

totalitarian moves under President Xi Jinping to suppress civil liberties in Hong Kong and implement 'social credit' monitoring for individuals and their business firms, churches, and other institutions.

Students will understand and explore India's economic development over the past seventy-three years of its independence in light of its significant heterogeneity of ethnic groups, languages, and religions practiced. Special attention is paid to economic reforms in India, its increasing openness to foreign investment, the changing role of its caste system, the ongoing changes in its monetary system, its 'demographic dividend', and the challenges it faces with respect to employment and poverty.

Students will find that we analyze the economic ascent, industrial policy strategies, and human capital prospects for the Northeast Asian economies of Japan and South Korea. We compare and contrast the relative economic influence as manufacturing export and lending leaders exercised by Japan and South Korea in the international economy in recent decades. South Korea's economy will be compared and contrasted with North Korea's. The course also explores the characteristics of and prospects for Southeast Asian economies such as Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The economic features and performance of these economies will be analyzed comparatively with that of China, India, Japan, and South Korea.

C. Thinking Globally: Understanding Major Asian Economies in Comparative Perspective

How China, India, Japan, and South Korea became key participants in and currently shape the global economy will be a major focus of the course for class readings and lectures. Specific examples of topics discussed include the particular significance in the Asian context of economic issues such as China's 'trade war' with the U.S. and its trade practices in regards to human rights, its Belt and Road Initiative (under President Xi Jinping) that is a massive cross-country infrastructure project, India's competitive position internationally in providing information technology services, the sources and consequences of the Asian financial crisis, the economic power of multinational corporations in Asia and the practice of 'sweatshop labor', economic justice for labor and landholders with respect to China and India's efforts to secure natural resources on the African continent, and the questions of income inequality related to race, age, and gender as Japan and South Korea increasingly become older societies. Asia's trade and pollution policies and their impact on other economies in the region and other continents are

also discussed. Each of these thorny problems are part of our analysis of the economic relationships between major Asian economies and the United States, Europe, South America, Africa, and the rest of the global economy.

D. Course Learning Outcomes

Beyond the goals described above, there are specific outcomes that the course has for students. These outcomes tie into those identified for both Westmont's General Education and the Economics and Business department program.

1. General Education: Thinking Globally

In satisfying the Thinking Globally requirement, the course employs a global perspective as an integral component in a comparative analysis of major Asian economies. You will engage in a historical, political, and cultural analysis of Asian economic institutions. This means we will critically push beyond a narrow parochial perspective in examining trade, currency crises, poverty, racial and gender discrimination, and environmental issues. To truly think globally regarding economic issues is to consider how the nature of these economic problems are similar and yet different for economies in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe and North America, and to consider how these problems impact the connections between these economies.

To grapple with these questions, we draw on historical, political, and cultural considerations for their interplay with economic institutions in Asia. Examples include the legacies of Asia's geopolitical history of both European colonial rule and intra-Asian colonial dominance which gave rise to internal and external resistance on the continent. Why did China and Japan each end their economic isolation and enter as participants in the global economy? We examine the similarities and dissimilarities of economic reforms in China and India and their impact on cultural and social practices. How does the manner in which political economy decisions are implemented in China, the world's largest economy in absolute terms with an authoritarian government, differ from the practices of India, the world's largest democracy?

Students will also explore how a Christian worldview matters for evaluating the performance of major Asian economies. Open trade and protectionist policies, financial flows, and natural resource usage are considered in light of a Christian liberal arts perspective. We will apply biblical values to the task of comparing the current challenges and prospects facing these economies. As examples, concerns related to the role of caste, restrictions on the mobility of ethnic groups, urban and rural poverty, environmental pollution,

and health care for the elderly in major Asian economies are examined in relation to central biblical themes such as creation and fall, covenant and law, incarnation, the Kingdom of God, redemption, and consummation.

2. GE Thinking Globally Learning Outcomes

Once you have completed this course, you will be able to:

A. Analyze comparatively the economic features of major Asian economies and their connections with other economic regions in the global economy.

