

Course Outline

Part I

Programme Title	: Bachelor of Social Science Education (Honours) (Greater China Studies)
Programme QF Level	: 5
Course Title	: Governance: Concepts, Issues and Perspectives
Course Code	: POS2001
Department	: Social Sciences and Policy Studies
Credit Points	: 3
Contact Hours	: 39
Pre-requisite(s)	: Nil
Medium of Instruction	: EMI
Course Level	: 1

Part II

The University's Graduate Attributes and seven Generic Intended Learning Outcomes (GILOs) represent the attributes of ideal EdUHK graduates and their expected qualities respectively. Learning outcomes work coherently at the University (GILOs), programme (Programme Intended Learning Outcomes) and course (Course Intended Learning Outcomes) levels to achieve the goal of nurturing students with important graduate attributes.

In gist, the Graduate Attributes for Sub-degree, Undergraduate, Taught Postgraduate, Professional Doctorate and Research Postgraduate students consist of the following three domains (i.e. in short "PEER & I"):

- Professional Excellence;
- Ethical Responsibility; &
- Innovation.

The descriptors under these three domains are different for the three groups of students in order to reflect the respective level of Graduate Attributes.

The seven GILOs are:

1. Problem Solving Skills
2. Critical Thinking Skills
3. Creative Thinking Skills
- 4a. Oral Communication Skills
- 4b. Written Communication Skills
5. Social Interaction Skills
6. Ethical Decision Making
7. Global Perspectives

1. Course Synopsis

This course serves as a foundation course in the study of politics and governance. Various concepts of politics, governance, major political ideas and basic operations of a government will be introduced. It follows with empirical exploration of political and governance issues tackled by states. Case studies cover national and local levels. In particular, issues of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau of the Greater China region will be discussed to illustrate the concepts. Social innovation in governance in Greater China will also be explored. After taking this course, students will understand the multidimensional and multidisciplinary nature of the concepts of politics and governance; identify the complex relationships between governance and policy; and explore the challenges of governance faced by the states in Greater China region.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

CILO₁ Understand the nature of politics and concepts of governance.

CILO₂ Analyse the differences between western democracies and authoritarian regimes.

CILO₃ Reflect on the public issues raised by the study of politics and governance.

CILO₄ Explore how the states of Greater China at both the national and local levels deal with the challenges of governance.

3. Content, CILOs and Teaching & Learning Activities

Course Content	CILOs	Suggested Teaching & Learning Activities
a. Institutional, political, administrative, global/economic definitions of politics and governance will be examined.	CILO ₁	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lectures and seminars discuss various concepts of politics and governance.Students are guided to use the websites of United Nations, IMF, Asia Development Bank, ASEAN and OECD to examine various definitions of governance
b. Examination of various structures of western democracies and authoritarian regimes including the presidential and parliamentary systems, one party system, etc.	CILO ₂	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lectures, seminars and student presentations so as to familiarize students with all the essential topic pertinent to different political systems

c. Analyse the relationships between politics and public administration, and cultural factors in the process of policy-making.	<i>CILO₃</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures and seminars explain and analyze the relationships between policy-making and public participation and the cultural, organizational, social, and economic context within which it is practiced. Web and library research with the guidance from the instructor.
d. Critically discuss whether the states in Greater China respond to governance issues and problems innovatively and successfully.	<i>CILO₄</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures, seminars, student presentations and exercises that study the responses of Greater China to various governance issues and challenges. Web and library research conducted by students with the guidance from the instructor.

4. Assessment

Assessment Tasks	Weighting (%)	CILOs
(a) Tutorial participation: students are required to do one group presentation and should participate actively in the discussion	30%	<i>CILO_{1, 2}</i>
(b) One group paper: written up on the questions students have chosen for their tutorial presentations, with around 4500-5000 words	30%	<i>CILO_{3, 4}</i>
(c) One examination: testing the definitions, applications and reflections of politics and governance, public policies and political issues in Greater China	40%	<i>CILO_{1, 2, 3, 4}</i>

5. Required Text(s)

Heywood, A. (2013). *Politics*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

6. Recommended Readings

Abed, G & Gupta, S. (2002). *Governance, corruption and economic performance*. Washington: International Monetary Fund.

Bell, S. & Hindmoor, A. (2009). *Rethinking governance: The centrality of the state in modern society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bevir, M. (2007). *Encyclopaedia of governance*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Carter, N. & Mol, A. (2007). *Environmental governance in China*. London: Routledge.

Cheema, S. & Rondinelli, D. (2007). *Decentralizing governance: Emerging concepts and practices*. Washington: Brookings Institution Press.

