

DISCIPLINE DESCRIPTION

1. Information about the program

1.1 Higher education institution	Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj
1.2 Faculty	Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences
1.3 Department	Department of Political Science
1.4 Field of study	Political Science
1.5 Level of study	BA
1.6 Study program / Qualification	Political Science

2. Information about the discipline

2.1 Discipline title	Democratic transition and political culture in Taiwan. Economic strategies, political institutionalization and public opinion						
2.2 Course lecturer	Bogdan Mihai Radu						
2.3 Seminar assistant	Bogdan Mihai Radu						
2.4 Year of study	1,2,3	2.5 Semester	1	2.6. Evaluation type	C	2.7 Discipline type	Facultative

3. Total estimated time (hours of didactic activities per semester)

3.1 Number of hours per week	3	of which: 3.2 course	2	3.3 seminar/laboratory	1
3.4 Total hours in the study plan	3	of which: 3.5 course	2	3.6 seminar/laboratory	1
Time distribution:					hrs
Studying the manual, course reader, bibliography and notes:					5
Supplementary documentation in the library, on electronic platforms and in the field:					0
Preparing seminars/laboratories, homework, syntheses, portfolios and essays:					0
Tutorials					
Examinations					3
Other activities:					
3.7 Total hours of individual study			70		
3.8 Total hours per semester			42		
3.9 Number of credits			3		

4. Prerequisites (where applicable)

4.1 based on the curriculum	
4.2 based on competences	

5. Conditions (where applicable)

5.1 for the course	Attendance of seminar is mandatory for at least 75% of the sessions (according to the UBB regulations). If one takes the exam in a session of re-examination, the seminar component of the grade will also be taken into account, so that a students that did not perform satisfactorily in seminar during the semester will have to take the course once again.
--------------------	--

	<p>Plagiarism is considered fraud and is defined and legislated by the Faculty of Political, Administration and Communication Studies (http://fspac.ubbcluj.ro/resurse/formulare-regulamente/reguli-etice-si-deontologice/). Plagiarism and attempted fraud is punished with the failing grade "1" and the case is reported to the Dean's office for further examination and sanctioning. Fraud during the final exam is punished with elimination from the exam.</p>
5.2 for the seminar/laboratory	<p>Attendance is mandatory for at least 75% of the seminar sessions according to the university regulations. In case of re-examination, the grade for the seminar is also taken into account when calculating the final grade.</p>

6. Accumulated specific competencies

Professional competencies	<p>C5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting, promoting and communicating social and political ideas and values. Adequately using fundamental political science concepts in professional communication. Employing fundamental concepts in interpreting concrete socio-political situations. <p>C4</p> <p>Projecting local, regional, national and global strategies. Conceiving and writing of synthetic reports regarding local, regional, national and global political evolutions. Identifying concepts and evaluation methods specific to political events and processes.</p>
Transversal competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

7. Discipline objectives (from the accumulated competencies grid)

7.1 General objective	<p>Transition to democracy is the one process that led to the creation of more democracy in the world in the shortest period of time. However, every country chose a different path and arrived at “more” or “less” democratic outcomes. In Taiwan, this process led to the construction of a free and fair society that strongly emphasizes societal values, while allowing for the free manifestation of individual freedoms, and the functioning of an efficient civil society. Consequently, the study of Taiwanese transition to democracy can be perceived as a valuable lesson for other countries struggling with the hardships of democratization, thus being a valuable resource for comparative research.</p>
7.2 Specific objectives	<p>This course introduces the topic of Taiwan's democratization to Romanian students. Its content includes a wide range of topics, such as the presentation of the pre-democratic authoritarian regime in Taiwan, the penetration of democratic values and ideas and their strengthening force, the importance of an economic model that requires democratic opening, the relationship between democracy and cross-strait relations, the importance of Taiwanese democracy in East Asia, and in the more globalized context. While the focus of the class will be in the proper and detailed understanding of Taiwan's democracy and economic development, a critical comparative approach will also be employed in order to better grasp the importance of transitions in a globalized and nonetheless diverse world.</p>

8. Contents

8.1 Course	Teaching methods	Observations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Taiwan (Geographical positioning, historical evolution, social, political and economic development – use of multimedia materials – fundamental statistics, short video-clips), 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitions to democracy (Theoretical approaches, models for democratization, comparative approaches, unresolved issues) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic models in Asia (Asian tigers, comparative economic development in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taiwan's economic development in the twentieth century (including the most recent developments focusing on the signing of the Economic Common Framework Agreement between Taiwan and China) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authoritarian regime in Taiwan and the beginnings of democracy (the presentation of Chiang Kai-shek period, presentation of the KMT and the connection with mainland Chinese communist evolution) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regime change and further democratization (Chiang Chi-kuo and further openings, economic boom and the need for democracy) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional changes (reshaping the bureaucracy and the administration to respond to the needs of a democratic system) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political culture and the evolution of civil society (democratic values and behaviors, political participation and civic engagement) 	Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.	Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quest for identity (being Taiwanese as being a democratic citizen and respectful of democratic values) 	<p>Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taiwanese democracy and the PRC (the influence that democracy in Taiwan has over its cross strait relations) 	<p>Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and the quest for recognition (how being a democracy affects Taiwan's recognition by major international players, both states and intergovernmental organizations) 	<p>Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic Taiwan in a globalized world (Asian democracy and globalized economy) 	<p>Introducing the main features of Taiwanese political, economic, social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further democratization in Taiwan (how to deepen democracy, how to improve participation and electoral turnout, how to construct a fully democratic citizenry) Presentation of essay topics, discussion over procedural and “fundamental” democracy 	<p>Open debate. Q&A</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons to draw from Taiwanese democracy (the need to have a comparative approach, what can we learn from Taiwan's experience) Debate: democratic transition and consolidation in comparative perspective 	<p>Open debate. Q&A</p>	<p>Students have the obligation to read the mandatory bibliography as described in the syllabus.</p>

Schedule of weekly meetings and examinations

- Introduction to Taiwan (Geographical positioning, historical evolution, social, political and economic development – use of multimedia materials – fundamental statistics, short video-clips),
- Transitions to democracy (Theoretical approaches, models for democratization, comparative approaches, unresolved issues)
Guillermo O'Donnell, Democratic Theories after the Third Wave: A Historical Retrospective, Taiwan Journal of Democracy, 3(2), 2007, 1-11

Junhan Lee, Primary Causes of Asian Democratization: Dispelling Conventional Myths, Asian Survey, Vol. 42, No. 6 (Nov. - Dec., 2002), pp. 821-837
- Economic models in Asia (Asian tigers, comparative economic development in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore)
Cal Clarke, The Taiwan Exception: Implications for Contending Political Economy Paradigms, International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 3 (Sep., 1987), pp. 327-356
- Taiwan's economic development in the twentieth century (including the most recent developments focusing on the signing of the Economic Common Framework Agreement between Taiwan and China)
Joel D. Aberbach, David Dollar and Kenneth Sokoloff (eds.), The Role of the State in Taiwan's Development, 1994, M.E. Sharpe (chapter 1 and conclusion)
- Authoritarian regime in Taiwan and the beginnings of democracy (the presentation of Chiang Kai-shek period, presentation of the KMT and the connection with mainland Chinese communist evolution)
Yangsun Chou and Andrew J. Nathan, Democratizing Transition in Taiwan, Asian Survey, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Mar., 1987), pp. 277-299
- Regime change and further democratization (Chiang Chi-kuo and further openings, economic boom and the need for democracy)
Shao-chuan Leng and Cheng-yi Lin, Political Change on Taiwan: Transition to Democracy?, The China Quarterly, No. 136, Special Issue: Greater China (Dec., 1993), pp. 805-839
- Institutional changes (reshaping the bureaucracy and the administration to respond to the needs of a democratic system)
Joseph Wong, Deepening Democracy in Taiwan, Pacific Affairs, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Summer, 2003), pp. 235-256
- Political culture and the evolution of civil society (democratic values and behaviors, political participation and civic engagement)
Lucian W. Pye, Political Culture Revisited, Political Psychology, Vol. 12, No. 3 (Sep., 1991), pp. 487-508
- The quest for identity (being Taiwanese as being a democratic citizen and respectful of democratic values)
Jui-Shan Chang, Refashioning Womanhood in 1990s Taiwan: An Analysis of the Taiwanese

Edition of "Cosmopolitan" Magazine, Modern China, Vol. 30, No. 3 (Jul., 2004), pp. 361-397

I-Fen Lin, Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein, Yu-Hsuan Lin, Tristan Gorrindo, Teresa Seeman, Gender Differences in Adult Children's Support of Their Parents in Taiwan, Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Feb., 2003), pp. 184-200