B. Explore and apply Christian values which speak to the economic and social challenges facing major Asian economies.

The in-class presentation and research paper will be used for assessment of these learning outcomes.

Commented [MOU1]: Activities corresponding to certification criteria #1A, 2A,4A and SLO

3. Economics and Business Program Learning Outcome

In EB 142, students apply the core elements of the principles of microeconomics and macroeconomics courses to analyzing major Asian economies. These include such central economic concepts as information and opportunity costs, incentives and comparative advantage in the institutional arrangements of the economies of China, India, Japan, and South Korea.

4. EB Department Core Knowledge Learning Outcomes

Once you have completed this course, you will be able to:

A. Explain how information and incentives have mattered in transforming China from an extensively centrally-planned economy to a hybrid system of markets combined with ‘socialism with Chinese characteristics.’

B. Identify and explain the key economic reforms in the institutional transformation of India over the past several decades.

C. Analyze the features and particular economic policy strategies employed by the Japanese and South Korean economies.

Assessment with regard to these learning outcomes is based upon the research paper and exams.

II. READINGS

1. *Red Flags: Why Xi's China is in Jeopardy*. George Magnus. New Haven: Yale, 2018. [RF]

2. *India's Long Road: The Search for Prosperity*. Vijay Joshi New York: Oxford, 2017. [ILR].
3. *The Miracle: The Epic Story of Asia's Quest for Wealth*. Michael Schuman. New York: Harper, 2009. [TM]
4. *Economic Justice in a Flat World: Christian Perspectives on Globalization*. ed. Steven Rundle. Colorado Springs: Paternoster. 2009. [EJ].
5. Articles related to specific aspects of East and South Asian economies. Sources include *The Economist*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, *Finance and Development (IMF)*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and studies published by The Brookings Institution and American Enterprise Institute.

III. GRADING

There are four major elements of the course grading structure:

1. An in-class presentation on a particular Asian economy. Examples include Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, and Myanmar. The presentation will explain a particular Asian economy's features, examine its connections to other key Asian economies, and evaluate its role in the global economy. Two key elements include:
 - a. An analysis of the economy's leading export sector and trade relationship with an economy outside of Asia (including trade agreements, currency valuations, and World Trade Organization or European Union regulations governing the trade relationship).
 - b. A discussion stemming from both Asian and Western (e.g., North American, European, Latin American) sources which examines the country's central economic institutions and policies. Further information will be provided by way of a handout.
2. A research paper on a selected economic issue/problem for a major Asian economy. Examples include financial markets, demographic challenges, income inequality and poverty issues, and environmental pollution. Two key elements include
 - a. Examining how the issue/problem is connected to the global economy. Examples include the manner in which air pollution in China as an economic externality affects air quality in North America; how multinational corporations shape the rights of workers, local wages, and working conditions in establishing manufacturing facilities in India; and how the provision of retirement funds for Japan's growing elderly population impacts savings patterns and yields on investments in Europe.
 - b. An evaluation of how a Christian perspective speaks to the issue/problem. Examples include a just wage and working conditions for laborers in Chinese state enterprises and the use of prison labor; fair trade regulation and Chinese protectionist practices; effective

Commented [MOU2]: Activities for Certification Criteria #1A, 2A

strategies employed by Christian non-profit organizations (such as micro-financing of enterprise) to address extreme poverty in India; and the measures utilized by South Korean Christian business firms to address famine in North Korea.

The recommended sources listed on pp.11-15 provide starting-points to explore these topics. Further information will be provided by way of a handout.

Commented [MOU3]: Activities for Certification Criteria #4A, SLO

3. Three exams will be given. They feature short-answer, multiple-choice and essay questions. Makeup exams will be given only on the basis of notice prior to the exam of illness or emergency.

4. Participation in class and discussion sessions related is very important. Each class meeting has assigned materials which the student is expected to have read. Critical reading notes on these readings will be collected once a week and graded. Quizzes given in class are also included in the class participation grade.

