# The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

## **Subject Description Form**

Please read the notes at the end of the table carefully before completing the form.

Subject Code	APSS292							
Subject Title	Chinese Politics							
Credit Value	3							
Level	2							
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Nil							
Assessment Methods	100% Continuous Assessment  1. Term Paper	Individual Assessment 60 %	Group Assessment					
	2. Seminar presentation	20 %						
	3. Participation	20 %						
Objectives	The subject aims to: 1. enable students to understand key political events in revolutionary China; 2. allow students to assess the political and social impacts of China's post-Mao reform.							
Intended Learning Outcomes (Note 1)	<ul> <li>Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:</li> <li>a. identify and re-examine the validity of key social science concepts in the Chinese context;</li> <li>b. articulate critically the vital issues in social and political transformation in China.</li> </ul>							
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus (Note 2)	<ol> <li>Introduction: China in the World System</li> <li>Competing Political Visions before 1949</li> <li>The Chinese Road to Socialism</li> <li>The Reform and The June 4th Movement (1989)</li> <li>Rural Problems: san nong (三農問題) and rural sustainability</li> <li>Migrant Workers, Flexible Accumulation, and Politics of Resistance</li> <li>The State and Urban Workers Protests</li> <li>Middle-Class and Democracy</li> <li>Politics of Ethnicity</li> </ol>							
Teaching/Learning	This subject offers a combination of lectures and seminars designed for fostering high-level teacher-student interaction. Students are encouraged to develop their							

Methodology (Note 3)	own research project proposals and present their findings in seminar discussion and share their views in a student-centred learning setting.									
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Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)							
Outcomes			a	b						
(Note 4)	1. Term Paper	60 %	✓	✓						
	2. Seminar presentation	20 %	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>						
	3. Class and seminar participation	20 %	<b>✓</b>	✓						
	Total	100 %								
	Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:									
	All three assessment methods require students to demonstrate their knowledge in the subject, critical thinking, problem-solving and communication (verbal and oral) skills.									
	<ul> <li>The grade is calculated according to the percentage assigned;</li> <li>The completion and submission of all component assignments are required for passing the subject; and</li> <li>Student must pass the "Term Paper" (standard of passing) if he/she is to past the subject.</li> </ul>									
Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact:									
	Lecture					27 Hrs.				
	Seminar					12 Hrs.				
	Other student study effort:									
	Preparation for Seminar presentation					30 Hrs.				
	Self reading for term paper					50 Hrs.				
	Total student study effort					119 Hrs.				
Reading List and References	Essential  Karl, R. (2010). Mao Zedong and China in the Twentieth Century. Duke University Press.								uke	
	Lau, K.C.P. & Hunag, P. (Eds.). (2003). <i>China reflected</i> . Hong Kong Regional Exchange for New Alternatives.									
	Mackerras, C. (2003). <i>China's ethnic minorities and globalization</i> . London: Routledge-Curzon.								don:	

Meisner, M. (1999). Mao's China and after. New York: Free Press.

### **Supplementary**

- Chen, A. (2003). Rising class politics and its impact on China's path to democracy. *Democratization*, 10(2), 141-162.
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- Feng, T.Q. (2003). The destiny of Chinese workers: Consequences of group social acts. In K.C.P. Lau and P. Hunag (Eds.), *China reflected*, (pp. 183-210). Hong Kong: Arena Press..
- Knight, N. (2007). Mao Zedong on the Chinese road to socialism, 1949-1969. In *Rethinking Mao* (pp. 217-248). New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Philion, S. (2009). Workers' democracy in China's transition away from state socialism. London: Routledge.
- Pun, N. (2009). Light and shadow of an inarticulate age. *Economic and Political Weekly*, *XLIII* (52), 7-76.
- Wang, D., Li M.Q., & Wang C.H. (1999). A dialogue on the future of China. In C.H. Wang (Ed.). *One China, many paths* (pp. 313-358). London: Verson.
- Wang, H. (2002). The 1989 social movement and the historical origins of neoliberalism in China. In K.C.P. Lau and P. Hunag (Eds.) *China reflected*.
- Wen, T.J. (2003). Reflections at the turn of the century on 'rural issues in three dimensions'. In K.C.P. Lau and P. Hunag (Eds.) *China reflected* (pp. 58-71). Hong Kong: Arena Press.
- Yan, H.R. (2003). Spectralization of the rural: Reinterpreting the labor mobility of rural young women in post-Mao China. *American Ethnologist*, 30(4), 578-596.
- 朱佳木(2004)。由新民主主義向社會主義的提前過渡與優先發展重工業的 戰略抉擇」。**當代中國史研究**,**10**(5),13-24。
- 朱宗震(2004)。1927 年的蔣介石是否背叛了革命。中國報道週刊,370。
- 周志強(2009年12月11日)。「蝸居」與大型資本的兩種面孔」。東方早報。
- 劉實(2005)。談當前中國工人階級狀況。 Retrieved from http://www.bjsjs.org/news/news.php?intNewsId=2951
- 曹征路(2004)。那兒。**當代,5**。

賀雪峰 (2007)。新農村建設與中國道路。Retrieved from http://www.snzg.cn/article/show.php?itemid-6202/page-1.html

郭若平(2003)。新民主主義理論的學理探源——對中國社會性質問題論戰 有益成果的吸收。中共黨史研究,4,50-56。

## Note 1: Intended Learning Outcomes

Intended learning outcomes should state what students should be able to do or attain upon completion of the subject. Subject outcomes are expected to contribute to the attainment of the overall programme outcomes.

#### Note 2: Subject Synopsis/Indicative Syllabus

The syllabus should adequately address the intended learning outcomes. At the same time over-crowding of the syllabus should be avoided.

### Note 3: Teaching/Learning Methodology

This section should include a brief description of the teaching and learning methods to be employed to facilitate learning, and a justification of how the methods are aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the subject.

#### Note 4: Assessment Method

This section should include the assessment method(s) to be used and its relative weighting, and indicate which of the subject intended learning outcomes that each method purports to assess. It should also provide a brief explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes.