City University of Hong Kong

Information on a Course
offered by Department of Asian and International Studies
with effect from <u>Semester B in 2014/2015</u>

Part I

Course Title:	Politics & Social Movements in Developing Asia
Course Code:	AIS5300
Course Duration:	One semester
Credit Units:	3
Level:	P5
Medium of Instruction:	English
Prerequisites: *(Course Code and Title)*	NIL
Precursors: *(Course Code and Title)*	NIL
Equivalent Courses: *(Course Code and Title)*	AIS5000 Social Movements and the Development Process
Exclusive Courses: *(Course Code and Title)*	NIL

Part II

Abstract:

This course concerns politics and social movements in developing country contexts. The course is particularly interested in the development of political institutions and the tensions that emerge within and around these institutions under conditions characteristic of developing countries. The course explores the nature, determinants, dynamics, and effects of social movements and other forms of unconventional politics that are observed in development contexts. Particular attention is given to the formal of counter-hegemonic movements aimed at achieving more transparent and accountable governance.

Course Aims:

The course first explores the attributes of politics, social movements, and other forms of unconventional politics typically observed in development contexts. The course aims to introduce theoretical perspectives on politics, social movements and explores critiques of these perspectives based on case-based materials drawn from East Asia. The course provides students a thematically organised survey of politics and social movements. Particular attention will be given to contemporary instances of social movements (local, national, and transnational) and their bearing on development processes and outcomes across and within East Asian development contexts, past and present.

Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

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

No.	CILOs
1.	Explain major concepts theoretical treatments of politics and social movements under conditions of late development, particularly in Asia
2.	Articulate major theorizations of political development with particular attention to 'civil society,' 'the public sphere,' 'contestation,' and 'repression'
3.	Extend concepts and theories listed in CILOs 1 and 2 to the analysis of social movements and unconventional politics in select countries or thematic areas
4.	Demonstrate a studied grasp of politics in late-developing East Asian contexts and an ability to communicate in nuanced terms on the subject
5.	Understand how social movement theories and approaches are relevant to the design and implementation of grassroots development projects;
6.	Anticipate constraints and challenges state agencies, international organizations, NGOs and social movements encounter in their relations with each other

3. **Teaching and learning Activities (TLAs)**
   (Indicative of likely activities and tasks designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs. Final details will be provided to students in their first week of attendance in this course)

CILO	TLAs
1-3	Lectures on various theoretical approaches and frameworks
1-3	Discussion of the lecture and reading materials
4-6	Case based-discussions of social movements and unconventional politics
5,6	Lectures by community development management agencies in the region

4. **Assessment Tasks/Activities**
   (designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs)

CILO	Type of Assessment Tasks/Activities	Weighting	Remarks
1- 2,4	Weekly assignments and participation	50%	
1-6	Research Paper	50%	

5. Grading of Student Achievement: Refer to Grading of Courses in the Academic Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Degrees.

Grading pattern: Standard (A+, A, A-….F). Grading is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities.

Letter Grade	Grading criteria in relation to CILOs
A-/A/A+	Demonstrates high level of conceptual thinking reflected in discussion groups, written work, and participation. Evidence of ability to fully comprehend and critique lecture and reading material. Student is able to form sophisticated arguments and drawn insightful conclusions. For example, an A range student would be able to clearly identify the key aspects of the Development Studies issues and case studies under review as well as be able to apply the different theoretical models in a clear and precise manner.
B-/B/B+	Demonstrates good ability to think conceptually and to perform in discussion groups, written work, and participation. Student is able to form plausible arguments and reasonably convincing conclusions. At this level a student should be able to identify the major aspects of the issues and case studies used and have a broad understanding of the theories that underpin them, as outlined in the CILOs.
C-/C/C+	Demonstrates incomplete/marginal ability to analyze material presented in lectures and discussion groups. While the student has attended class, performance has been below class average. A C range student may have only a general understanding of Development Studies cases. They may appreciate how the major issues in the field are expressed but would not show sustained evidence of the theoretical underpinnings and other more abstract material, as outlined in the CILOs.
D	Indicates that the student has comprehended little of the material presented in lectures, discussion groups and written work as intended by the CILOs. The student was peripheral to the class participation and discussions following the presentations. The term paper, if submitted, has been of a low standard.
F	Indicates that through poor learning or lack of effort, the student has failed to demonstrate even a minimal capacity to analyze concepts and theories behind issues reviewed as outlined in the CILOs. The students has failed even to attend most classes and participated very poorly. Written work, if submitted, has been of a poor standard or plagiarized.

