



Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai
Facultatea de Științe Politice, Administrative și ale Comunicării
str. Traian Moșoiu, nr. 71, Cluj-Napoca 400132 Romania
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Department of Political Science, First/Second/Third year BA students,
MA and PhD students, English,
Spring/Summer Semester 2016/2017

Democratic transition and consolidation in Taiwan - economic strategies, political institutionalization and public opinion. Taiwan and international development.

Information about the lecturer

Name: Lect. Univ. Dr. Bogdan Radu (lecture and seminar)

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Course description

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.



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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.

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.

Readings: in the library there is a small section with books on Taiwan, covering history, political, social, economic and cultural development, art and mass-media – the most relevant chapters in these books are collected in a reader. In addition to consulting these books, additional readings have been suggested for each meeting, and those readings are available in an electronic format. The department also has a subscription to the *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*.

Schedule of weekly meetings and examinations

1. Introduction to Taiwan (Geographical positioning, historical evolution, social, political and economic development – use of multimedia materials – fundamental statistics, short video-clips)
2. 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
3. Economic models in Asia (Asian tigers, comparative economic development in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore)



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- Cal Clarke, The Taiwan Exception: Implications for Contending Political Economy Paradigms, *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (Sep., 1987), pp. 327-356
4. 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, 87), pp. 277-299
 5. 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* , No. 136, Special Issue: Greater China (Dec., 1993), pp. 805-839
 6. 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
 7. Political culture and the evolution of civil society (democratic values and behaviors, political participation and civic engagement)

Lucian Pye, Political Culture Revisited , *Political Psychology*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (Sep., 1991), pp. 487-508
 8. 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
 9. Taiwanese democracy and the PRC (the influence that democracy in Taiwan has over its cross strait relations)

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
 10. Democracy and the quest for recognition (how being a democracy affects Taiwan's recognition by major international players, both states and intergovernmental organizations)



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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

11. Taiwan and globalization

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

12. Taiwan's role in international development – comparison between Taiwan and Romania as new/emergent donors.

Diven, P., & Constantelos, J. (2009). Explaining generosity: a comparison of US and European public opinion on foreign aid. *Journal of Transatlantic Studies*, 7(2), 118-132.

13. 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, globalization.

14. Review and paper guidance

Grading policy

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:

1. written paper – 50%
2. attendance and participation to class – 50%



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Organization and exceptional situations

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.

Plagiarism is considered fraud and is defined and legislated by the Faculty of Political, Administration and Communication Studies (http://www.polito.ubbcluj.ro/polito/documente/reguli_plagiat.pdf). 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.