

**City University of Hong Kong
Course Syllabus**

**offered Department of Asian and International Studies
with effect from Semester A 2020 /21**

Part I Course Overview

Course Title: State and Economy in Asia

Course Code: AIS 3032

Course Duration: One semester

Credit Units: 3

Level: B3

Arts and Humanities

Proposed Area:
(for GE courses only)

Study of Societies, Social and Business Organisations

Science and Technology

Medium of Instruction: English

Medium of Assessment: English

Prerequisites: Nil
(Course Code and Title)

Precursors: Nil
(Course Code and Title)

Equivalent Courses: AIS3021 The State and Economic Development in East and Southeast Asia
(Course Code and Title)

Exclusive Courses: Nil
(Course Code and Title)

Part II Course Details

1. Abstract

This is a survey course of the comparative political economy of East Asia (Northeast and Southeast Asia). Attention is focused on relations between the state, society and the economy in national settings rather than on cross-national forces around the world that are studied in courses on globalisation. But the East Asian region as a whole and the influence of one state's development on another are considered. Statist interventions in national economies have produced some of the world's fastest rates of economic growth under authoritarian developmentalist regimes. But the region has also experienced periodic economic crises and regimes plagued by corruption. Several countries in the region have undergone (often incomplete and flawed) processes of democratisation since the mid-1980s. But more recently there has been democratic backsliding with growing authoritarianism in the region as well the consolidation of autocracies. The course begins by examining the origins of the "Asian model" of development and its political implications before turning to China with its economic development and political trajectory placed in a larger regional and historical context.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

(CILOs state what the student is expected to be able to do at the end of the course according to a given standard of performance.)

No.	CILOs [#]	Weighting* (if applicable)	Discovery-enriched curriculum related learning outcomes (please tick where appropriate)		
			A1	A2	A3
1.	Explain common patterns and differences in statist intervention in East Asia to promote rapid development and industrial upgrading	25%	√	√	√
2.	Explore the role of authoritarian developmentalism in the process of industrialisation and development in the region	25%	√	√	√
3.	Understand the reasons for the success of some countries in the region in achieving high levels of modernisation and the failure of others to achieve this goal	25%	√	√	√
4.	Assess the political implications of economic development, in particular related to possibilities of democratisation or further autocratisation	25%	√	√	√
		100%			

* If weighting is assigned to CILOs, they should add up to 100%.

Please specify the alignment of CILOs to the Gateway Education Programme Intended Learning outcomes (PILOs) in Section A of Annex.

A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to self-life problems.

A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

3. Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

(TLAs designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs.)

TLA	Brief Description	CILO No.						Hours/week (if applicable)
		1	2	3	4			
Tutorials	Attendance, discussion and panel presentation	√	√	√	√			
Paper	Panel paper with common intro. & conclusion with individual short chapter	√	√	√	√			
Quiz	Short answer and essay questions	√	√	√	√			

4. Assessment Tasks/Activities (ATs)

(ATs are designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs.)

Assessment Tasks/Activities	CILO No.						Weighting*	Remarks
	1	2	3	4				
Continuous Assessment: <u>100</u> %								
Attendance	√	√	√	√			10%	
Discussion	√	√	√	√			10%	
Panel Presentation	√	√	√	√			10%	
Paper	√	√	√	√			30%	
Quiz	√	√	√	√			40%	
Examination: _____% (duration: _____, if applicable)								
							100%	

* The weightings should add up to 100%.

5. Assessment Rubrics

(Grading of student achievements is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities with the following rubrics.)

Assessment Task	Criterion	Excellent (A+, A, A-)	Good (B+, B, B-)	Fair (C+, C, C-)	Marginal (D)	Failure (F)
Attendance	Regular attendance and informed participation in class/class etiquette	Regular attendance	Attends 80% of tutorials	Attends 60% of tutorials	Attends 40-50% of tutorials	Attends few or no tutorials.
Discussion	Assessment will be based on capacity to persuade, critical thinking, and detailed research of a topic.	Demonstrates high level of conceptual thinking and originality during frequent tutorial participation/discussion; strong capacity to persuade.	Demonstrates reasonably strong level of conceptual thinking and originality during tutorial participation/discussion; some capacity to persuade.	Participates irregularly. Demonstrates fair level of conceptual thinking during. Limited capacity to persuade.	Seldom participates in tutorial discussion. Little evidence of critical thinking.	Never participates in tutorial discussion .
Panel Presentation	Assessment will be based on capacity to persuade, critical thinking, and detailed research of a topic.	Evidence of strong presentation skills, critical thinking, mastery of lecture material, and introduction of relevant new material. Interacts strongly with other panel members. Stimulates and responds to questions and	Evidence of reasonably strong presentation skills, critical thinking, mastery of lecture material. Some introduction of relevant new material. Interacts well with other panel members. Stimulates and responds at	Evidence of adequate presentation skills, critical thinking, and understanding of lecture material. Limited introduction of new material.	Little evidence of presentation skills, critical thinking, or understanding of lecture material. No introduction of new material. Little interaction with other panel members. Little interaction with	No evidence of good presentation skills, critical thinking, or understanding of lecture material. No introduction of new material. No interaction with other panel members or with

		comments from students in attendance.	reasonable levels to questions and comments from students in attendance	interaction with other panel members. Limited interaction with students in attendance	students in attendance.	students in attendance.
Paper	Assessment will be based on strong evidence of original thinking; good organization of the paper, capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories, persuasive writing skills evidence of familiarity with literature.	Strong evidence of original thinking; excellent organization, excellent capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories, persuasive writing skills, strong evidence of familiarity with relevant literature and ability to undertake new research.	Reasonably strong evidence of original thinking; organization, capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories. Reasonably good writing skills, familiarity with relevant literature, and ability to undertake new research	Evidence of some original thinking; fair organization, capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories. Fair writing skills. Adequate familiarity with relevant literature, and ability to undertake new research	Little evidence of original thinking; poor organization of the paper, limited capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories, marginal writing skills, little evidence of familiarity with literature.	No evidence of original thinking. Disorganized paper. Little capacity to analyse and synthesize learned concepts and theories. Poor writing skills, no evidence of familiarity with literature.
Quiz	Assessment will be based on capacity to master the topics covered in class, a evidence of critical	Excellent knowledge of the topics covered in lecture; ability to integrate reading materials into	Good knowledge of the topics covered in class, some evidence of critical thinking and good knowledge base	Adequate knowledge of the topics covered in class, some evidence of	Limited knowledge of the topics covered in class. Little or no evidence of critical thinking	Little or no knowledge of the topics covered in class. No evidence of critical thinking

	thinking and extensive knowledge base	responses; strong evidence of critical thinking and extensive knowledge base		critical thinking and knowledge base	and marginal knowledge base	and poor knowledge base
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Part III Other Information (more details can be provided separately in the teaching plan)

1. Keyword Syllabus

(An indication of the key topics of the course.)

Economic development; developmental state; authoritarian ‘developmentalism’, state-led capitalism; industrial policy; pilot agency; patrimonialism; financial crisis; modernisation; democratisation; autocracy

2. Reading List

2.1 Compulsory Readings

(Compulsory readings can include books, book chapters, or journal/magazine articles. There are also collections of e-books, e-journals available from the CityU Library.)