- Cheung, G. (2009). Governing Greater China: dynamic perspectives and transforming interactions. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 18(58), 93-111.
- Chou, K.P. (2009). *Government and policy-making in China: the implications of governing capacity*. London: Routledge.
- Denters, S. A. H. & Rose, L. (2005). *Comparing local governance: Trends and developments*. New York: Palgrave.
- Diamond, L. (2008). Why China's democratic transition will differ from Taiwan's. In Bruce Gilley & Larry Diamond (Eds.), *Political Change in China: Comparisons with Taiwan* (pp. 243-257). Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2008.
- Foucault, Michel. (2004). *Security, Territory, Population*. New York: Picador.
- Garner, R., Ferdinand, P., Lawson, S. (2016). *Introduction to politics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gilley, B. (2008). Taiwan's democratic transition: A model for China? In Bruce Gilley & Larry Diamond (Eds.), *Political change in China: Comparisons with Taiwan* (pp. 215-242). Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
- Guilloux, A. (2009). *Taiwan, humanitarianism and global governance*. London: Routledge.
- Guo, B & Hickey, D. (2010). *Toward better governance in China*. Lanham: Lexington Books.
- Haus, M., Heinelt, H. & Stewart, M. (2005). *Urban governance and democracy: Leadership and community involvement*. New York: Routledge.
- Heinelt, H., Sweeting, D. & Getimes, P. (2006). *Legitimacy and urban governance: A Crossnational comparative study*. London: Routledge.
- Held, D & Koenig-Archibugi, M (2002). *Global governance and public accountability*.
- Howell, J. (2004). *Governance in China*. Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Jones, M., Jones, R. and Woods, M. (eds.) (2015). *An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics relations* (2nd Edition). New York, NY: Routledge.
- Kimenyi, M. & Meagher, P. (2004). *Devolution and development: governance prospects in decentralizing States*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Kjaer, A. M. (2004). *Governance*. Malden, MA: Polity Press.
- Lee, Nelson K. (2014). The Changing Nature of Border, Scale, and the Production of Hong Kong's Water Supply System since 1959. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 38.3, pp. 903-921.
- Lévesque, B. (2013). Social innovation in governance and public management systems: toward a new paradigm. In Moulaert, F., MacCallum, D., Mehmood, A. et A. Hamdouch,(Ed.) *International Handbook of Social Innovation: Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research*, Cheltenham (UK), Edward Elgar. pp, 25-39.
- Levi-Faur, D. (ed.) (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of Governance*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lo, S. H. (2001). *Governing Hong Kong: legitimacy, communication and political decay*. London: Routledge.
- Lo, S. H. (2008). *Political change in Macao*. London: Routledge.
London: London School of Economics and Political Science.
- M. Shamsul Haque (2003). Citizen participation in governance through representation: Issue of gender in East Asia. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 26(5), 569-590.
- MacFarquhar, R. (2011). *The Politics of China: Sixty Years of the People's Republic of China*. New York: Cambridge Press.

- Magstadt, Thomas M. (2013). *Understanding politics: ideas, institutions, and issues*. Australia: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Martin, L. (2008). *Global governance*. Burlington: Ashgate.
- McCarney, P. (2003). *Governance on the ground: Innovations and discontinuities in cities of the developing world*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Mengkui, W. (2009). *Good Governance in China*. London: Routledge.
- Mok, K. H. & Forrest R. (Eds.) (2008). *Changing Governance and Public Policy in East Asia*. London: Routledge.
New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Nye, J. & Donahue, J. (2000). *Governance in a globalizing world*. Washington: Brookings Institution Press.
- Orvis, Stephen and Drogus, Carol Ann. (2015). *Introducing comparative politics: concepts and cases in context*. Los Angeles: SAGE/CQ Press.
- Paolina, P. & Meernik, J. D. (Eds.) (2008). *Democratization in Taiwan: Challenges in transformation*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Poggi, Gianfranco. (1990). *The State: Its Nature, Development and Prospects*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
Press.
- Scott, James C. (1998) *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Shambaugh, D. (2013). *China goes global: the partial power*. Oxford: Oxford University
- Shiu, L. & Brown, E. (2008). *Chinese corporate governance: history and institutional framework*. Santa Monica: Rand Corporation.
- Stockton, H. (2006). Partisanship, ethnic identification, and citizen attitudes toward regime and government on Taiwan. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 15(49), 705-721.
- Stoker, G. (2006). *Why politics matters: making democracy work*.
- Swyngedouw, E. (2007). Technonatural revolutions: The scalar politics of Franco's hydro-social dream for Spain, 1939-1975. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 32(1): pp. 9-28.
- Ting, G. (2006). Corruption and local governance: the double identity of local Chinese governments in market reform. *Pacific Review*, 19(1), 85-102.
- Whitman, J. (2005). *The limits of global governance*. New York: Routledge.
- Whitman, J. (2009). *The fundamentals of global governance*. New York: Palgrave.

7. Related Web Resources

Democratic governance: <http://www.undp.org/governance/> UNDP

Governance policy paper: <http://mirror.undp.org/magnet/policy/>

Governance: Asia Development Bank: <http://www.adb.org/governance/>

Good Governance: IMF's Role:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/govern/govindex.htm>

Governance in China: OECD perspective:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/govern/govindex.htm>

Good Governance and ASEAN:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/govern/govindex.htm>

8. Related Journals

Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration and Institutions. Wiley.

Global Health Governance Journal. Seton Hall University.

Global Governance :

A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations. Lynne Rienner.

Journal of Management and Governance. Palgrave.

Corporate Governance: An International Review. Wiley-Blackwell.

Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance. Commonwealth Secretariat.

Comparative Political Studies. SAGE.

Journal of Administration and Governance (<http://www.joaag.com/>).

Political Studies. Wiley

Regulation and Governance. Wiley.

The China Quarterly. Cambridge.

9. Academic Honesty

The University upholds the principles of honesty in all areas of academic work. We expect our students to carry out all academic activities honestly and in good faith. Please refer to the *Policy on Academic Honesty, Responsibility and Integrity* (<https://www.eduhk.hk/re/uploads/docs/000000000016336798924548BbN5>). Students should familiarize themselves with the Policy.

10. Others

Newspaper articles, videos, and policy papers of various think tanks (such as Academia Sinica, <http://www.sinica.edu.tw/> and the Taiwan Public Governance Research Center, <http://www.rdec.gov.tw/>)

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