City University of Hong Kong

Information on a Course
offered by Department of Asian and International Studies
with effect from Semester A in 2011 - 2012

Part I

Course Title: Political Dynamics in East and Southeast Asia

Course Code: AIS3024

Course Duration: One semester

No. of Credit Units: 3

Level: B3

Medium of Instruction: English

Prerequisites: (Course Code and Title) Nil

Precursors: (Course Code and Title) Nil

Equivalent Courses: (Course Code and Title) AIS3031 Political Dynamics in Asia

Exclusive Courses: (Course Code and Title) Nil

Part II

1. Course Aims:
This course aims to broaden and deepen students’ knowledge of processes of political change in the context of East and Southeast Asia. The course will enable students to address the following questions:

1. What types of changes have occurred and are occurring in the region?
2. In which temporal and spatial contexts are these occurring?
3. Why are these processes occurring?
4. Who brought about these changes? Who are affected by these changes?
5. How do these changes impact on the environment, economy, society and culture?
2. **Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CILOs</th>
<th>Weighting (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Identify the political dynamics of East and Southeast Asian societies in terms of formal and informal processes of stasis and change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Analyse the political dynamics of East and Southeast Asia in terms of contestations between different collective and individual actors both within the region and from outside the region</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Discover the strategic interests underlying political processes of stasis and change in East and Southeast Asian societies</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Access and critically evaluate a range of information sources on East and Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Undertake analytically sound research on processes of political change in East and Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Communicate research findings effectively</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. **Teaching and learning Activities (TLAs)**

*(designed to facilitate students’ achievement of the CILOs)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILO No</th>
<th>TLAs</th>
<th>Hours/week (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CILO 1</td>
<td>Lecture</td>
<td>2 hrs per week</td>
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<tr>
<td>CILO 2</td>
<td>Tutorial</td>
<td>1 hr per week</td>
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<tr>
<td>CILO 3</td>
<td>Readings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CILO 4</td>
<td>Viewing of documentary films and discussion on Blackboard</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CILO 5</td>
<td>Extraction and discussion of relevant news events by lecturer and students</td>
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<tr>
<td>CILO 6</td>
<td>Consultations with lecturer and tutors</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. **Assessment Tasks/Activities**  
*(designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assessment Tasks/Activities</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
<th>ILOs to be addressed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial presentations</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>The tutorial presentation enhances group work, giving the students to rehearse what they have read and learnt from the lectures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group report (2000 words)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>The group report enables the students to write up their tutorial presentations, incorporating the feedback received from the tutor and from fellow students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual essay (2000 words)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>The individual essay enables each student to develop one particular aspect of the group report. This is a culmination of the process beginning from the tutorial presentation, emulating the academic process of conference papers from presentation to publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-semester quiz</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>The quiz evaluates students’ learning of concepts and cases from lectures, readings, films and news events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final test</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>The final test assesses the students’ holistic grasp of the key lessons learnt from all aspects of the course.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Part III
Keyword Syllabus:

◊ State formation
◊ Forms of political organisation
◊ Governance structures
◊ Democratizing and anti-democratising processes
◊ Political demands for human rights and democracy
◊ Geo-political forces and transnational institutions
◊ Alliances and conflicts
◊ National and regional politics
◊ Modes of political legitimation
◊ The politicisation of religions
◊ Popular culture as resistance
◊ Separatist movements
◊ Contradictions between regionalism, regionalisation, globalisation and political fragmentation

Recommended Reading:
Text(s):
Brown, David. 2002. ‘Why might constructed nationalist and ethnic ideologies come into confrontation with each other?’ *The Pacific Review*, vol. 15 no. 4: 555-570.


Ma, Ngok. 2003. ‘Governing Hong Kong: legitimacy, communication and political decay,’ Pacific Affairs 76 (summer)


values in Malaysia’, *Sojourn* 14(2): 359-381.


McKenna, Tom. 2002. ‘Saints, scholars and the idealised past in Philippine Muslim separatism’, *The Pacific Review*, vol. 15 no. 4: 539-553.


Razavi, Shahra. 2006. ‘Islamic politics, human rights and women’s claims for equality in Iran’, *Third World Quarterly* 27(7): 1223-1237


Storm, Servaas & Naastepad, CWM. 2005. ‘Strategic factors in economic

Thompson, Mark. 2004. ‘Pacific Asia after “Asian values”: authoritarianism,
democracy, and “good governance”’, Third World Quarterly 25(6): 1079-1095.

Toal, G. 2001. ‘Post Cold War geopolitics: contrasting superpowers in a world of
global dangers’, chapter in Geographies of Global Change (2nd ed.)

& Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies.

Weber, Max. 1921. ‘Politics as a vocation’. In Gerth, H.H. and Mills, C. Wright (translated
University Press, 1946.

Wee, Vivienne and Kanishka Jayasuriya. 2002. ‘New geographies and temporalities of
power: exploring the new fault-lines of Southeast Asia’, The Pacific Review, vol. 15 no. 4: 475-495.

Wee, Vivienne. 2001. ‘Political fault-lines in Southeast Asia: movements for ethnic autonomy
as nations of intent’, Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong, Southeast Asia
Research Centre, Working Paper No. 16.

Wee, Vivienne. 2002. ‘Ethno-nationalism in process: ethnicity, atavism and indigenism in

Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong, Southeast Asia Research Centre, Working
Paper No. 34.

Winzeler, Robert L. 1976. ‘Ecology, culture, social organization, and state formation
in Southeast Asia’ [with comments from Ronald Cohen, Robert Hunt, and
others]

Policy 133: 38.

Online Resources:

Aditjondro, George. 1995. ‘Liberating our colonial mindset’, outline of a lecture
presented in the Winter Lecture Series 1995 on Wednesday, August 16, 1995 at
the AIA-CSEAS Monash Asia Institute in Melbourne Australia.
<http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/54b/034.html>HRS
Davos Forum Discusses 'Shifting Power',
http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2007/01/bafffa2c-e5b1-4582-8138-a98092bd
f368.html [News report]

Environmental challenges across Asia - March 2, 2007,
http://internationalstudies.uchicago.edu/environmentalchallengesacrossasia/

‘International Governmental Organisations’
http://www.library.northwestern.edu/govinfo/resource/internat/igo.html

Alatas, Syed Farid. 2002. ‘Islam, democratisation and civil society in Indonesia and
Malaysia’. Paper presented at the Symposium on Islam in Southeast Asia and
China: regional faithlines and faultlines in the global ummah,