1.	Zhiqun Zhu, ed. (2009) Understanding East Asia's economic ‘miracles’, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Association for Asian Studies, introduction, chp. 1, chp. 3.
2.	Morley, James W., 1999, <i>Driven by Growth: Political Change in the Asia-Pacific Region (2nd Ed)</i> , Armonk New York: M.E. Sharpe, chps. 1, 12, and 13.
3.	Suehiro, Akira. 2008. <i>Catch-Up Industrialization: The Trajectory and Prospects of East Asian Economics</i> (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press), chp 5
4.	Zhiqun Zhu, ‘South Korea: From a Colony to an Economic Power’, pp. 21-29; Chapter 4 ‘The PRC and Taiwan: the Story of a “Dragon” and a “Tiger”’, pp. 31 -51.
5.	Morley, 1999, chps. 9 and 10.
6.	Low, Linda, ed. (2004) <i>Developmental States Relevancy, Redundancy or Reconfiguration?</i> , New York ; Great Britain: Nova Science Publishers, chps. 9 and 10
7.	Morley, 1999, chp. 11.
8.	Morley, 1999, chps. 7 and 8.
9.	Morley, 1999, chps 5 and 6.
10.	Morley, 1999, chp. 2.
11.	Morgenbesser, Lee. 2019. Cambodia's Transition to Hegemonic Authoritarianism, <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , Volume 30, Number 1, January 2019, pp. 158-171.
12.	Buente, Marco. 2018. “Myanmar’s Protracted Transition: Arenas, Actors, and Outcomes,” <i>Asian Survey</i> , 56, no. 2, 369–391.
13.	Byman, Daniel, and Jennifer Lind. "Pyongyang's survival strategy: tools of authoritarian control in North Korea." <i>International Security</i> 35, no. 1 (2010): 44-74. https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/40784646.pdf?casa_token=xYpqTdLIhW0AAAAA:tiQRqNX-Fr9jZVP2rii5m2m6lAV8zoeJfhFpYsN5JYA2qNGcSU7jmVgxRNVdvVd3Inx5VNVNqIs4dpK-VYKRH-BaWmr9bhVkaRP1SwockMFoX6yDbbud
14.	Low, Linda, ed., 2004, “Chapter 8, ‘The People’s Republic of China: The Post-Socialist Developmental States’, pp. 117-132
15.	Morley, 1999, chaps. 3 and 4.
16.	Nahm, Jonas, and Edward S. Steinfeld. "Scale-up Nation: China’s Specialization in Innovative Manufacturing." <i>World Development</i> 54 (2014): 288-300 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X13002040?casa_token=n1rqRJHBKHIAAAAA:bZxkj9e92-rJSP0Chh4KNiJHtVqY9LZk4ttAeIke0n3Nw21C-0wycn_49MfLazD_eGvYEZQXiA
17.	Baogang Guo (2020): A Partocracy with Chinese Characteristics: Governance System Reform under Xi Jinping, <i>Journal of Contemporary China</i> ,

	https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2020.1744374
18.	Low, Linda, 2004, "Chapter 2, 'The Rise and Fall (?) of the Developmental State: The Vicissitudes and Implications of East Asian Industrialization'" pp. 29-40.
19.	Richard Stubbs (2009) What ever happened to the East Asian Developmental State? The unfolding debate, <i>The Pacific Review</i> , 22:1, 1-22: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09512740802650971?casa_token=mKdNet3uABYAAAAA:aeFUy7Iz9rt2suqb32aTnSUhW23-dcVkxiTnf1II3h8NVyhMKfHPj6jDj4jrcaXoRXTkomVJUbh1kg
20.	Robert Wade (2018). The Developmental State: Dead or Alive? <i>Development and Change</i> 49(2): 518–546: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dech.12381
21.	Morley, James, ed. 1999. <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chp. 9
22.	Kohli, Atul. 1999. Where Do High-Growth Political Economies Come From: The Japanese Lineage of the Korean Developmental State', pp. 93-136: in Woo-Cumings, Meredith, ed., <i>The Developmental State</i> (Ithaca: Cornell University Press), chp 4: https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/1674417/mod_resource/content/1/Kholi%20%281999%29%20Where%20Do%20High-Growth%20Political%20Economies%20Come%20From.pdf
23.	Morley, James, ed. 1999. <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chp. 10
24.	Wong, Joseph. 2016. The developmental state and Taiwan: Origins and adaptation, in <i>Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Taiwan</i> , Gunter Schubert, ed.. London: Routledge
25.	Yu-Shan Wu. 2007. Taiwan's Developmental State: After the Economic and Political Turmoil, <i>Asian Survey</i> , Vol. 47, No. 6, pp. 977-1001: https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/as.2007.47.6.977?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents
26.	Morley, James, ed. 1999. <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chps. 9 and 10.
27.	Yong Soo Park. 2011. Revisiting the South Korean developmental state after the 1997 financial crisis, <i>Australian Journal of International Affairs</i> , 65:5, 590-606: https://doi.org/10.1080/10357718.2011.607148
28.	Yongping Wu, 2004. 'Rethinking the Taiwanese Developmental State,' <i>The China Quarterly</i> , 177: 91-114. https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/20192306.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aabcebb253cf00dedbf1b25015f3801be3
29.	Tian He. 2020. Transforming the East Asian developmental state: Democratic mobilisation and the role of the middle class," <i>Asian Journal of Comparative Politics</i> : https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2057891119897854?casa_token=a9Ti_9FwqckAAAA:NaZvDHwFphN6bUL3_aAd4356N_CGyflrCzjadIFZPoPVzA-W4IqUh1qPutAo_Bbl8aSxs-r8kjMzMQ
30.	Thompson, Mark R. 1996. Late industrialisers, late democratisers: Developmental states in the Asia-Pacific, <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , 17:4, 625-648, https://doi.org/10.1080/01436599615290
31.	Hellmann, Olli, 2017. "High capacity, low resilience: The 'developmental' state

