

Department of International Relations
 Faculty of Social and Political Science
 Universitas Gadjah Mada
 Jl. Socio Yusticia No. 1 Bulaksumur
 Yogyakarta 55281
 Tel. (+62) 274 563362 Ext. 210

AREA STUDIES: ASIA-PACIFIC

GENERAL DETAILS	
Subject Code (from Faculty)	SPB1212IUP/SPB1208
Subject Title	Area Studies: Asia-Pacific/ <i>Studi Kawasan: Asia Pasifik</i>
Credit Points	3 SKS
Language of Instruction	English/Indonesian
Total of Class Sessions	14
Teaching Periods	February - June
Location (Room)	BA201
Schedule (Day, Hour)	Wednesday, 10:00
Program (IUP, Regular, Immersion)	IUP/Regular

LECTURER CONTACTS		
Lecturer 1		Lecturer 2
Dra. Ilien Halina, MA	Name	Drs. Usmar Salam, MIS
ilien_h@ugm.ac.id	Email	usmarsalam@ugm.ac.id
BC510	Room Number	BC509
08:00-16:00	Office Hour	08:00-16:00
Lecturer 3		Lecturer 4
Dra. Siti Daulah Khoiriyati, MA	Name	Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA
daulahk@ugm.ac.id	Email	dafri@ugm.ac.id
BC507	Room Number	BC504
08:00-16:00	Office Hour	08:00-16:00
Lecturer 5		Lecturer 6
Dr. Nur Rachmat Yuliantoro, MA(IR)	Name	Muhammad Rum
nur.rachmat@ugm.ac.id	Email	m.rum@ugm.ac.id
BB519	Room Number	BC503
Wednesdays, 08.30-09.00 (only for this class)	Office Hour	Wednesdays, 09.30-10:00 (only for this class)

TUTOR CONTACTS		
Tutor 1		Tutor 2
TBD	Name	TBD
	Email	
	Phone Number	

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION
To Indonesian diplomacy and foreign policy, Asia-Pacific is pivotal. Our country is linked geographically with important nations and other neighboring countries in this region. What happens in this region will most likely affect our wellbeing and security. Hence, the understanding towards regional key players region is very important in determining our success in securing our paramount

interest to ensure growth and development, protecting national unity, and preserving peace. For decades, Asia-Pacific has been regarded as the region of growth. In 2005, the region has contributed to roughly one fourth of world's Gross Domestic Product and it is now almost reaching one third (Schumacher, 2016). In a merely one decade, ASEAN's GDP per-capita has doubled, China soared to fivefold, Korea and Australia has increased their productivity by 40 percent, meanwhile Japan is still playing important role as the locomotive for Asian development. These countries are also well known in their expansive economic ties as they are now closely working on ASEAN Community and Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. In general, Asia-Pacific is projected to remain strong and robust in three years ahead (World Bank, 2016).

However, Asia-Pacific growth and development is not without challenges. Politically and culturally diverse, this region has long been withholding tensions and conflict potentials. In the recent dynamics, there is an increasing strain between countries such as the rivalry between regional superpowers Japan and China. The intricate relations among Asia-Pacific states over disputed South China Sea adding some more concerns into security studies. The dynamics within their domestic politics could cause further repercussion in regional stability such as the Chinese raise to global leadership, growing nationalism in Japan and the setback of democracy in Southeast Asian countries. Australia is not excluded, the growing concern of Australia on Asia-Pacific's security and its interest to combat terrorism are still remain top priority.

To help students understand those dynamics, this course is designed to achieve two objectives. First of all, this course aims to expose students to the political and economic dynamics of the important nations in the region. The domestic polity of important countries are influential to the dynamics of the region. Secondly, to equip the students with the approaches and tools to analyze the dynamics of Asia-Pacific region. Asia-Pacific as a region is having unique characteristics that distinct itself from other regions in the world. It's multi-racial, multi-cultural, and diverse in political and economic development has shaped a vibrant yet delicate, if not difficult, international relations. A contrasting situation when we are comparing Asia-Pacific with rather homogenous European Union or Latin America.

