

Professor Ho Khai Leong was invited to deliver a keynote address entitled “A Discourse on Subjectivity of Democracy and Governance: Cases in Southeast Asia” at the International Symposium on the Centrality of Eastern Civilization, held at Tamkang University, Taipei, on 1 November 2018. In the presentation, Professor Ho raised the question “Is Democracy based on a purportedly objective truth? Or the interplay of multiple, complex subjectivities?” He argued that the debate would involve a discussion of governance models. The discussion of the two ideological camps of the Cold War (the liberalism and the Soviet-Russian planned economy) has been replaced by another paradigm of thoughts, the Washington Consensus and the Beijing Consensus. As a small country, Singapore once proposed the concept of “Singapore Model of Development”. After its reform and opening up, China continued to learn from Singapore. Now it proposes the China's Model of Development which challenges the Western democratic governance model. The governance and political development of Southeast Asia has been constantly adjusting under the influence Western liberalism and now the rise of China. Where do they go from here? The subjectivity of democracy and governance is being challenged.

何啓良教授應邀於2018年11月1日在台北淡江大學舉行的“東方文明主體性”國際研討會上發表了題為“關於民主與治理的主觀性：東南亞案例的論述”的主題演講。在演講中，何教授提出了一個問題“民主是否基於一個據稱是客觀的真理？還是多重複雜主觀性的相互作用？他認為這個辯論將涉及對治理模式的討論。冷戰的兩個意識形態陣營（自由主義和蘇俄計劃經濟）的討論已經被另一種思想範式，即“華盛頓共識”和“北京共識”所取代。作為一個小國，新加坡曾提出“新加坡發展模式”的概念。改革開放後，中國繼續向新加坡學習。現在，它提出了挑戰西方民主治理模式的中國發展模式。在西方自由主義和現在中國崛起的影響下，東南亞的治理和政治發展不斷調整。他們會往哪裡去？東南亞民主和治理的主體性正在受到挑戰。

