

Course Outline

Part I

Programme Title	: Master of International Relations and Development
Programme QF Level	: 6
Course Title	: The Political Economy of Development: Themes, Issues, Trends
Course Code	: SSC6280
Department	: Department of Asian and Policy Studies
Credit Points	: 3
Contact Hours	: 39
Pre-requisite(s)	: Nil
Medium of Instruction	: EMI
Course Level	: 6

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 Undergraduate, Taught Postgraduate 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

In the contemporary era, late developing countries face a series of systemic forces that impact their ability to plan, implement and manage national level development agendas. Historically, for example, national economic strategies have focused on what is called dirigiste national development policy, which relied on creating national level protectionism for domestic enterprise or a series of proactive state strategies designed to advantage domestic industry relative to international counterparts (tariffs, import restrictions, national licensing, quotas, state-directed / soft credit regimes, etc.). Increasingly, however, systemic transformations in the global economy increasingly impact the ability of late developing economies to engage in dirigiste policy options. These global systemic transformations fall into four broad categories: (I.) the globalization of governance regimes and liberalization (multilateralism) which impeded national level policy discretion; (II.) the globalization of competitive domestic enterprises and their ‘national decoupling’ from late developing country contexts; (III.) the globalization of value and production chains which render the development of domestic industrial ‘champions’ problematic; and (IV.) the global agglomeration of production and increasing market entry barriers for newcomers — especially into high value added production, which make replication of the historically successful policy tools of the ‘Asian miracle economies’ (Japan, Taiwan, Korea) increasingly difficult.

The focus of this course is on understanding the interface between national level economic development agendas and the constraints imposed by structural transformations in the global political economy; how governments are responding to these and the policy choices and mechanisms available to late developing countries. The course relies on a series of case examples drawn from Asia focusing on substantive industrial sectors such as textiles and footwear (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Bangladesh); automotive parts manufacturing and assembly (Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam); services (Philippines), financial services (Malaysia), among others.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

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

- CILO₁* : Identify key theoretical approaches and arguments concerning the nature of economic development and transformations in the global political economy.
- CILO₂* : Understand the history and evolution of national level policy approaches to economic development and industrialization.
- CILO₃* : Be able to actively analyze policy constraints associated with the rise of global value chains, multilateralism, liberalization, and market barriers to entry.
- CILO₄* : Understand the contemporary policy contexts that shape national level development agendas and industrialization strategies.
- CILO₅* : Be able to assess macro-policy outcomes associated with the adoption of specific development policies.
- CILO₆* : Develop content knowledge of real-life examples of economic development policy in practice at the sectoral / industry level.

3. Content, CILOs and Teaching & Learning Activities

Course Content	CILOs	Suggested Teaching & Learning Activities
Economic planning / development	<i>CILO₁₋₅</i>	Critical engagement with lecturer, lecture materials, concepts and theoretical approaches presented in lecture.
Country case studies	<i>CILO₄₋₅</i>	Active engagement in class, interpretation of required and recommended readings, critical appraisal of class required and recommended readings; interactive questions and direction from course instructor concerning readings, concepts, approaches, and theories.
Policy analysis	<i>CILO₃₋₆</i>	Development of independent policy review of a real-life case example, addressing the policy constraints operating on governments, governmental policy responses and outcomes.
Critical thinking	<i>CILO₁₋₆</i>	Reflective essay in which students are encouraged to engage with a broad array of literature.

4. Assessment

Assessment Tasks	Weighting (%)	CILOs
(a) Individual Critical Policy Review, class discussion and participation Students are required to evaluate the government development policy of a case study and lead the discussion of a seminar class.	30%	<i>CILO₁₋₆</i>
(b) One Individual Short Essay Students will write a 3,000-word analytical essay on a chosen topic related to the political economy of a developing country.	50%	<i>CILO₁₋₆</i>
(c) One Group Seminar Presentation Students are required to conduct a class presentation on a chosen topic on political economy of a developing country. Students will assess each other's contribution within the group using a predetermined list of criteria.	20%	<i>CILO₁₋₆</i>

5. Required Text(s)

Nil

6. Recommended Readings

Boyd, R. w., & Ngo, T. (Eds.). (2005b). *Asian States: Beyond the Developmental Perspective*. Abingdon, Oxon & New York: Taylor & Francis.

Breslin, S. (2012). Government-Industry Relations in China: A Review of the Art of the State. *East Asian Capitalism: Diversity, Continuity, and Change* (pp. 29-45). Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press.