In order to systematically examine the dynamics within important key players in the region, the organization of the class will be utilizing Prof. Dr. Mohtar Mas'ood's framework of Area Studies. There are three important aspects in understanding the dynamics of important countries within a region; it's State Building, it's Nation Building, and it's Political Economy of Development. State Building is about how a country establish their constitution, form of governance, and political structures. Nation Building is how a country develops its identity and values to strengthen unity and to formulate its stance in international arena. While Political Economy of Development is how a country politically formulate its grand plan to ensure its economic progress and to redistribute the prosperity for its people. Hence, each meetings on selected countries, and a region (ASEAN) in this course will be focusing on the dimension of state building, nation building, and political economy of development.

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of this subject, students should be able to:

1	The Students should be able to <u>compare</u> the dynamics of politics and economics of important countries in the region (ELO 2).
2	The Students should be able to <u>analyze</u> contemporary development in the region by using the understanding of state building, nation building, and political economy of development in shaping the dynamics of the region (ELO 1, ELO 3).
3	The Students should be able to <u>develop</u> original thoughts and analysis on the subject of Area Studies in Asia-Pacific through multiple tasks, examinations, and term paper (ELO 4, ELO 5).

CLASS REGULATION

Student should obey the class regulations, as listed below:

1	Students should fulfill the class requirement imposed by the faculty. In order to be eligible for mid-term and end of term examinations, student should attend minimum 75% of class meetings. Failed to do so, students would not be able to get maximum points.
2	At the end of each section, the lecturer will give an instruction on the task. Some of the tasks need to be submitted one week from the said meeting. Should the student skipped the class, he/she lost the right to submit the task in the following week. Unless the student has a justified reason. Please contact lecturers' coordinator, Dra. Siti Daulah Khoiriati, MA, to consult your condition. The tolerance for belated submission is 3 days. The belated submissions shall be getting a lower grade. Should the student could not submit the task within the 3 days tolerance, he/she would not be able to get the points for that task (non-replaceable).
3	By joining this course, kindly be mindful of the etiquette. Students should perform good manners towards the class, respect other colleagues and lectures, and do not disturb the focus of the class. In order to maintain a conducive atmosphere within the classroom, please refrain in leaving the room frequently. Also, this course imposes no-gadgets policy. Students are prohibited to operate laptops, mobile phones, or any other communication devices while the lecture is commencing.

ASSESSMENT AND FEEDBACK DETAILS

No	Assessment Methods	Weight (Percentage)	Due Date	Assessment Notes (include requirements, questions to be addressed, if any), submission rule, marking criteria
1	Quiz, Resume and Article Review for the classes on Japan	25%	Quizzes on 14 & 21 February 2018 Due date for the resume and article review is 7 March 2018	The quiz will be held directly after the second lecture on Japan is finished. Belated resume and article review are given 3 days tolerance and lower grade. Exceeding 3 days of tolerance period will be penalized by zero point. Those who are not participating in the third meeting on Japan would not be able to submit the task unless the student has a justified reason.
2	Mid Term Writing Examination for the classes on China	25%	Mid-Term Examination Day	The questions asked in the mid-term writing examination are all related to China sessions.
3	Take Home Examination for the classes on ASEAN	25%	2 May 2018	A take home examination will be instructed on the last meeting of ASEAN sessions. Students are required to answer all of the questions and submit the printed document on 2 May 2017.
4	Paper for the	25%	End of Term	The students are required to

	classes on Australia		Examination Day	<p>prepare a paper on Australia. The topics of the paper will be provided by the lecturer.</p> <p>The paper should consist of 2,000 words with 1.5 space and in Times New Roman size 12.</p> <p>The term paper should be submitted in the day of the end term examination.</p>
--	----------------------	--	-----------------	--

PRESCRIBED BOOK/LEARNING RESOURCES (IF ANY)			
Title	Writers	Publisher	Year
Japan			
Modern Japan, Aspects of History: Literature and Society	William G. Beasley	Charles E. Tuttle Company	1976
The Rise of Modern Japan	William G. Beasley	Charles E. Tuttle Company	1990
Koichi Kishimoto	Politics in Modern Japan: Development and Organization	Japan Echo	1988
Yoshio Sugimoto	An Introduction to Japanese Society (4th edition)	Cambridge University Press	2014
Chie Nakane	Japanese Society	University of California Press	1998
Edwin Reischauer	The Japanese	Harvard University Press	1978
The Developmental State: Odyssey of a Concept	Chalmers Johnson	Cornell University Press	1999
Japan Rising: The Resurgence of Japanese Power and Purpose	K.B. Pyle	Public Affairs	2007
Contemporary Japan: History, Politics, and Social Change since 1980s	Jeff Kingston	John Wiley & Sons Ltd.	2013
China			
Contemporary China: An Introduction	M. Dillon	Routledge	2009
Living with Reform: China since 1989	T. Cheek	Fernwood Publishing	2006
Reforming China's Economy: A Rough Guide	S. Green	The Royal Institute of International Affairs and Cambridge University	2003
The Economy of China	L. Yueh	Edward Elgar	2010
Critical Issues in Contemporary China	C. Tubilewicz (ed.)	Routledge	2006
The Chinese Economy:	B. Naughton	The MIT Press	2007

