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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 powerhouses 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:**


ASSESSMENT
Assessment will be determined on:

1. Essay exam take-home (1,000 words) 30%

2. Essay II (3,500 words) 70% (this essay is on a topic selected by the student in consultation with the professor in accordance with the following criteria:

3. Projects will be peer assessed by the class in conjunction with the professor.

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 24, 2018**

**Introductory Meeting**

Facing the 21st Century: Asian Regionalism

**Background Reading:**


**WEEK 2: January 31, 2018**

**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 new, incoming 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.

**Required Reading:**

**WEEK 3: FEBRUARY 7, 2018**
Financial Crises and Recovery

**Required Reading:**

**CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO FROM THE LIST BELOW:**


**WEEK 4: FEBRUARY 14, 2018**
**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:**
Root, Hilton *Capital and Collusion,* “Why Not India? New Century, New Country” and “Pakistan on the Edge”: 114-188

or


**WEEK 5: FEBRUARY 21, 2018**
**US Foreign Policy and East Asia**

**Required Reading:**

**Video Sentimental Imperialists: American in Asia**

**WEEK 6: FEBRUARY 28, 2018**
**US Foreign Policy and South Asia**

**Required Reading:**

**WEEK 7: MARCH 7, 2018**
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 and take into account the initial condition of institutions.

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
Palgarve/McMillan.

Mid-term take home essay due

WEEK 8: MARCH 14, 2018
Spring Break

WEEK 9: MARCH 21, 2018
Peer assessment of mid-term examination

WEEK 10: MARCH 28, 2018
China as A Global Power
Required Reading
Nadège Rolland, China’s Eurasian Century? Political and Strategic Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative

We conclude by asking the question China or India?

Suggested Reading:

WEEK 11 APRIL 4, 2018
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 12 APRIL 11, 2018
The Future of Democracy in Asia
Required Reading:

WEEK 13 APRIL 18, 2018
Asia and the New World Order
TBA

WEEK 14 APRIL 25, 2018
Gender in Asian Development
Required Reading:

WEEK 15 MAY 2, 2018
Asia and the New World Order
Asia is entering a period of great intellectual ferment, and the international regime that has enabled prosperity and stability is being re-examined.

final paper is due

WEEK 16 MAY 9, 2018
Peer Assessment of Student Projects

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:

Week 3


**Week 4**

*India*


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)

Saleem, Farrukh. 2006. Capital suggestion series: Universities, Inventions, Knowledge...
**Week 6**

Recommended optional readings on Pakistan

*Democracy and Public Administration in Pakistan.*


2) When Tiers Clash: Devolution vs. Democracy in Pakistan [FRED CARVER](http://www.e-ir.info/2012/08/02/when-tiers-clash-devolution-vs-democracy-in-pakistan/)

3) Architects and Contractors: Political Economy Analysis of Policy -Research in Pakistan, 2013

Chapter 3, [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](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)

**Week 9, 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”


WEEK 11

WEEK 12


**WEEK 13**