- Cahill, D. (2014). *The End of Laissez-Faire? On the Durability of Embedded Neoliberalism*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Carroll, T., Jarvis, D. (Eds.). (2017). *Asia After the Developmental State: Disembedding Autonomy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carroll, T. (2010). *Delusions of Development: The World Bank and the post-Washington Consensus in Southeast Asia*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Doner, R., Richie, B., & Slater, D. (2005). Systemic Vulnerability and the Origins of Developmental States: Northeast and Southeast Asia in Comparative Perspective. *International Organization*, 59(2), 327-361.
- Fields, K. J. (2012). Not of a Piece: Developmental States, Industrial Policy, and Evolving Patterns of Capitalism in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. In *East Asian Capitalism: Diversity, Continuity, and Change* (pp. 46-67). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gereffi, G. (2014). Global Value Chains in a post-Washington Consensus World. *Review of International Political Economy*, 21(1), 9-37.
- Haggard, S. (2015). The Developmental State is Dead: Long Live the Developmental State! In *Advances in Comparative-Historical Analysis* (pp. 39-67). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hughes, H. (1988). *Achieving Industrialization in East Asia*. Cambridge; Melbourne: Cambridge University Press.
- Johnson, C. (1995). *Japan, Who Governs? : The Rise of the Developmental State* (1st ed.). New York: Norton.
- Kohli, A. (2004). *State-directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*. Cambridge, England; New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Rodan, G., Hewison, K., & Robinson, R. (2001). Theorising South-East Asia's Boom, Bust, and Recovery. *The Political Economy of South-East Asia: Conflicts, Crises and Change* (2nd ed., pp. 1-41). Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

7. Related Web Resources

Name of the Web Page	Web Link
The Economist	http://www.economist.com/
New York Times	http://www.nyt.com/
Wall Street Journal	http://interactive.wsj.com/home.html
Business Review Weekly	http://www.afr.com.au
The Washington Post	http://www.washingtonpost.com/
The Times	http://news.ft.com/ft/gx.cgi/ftc?pagename=View&c=Collection&cid=ZZZLLCHPDOC
Asia Pacific Data Links (excellent country and industry information)	http://www.asia-pacific.com/links.htm
Transparency International (Surveys and corruption Index)	http://www.transparency.org
US Department of State (Country Reports and Commercial Guides)	http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/rpts/eptp/2001/
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	http://www.opic.gov/
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Australia)	http://www.efic.gov.au/creditinsurance/creditinsurance.asp
Congressional Research Service (country Reports and Industry and military assessments)	http://www.fas.org/man/crs/
Financial Times (Industry news, investment news, risk news)	http://news.ft.com/business/specials
Asia Money	http://www.asiamoney.com/contents/publications/asiamoney/index.html
Selected Trade Barrier Issues (interactive Data base)	http://mkaccdb.eu.int/mkadb/country.pl?COUNTRY=690
Moody's	http://www.moodys.com/cust/default.asp
Standard & Poors	http://www.standardandpoors.com/
Institutional Investor	http://www.institutionalinvestor.com/
International Monetary Fund (Home Page)	http://www.imf.org/
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	http://www.oecd.org/
United Nations (Home Page)	http://www.unsystem.org/
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
World Trade Organization	http://www.wto.org/
APEC	http://www.apecsec.org.sg/

8. Related Journals

Alternatives: Social Transformation and Humane Governance

American Political Science Review

Comparative Political Studies

Comparative Politics

Contemporary South East Asia

Current History

Daedalus

Foreign Affairs (USA)

Foreign Policy (USA)

Global Governance

International Affairs (London)

International Journal (Toronto)

International Organization (USA)

International Relations (London)

International Studies Quarterly (USA)

Journal of Contemporary Asia

Journal of Development Studies

Journal of International Affairs

Mershon International Studies Review

Millennium: Journal of International Studies

New Left Review (London)

Orbis (USA)

Pacific Research

Political Science and Politics

Political Science Quarterly

Political Studies

Politics

Review of International Studies (UK)

Review of Politics

SAIS Review: A Journal of International Affairs

Studies in Comparative International Development

Third World Quarterly

World Development

World Policy Journal

World Politics

9. Academic Honesty

The University adopts a zero tolerance policy to plagiarism. For the University's policy on plagiarism, please refer to the *Policy on Academic Honesty, Responsibility and Integrity with Specific Reference to the Avoidance of Plagiarism by Students* (<https://www.eduhk.hk/re/modules/downloads/visit.php?cid=9&lid=89>). Students should familiarize themselves with the Policy.

10. Others

Newspaper articles, policy papers, video documentaries and web-sites on relevant issues.

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