Course Description:
This course will be of particular interest to students interested in global economics, the developing world and India and China. We will explore many perspectives on public policy to determine the distinctive features of Asia’s development and their applicability in a changing world economy. We will give close attention to the political, institutional and social foundations of Asia’s economic dynamism, covering the role of Japan, the rise of China and the lessons of its rapid industrialization, recovery and reform after the financial crisis in East Asia, and India’s prospects of becoming a middle-income country.

Asia contains many of the world’s fastest growing economies. What is the relationship between public policy and regional economic growth? Can the region’s economic fundamentals impel economic growth over the long term? Will the region be able to maintain its strength and how? What are Asia’s assets and liabilities for the future? What will the growth of China as a regional and global economic power mean for its neighbors? How do Asia’s giants -- China, India and Indonesia -- compare? What role does conflict between Pakistan and India play in the region’s future? Can Indonesia’s democracy overcome its endemic corruption? How will the smaller economic powerhouse states of the past, Korea and Singapore, fare in the wake of rising China? Will democracy take root in the region? Will the region’s many rivalries give way to institutionalized cooperation? What are the integrating forces? What will the region’s place be in the larger global economy?

Learning Outcomes and Goals:
Is Asia positioned to shape the agenda for global change, will a long-term vision unite Asia and enable it to play a role in global affairs commensurate with its growing importance in the world economy.

We will explore this question while creating learning opportunities for the students (1) to improve their understanding of long-term economic change (2) to generate and refine
analytical tools for the assessment of institutional change, and (3) for informing interventions and practice related to governance reform and management of transition processes.

We will consider Asian socioeconomic transitions from the following perspectives:
- How did international regimes and the overall global landscape influence the course of Asian development?
- What was the interplay of economic, geopolitical, culture, historical, and institutional factors that constitute the Asian environment for economic transition?
- How have these changed over the course of time and in relation to changes in the larger global environment?
- How can Asia’s transition experience contribute toward sustainable and efficient strategies and technologies for future growth?

Many regional actors are asking if the lessons of Asia’s developmental experience can be applied to the larger international system, or even replace it. In this context, it is increasingly appropriate to ask what contribution Asia will make toward creating a new world order. Or whether internal conditions prevent Asian nations from expanding their global role. We will also query whether a mismatch will prevent Asian solutions from breaking through incumbent international regimes? Current transition paradigms do not adequately answer these questions and tend to have distinctively western characteristics that under-represent developing country experiences.

Answers to some of these questions can be pursued in studies of discreet societal functions such as transport, communication, housing, energy, and agriculture and that address whether Asian innovations are applicable more broadly. These projects will be designed to advance discussions of Asia and the new global order in practical and scientifically grounded directions.

**Required Books:**

Mahbubani, Kishore (2018): *Has the West Lost It? A Provocation*


Students are encouraged to read *China Daily* or *Global Times* daily in order to get an idea of how China views itself, its relationship with the US and with the world

**ASSESSMENT**

Assessment will be determined on:

1. Essay exam take-home (1,000 words) 25%
2. Essay II (3,500 words) 50% (this essay is on a topic selected by the student in consultation with the professor in accordance with the following criteria:

3. Class Presentation, 25% each student or groups of students will present one of the recommended readings or if it is a group one of the topics over the course of the semester.

**Term Paper/Assignment**
Write an essay that bridges the gap between academic research and policymaking on issues related to the Asia-Pacific. **The essay should not exceed 3,500 words** (excluding the abstract and executive summary). This essay is based on the format established by Asian Policy Journal. Students are encouraged to consult the journal to find examples of the kind of paper that is required.

The essay should include:
- **Social scientific research** that both use social science theories, concepts, and approaches and draws clear and concise policy implications on issues of importance to the region.
- **Policy analyses** that present original, persuasive, analytically rigorous, and clear and concise research-based argumentation on crucial policy matters.

Each essay must include:
1) a **Title page**.
2) a one-page **Executive Summary**, and
3) a one-to two-page **Introduction** according to the requirements listed below:

- The **Title Page** should include only the article title, author’s name, a list of five keywords.
- In order to help bridge the policy and academic communities, research must include a one-page **Executive Summary** of **approximately 300 words** that lists: 1) Topic [approx. 1-2 sentences], 2) Main Argument, 3) Policy Implications [preferably in the form of bulleted “if…then…” statements that spell out the benefits or problems associated with specific policy options]
- The **Introduction** section should **not exceed two pages** in length and should clearly describe: 1) the **specific research question** that the paper seeks to answer, 2) the **policy importance** of the research question, 3) the **main argument/findings** of the paper.
  In addition, the concluding paragraph of the introduction must include a “road map” that highlights the organization of the paper via the following format:

  I.e., if the essay discussed the US and China on global security issues then divide the essay into four sections:

  ✓ Pp. 1-2 outlines the domestic energy roots of China’s go-out strategy
Pp. 3-5 examines the “mercantilist” character of the go-out strategy and suggests that it is much less state-directed than generally assumed by US policymakers.

Pp. 6-10 assesses the validity of the concerns that have emerged among US policymakers regarding the impact of China’s global energy search on vital US interests.

Pp. 11-12 proposes specific US policy initiatives that could facilitate more constructive dialogue between the United States and China on energy security issues.

For matters on style (including footnotes), use an established style manual such as The Chicago Manual of Style.

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WEEK 1: January 22, 2020
Introductory Meeting
Facing the 21st Century: Asian Regionalism

Reading:

WEEK 2: January 29, 2020
How Asian’s See the Future
Required Reading:

WEEK 3: February 5, 2020
Asian Miracle: Making Shared Growth Credible
We will look at the development trajectory of East Asia (Key to the Asian Miracle, 1996, Brookings Institution Press; and Small Countries, Big Lessons, 1996, Oxford University Press) to explore how it represents the early adaption of newly developed institutional frameworks for socioeconomic development. Comparisons with existing transition models will help us to appraise whether the policies that helped Asia to perform efficiently in the global economy are applicable more broadly.

*Kimberly Macvaugh visits to discuss library resources.
**Required Reading:**

**WEEK 4: February 12, 2020**
**Financial Crises and Recovery**
**Required Reading:**
Root, H. *Capital and Collusion*, “Closing the Social Productivity Gap” 59-88. To be posted on Blackboard
**CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO FROM THE LIST BELOW:**

**WEEK 5: February 19, 2020**
**Asia’s Tigers Today: The Future of Democracy in Asia**
East Asia is entering a period of great intellectual ferment, and the international regime that has enabled prosperity and stability is being re-examined.
**Required Reading:**
**Recommended:**

**WEEK 6: February 26, 2020**
**South Asia: India and Pakistan**
How does India’s economic backwardness both help and hinder its development? What are the reasons for the emergence of the Indian economy? How does patronage work in India? How can India be both rule-bound and unaccountable? How has India’s private sector adapted to uncertainty? How does corruption and democracy coexist?
**Required Reading:**
**Recommended Reading:**

**WEEK 7: March 4, 2020**
US Foreign Policy and East Asia

Required Reading:

Video Sentimental Imperialists: American in Asia

WEEK 8: March 11, 2020
SPRING BREAK

ASSIGNED: Mid-term take home essay

WEEK 9: March 18, 2020
US Foreign Policy and South Asia

Required Reading:

DUE: Mid-term take home essay

Week 10: March 25, 2020

How and Why Asians and Westerners Think Differently?
Large differences in cognition have been found between Asians and Westerners in numerous studies conducted by cognitive psychologists. Both perception and reasoning processes are subject to substantial variation between Easterners and Westerners. These differences produce behavior that is qualitatively distinct. This suggests that conclusions about universality that are assumed in Western policymaking need a re-consideration.

Required Reading:

WEEK 11: April 1, 2020

China’s Path to Prosperity

Most economists (in particular, institutionalists) agree that the presence of institutions that support the market economy is critical to economic success. These institutions include the rule of law to secure property rights, an independent judiciary to enforce contracts impartially, appropriate government regulations to foster market competition, effective corporate governance, and transparent financial systems. China is far from meeting the standard. Yet the country performed well, puzzling many economists and leading many specialists to ask if efficiency-improving reforms require best practice institutions. One clue to the success of China’s reforms is that they address both economic and socio-political considerations. Its reforms have been incentive compatible with CCP officials and consider the initial condition of institutions.

Required Reading
Recommended:
Palgrave/McMillan.

Yasheng Huang, Capitalism with Chinese Characteristics: Entrepreneurship and the State, 2008
Qian Yingyi, 2017. How Reform Worked in China, MIT Press

WEEK 12: April 8, 2020
China as A Global Power
What might Pax Sinica look like? Will China’s growth continue? What are the major economic reforms concerning government and enterprises, role of the plan and the market, ownership structure, macroeconomic policies and the like. Will China successfully move to high value-added and high-tech production and growth? Will it successfully transition to a more consumer-based economy?