Attendance is mandatory for class and guest lectures. *Three* unexcused absences are allowed before a grade penalty occurs. Excused absences involve illness or college-sponsored activities.

You are welcome to bring your computer for taking notes. However, use during class of a computer for emailing or googling non-class related topics as well as the use of a cellphone for texting is *non-participation*. During an exam or quiz no use of a computer or cellphone is allowed. Students are expected to abide by the Westmont College policy on academic honesty.

The various elements of the course structure will be weighted as follows:

CRITICAL READING NOTES, QUIZZES AND CLASS PARTICIPATION:	12%
EXAM I:	19%
EXAM II:	19%
IN-CLASS PRESENTATION:	12%
RESEARCH PAPER:	19%
FINAL EXAM:	19%

Grading Scale:	A : 92 and above	A- : 90-91
	B+: 88-89	B : 82-87
	B- : 80-81	C+: 78-79
	C : 72-77	C- : 70-71
	D+: 68-69	D : 62-67
	D- : 60-61	F : 59 and below

Note: *Friday, April 9* is the last day to withdraw from classes.

IV. ACADEMIC ACCOMODATIONS

Students who have been diagnosed with a disability (learning, physical/medical, or psychological) are strongly encouraged to contact the Disability Services office as early as possible to discuss appropriate accommodations for this course. Formal accommodations will only be granted for students whose disabilities have been verified by the Disability Services office. These accommodations may be necessary to ensure your full participation and the successful completion of this course.

For more information, contact Sheri Noble, Director of Disability Services (565-6186, snoble@westmont.edu) ; visit the website <http://www.westmont.edu/offices/disability>
ODS is located in Voskuyl Library rooms 310A and 311.

V. COURSE OUTLINE: TOPICS AND READINGS

UNIT I

January 11

Introduction to the Global Economy and Asian Economies
TM, Ch.1

“Who Is My Neighbor?” EJ, Ch.2

Commented [MOU4]: Activity for Certification Criterion #4B

January 13 Asian Economies: Emergence of the Asian Tigers
TM, Ch.2

Paul Gregory and Robert Stuart, “The Asian Model”

January 15 Capitalism and Socialism in Comparative Analysis in
Asian Economies

Charles Murray, “The Pursuit of Happiness Under Socialism and Capitalism”

Paul Gregory and Robert Stuart, “How Economic Systems Change”

January 19 Overview of the Modern Chinese Economy

RF, Ch.1

January 20 Mao’s Rule: Civil War, Communist Revolution, the Great Leap Forward, and the Cultural Revolution

RF, Ch.2

January 22 Deng Xiaoping and Economic Reforms: Household Responsibility, TVEs, and Special Economic Zones

Ronald Coase and Nina Wang, “Chinese Economic Reforms”

January 25

China's Economic Transformation, Entry into the WTO, and the East Asian Miracle: SOEs, Privatization, and Doing Business in China Innovation and the Chinese Economy
RF, Ch.3,6

January 27

Market Reform Under Chinese Socialism and China's Industrial Policy
TM, Ch.12

January 29 The Chinese Financial System: Banking Structure, Monetary Policy, Equity Markets
S.Smith, "The International Financial System: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly" EJ, Ch.10
RF, Ch.4

February 1

The Yuan and China's Foreign Exchange Policy
J.P.Tiemstra, "Christian Values and the Case Against Financial Globalization" EJ, Ch.11
RF, Ch.5

Commented [MOU5]: Activity for Certification Criterion #3A

February 3

Chinese Population Policy
Worker's Rights, Ethnic Groups, Gender, and Poverty: Analyzing China in Comparative Perspective
"Poverty and Ethnicity in Asian Countries" (Asian Development Bank)
M.Novak, "Catholic Social Teaching, Markets, and the Poor" EJ, Ch.1