	and military–bureaucratic authoritarianism in South Korea,” <i>International Political Science Review</i> Vol. 39(1) 67–82: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0192512117692643
32.	Low, Linda. 2004. “Chapter 10: Singapore’s Developmental State between a Rock and a Hard Place”, pp. 147-160 in Low, Linda, ed. (2004) <i>Developmental States Relevancy, Redundancy or Reconfiguration?</i> , New York ; Great Britain: Nova Science Publishers.
33.	Huff, Gregg. 1995. The developmental state, government, and Singapore's economic development since 1960, <i>World Development</i> , 23, no 8 (August): 1421-1438.
34.	Pereira, Alexius A. 2008. Whither the Developmental State? Explaining Singapore’s Continued Developmentalism, <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , 29, 6, pp. 1189-1203.
35.	Wong Hung, 2012, “Changes in Social Policy in Hong Kong since 1997 Old Wine in New Bottles?” In Wai-man Lam and Percy Luen-tim Lui, eds., <i>Contemporary Hong Kong Government and Politics</i> , chp. 13. University of Hong Kong Press: http://web.swk.cuhk.edu.hk/~hwong/pubfile/book/2012_Changes_in_social_policy_in_Hong_Kong_Lam_13_ch_13.pdf .
36.	Ortmann, Stephan, 2009, <i>Politics and Change in Singapore and Hong Kong Containing Contention</i> . London: Routledge.
37.	Thompson, Mark R. <i>Authoritarian Modernism in East Asia</i> . London: Palgrave, introduction and chp. 3. https://www.academia.edu/43306557/AUTHORITARIAN_MODERNISM_IN_EAST_ASIA
38.	Carroll, Toby. 2019. “As one of the world’s most unequal cities, why aren’t Hong Kong protesters angry at the rich and powerful?” <i>The Conversation</i> , 2 October: https://www.hongkongfp.com/2019/10/02/one-worlds-unequal-cities-arent-hong-kong-protesters-angry-rich-powerful/
39.	Cheng, E. W. (2016). Street politics in a hybrid regime: The diffusion of political activism in post-colonial Hong Kong. <i>China Quarterly</i> , 226, 383–406: https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/china-quarterly/article/street-politics-in-a-hybrid-regime-the-diffusion-of-political-activism-in-postcolonial-hong-kong/FEF8107574306D4ADC7D65A3D562B2BF
40.	So, Alvin Y. 2018. Hong Kong: Vibrant civil society undergoing national unification. In A. Ogawa (Ed.), <i>Routledge handbook of civil society in Asia</i> (pp. 66–78). London & New York: Routledge
41.	Morley, James, <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chp. 6
42.	Kang, David C., 2002. <i>Crony Capitalism: Corruption and Development in South Korea and the Philippines</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
43.	Morley, <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chapter 5.
44.	McLeod, Ross H. 2000. Suharto’s Indonesia: A Better Class of Corruption, <i>Agenda</i> , 7, no. 2 (2000): 99-112: http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p92381/pdf/article01.pdf .
45.	Eklöf, Stefan. 1999. <i>Indonesian Politics in Crisis: The Long Fall of Suharto 1996-98</i> . Copenhagen: NIAS, particularly chps. 1, 5, and 8: http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:842567/FULLTEXT01.pdf