Part III

Keyword Syllabus:
Political development; political order; Political opportunity structure, mobilizing structure, political process model, grievances, movement of madness, claimant, scale shift, polity model, contentious politics, rooted cosmopolitan, transnational advocacy network, network, meso-mobilization, collective action, framing process, injustice frame, agency frame, collective identity frame, frame alignment; labor movements; environmental movements; identity politics; internet activism

Suggestive list of readings

Alagappa, Muthiah, ed. *Civil society and political change in Asia: expanding and contracting democratic space*. Stanford University Press, 2004.

Asef Bayat, Social Movements, Activism and Social Development in the Middle East, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 3, Nov 2000.

Anthony Bebbington, Social Movements and Poverty in Developing Countries, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 32, Oct 2010.

Aspinall, Edward Thomas. *Political opposition and the transition from authoritarian rule: The case of Indonesia*. Diss. Australian National University, 2000.

Biekart, Kees, and Alan Fowler. "Transforming Activisms 2010+: Exploring Ways and Waves." *Development and Change* 44.3 (2013): 527-546.

Bebbington, A. (1996). Movements, modernizations, and markets. *Liberation ecologies: Environment, development, social movements*, 86-109.

Bebbington, A. (2007). Social movements and the politicization of chronic poverty. *Development and Change*, *38*(5), 793-818.

Robert D. Benford; David A. Snow, "Framing Processes and Social Movements: An Overview and Assessment," Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 26. (2000), pp. 611-639.

Chan, Lai-Ha, and Ronald Colin Keith. "China's changing public health paradox and the new generation of health NGOs." *The Asian Century, Sustainable Growth and Climate Change* (2013): 137.

Chan, C. K. C. (2013). Promoting Freedom of Association in China? Putting Transnational Corporate Social Responsibility into a National Context. *Journal of Comparative Asian Development*, *12*(1), 6-34.

Jaehoon Choi, Social Movements for Foreign Workers in South Korea: A Perspective on the State for Transnational Social Movements, Ph.D Dissertation, University of Chicago, Aug 2008.

Chowdhury, M. (2008). *The role of the Internet in Burma's saffron revolution*. Berkman Center for Internet and Society.

Gerald F. Davis, Doug Mcadam, W. Richard Scott and Mayer N. Zald, Social Movements and Organization Theory (Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 2005).

Edwards, Michael, and John Gaventa, eds. *Global citizen action*. Routledge, 2014.

Fitzpatrick, Sheila. *Stalin's peasants: Resistance and survival in the Russian village after collectivization*. Oxford University Press, 1996.

Joe Foweraker, Grassroots Movements, Political Activism and Social Development in Latin America-- A Comparison of Chile and Brazil, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 4, Aug 2001.

Funari, V., de La Torre, S., & Grupo Factor, X. (2006). Maquilapolis: City of Factories. Documentary film. *USA/Mexico*.

Gaventa, J., & Barrett, G. (2012). Mapping the outcomes of citizen engagement. *World Development*, *40*(12), 2399-2410.

Gallagher, Mary E. "China's Workers Movement & the End of the Rapid-Growth Era." *Daedalus* 143.2 (2014): 81-95.

Kleber B. Ghimire, The Contemporary Global Social Movements—Emergent Proposals, Connectivity and Development Implications, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 19, Aug 2005.

J. Craig Jenkins, "Resource Mobilization Theory and the Study of Social Movements," Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 9 (1983), pp. 527-553.

Hank Johnston and Bert Klandermans, "The Cultural Analysis of Social Movements," in Johnston and Klandermans, eds., Social Movements and Culture, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1995), pp. 3-24.

Hewison, Kevin. "Red vs. Yellow. Volume 2: Thailand's Political Awakening." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 42.2 (2012): 331-333.

Huntington, Samuel P. *Political order in changing societies*. Yale University Press, 2006.

Jayasuriya, Kanishka, and Garry Rodan. "Beyond hybrid regimes: more participation, less contestation in Southeast Asia." *Democratization* 14.5 (2007): 773-794.

Karpf, D. (2010). Online political mobilization from the advocacy group's perspective: Looking beyond clicktivism. *Policy & Internet*, *2*(4), 7-41.

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, Activists beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1998).

Kosack, Stephen, and Archon Fung. "Does Transparency Improve Governance?." *Annual Review of Political Science* 17 (2014): 65-87.

Kuruvilla, S., Lee, C. K., & Gallagher, M. (2011). *From iron rice bowl to informalization: Markets, workers, and the state in a changing China*. Cornell University Press.

Leftwich, Adrian. "Governance, the State and the Politics of Development." *Development and change* 25.2 (1994): 363-386.

Amy Lind and Martha Farmelo, Gender and Urban Social Movement--Women's Community Responses to Restructuring and Urban Poverty, United Nations Research Institute: United Nations, May 1996.

Maquilapolis: City of factories. California Newsreel, 2006.

Mario Diani and Dound Mcadam, Social Movements and Networks--Relational Approaches to Collective Action, Oxford University Press: United States, 2003.

Doug McAdam, The Political Process and the Civil Rights Movement (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982).

Doug McAdam, Sidney Tarrow, Charles Tilly, Dynamics of Contention (New York: Cambridge University press, 2001).

McKay, S. C. (2006). The squeaky wheel's dilemma: new forms of labor organizing in the Philippines. *Labor Studies Journal*, *30*(4), 41-63.

Mitlin, D., Hickey, S., & Bebbington, A. (2007). Reclaiming development? NGOs and the challenge of alternatives. *World Development*, *35*(10), 1699-1720.David S. Meyer, "Protest and Political Opportunities," Annu. Rev. Sociol. 2004. 30:125–45.

Morozov, Evgeny. *The net delusion: The dark side of Internet freedom*. PublicAffairs, 2012.

Nelson Pichardo, "New Social Movemetns: A Critical Review," Annual Review of Sociology. Volume 23, Aug 1997, pp. 411-430.

Ossewaarde, Ringo, André Nijhof, and Liesbet Heyse. "Dynamics of NGO legitimacy: how organising betrays core missions of INGOs." *Public Administration and Development* 28.1 (2008): 42-53.

Maria Pilar Garcia-Guadilla, Environment Movements, Politics and Agenda 21 in Latin America, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 16, Oct 2005.

Francesca Polletta, "Collective Identity and Social Movements," Annual Review of Sociology, 2001, 27:283-305.

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Sæther, Elin. "A New Political Role? Discursive strategies of critical journalists in China." *China aktuell* 4 (2008): 6-29.

Shirky, Clay. "Political Power of Social Media-Technology, the Public Sphere Sphere, and Political Change, The." *Foreign Aff.* 90 (2011): 28.

David Snow et al., "Frame Alignment Process, Micromobilization and Movement Participation, American Sociological Review, 51: 464-81.

Sidney Tarrow, Power in Movement, 2nd edition, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Sidney Tarrow, The New Transnational Activism (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Simpson, A. (2013). Challenging hydropower development in Myanmar (Burma): cross-border activism under a regime in transition. *The Pacific Review*, *26*(2), 129-152.

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Unger, Jonathan, Anita Chan, and Him Chung. "Deliberative Democracy at China's Grass Roots: Case Studies of a Hidden Phenomenon." *Politics & Society* (2014): 0032329214547344.

Tandon, Rajesh, and L. David Brown. "Civil societies at crossroads: lessons and implications." *Development in Practice* 23.5-6 (2013): 784-796.

Neil Webster, Understanding the Evolving Diversities and Originalities in Rural Social Movements in the Age of Globalization, Civil Society and Social Movements: United Nations, Programme Paper Number 7, Feb 2004.

Zhao, Dingxin. *The power of Tiananmen: State-society relations and the 1989 Beijing student movement*. University of Chicago Press, 2004.