Commented [MOU6]: Activity for Certification Criterion #2B

February 5 Hong Kong

China's Megamarkets and a Surging Middle Class: The Middle-Income Trap?
TM, Ch.4
RF, Ch.7

February 8 The Role(s) of China in the Global Economy: Trade, Capital Flows, and Resource Acquisition in Africa
Doug Guthrie, "China in the Global Economy"
RF, Ch.8

Commented [MOU7]: Activity for Certification Criterion #3A

"The EU's Defensive Approach to a Rising China"

Commented [MOU8]: Activity for Certification Criterion #1B

**February 10 Ecological and Energy Challenges Facing China
The Belt and Road Initiative of Xi Jinping**

RF, Ch.9

J.Lin et al, “China’s International Trade and Air Pollution in the United States”

J.M.Dean, “Trade, Growth, Environment, and Poverty: Must There Be a Tradeoff?” EJ, Ch.12

Elizabeth Economy, “The Costs of China’s Environmental Crisis: The Great Leap Backwards?”

Commented [MOU9]: Activity for Certification Criterion #3B

EXAM I: February 12

UNIT II

**February 17 Economic Reform and Political Change in China
Economic Growth and Prospects for Democracy**

RF, Ch.10

February 19 Economy of Taiwan

TM, Ch.5

February 22

Overview of India’s Economy

ILR, Ch.1,2

Robyn Meredith, “India as a Leader in Economic Transformation”

February 24 The Caste System and Economic Inequality in India

Aparna Pande, “Ancient Culture, Modern Times”

February 26 India Gains Independence: Socialism and Self-Sufficiency

Alyssa Ayres, “India and the World”

ILR, Ch.3

March 1 Gradualist Economic Reforms and India’s Global Participation

Alyssa Ayres, “India’s Opening to the World”

March 3 Indian Enterprises and Global Competition

D.Finn, “Moral Values and the Rules of International Trade” EJ, Ch.3

TM, Ch.13

Commented [MOU10]: Activity for Certification Criterion #4B

March 5 India's Financial System and Monetary Policy
The Rupee in Global Financial Markets
 TM, Ch.9; ILR, Ch.6-8

March 8 Labor Markets and Poverty in India
 Parth J. Shah and Renuka Sane, "India: The Elephant in the Age
 of Liberalization"
 ILR, Ch.10, Appendix

**March 10 India: Demographics, Human Capital, and Economic
 Growth**
 ILR, Ch.4-5, 9

**March 12 Challenges to Economic Reform: The Political Economy of
 Change in the World's Largest Democracy**
 Ruchir Sharma, "No Country for Strongmen: How India's
 Democracy Constrains Modi"
 ILR, Ch.11,12

**March 22 India's Energy Policy and International Natural Resource
 Acquisition**
 M.Muralidharan, "India and Africa: Prospects for Sustainable Energy
 Cooperation"

Commented [MOU11]: Activity for Certification
 Criterion
 #1B

March 24 China and India as Rivals in Global Competition
 Robyn Meredith, "A Catalyst for Competitiveness"
 ILR, Ch.13

EXAM II: *March 26*

UNIT III

March 29 Japanese Economy Overview
 Hiroaki Richard Watanabe, "The Structure of the Japanese Economy"
**Income Inequality, Gender and Race Relationships in the Japanese
 Economy**
 K.Yamaguchi, "Japan's Gender Gap" (*IMF Finance and Development*)

Commented [MOU12]: Activity for Certification
 Criterion
 #2B

March 31 Japanese Industrial Policy, the *Keiretsu*, and MITI
 TM, Ch.1

April 7 Japanese Bubble, Deflation, and Abenomics
 TM, Ch.8

April 9 Japan's Changing Place in the Global Economy
Dennis Botman and Joong Shik Kang, "Japan's Role in the Global Economy and Spillover Effects of Abenomics"