46.	Morley, <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chps 5 and 6
47.	Winters, Jeffrey. 2012. <i>Oligarchy</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chp. 4
48.	Sato, Yuri, 2019 “Reemerging Developmental State in Democratised Indonesia,” in Yusuke Takagi, Veerayooth Kanchoochat, Tetsushi Sonobe Eds, <i>Developmental State Building: The Politics of Emerging Economies</i> : https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-981-13-2904-3.pdf
49.	Edward Aspinall, Marcus Mietzner, 2019. Southeast Asia's Troubling Elections: Nondemocratic Pluralism in Indonesia, <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , Volume 30, Number 4, October 2019, pp. 104-118
50.	Rodan, Garry (2019): Inequality and Political Representation in the Philippines and Singapore, <i>Journal of Contemporary Asia</i> : https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00472336.2019.1607531
51.	Thompson, Mark R. (2020 forthcoming). Duterte’s Violent Populism: Mass Murder, Political Legitimacy and the ‘Death of Development’ in the Philippines,” <i>Journal of Contemporary Asia</i> : https://www.academia.edu/43306547/Dutertes_Violent_Populism_Mass_Murder_Political_Legitimacy_and_the_Death_of_Development_in_the_Philippines
52.	Morley, <i>Driven by Growth</i> , Chp. 7.
53.	Jitsuchon, Somchai. 2013. Thailand in a Middle-income Trap, <i>TDRJ Quarterly Review</i> , 27(2), 13-20, available: http://tdri.or.th/archives/download/quarterly/text/T5J2012002.pdf
54.	Somboon Siriprachai. 2013. <i>Industrialization with a Weak State: Thailand’s Development in Historical Perspective</i> . Singapore: NUS Press, pp. 1-21
55.	Chambers, P. (2013). Economic Guidance and Contestation: An Analysis of Thailand’s Evolving Trajectory of Development. <i>Journal Of Current Southeast Asian Affairs</i> , 32(1), 81-109: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/186810341303200104 .
56.	Morley, <i>Driven by Growth</i> , chp. 8
57.	Snodgrass, Donald R. 1994. ‘Successful Economic Development in a Multi-Ethnic Society: The Malaysian Case’ <i>Development Discussion Paper No. 503</i> , Harvard Institute for International Development: https://www.earth.columbia.edu/sitefiles/file/about/director/pubs/503.pdf .
58.	Nadzri, Muhamad M. N. 2018. The 14th General Election, the Fall of Barisan Nasional, and Political Development in Malaysia, 1957–2018, <i>Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs</i> , 37, 3, 139–171: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/186810341803700307
59.	Chin, James. 2020. Race and Religion in Command: Malaysia Returns to Identity Politics, <i>Global Asia</i> , Vol. 15, No. 1, March: https://www.globalasia.org/v15no1/cover/race-and-religion-in-command-malaysia-returns-to-identity-politics_james-chin
60.	Veerayooth Kanchoochata and Kevin Hewison. 2016 “Introduction: Understanding Thailand’s Politics,” <i>Journal of Contemporary Asia</i> , VOL. 46, NO. 3, 371–387: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00472336.2016.1173305
61.	Slater, Dan (2013), “Democratic Careening,” <i>World Politics</i> , Volume 65 / Issue 04 / October 2013, pp 729 – 763
62.	Doner, Rick. 2014. “Political economy of Thai political pathologies,” <i>New Mandala</i> , 6 July:

	https://www.newmandala.org/political-economy-of-thai-political-pathologies/
63.	McCargo, Duncan. 2019. Southeast Asia's Troubling Elections: Democratic Demolition in Thailand,” <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , Volume 30, Number 4, October 2019, pp. 119-133: https://www.journalofdemocracy.org/articles/democratic-demolition-in-thailand/
64.	Phil Deans, (2004), “Chapter 8, ‘The People’s Republic of China: The Post-Socialist Developmental States’, pp. 117-132 in Linda Low, ed., <i>Developmental States: Relevancy, Redundancy or Reconfiguration</i> New York: Nova.
65.	Bolesta, Andrzej. 2015. <i>China and Post-Socialist Development</i> , Bristol University Press.
66.	Naughton, Barry, (1995). <i>Growing Out of the Plan: Chinese Economic Reform 1978-1993</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
67.	Heilmann, Sebastian. 2008. “From Local Experiments to National Policy: The Origins of China's Distinctive Policy Process,” <i>The China Journal</i> , No. 59 (Jan. 2008): 1-30: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20066378?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents
68.	Heilmann, Sebastian and Elizabeth Perry. 2011. Embracing uncertainty: Guerrilla policy style and adaptive governance in China: https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/7be0/b691e0c7db2733f6eaa01ace9b1d6166063e.pdf?_ga=2.209171794.1970823734.1595563463-1643131917.1587390000
69.	Economist, Feeling the stones: Local experiments with reform are becoming rarer under Xi Jinping. <i>Economist</i> , August 18, 2018
70.	Knight, John B. 2014. “China as a Developmental State,” <i>The World Economy</i> , Vol. 37, Issue 10, pp. 1335-1347: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/twec.12215?casa_token=j_ste6MWLWsAAAAA:NEhFe_xketF7gtwTuHmHQZYgOwsp9OBIJqXMEe3MS0UbXu0S-uSC9ySihkhk1uefdH0ZwmqKjHqvOllp .
71.	Breslin, Shaun G. 1996. “China: Developmental State or Dysfunctional Development?” <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 689-706: https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3993280.pdf?casa_token=OGg5jd-DzUIAAAAA:60CMK9Sn-eDBYNw7wKE0K7tj6ouVzbxAFnkRGJWwSb3AOwslBhn4ixtyq6iWHbkYmWfXUS70U7x3jNIPsXguDnSN5SlkIRTxyXSlSjEeUodyHIIOV2t
72.	Andrzej Bolesta, 2015 <i>China and Post-Socialist Development</i> , Bristol University Press, chp 1 and chp. 4
73.	Zengke He. 2000. Corruption and anti-corruption reform in China, <i>Communist and Post Communist Studies</i> , 33: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/gpa/wang_files/Corruption.pdf
74.	Daniel Bell (2015) Why China’s Leaders See Corruption as a Mortal Threat Feb 24: https://www.chinausfocus.com/society-culture/why-chinas-leaders-see-corruption-as-a-mortal-threat
75.	Zhu Jiangnan and Dong Zhang. 2017. Weapons of the powerful: Authoritarian elite competition and politicized anticorruption in China. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> 50: 1186–1220: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0010414016672234

76.	London, Jonathan. 2009. Viet Nam and the Making of Market-Leninism, <i>The Pacific Review</i> , 22:3, 375-399: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09512740903068404?casa_token=UTuZXqBpdg8AAAAA:yzSA5k9wj3JAAPfz3VomC1dfNRi1-kvfinRtBIZ_QZbSGCZfrCRq-wfXk43N36vZQxH40GU9yk9aBw
77.	Chan, Anita .2020. Vietnam's and China's Diverging Industrial Relations Systems: Cases of Path Dependency, <i>Journal of Contemporary Asia</i> , VOL. 50, NO. 3, 321–340: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00472336.2019.1623907
78.	Mark Beeson & Hung Hung Pham (2012): Developmentalism with Vietnamese Characteristics: The Persistence of State-led Development in East Asia, <i>Journal of Contemporary Asia</i> , 42:4, 539-559
79.	Masina, Pietro. 2010. Vietnam Between Developmental State and Neoliberalism: the Case of the Industrial Sector, <i>c.MET Working paper 7/2010</i>
80.	Vasavakul, T. 2019. <i>Vietnam: A Pathway from State Socialism</i> (Elements in Politics and Society in Southeast Asia). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
81.	Tromme, Mathieu.2016. Corruption and corruption research in Vietnam - an overview, <i>Crime Law Social Change</i> , 65:287–306: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s10611-016-9605-y.pdf .
82.	Vu Cong Giao. 2014. "Anti-corruption versus political security: reflection on the Vietnamese context," <i>International Journal of Diplomacy and Economy</i> , Inderscience Enterprises Ltd, vol. 2(1/2), pages 42-70.
83.	Brown, David. 2019. The Costs of Trong's Crusade against Viet Corruption, <i>Asia Sentinel</i> , June 2: https://www.asiasentinel.com/p/costs-nguyen-phu-trong-crusade-against-viet-corruption
84.	Jonas Nahm and Edward S. Steinfeld. 2014. "Scale-up Nation: China's Specialization in Innovative Manufacturing." <i>World Development</i> 54: 288-300: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X13002040?casa_token=n1rqRJHBKHIAAAAA:bZxkj9e92-rJSP0Chh4KNiJHtVqY9LZk4ttAeIke0n3Nw21C-0wycn_49MfLazD_eGvYEZQXiA
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