- Taiwanese democracy and the PRC (the influence that democracy in Taiwan has over its cross strait relations)
Jonathan I. Charney and J. R. V. Prescott, Resolving Cross-Strait Relations between China and Taiwan, The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 94, No. 3 (Jul., 2000), pp. 453-477
- Democracy and the quest for recognition (how being a democracy affects Taiwan's recognition by major international players, both states and intergovernmental organizations)
Phillip C. Saunders, Long-Term Trends in China-Taiwan Relations: Implications for U.S. Taiwan Policy, Asian Survey, Vol. 45, No. 6 (Nov. - Dec., 2005), pp. 970-991
Chien-pin Li, Taiwan's Participation in Inter-Governmental Organizations: An Overview of Its Initiatives, Asian Survey, Vol. 46 (Jul. - Aug., 2006), pp. 597-614
- Democratic Taiwan in a globalized world (Asian democracy and globalized economy)
Yung-mei Tsai, Mei-lin Lee, Temu Wang, The Personal Consequence of Globalization in Taiwan, Ethnology, Vol. 45, No. 4 (Fall, 2006), pp.275-285
- Further democratization in Taiwan (how to deepen democracy, how to improve participation and electoral turnout, how to construct a fully democratic citizenry)
Presentation of essay topics, discussion over procedural and "fundamental" democracy
- Lessons to draw from Taiwanese democracy (the need to have a comparative approach, what can we learn from Taiwan's experience)
Debate: democratic transition and consolidation in comparative perspective

8.2 Seminar / laboratory		Teaching methods	Observations
1.	Class description and presentation of seminar requirements	Introductory remarks	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
2.	Case studies of democratic transitions	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
3.	Economic development models – case studies	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.

	cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	
4. Comparing Taiwan and South Korea's economic development models	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
5. Authoritarianism and democracy – comparison between Taiwan and south and east European countries	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
6. Comparative democratic transition and consolidation	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
7. Institutional democracy – institutional choice; case studies	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
8. Civil society in East Asia	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
9. Constructing identity in recent democracies	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
10. Sovereignty and democratization in Taiwan – case study on Taiwan-PRC relations	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
11. Taiwan and international organizations; case study – World Health Organization	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.

		cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	
12.	Globalization in East Asia – the Asian tigers	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition.	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
13.	Democratic consolidation in East Asia	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition. Open discussion. Q&A	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.
14.	Lessons drawn from Taiwan’s democratization and the limits of comparative research	Discussing comparatively different cases of political, economic, social and cultural development, especially focusing on democratic transition. Open discussion. Q&A	Each student has the obligation to read the mandatory weekly bibliography.

Schedule of weekly meetings and examinations

- Introduction to Taiwan (Geographical positioning, historical evolution, social, political and economic development – use of multimedia materials – fundamental statistics, short video-clips),
- Transitions to democracy (Theoretical approaches, models for democratization, comparative approaches, unresolved issues)
Guillermo O'Donnell, Democratic Theories after the Third Wave: A Historical Retrospective, Taiwan Journal of Democracy, 3(2), 2007, 1-11

Junhan Lee, Primary Causes of Asian Democratization: Dispelling Conventional Myths, Asian Survey, Vol. 42, No. 6 (Nov. - Dec., 2002), pp. 821-837
- Economic models in Asia (Asian tigers, comparative economic development in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore)
Cal Clarke, The Taiwan Exception: Implications for Contending Political Economy Paradigms, International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 3 (Sep., 1987), pp. 327-356
- Taiwan's economic development in the twentieth century (including the most recent developments focusing on the signing of the Economic Common Framework Agreement between Taiwan and China)
Joel D. Aberbach, David Dollar and Kenneth Sokoloff (eds.), The Role of the State in Taiwan's Development, 1994, M.E. Sharpe (chapter 1 and conclusion)
- Authoritarian regime in Taiwan and the beginnings of democracy (the presentation of Chiang Kai-shek period, presentation of the KMT and the connection with mainland Chinese communist evolution)
Yangsun Chou and Andrew J. Nathan, Democratizing Transition in Taiwan, Asian Survey, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Mar., 1987), pp. 277-299
- Regime change and further democratization (Chiang Chi-kuo and further openings, economic boom and the need for democracy)
Shao-chuan Leng and Cheng-yi Lin, Political Change on Taiwan: Transition to Democracy?, The China Quarterly, No. 136, Special Issue: Greater China (Dec., 1993), pp. 805-839
- Institutional changes (reshaping the bureaucracy and the administration to respond to the needs of a democratic system)
Joseph Wong, Deepening Democracy in Taiwan, Pacific Affairs, Vol. 76, No. 2 (Summer, 2003), pp. 235-256
- Political culture and the evolution of civil society (democratic values and behaviors, political participation and civic engagement)
Lucian W. Pye, Political Culture Revisited, Political Psychology, Vol. 12, No. 3 (Sep., 1991), pp. 487-508
- The quest for identity (being Taiwanese as being a democratic citizen and respectful of democratic values)
Jui-Shan Chang, Refashioning Womanhood in 1990s Taiwan: An Analysis of the Taiwanese