Transitions and Growth			
'On the Different Scale: Putting China's Environmental Crisis in Perspective'	C. Karasov	Environmental Health Perspectives, vol. 108, no. 10	2000
'Economic Development and Corruption: Beijing beyond 'Beijing'	Zhiyue Bo	Journal of Contemporary China, vol. 9, no. 25	2000
Contemporary China	Alan Hunter & Jay Sexton	Macmillan Press	1999
ASEAN			
The Political Economy of Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia	David Wurfel & Bruce Burton	Palgrave MacMillan	1990
Southeast Asia in The New International Era	Robert Dayley	Westview Press	2016
The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia	Amitav Acharya	Oxford University Press	2000
Government and Politics in Southeast Asia	John Funston	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	2001
The Security Dilemmas of Southeast Asia	Alan Collins	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	2000
The Rise of Ersatz Capitalism in Southeast Asia	Kunio Yoshihara	Oxford University Press	1988
Australia			
Government, Politics and Power in Australia, (3rd ed.)	D. Woodward, A. Parkin & J. Summers	Longman Chesire	1987
Australian Politics: Realities and Conflict	H. Emy & O. Hughes	The MacMillan Company	1989
Politics of Australia	Dean Jaensch	The MacMillan Company	1993
'Economic Wealth and Political Power in Australia 1788-2010'	G. Murray & J. Chesters	Labor History, no. 103	2012
Living with Dragons: Australia Confronts its Asian Identity	Greg Sheridan (ed.)	Allen & Unwin	1995

SESSION PLAN				
Sessi on	Date	Topic	Lecturer	Methods
1.		Introduction	Dra. Siti Daulah Khoiriati, MA	Lecture, discussion
2.		The Establishment of Japanese State and its Democratization Process	Drs. Usmar Salam, MIS	Lecture, discussion
3.		The Influence of Political Culture to the Practice of Democracy in Japan	Drs. Usmar Salam, MIS	Lecture, discussion
4.		Japan: Political Economy of	Dra. Siti Daulah	Lecture,

		Development	Khoiriati, MA	discussion
5.		Learning from China: State-building and political system	Dr. Nur Rachmat Yuliantoro, MA(IR)	Lecture, discussion
6.		Learning from China: Economic and socio-cultural development	Dr. Nur Rachmat Yuliantoro, MA(IR)	Lecture, discussion
7.		Learning from China: Selected issues – demography, environment, and corruption	Dr. Nur Rachmat Yuliantoro, MA(IR)	Lecture, discussion
Mid-Term Examination: Writing Exam on China				
8.		State Building in ASEAN Countries	Dra. Ilien Halina, MA	Lecture, discussion
9.		Nation Building in ASEAN Countries	Dra. Ilien Halina, MA	Lecture, discussion
10.		Political Economy of Development in ASEAN Countries	Dra. Ilien Halina, MA	Lecture, discussion
11.		Australian State Building: Political System and the Practice of Democracy in Australia	Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA	Lecture, discussion
12.		Australian Nation Building: Social Structure and Cultural Issues in Australia	Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA	Lecture, discussion
13.		Economic System and Development in Australia	Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA	Lecture, discussion
14.		Closing and Class Evaluation	Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA	Lecture, discussion
End of Semester Examination: Paper Submission on Australia				

