Time/ Location

Monday 7-10pm/ R270104, 1F, North Wing in General Building

Course Description

This seminar, jointly offered by six faculty members, gives an overview of political development and international relations of several major countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The countries covered include Korea, India, Japan, South Asia, ASEAN, China, Taiwan, and Russia.

Instructors & Topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Email</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Prof. Ming Lee&lt;br&gt;Dept. of Diplomacy</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mingle@nccu.edu.tw">mingle@nccu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Prof. Raviprasad Narayanan&lt;br&gt;International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies</td>
<td>India</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raviprasad.narayanan@gmail.com">raviprasad.narayanan@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>National Holiday(Apr.6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>Prof. Raviprasad Narayanan&lt;br&gt;International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies</td>
<td>India</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raviprasad.narayanan@gmail.com">raviprasad.narayanan@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>Prof. Chao-chi Lin&lt;br&gt;Dept. of Political Science</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chaochi@nccu.edu.tw">chaochi@nccu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>Prof. Alan Hao Yang&lt;br&gt;Institute of International Relations</td>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alanhao@nccu.edu.tw">alanhao@nccu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>Prof. Yuang-kuang Kao&lt;br&gt;Graduate Institute of Development Studies</td>
<td>Taiwan/China</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ykkao@nccu.edu.tw">ykkao@nccu.edu.tw</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>Prof. Ding-Shu Wang&lt;br&gt;Graduate Institute of Russian Studies</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wangdshu@nccu.edu.tw">wangdshu@nccu.edu.tw</a></td>
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- Week 1 Introduction- all instructors
- Week 17-18 guest speaker
**Grading**

Final grades for the class will be weighted evenly from the grades given by each professor. Each professor’s requirement and grading standards are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Ming Lee</td>
<td>Question Essay: 70%* Participation: 20% Attendance: 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Raviprasad Narayanan</td>
<td>Attendance and Participation: Assignment/Short Paper:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Chao-chi Lin</td>
<td>Question Essay: 70% Discussion: 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Alan Hao Yang**</td>
<td>Reading notes: 30% Term paper: 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Yuang-kuang Kao</td>
<td>Two page comment to any question with a*, Attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Ding-Shu Wang</td>
<td>Attendance and Participation: Assignment/Short Paper:</td>
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* 3-to-5-page question-essay paper (1 out of 3 choices) due 2 weeks within the end of Prof. Ming Lee’s classes.

* Assignment requirements of Prof Alan Yang: Grades will be evaluated on the basis of:

1. The format of reading notes should contain: 1) main ideas and arguments of the reading material; 2) critiques and reflections; 3) no WIKI information.

2. Length: 1 page (not inclusive of reference); single space; 12 New Roman Times. The length of term paper should be no less than 5 pages, not including reference, and the theme of paper need to be relevant to Southeast Asia regionalism, development, and regional governance.

**Plagiarism**

Do your own work. Plagiarizing from other students, books and journals, the internet, and other sources is a serious offense and is not acceptable. Plagiarism is automatic grounds for failing the course. Be sure to fully cite your work in regard to any paper due for the course.
Course Outline

Week 1 (3/2)  
Course Introduction

Week 2 (3/9)  
Social and Political Development in South Korea (Prof. Ming Lee)

REQUIRED:

Week 3 (3/16)  
Social and Political Development in North Korea (Prof. Ming Lee)

REQUIRED:

Week 4 (3/23)  
North-South Korea Animosity and Interaction (Prof. Ming Lee)

REQUIRED:

Week 5、7、8 (3/30、4/13、4/20) please refer to the attachment 1 (Prof. Raviprasad Narayanan)

Week 9 (4/27)  
Introduction and Overview of Japanese Political Economy  
(Prof. Chao-chi Lin)

REQUIRED:


**Week 10 (5/4)**

*Business and Labor, and the Impact of Aging* (Prof. Chao-chi Lin)

REQUIRED:


Sawako Shirahase (2009) “Age, Change and Poverty: Coping with Social Transformation”, *Global Asia,* vol. 4 number 1


**Week 11 (5/11)**

*Developmental Regionalism and Governance in SEA: Conceptual Framework* (Prof. Alan Hao Yang)

REQUIRED:


Week 12 (5/18)  
**Developmental Regionalism of Indochinese Peninsula: Conflict or Cooperation?** (Prof. Alan Hao Yang)

REQUIRED:


Week 13 (5/25)  
**Taiwan** (Prof. Yuang-kuang Kao)

REQUIRED:

Gold, Thomas B. State and Society in the Taiwan Miracle, p.3-20

Industrial Upgrading and the Emergence of a Political Opposition 1973-1984, p. 97-133


1. **Theoretical questions in general:**
   *What are those components of a nation’s development?*
   *Is there any model available to explain national development?*
   *Is there any theory available to explain national development?*

2. **Theoretical questions to Taiwan’s development:**
   *In Gold’s approach, as the state-centered approach, is or isn’t it useful to interpret?*
   *Is there any other models or theories available to explain Taiwan’s development?*
   *Is there a model so-called a ‘Taiwan’s Experience’? Is it a unique or general experience of national development?*

3. **Practical questions:**
   *Two questions from Gold: First, how did Taiwan attain and sustain such high economic growth rates? Second, how did Taiwan maintain political and social stability in the course of its economic takeoff?*
*Some questions after the death of the President Chiang Ching Kuo in 1988:
a. Has Taiwan maintained its political stability from 1990s to now? 
b. Has Taiwan failed to maintain its economic competitiveness since 1990s; if yes, why? 
c. Has Taiwan lost its political stability as to fail to maintain economic growth? 
d. Has Taiwan’s Constitutional reforms and political democratization been successful at the expense of economic growth? 

4. Lessons from Taiwan’s development:  
* Is it a model to developing countries? 
* How to make better interpretations to Taiwan’s development theoretically?  
* Future perspectives to Taiwan’s development.

Week 14 (6/1) 

**China** (Prof. Yuan-kuang Kao)  
REQUIRED:  
Chen, An. Capitalist Development, Entrepreneurial Class and Democratization in China, p. 401-422  

1. Theoretical Questions:  
What theories can be interpreted for China’s policies making and its development? 
* In the 1960s, the successful experiences of the developed countries provided momentum to modernization theory.  
* In the 1970s, the successful experiences of Latin American countries provided momentum to dependency theory.  
* By the end of 1980s, the successful experiences of East Asia provided momentum to the market friendly approach.  
* In the early 1990s, interestingly, the successful experiences of East Asia also provided momentum to developmental state theory. 

2. Research Questions:  
What kind of viewpoints of state machine did Michel Oksenberg offer in his article?
Can we answer questions proposed by Michel Oksenberg: Will the state be able to meet the yearnings of the populace to participate in the political decisions which will affect their lives? Will the populace enjoy adequate means to articulate their interests? Will the state be able to regulate markets effectively and keeps crime and corruption within bounds in order to meet the expectations for the provision of social services?

What is the relationship among class, society and the state offered by An Chen?

Why is MPF (market-preserving federalism) model not able to explain China’s development of economic transformation and its political discontents?

Yongnian Zheng argued that political development is an independent variable which affects the economic development of China; however, this will not lead to China’s Liberal Democracy, why?

Week 15-16 (6/8 · 6/15) please refer to the attachment 1 ((Prof. Ding-Shu Wang)

Week 17 (6/22)  Guest Speaker

Week 18 (6/29)  Guest Speaker
Course: Development policies in Asia-Pacific Countries

Instructor: Prof. Raviprasad Narayanan

Course Code: 926032001

Overview

The growing salience of India on many vectors has enriched International Relations with nations of the Asia-Pacific region appreciating this remarkable development. India’s impressive economic growth in the last three decades, its being the world’s largest democracy, its secular temperament, the multi-religious, multi-ethnic complex societal patterns are all characteristics of a nation reflecting immense internal diversity and gaining in confidence to creating its own place in a complex world.

India’s political culture is lauded as being a success for the sheer manner in which it has expanded participation, empowered people and created mechanisms of governance that mirror its society. Currently, Indian politics is characterized by coalition politics at the center and with a proliferation of regional parties and social coalitions in the provinces that are creating a political tapestry never seen before in history post-Westphalia. The strength of Indian democracy lies not only in the creation of institutional capacities of governance, but in accommodating social aspirations thereby enlarging space for democratic competition. Constructing a vibrant democracy is no easy task and India also faces grave challenges such as internal strife, poverty, grave social disparities and shocking levels of graft. The challenges India face are unique and while it is tempting to label the country as being chaotic and sometimes ungovernable, its many achievements inspire hope and not despair.

As Asia’s third largest economy, India is an attractive market not just of consumers, and is host to a dynamic entrepreneurial class in synchronization with globalization and transnational flows. India’s strengths in manufacturing, information technology, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, etc. are comprehensively driven by individual and corporate initiatives. India’s financial hub, Mumbai, has the oldest stock exchange in Asia and is positioning itself to emerge as one of the world’s central financial centers. In strategic terms, India spatially dominates South Asia and has an established maritime influence spanning from the Straits of Hormuz to the Malacca Straits and over the Indian Ocean. India’s overarching presence in South Asia does however come with a price - chronic instability in the region with the existence of a plethora of conventional and non-conventional security issues between nations of the region.
Date: **30 March 2015**

Time: 7PM

Classroom: Rm104, first floor, North Wing of General Building.

**Topic: India’s Domestic Development**

This lecture will unravel the process of India’s domestic development from a political economy viewpoint. Six and half decades of India’s political economy will be explained by identifying the programs, achievements and shortfalls that make India’s political economy a feature of growing interest.

**Essential Reading:**


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Date: **13 April 2015**

Time: 7PM

Classroom: Rm104, first floor, North Wing of General Building.

**Topic: India’s Regional Agenda, U.S**

As a growing power, India’s economic and strategic capabilities reach out far beyond the South Asian region. This lecture will explain the nuances that make India a power to contend with and one that is bound to expand its influence more in the coming decade. Another important factor is the bilateral relationship between the United States and India. As two of the largest democracies in the world, the share a relationship that surprisingly falls short of an alliance. The ‘why’s’ and ‘how’s’ are to be examined in great detail.

**Essential reading:**

C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon: the shaping of India's new foreign policy*, New Delhi, India; New York: Viking, 2003

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Date: **20 April 2015**

Time: 7PM

Classroom: Rm104, first floor, North Wing of General Building.
Topic: **India and the Asia Pacific Region**

This lecture will focus on how a process of value-addition is taking place in the Asia-Pacific region with the recognition that India can be a responsible stakeholder. India’s successful ‘Look East’ policy and its deepening engagement with the region are primarily economic in nature with an increasing slant on strategic affairs.

**Essential reading:**

Topics/ issues for discussion

(Each one pick up one of topics/ issues listed below; No more than 2 students pick up the same topic.)

Part one (week 15: Jun. 8)

I • Political issues

1. Constitutional reforms
2. Political competition
3. Democratization consolidation?

II • Economic issues

1. Economic development strategy: Diversification
2. Foreign trade
3. Energy policy

III • Security issues

1. Security reorientation
2. Foreign policy
3. Global strategy

Part two (week 16: Jun. 15)

IV • Social issues
1 Social changes
2 Social welfare policy
3 Demographics and housing

V • Ethnic issues
1 Nationality distribution
2 Nationality policy
3 Nationality problems

VI • Local Governance
1 Federation orientation
2 Local governance
3 Will RF collapses again?