Edition of "Cosmopolitan" Magazine, Modern China, Vol. 30, No. 3 (Jul., 2004), pp. 361-397

I-Fen Lin, Noreen Goldman, Maxine Weinstein, Yu-Hsuan Lin, Tristan Gorrindo, Teresa Seeman, Gender Differences in Adult Children's Support of Their Parents in Taiwan, Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Feb., 2003), pp. 184-200

- Taiwanese democracy and the PRC (the influence that democracy in Taiwan has over its cross strait relations)
Jonathan I. Charney and J. R. V. Prescott, Resolving Cross-Strait Relations between China and Taiwan, The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 94, No. 3 (Jul., 2000), pp. 453-477
- Democracy and the quest for recognition (how being a democracy affects Taiwan's recognition by major international players, both states and intergovernmental organizations)
Phillip C. Saunders, Long-Term Trends in China-Taiwan Relations: Implications for U.S. Taiwan Policy, Asian Survey, Vol. 45, No. 6 (Nov. - Dec., 2005), pp. 970-991
Chien-pin Li, Taiwan's Participation in Inter-Governmental Organizations: An Overview of Its Initiatives, Asian Survey, Vol. 46 (Jul. - Aug., 2006), pp. 597-614
- Democratic Taiwan in a globalized world (Asian democracy and globalized economy)
Yung-mei Tsai, Mei-lin Lee, Temu Wang, The Personal Consequence of Globalization in Taiwan, Ethnology, Vol. 45, No. 4 (Fall, 2006), pp.275-285
- Further democratization in Taiwan (how to deepen democracy, how to improve participation and electoral turnout, how to construct a fully democratic citizenry)
Presentation of essay topics, discussion over procedural and "fundamental" democracy
- Lessons to draw from Taiwanese democracy (the need to have a comparative approach, what can we learn from Taiwan's experience)
Debate: democratic transition and consolidation in comparative perspective

9. The corroboration of discipline contents with the expectations of epistemic community representatives, professional associations and representative employers in the study program's corresponding field

Course description

This course will familiarize students with theories of international relations. International relations as a sub-field of social sciences, and, more specifically political science, are relatively new and particularly dynamic. This class will offer both theoretical and practical knowledge concerning the field of international relations. Theoretical approaches will be matched with applied analyses on current events, so that at the end of the class students will form an adequate image of the field, and will be able to professionally analyze international events.

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- Apply theoretical approaches to understanding international events
- Understand how international relations theories came about and connect with each other
- Capture the interesting combination between theory and practice within the field of international policy making

Key concepts: international system, international society, theory, paradigm, realism, neorealism, liberalism, liberal institutionalism, positivism, post-positivism, the neorealist neoliberalist debate, interdependence, balance of power, constructivism, social construction, fluid and multiple identities, intersubjectivity, contextuality, the mutual constitution of agent and structure, feminism, postmodernism, critical theory, globalization.

10. Evaluation

Type of activity	10.1 Evaluation criteria	10.2 Evaluation methods	10.3 Weight in final mark
10.4 Course	Attendance and participation in class meetings	Quantity and quality of participation	50%
10.5 Seminar/laboratory	Written research paper structure, content and method	Quality of the term paper	50%

10.6 Minimum performance standard

The class is organized in weekly meetings (2 hours of lecture and 1 hour of seminar). Students are expected to participate to both – since the instructor favors a workshop type of learning environment. Weekly topics will be discussed in class. Each student will have to work on an individual project on a topic approved by the instructor, resulting in a term paper. The term paper will focus on public opinion data that can be downloaded from the Academia Sinica website or from other comparative datasets, such as the World Values Survey. The data for these projects and the bibliography will be made available by the instructor.

The final grade will be calculated as follows:

- written paper – 50%
- attendance and participation to class – 50%

Date

Course lecturer signature

Seminar assistant signature

20.09.2016....

.....

.

Date of approval in the Department

Head of department's signature

....20.09.2016.....

.....