WEEKLY SCHEDULE	
Week 1, Wednesday, 7 February 2018 – Class Introduction	
Short Introduction	The coordinating lecturer will introduce the lecturers, explain the organization of the course, and the rules regarding the tasks, grading, and etiquette.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	No required reading for this meeting.
Recommended Reading	No recommended reading for this meeting.
Preparation	Make sure the student has the syllabus.
Assignment	-
Week 2, Wednesday, 14 February 2018 – The Establishment of Japanese State and its Democratization Process	
Short Introduction	The modernization of Japan started from Meiji Restoration has transformed Japan from third world country to one of the most modernized and powerful nation on earth. In politics, Japan has a remarkable history in adopting western styled democracy. Japan successfully transplant continental constitution in 19th century. In the second phase, Japanese democracy process was reformed under the supervision of United States occupation post-World War II. However, Japanese democracy is still having its own vibes. As for example, Japanese multi-party democracy is without serious challenges to LDP domination.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	Koichi Kishimoto, <i>Politics in Modern Japan: Development and Organization</i> ,

	Japan Echo, Tokyo, 1988. Jeff Kingston, <i>Contemporary Japan: History, Politics, and Social Change since 1980s</i> , John Wiley & Sons Ltd., West Sussex, 2013.
Recommended Reading	Ronald J. Hrebener & Akira Nakamura (eds.), <i>Party Politics in Japan: Political Chaos and Stalemate in the Twenty First Century</i> , Routledge, Oxon, 2015. Watanabe Tsuneo, <i>Japan's Backroom Politics: Factions in a Multiparty Age</i> , Lexington Books, Plymouth, 2013.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	-
Week 3, Wednesday, 21 February 2018 – The Influence of Political Culture to the Practice of Democracy in Japan	
Short Introduction	Due to its homogenous racial composition (except for Ainus and Okinawanans), Japan has a strong national identity centered in the beliefs to the Emperor and Shintoism. After settling the <i>Sengoku Jidai</i> (feudal Japanese civil war) by country unification under Tokugawa, there were almost no internal conflict for centuries. Ever since, Japan has been developing its unique political culture influential to its practice of democracy. This social conditioning is interesting to be examined.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	Yoshio Sugimoto, <i>An Introduction to Japanese Society</i> (4th edition), Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, 2014. Chie Nakane, <i>Japanese Society</i> , University of California Press, Berkeley, 1998. Edwin Reischauer, <i>The Japanese</i> , Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1978.
Recommended Reading	William G. Beasley, <i>Modern Japan, Aspects of History: Literature and Society</i> , Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1976. William G. Beasley, <i>The Rise of Modern Japan</i> , Charles E. Tuttle Company, Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1990.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	Quiz
Week 4, Wednesday, 28 February 2018 – Japan: Political Economy of Development	
Short Introduction	Japan has developed its unique way to develop its Political Economy of Development. The iron triangle of <i>Amakudari</i> is integrating State, Dominant Political Party, and Businesses. This state's involvement in fostering strong and robust industries is called the Developmental Model. This model transformed Japan from post-war ruins into a prosperous modern nation. Japanese success story has inspired other Asian states to imitate this model.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	Chalmers Johnson, "The Developmental State: Odyssey of a Concept" in Meredith Woo-Cummings, <i>The Developmental State</i> , Cornell University Press, Cornell, 1999. K.B. Pyle, <i>Japan Rising: The Resurgence of Japanese Power and Purpose</i> , Public Affairs, New York, 2007.
Recommended Reading	Marie Sodenberg & Patricia Nelson, <i>Japan Politics and Economy: Perspective on Change</i> , Routledge, Oxon, 2010.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	Resume and Article Review
Week 5, Wednesday, 7 March 2018 – Learning from China: State-building and political system	

Short Introduction	In this meeting, the student will be invited to briefly review the geography, culture, and history that make up the modern Chinese state. This review is important as a basis for the following discussion about the core of China's political life, including the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the prospects for democracy, and human rights.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion
Required Reading	M. Dillon, <i>Contemporary China: An Introduction</i> , Routledge, New York, 2009, pp. 4-19. T. Cheek, <i>Living with Reform: China since 1989</i> , Fernwood Publishing, Nova Scotia, 2006, pp. 1-31.
Recommended Reading	Zhiqun Zhu, 'The People's Republic of China Today,' in Zhiqun Zhu (ed.), <i>The People's Republic of China Today: Internal and External Challenges</i> , World Scientific, Singapore, 2010, pp. 1-24. R. Mitter, <i>Modern China: A Very Short Introduction</i> , Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2008, pp. 1-39. J. Gittings, <i>The Changing Face of China: From Mao to Market</i> , Oxford University Press, New York, 2006, pp. 42-57. R. Baum, <i>Burying Mao: Chinese Politics in the Age of Deng Xiaoping</i> , Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1994, pp. 3-23. Weixing Chen & Yang Zhong, 'Introduction: Leadership in a Changing China,' in Weixing Chen & Yang Zhong (eds.), <i>Leadership in a Changing China</i> , Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2005, pp. 3-11. J. Fewsmith, 'Staying in Power: What Does the Chinese Communist Party Have to Do?,' in Cheng Li (ed.), <i>China's Changing Political Landscape: Prospect for Democracy</i> , Brooking Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 2008, pp. 212-216. Yongshun Cai, 'Local Governments and the Suppression of Popular Resistance in China,' <i>The China Quarterly</i> , no. 193, March 2008, pp. 24-42. B. Gilley, <i>China's Democratic Future: How It Will Happen and Where It Will Lead</i> , Columbia University Press, New York, 2004, pp. 3-14. Minxin Pei, 'How Will China Democratize?,' <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , vol. 18, no. 3, July 2007, pp. 53-57. E. Friedman, 'China: A Threat to or Threatened by Democracy?,' <i>Dissent</i> , vol. 56, no. 1, Winter 2009, pp. 7-12. N.R. Yuliantoro, <i>Reformasi Politik dengan Karakteristik China': Menuju Demokrasi?'</i> , unpublished research, Program S-2 Ilmu HI FISIPOL Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, 2011.
Preparation	Students are asked to read Required Readings before the class starts. The lecturer will prepare several short questions to test student's understanding about the topic as well as to direct the class discussion.
Assignment	-
Week 6, Wednesday, 14 March 2018 – Learning from China: Economic and socio-cultural development	
Short introduction	China today is known as the second largest economic power in the world. It all stems from the economic reforms launched in late 1978, which have been supported by investment and open door policy. Students will examine how the reforms have been carried to date, including discussing the social and cultural impacts caused by economic growth in China.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required readings	S. Green, <i>Reforming China's Economy: A Rough Guide</i> , The Royal Institute of International Affairs and Cambridge University, London, 2003. L. Yueh, <i>The Economy of China</i> , Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, 2010, pp. 1-9. C. Mackerras, 'Critical social issues,' in C. Tubilewicz (ed.), <i>Critical Issues in</i>

	<i>Contemporary China</i> , Routledge, New York, 2006, pp. 193-226.
Recommended readings	<p>D. Guthrie, <i>China and Globalization: The Social, Economic and Political Transformation of Chinese Society</i>, revised edn, Routledge, New York, 2008, pp. 27-70.</p> <p>Xiaolu Wang, 'Rethinking thirty years of reform in China: Implications for economic performance,' in L. Song & W.T. Woo (eds.), <i>China's Dilemma: Economic Growth, the Environment and Climate Problem</i>, ANU E-Press and Asia Pacific Press, Canberra, 2008, pp. 153-169.</p> <p>A. Kiedel, <i>China's Economic Rise – Fact and Fiction</i>, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Policy Brief No. 61, July 2008.</p> <p>Rongxing Guo, <i>An Introduction to the Chinese Economy: The Driving Forces behind Modern Day China</i>, John Wiley & Sons (Asia), Singapore, 2010, pp. 153-176.</p> <p>M.E. Gallagher, "'Reform and Openness': Why China's Economic Reforms Have Delayed Democracy,' <i>World Politics</i>, vol. 54, no. 3, April 2002, pp. 338-372.</p> <p>X.B. Zhao & S.P. Tong, 'Unequal Economic Development in China: Spatial Disparities and Regional Policy Reconsideration,' <i>Regional Studies</i>, vol. 34, no. 6, 2000, pp. 549-561.</p> <p>Jiaying Zha, 'Popular Culture in China Today,' in K.M. Campbell & W. Darsie (eds.), <i>China's March on the 21st Century</i>, The Aspen Institute, Washington, D.C., 2007, pp. 77-83.</p> <p>E. Jeffreys, 'Advanced producer or moral polluters?,' in D.S.G. Goodman (ed.), <i>The New Rich in China: Future Rulers, Present Lives</i>, Routledge, London, 2008, pp. 229-244.</p> <p>Zhihong Qian & Tan-Chee Wong, 'The Rising Urban Poverty: a dilemma of market reforms in China,' <i>Journal of Contemporary China</i>, vol. 23, no. 9, 2000, pp. 113-125.</p>
Preparation	Students are asked to read Required Readings before the class starts. The lecturer will prepare several short questions to test student's understanding about the topic as well as to direct the class discussion.
Assignment	-
Week 7, Wednesday, 21 March 2018 – Learning from China: Selected issues – demography, environment, and corruption	
Short introduction	Politically, today's China is still a socialist country, but economically the market force has played a role in Cina's development that continues to escalate. The interface between these two sides have produced a wide range of contemporary issues, including demographic, environmental problems, and widespread corruption. This meeting will examine these issues, with a focus on the latest developments experienced by the people of China.
Class activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required readings	<p>B. Naughton, <i>The Chinese Economy: Transitions and Growth</i>, The MIT Press, Cambridge, 2007, pp. 161-178.</p> <p>C. Karasov, 'On the Different Scale: Putting China's Environmental Crisis in Perspective,' <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i>, vol. 108, no. 10, October 2000, pp. 452-459.</p> <p>Zhiyue Bo, 'Economic Development and Corruption: Beijing beyond 'Beijing',' <i>Journal of Contemporary China</i>, vol. 9, no. 25, 2000, pp. 467-487.</p>
Recommended readings	<p>R.F. Ash, 'Population change and food security in China,' in C. Tubilewicz (ed.), <i>Critical Issues in Contemporary China</i>, Routledge, New York, 2006, pp. 143-166.</p> <p>S. Greenhalgh, 'Missile Science, Population Science: The Origins of China's</p>

	<p>One-Child Policy,' <i>The China Quarterly</i>, vol. 182, June 2005, pp. 253-276.</p> <p>T. Hesketh, Li Lu & Zhu Wei Xing, 'The Effect of China's One-Child Family Policy after 25 Years,' <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>, vol. 353, no. 11, September 2005, pp. 1171-1176.</p> <p>Zhongwei Zhao & Fei Guo (eds.), <i>Transition and Challenge: China's Population at the Beginning of the 21st Century</i>, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007.</p> <p>Ding Lu, 'China's Demographic Dividends: Past Gains and Future Pains,' in Zhiquan Zhu (ed.), <i>The People's Republic of China Today: Internal and External Challenges</i>, World Scientific, Singapore, 2010, pp. 155-178.</p> <p>R.L. Edmonds, 'China's environmental problems,' in C. Tubilewicz (ed.), <i>Critical Issues in Contemporary China</i>, Routledge, New York, 2006, pp. 113-142.</p> <p>E.C. Economy, <i>China's Environmental Challenge: Political, Social, and Economic Implications</i>, Testimony before the Congressional Executive Commission on China, Council of Foreign Relations, 27 January 2003.</p> <p>C. Zissis & J. Bajoria, <i>China's Environmental Crisis</i>, Council of Foreign Relations, 4 August 2008.</p> <p>Junfeng Zhang, et.al., 'Environmental health in China: progress towards clean air and safe water,' <i>Lancet</i>, no. 375, 2010, pp. 1110-1119.</p> <p>J.J. Kassiola & Sujian Guo (eds.), <i>China's Environmental Crisis: Domestic and Global Political Impacts and Responses</i>, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2010.</p> <p>Minxin Pei, 'Fighting Corruption: A Difficult Challenge for Chinese Leaders,' in Cheng Li (ed.), <i>China's Changing Political Landscape: Prospect for Democracy</i>, Brookings Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 2008, pp. 229-250.</p> <p>Minxin Pei, 'Will China Become Another Indonesia?,' <i>Foreign Policy</i>, Fall 1999, pp. 94-109.</p> <p>Ting Gong, 'Forms and Characteristics of China's Corruption in the 1990s: Change with Continuity,' <i>Communist and Post-Communist Studies</i>, vol. 30, no. 3, 1997, pp. 277-288.</p> <p>Ting Gong, 'Corruption and local governance: the double identity of Chinese local governments in market reform,' <i>The Pacific Review</i>, vol. 19, no. 1, March 2006, pp. 85-102.</p> <p>Zengke He, 'Corruption and anti-corruption in reform China,' <i>Communist and Post-Communist Studies</i>, vol. 33, no. 2, 2000, pp. 243-270.</p> <p>Yong Guo, 'Corruption in Transitional China: An Empirical Analysis,' <i>The China Quarterly</i>, no. 194, June 2008, pp. 349-364.</p> <p>N.R. Yuliantoro, <i>Menjadi Kaya itu Mulia! Reformasi Ekonomi dan Penjelasan Kultural-Struktural Korupsi di Cina</i>, Institute of International Studies, Yogyakarta, 2012.</p>
Preparation	Students are asked to read Required Readings before the class starts. The lecturer will prepare several short questions to test student's understanding about the topic as well as to direct the class discussion.
Assignment	-
Week 8, Wednesday, 11 April 2018 – State Building in ASEAN Countries	
Short Introduction	ASEAN countries are having diverse political systems ranging from Military Junta of Thailand; Pseudo-Democracy such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Cambodia; Absolute Monarch of Brunei; , Socialist State such as Laos and Vietnam; and consolidating democracies like Indonesia, the Philippines, and newly transformed Myanmar. However, these countries develops similarities on

	culture and values. This complexity is important to be understood as the basis for foreign policy and shaping the way these countries build the architecture for regionalism.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	John Funston, <i>Government and Politics in Southeast Asia</i> , Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2001.
Recommended Reading	William Case, <i>Politics in Southeast Asia: Democracy or Less</i> , Routledge, New York, 2002. Jacques Bertrand, <i>Political Change in Southeast Asia</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2013.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignments	-
Week 9, Wednesday, 18 April 2018 – Nation Building in ASEAN Countries	
Short Introduction	Most of ASEAN countries has just achieved their independence after the World War II. This means these countries are still having a struggle to formulate national identity to foster integration.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	Amitav Acharya, <i>The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia</i> , Oxford University Press, 2000
Recommended Reading	Kikue Hamayotsu, 'Islam and Nation Building in Southeast Asia: Malaysia and Indonesia in Comparative Perspective,' <i>Pacific Affairs</i> , Vol. 75 No. 3, 2000, pp. 353-375. Mark T. Berger, 'Decolonization and Nation-Building: Political Development Theory and the Appeal of Communism in Southeast Asia 1945-1975,' <i>Journal of Southeast Asian Studies</i> , Vol. 34 No. 3, 2003, pp. 421-448. Alan Collins, <i>The Security Dilemmas of Southeast Asia</i> , Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2001. Robert Dayley, <i>Southeast Asia in The New International Era</i> , Westview Press, Boulder, 2016.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	-
Week 10, Wednesday, 25 April 2018 – Political Economy of Development in ASEAN Countries	
Short Introduction	In order to achieve prosperity and redistribute it to its people, southeast Asian countries have been experimenting in different model on economic development. Since 1970s, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia has developed developmental model imitating Japanese experience of industrialization albeit they are sharing different levels of success.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	Kunio Yoshihara, <i>The Rise of Ersatz Capitalism in Southeast Asia</i> , Oxford University Press, Singapore, 1988. David Wurfel and Bruce Burton, <i>The Political Economy of Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia</i> , Palgrave MacMillan, New York, 1990.
Recommended Reading	K.S. Jomo & Brian C. Folk, <i>Ethnic Business: Chinese Capitalism in Southeast Asia</i> , Routledge, Oxon, 2003.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignments	Take-home examination sheet will be distributed at the end of the lecture.
Week 11, Wednesday, 2 May 2018, – Australian State Building: Political System and the Practice of	