April 12 The Economy of Singapore
TM, Ch.3

April 14 The Malaysian Economy
TM, Ch.10

April 16 The Indonesian Economy
TM, Ch.7

April 19 The Vietnamese Economy
The Brookings Institution, "The Evolution of Vietnamese Industry"

April 21 The South Korean Economy
Seung-hun Chun, "Korea from the Trap of Poverty to a Modern Industrial State"

April 23 South Korea's Economic Emergence: Export-Oriented and the
Chaebols
TM, Ch.2

Commented [MOU13]: Activity for Certification Criterion #4A

April 26 South Korea: The Asian Financial Crisis, Recovery, and Its Prospective Role in the Global Economy
TM, Ch.11

April 28 The North Korean Economy
Anders Aslund, "Prospects and Preconditions for Market Economic Transformation in North Korea"

FINAL EXAM: Tuesday, May 4 12:00-2:00 p.m.

VI. RECOMMENDED SOURCES

Comparing Asian Economies

Acemoglu, Daron and James A. Robinson. *The Narrow Corridor: States, Societies, and the Fate of Liberty*. 2019. New York: Penguin Press.

_____. *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and*

- Poverty*. 2012. New York: Crown.
- Eichengreen, Barry, Gupta Poonam, and Kumar, Rajiv, eds. *Emerging Giants: China and India in the World Economy*. 2010. New York: Oxford.
- Goto, Kenta, Tamaki Endo, and Asei Ito, eds. *The Asian Economy: Contemporary Issues and Challenges*. 2021. London: Routledge.
- Hundt, David and Jitendra Uttam. *Varieties of Capitalism in Asia: Beyond the Developmental State*. 2017. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kaur, Inderit and Nirvikar Singh, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of the Pacific Rim*. 2014. New York: Oxford.
- Khana, Parac. *The Future is Asian: Conflict, Commerce, and Culture in the 21st Century*. 2019. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Meredith, Robyn. *The Elephant and the Dragon: The Rise of India and China and What It Means for All of Us*. 2008. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Vogel, Ezra F. *China and Japan: Facing History*. 2019. Cambridge: Harvard.

China

- Ang, Yuen Yuen. *How China Escaped the Poverty Trap*. 2016. Ithaca: Cornell.
- Coase, Ronald and Ning Wang. *How China Became Capitalist*. 2012. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Economy, Elizabeth C. *The Third Revolution: Xi Jinping and the New Chinese State*. 2019. New York: Oxford.
- Eichengreen, Barry and Masahiro Kawai. *Renminbi Internationalization: Achievements, Prospects, and Challenges*. 2015. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.
- Fan, Shengenn, Ravi Kanbur, Shang-Jin Wei, and Xiabo Zhang. *The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China*. 2018. New York: Oxford.
- Guthrie, Doug. *China and Globalization: The Social, Economic, and Political Transformation of Chinese Society*. 2006. New York: Routledge.
- Kwong, Charles C.L. *The Chinese Economy and Its Challenges: Transformation of a Rising Economic Power*. 2020. Routledge: New York.
- Lardy, Nicholas R. *The State Strikes Back: The End of Economic Reform in China?* 2019. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.
- Lin, Justin Yifu. *Demystifying the Chinese Economy*. 2012. New York: Cambridge.

- Macaes, Bruno. *Belt and Road: A Chinese World Order*. 2019. London: Hurst.
- Miller, Tom. *China's Asian Dream: Empire Building Along the New Silk Road*. 2019. London: Zed.
- Naughton, Barry. *The Chinese Economy: Transitions and Growth*. 2nd ed. 2018. Cambridge: MIT.
- Orlik, Thomas. *China: The Bubble That Never Pops*. 2020. New York: Oxford.
- Vogel, Ezra F. *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China*. 2011. Cambridge: Harvard.
- Walder, Andrew. *China Under Mao: A Revolution Derailed*. 2015. Cambridge: Harvard.
- Zhang, Weiyang. *The Logic of the Market: An Insider's View of Chinese Economic Reform*. 2015. Trans. Matthew Dale. Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute.

