.c.denney@hum.leidenuniv.nl