Democracy in Australia	
Short Introduction	Compared to its neighboring countries, Australia has more developed democracy. We can learn a lot how Australia successfully established stable democracy, civilian supremacy, and the rule of law. Its political system is matured and producing well balanced centrist variant of ideologies between Australian Labor Party and the Liberal/National Coalition. However, the role of pressure groups and smaller political parties such as the Australian Green Party remain influential.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	D. Jaensch, <i>The Politics of Australia</i> , Melbourne, The MacMillan Company 1993. D. Woodward, A. Parkin & J. Summers, <i>Government, Politics and Power in Australia</i> , (3 rd ed.) Melbourne, Longman Chesire, 1987.
Recommended Reading	Anna Salleh, 'The Fourth Estate and the Fifth Branch: The News Media, GM Risk, and Democracy in Australia,' <i>New Genetics and Society</i> , vol. 27, no. 3, 2008, pp. 233-250.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	-
Week 12, Wednesday, 9 May 2018, – Australian Nation Building: Social Structure and Cultural Issues in Australia	
Short Introduction	Australian politics, culture, and values are highly influenced by its European origin. However, considering its geographic proximity, Australia has to reinvent its position among the Asian community. Furthermore, the influx of immigrants into Australia in the last couple of decades added more complication to its society. The journey of Australia to reinvent its national identity amidst multicultural tensions is interesting to be examined.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	H. Emy & O. Hughes, <i>Australian Politics: Realities and Conflict</i> , Melbourne, The MacMillan Company, 1989. D. Jaensch, <i>The Politics of Australia</i> , Melbourne, The MacMillan Company 1993.
Recommended Reading	Anthony Moran, 'Multiculturalism as nation-building in Australia: Inclusive National Identity and the Embrace of Diversity,' <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i> vol. 34 no. 12, pp. 2153-2172. G. Sheridan, <i>Living with Dragons: Australia Confronts its Asian Identity</i> , Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1995.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	-
Week 13, Wednesday, 16 May 2018, – Economic System and Development in Australia	
Short Introduction	Australia is one of the biggest economy. Its current GDP is ranked 12th in the world. Australia's biggest trading partners are China and Japan. South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand make into the top 10 trading partners proving that Australia cannot discard the importance of the region. However, Australia is very dependent on oil and its political economy of development is not replicating the Asian developmental model. How Australia does manage its growth and how political elites do influence the economy are among several questions that is interesting to be discussed.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	G. Murray & J. Chesters, 'Economic Wealth and Political Power in Australia

	1788-2010,' Labor History, no. 103, 2012, pp. 1-16.
Recommended Reading	Ciaran O'Faircheallaigh, 'Aborigines, Mining Companies and the State in Contemporary Australia: A New Political Economy or 'Bussiness as Usual'?' Australian Journal of Political Science, vol. 41, no. 1, 2006, pp. 1-22. Latest relevant articles from the Journal of Australian Political Economy.
Preparation	Students are required to read the class materials prior to the class. The lecturer will occasionally discuss the reading materials' content with the students during the session.
Assignment	-
Week 14, Wednesday, 23 May 2018 – Closing and Class Evaluation	
Short Introduction	The last meeting will be organized by Dr. Dafri Agussalim, MA to give the instruction for final paper writing. The students are required to choose one offered topic. The final meeting will also be used to evaluate the course management. Students are asked to fill in the form for evaluation survey profided by the Faculty.
Class Activities	Lecture and discussion.
Required Reading	No required reading for this meeting.
Recommended Reading	No recommended reading for this meeting.
Preparation	Make sure all students get the form for the course evaluation survey.
Assignment	Students need to submit course evaluation survey.

GRADE DESCRIPTORS (RUBRICS)

Grade	In 4 Scale	In percentage	Qualifications
A	4	90%-100%	Grade A represents excellent quality in all aspects of the student's work. To earn an A, a student must have actively and authentic contribution to class discussion in most of the meetings in class; excellent comprehension, well-researched use of reference and sophisticated use of language in all of the written assignments and examination; demonstrated an excellent delivery and engagement during class presentation or oral examination with significant contribution the understanding of the subject of the course; and satisfied any other requirement in the course.
B	3	75%-90%	Grade B represents good quality in all aspects of the student's work. To earn a B, a student must have actively and good contribution to class discussion in minimum 80% of the meetings in class; good comprehension, good-researched use of reference and effective use of language in all of the written assignments and examination; demonstrated a good delivery and engagement during class presentation or oral examination with good contribution the understanding of the subject of the course; and satisfied any other requirement in the course.
C	2	50-75%	Grade C represents fair quality in all aspects of the student's work. To earn a C, a student must have fair contribution to class discussion in minimum 75% of the meetings in class; fair comprehension, fair use of reference with ineffective use of language in all of the written assignments and examination; demonstrated a fair delivery and engagement during class presentation or oral examination with significant contribution the understanding of the subject of the course; and satisfied any

			other requirement in the course.
D	1	<50%	Grade D represents poor quality in all aspects of the student's work. To earn a D, a student give poor contribution to class discussion in most of the meetings in class; poor comprehension, poor use of reference and poorly use of language in all of the written assignments and examination; demonstrated a poor delivery and engagement during class presentation or oral examination with significant contribution the understanding of the subject of the course; and poorly performed in any other requirement in the course.

UPDATED
5 February 2018