India

- Bhagwati, Jagdish and Arvind Panagariya. *Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries*. 2014. New York: Public Affairs.
- Das, Gurcharan. *India Unbound: The Social and Economic Revolution from Independence to the Information Age*. 2002.
- Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, *An Uncertain Glory: India and Its Contradictions*. 2015. Princeton.
- Ghate, Chetan. *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Economy*. 2012. New York: Oxford.
- Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. 2017. New York: HarperCollins.
- Jalan, Bimal. *Resurgent India: Politics, Economics, and Governance*. 2020. New York: HarperIndia.
- McCartney, Matthew. *The Indian Economy*. 2019. Newcastle: Agenda.
- Panagariya, Arvind. *India: The Emerging Giant*. 2010. New York: Oxford.
- Pande, Aparna. *Making India Great: The Promise of a Reluctant Global Power*. 2020. New York: HarperCollins.
- Rothermund, Dietmar. *India: The Rise of an Asian Giant*. 2009. New Haven: Yale.
- Roy, Tirthankar. *Rethinking Economic Change in India: Labour and Livelihood*. 2007. New York: Routledge.

Japan

- Feasal, Edward M. *Japan's Aid: Lessons for Economic Growth, Development and Political Economy*. 2015. New York: Routledge.
- Ito, Takatoshi and Takeo Hoshi. *The Japanese Economy*. 2nd ed. 2020. Cambridge: MIT.
- Koo, Richard C. *The Holy Grail of Macroeconomics: Lessons from Japan's Great Recession*. 2009. New York: Wiley.
- Mourdoukoutas, Panos. *New Emerging Japanese Economy: Opportunity and Strategy for World Business*. 2005. Mason, OH: Thomson.
- Pesek, William. *Japanization: What the World Can Learn from Japan's Lost Decades*. 2014. New York: Wiley.
- Wakatabe, Masasumi. *Japan's Great Stagnation and Abenomics: Lessons for the World*. 2015. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Watanabe, Hiroaki Richard. *The Japanese Economy*. 2020. New York: Agenda.
- Wood, Christopher. *The Bubble Economy: Japan's Extraordinary Speculative Boom of the 80s and the Dramatic Bust of the 90s*. 2005. New York: Solstice.

South Korea and North Korea

- Chun, Seung-hun. *The Economic Development of South Korea: From Poverty to a Modern Industrial State*. 2018. London: Routledge.
- Chung, Young-lob. *South Korea in the Fast Lane: Economic Development and Capital Formation*. 2007. New York: Oxford.
- Demick, Barbara. *Nothing to Envy: Ordinary Lives in North Korea*. 2010. New York: Random House.
- Eichengreen, Barry, Dwight H. Perkins, and Kwan-ho Sin. *From Miracles to Maturity: The Growth of the Korean Economy*. 2012. Cambridge: Harvard.
- Keo, Uk. *South Korea's Rise: Economic Development, Power, and Foreign Relations*. 2014. New York: Cambridge.
- Kim, Byung-Kook and Ezra F. Vogel, eds. *The Park Chung Hee Era: The Transformation of South Korea*. 2011. Cambridge: Harvard.

Asian Economies in a Historical and Global Context

For current research on the global economy and its history, *The Economic History Review* and *Journal of Economic History* (both available online through JSTOR) are valuable sources. A number of research volumes have been published which are

significant contributions to the literature on the world economy and its economic history. Among the notable works:

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History. Oxford, 2003. 5 volumes.

Research in Economic History. JAI Press, 1977-present.

For a critical explanation of China's participation in the process of global economic growth in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, as well as a critique of "European exceptionalism" in the context of the great divergence/convergence of Asian and European economies, two sources are helpful among many available:

Bordo, Micheal D., Alan M. Taylor, and Jeffrey G. Williamson, eds.
Globalization in Historical Perspective. 2003. Chicago: University of Chicago.

Frank, Andre Gunder. *ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*. 1998. Berkeley: University of California.