Required Reading
Students will choose one of the following:
McKinsey Global Institute China and the world: Inside the dynamics of a changing relationship
Graham Allison Destined for War, 2017
Henry Kissinger On China 2011,
Michael Pillsbury The Hundred Year Marathon, 2015,
Susan Shirk Fragile Superpower
Nadège Rolland, China’s Eurasian Century? Political and Strategic Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative
WEEK 13: April 15, 2020
How China is Governed?
Will China become a multi-party democracy? If Communist Party manages to control the process, will China look more to look like a cross between Singapore, a de facto single-party state, and Japan where factional struggles within Liberal Party often matter more than inter-party politics. Will higher education levels and higher incomes lead to demands for democracy? China’s Confucian tradition emphasizes “virtuous” government in which the quality of governance matters more than the way the rulers are selected. Can an evolutionary path out of China’s developmental contradictions be found? What measures has the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) adopted to preserve its authority against the potential threat of new elites? Do entrepreneurs seek political change, and if so, what kind? What role will the beneficiaries of economic reform, especially the red capitalists, play in this process?

Required Reading Either:
or

We will briefly discuss China or India? For this topic, there are several suggested readings:

WEEK 14: April 22, 2020
The Trade War
301 Report of USTR, on Blackboard

Economic and Trade Agreement Between United States and China. Phase One Deal- all material within the folder on Blackboard.

Recommended
Paul Bluestein, 2019, Schism. Cigi Press,

WEEK 15: April 29, 2020
The Future of Sino American Relations
Required Reading:
2018 National Defense Strategy
Secretary Pompeo’s Address to the Hudson Institute.


WEEK 16: May 6, 2020
READING DAY

FINAL PAPER DUE: May 13, 2020

Statement on special needs of students
If you are a student with a disability and you need academic accommodations, please see me.

Policy on Plagiarism
The profession of scholarship and the intellectual life of a university as well as the field of public policy inquiry depend fundamentally on a foundation of trust. Thus, any act of plagiarism strikes at the heart of the meaning of the university and the purpose of graduate education. It constitutes a serious breach of professional ethics and it is unacceptable.

Plagiarism is the use of another’s words or ideas presented as one’s own. It includes, among other things, the use of specific words, ideas, or frameworks that are the product of another’s work. Honesty and thoroughness in citing sources is essential to professional accountability and personal responsibility. Appropriate citation is necessary so that arguments, evidence, and claims can be critically examined.

Plagiarism is wrong because of the injustice it does to the person whose ideas are stolen. But it is also wrong because it constitutes lying to one’s professional colleagues. From a prudential perspective, it is shortsighted and self-defeating, and it can ruin a professional career.

Any plagiarized assignment will receive an automatic grade of “F.”

To help enforce the policy on plagiarism, all written work submitted in partial fulfillment of course or degree requirements must be available in electronic form so that it can be compared with electronic databases, as well as submitted to commercial services for review.
Recommended Reading:

**East Asia**


Inkeles, Alex. 1997. “Continuity and Change in Popular Values on the Pacific Rim”. 
_Hoover Essays._

**India**


SAAD GULZAR, BENJAMIN J.PASQUALE, Politicians, Bureaucrats, and Development: Evidence from India, _American Political Review_(2017)111,1,162-183


Table on State and the Economy: A Profile By Political Periods, Pakistan Society of Development Economists, The 22nd Annual General Meeting and Conference, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, December 19-21 (distributed via email)

Pakistan
Democracy and Public Administration in Pakistan,


Chapter3, http://books.google.com/books?id=CCEtAgAAQBAJ&pg=PR4&dq=public+policy+pakistan+paper&hl=en&sa=X&ei=EnEoVIWYKYK7yQTz9IH4Bg&ved=0CGQQ6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q=public%20policy%20pakistan%20paper&f=false

China
Andrew J. Nathan, Larry Diamond, and Marc F. Plattner “Will china democratize?” Kenneth Lieberthal, Cheng Li, and Yu KePing “China’s Political Development” Nicholas R. Lardy “Sustaining China’s Economic Growth After the Global Financial Crisis”

Larry Diamond, Marc F. Plattner, and Yun-han Chu “Democracy in East Asia”
John King Fairbank “The United States and China”


