

## Course Form for PKU Summer School International 2024

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| <b>Course Title</b>   | Title in English: Introduction to Chinese Economy |
|   | Title in Chinese: 中国经济导论                          |
| <b>Teacher</b>  | Dr. Xi Ji   |
| <b>First day of classes</b>   | July 1, 2024                                      |
| <b>Last day of classes</b>  | July 12, 2024                                     |
| <b>Course Credit</b>  | 3   |
| <b>Course Description</b>   |   |
| <b>Objective:</b>   |   |
| <p>China's fast economic growth has generated great interest among media, scholars and ordinary people around the world. The aim of this course is to provide students with an overview of the Chinese economy and a detailed understanding of China's economic transition. The topics covered in this course include an introduction of the Chinese economic history, the urban-rural divide, the rural economy and urban economy, patterns of growth and development, demographic transition, population policy and the related labor market issues, poverty and inequality, sustainability, etc. Upon completion of the course, students are expected to be familiar with China's economic history, its current economic reforms, and the challenges that the country faces in the future.</p> |   |
| <b>Pre-requisites /Target audience</b>  |   |
| A university-level introductory course in Economics (e.g. Principles of Economics).   |   |
| <b>Proceeding of the Course</b>   |   |
| <p>The course will be delivered through a mix of lectures, student presentations, debates and field trips. Students' participation is strongly encouraged. Specifically, students are expected to discuss the assigned reading materials and current events in class.</p>   |   |
| <b>Assignments (paper or other forms)</b>   |   |
| <p>Reading assignment will be given before each lecture, and students will be requested to write a term paper on a topic related to the Chinese economy.</p>  |   |
| <b>Evaluation Details</b>   |   |
| <p>Class Attendance: 25%<br/>Midterm Presentation: 15%</p>  |   |

Debate & Class Pre: 20%

Field Trip: 10%

Final Term Paper: 30%

### **Note:**

#### **Class Attendance:**

A basic requirement of this course is to attend the weekly lectures on time. Absence without prior notice is allowed only in case of sickness. In such a case, however, a written explanation (with your signature) should be submitted afterwards. If you have no choice but to miss a lecture out of some reason, a written application is required before the lecture. Absence without notice for reasons other than sickness will result in a reduction of your attendance by 10% for each offence (out of ten lectures).

#### **Final Term Paper:**

The expected length of the Final Term paper is 3,000 to 5,000 words. Your essay will be graded by the following criteria:

- a) Relevance and originality of the topic (10%)
- b) Soundness of theoretical and (or) empirical evidence (15%)
- c) Thoroughness of reasoning and analysis (15%)
- d) Organization and format, including referencing & bibliography (10%)
- e) Writing and presentation skills (10%)

#### **Bonus Points for Class Participation:**

In each lecture session, the instructor will invite a student to give an in-class presentation of the assigned article in the reading list, which should summarize the article's main findings and the presenter's own comments. Up to 5 bonus points will be awarded to those who volunteer to give the above presentations. The length of each presentation should be limited to 20-25 minutes with no more than 15 PowerPoint slides. The assignment of presentation is on a first-come, first-served basis.

#### **Text Books and Reading Materials**

Naughton, Barry, 2017, *The Chinese Economy: Adaptation and Growth* / Barry Naughton., 2nd edition, MIT Press, Cambridge.

Athur R. Kroeber, 2016, *China's Economy-what everyone needs to know*. Oxford University Press.

Wu, Jinglian, 2005, *Understanding and Interpreting Chinese Economic Reform*, Thomson South-Western, Singapore.

Chow, Gregory C., 2007, *China's Economic Transformation*, 2nd edition, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford

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| <b>Academic Integrity (If necessary)</b>   |              |
| <p>Plagiarism is strictly prohibited in this course. Plagiarism is defined as presenting others' work as one's own. Any ideas or materials taken from another source must be fully acknowledged, unless the information is common knowledge. Any evidence of plagiarism will lead to zero credit to your work submitted and will be reported to university authorities.</p>  |              |
| <b>CLASS SCHEDULE</b><br>(Subject to adjustment)   |              |
| <b>Session 1: An overview of Chinese economy</b>   | <b>Date:</b> |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>In this session, the lecture will give the students an overview of the Chinese economy, mainly of its natural resources and its legacies, covering the geographical information and comparison between China and America and etc.</p>  |              |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |              |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>Documentary: The Road to Revival</p> <p>1.1 Readings_China OECD Economic-Survey Overview 2019</p> <p>1.2 Readings_China Economic Update DEC.2018 (World Bank Group)</p> <p>1.3 Readings_China Outlook 2018 (KPMG)</p>   |              |
| <p><b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |              |
| <b>Session 2: The history of Chinese economy</b>   | <b>Date:</b> |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>This lecture will mainly summarize the development history of the Chinese economy before 1949. We will watch and explain part of the documentary "The Road to Revival".</p>  |              |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |              |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>2.1 Brandt, Loren, and Thomas G. Rawski. 2014. "From Divergence to Convergence: Reevaluating the History Behind China's Economic Boom"</p> <p>2.2 Gregory C. Chow. 2004. "Economic Reform and Growth in China"</p> <p>2.3 Justin Lin, and Zhouli. 1998. "The China Miracle: Development Strategy and Economic Reform" from "Demystifying the Chinese Economy"</p> <p>2.4 John McMillan, and Barry Naughton "How to reform a planned economy: lessons from</p> |              |

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| China”   |              |
| <b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b>   |              |
| None   |              |
| <b>Session 3: Market Transition: Strategy and Process</b>  | <b>Date:</b> |
| <b>【Description of the Session】</b>  |              |
| This lecture will mainly cover China’s market transition from socialist economy.   |              |
| <b>Lecture 1:</b>  |              |
| <b>【Questions】</b>   |              |
| None   |              |
| <b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】 .</b>   |              |
| 3.1 Zhuoyuan China Finance and Economic Review (2015) 3:9 “Conservation and efficient utilization of resources_ a major indicator of China’s economic transformation”  |              |
| 3.2 Dic Lo and Yu Zhang. (2011) “Making Sense of China’s Economic Transformation”<br>Review of Radical Political Economics 43(1) 33 –55  |              |
| 3.3 Urban transformation in China, 1949 ^ 2000_ a review and research agenda   |              |
| 3.4 Urbanization Path Selection Toward Harmonious Urban-Rural Development_   |              |
| 3.5 Progress of research on urban-rural transformation and rural development in China in the past decade and future prospects  |              |
| <b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b>   |              |
| Reading assignments for the midterm presentation.  |              |
| <b>Session 4: The urban-rural divide</b>   | <b>Date:</b> |
| <b>【Description of the Session】</b>  |              |
| The difference between urban and rural society is especially pronounced in China. In China, urban and rural areas often seem like two different worlds, running on different technologies, organized in different ways, and having a different standard of living.   |              |
| While some urban-rural gap is inevitable in a developing economy, the urban-rural gap in China is unusually large. Extensive administrative barriers were set in place during the 1950s as part of the command economy. For 60 years, urban and rural areas have had different governance structures and different systems of property rights. |              |
| This lecture will focus on the consequences of the separate rural and urban institutional structures.  |              |
| <b>Lecture 2:</b>  |              |

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| <b>【Questions】</b>   |              |
| None   |              |
| <b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b>   |              |
| <b>Readings:</b>   |              |
| 4.1 Lin J Y, Rural Reforms and Agricultural Growth in China [J]. China Journal, 1999, 32(39):233-235.  |              |
| 4.2 The Dragon and the Elephant_ Learning from Agricultural and Rural Reforms  |              |
| 4.3 Land Reform, Poverty Reduction, and Growth_ Evidence from India  |              |
| <b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b>   |              |
| None   |              |
| <b>Session 5: Land-use policy</b>  | <b>Date:</b> |
| <b>【Description of the Session】</b>  |              |
| <p>This session provides an overview of the concepts, major reforms, timeline, and guidelines of land-use policies, which will help understand what they have become today. Since 1978, China has gone through multiple industrial revolutions. Whatever the ultimate impact of China’s land-use policies is, it is important to recognize the problems that are facing China today.</p> |              |
| <b>Field Trip 1:</b>   |              |
| <b>【Questions】</b>   |              |
| None   |              |
| <b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b>   |              |
| <b>Readings:</b>   |              |
| China’s ecological civilization program–Implementing ecological redline policy[J].Land Use PolicyVolume 81, February 2019, Pages 111-114   |              |
| Wang Y, PhD. Urbanization Path Selection Toward Harmonious Urban-Rural Development[J]. China City Planning Review, 2010(1):48-53.  |              |
| Liu Y, Long H, Chen Y, et al. Progress of research on urban-rural transformation and rural development in China in the past decade and future prospects[J]. 地理学报(英文版), 2016, 26(8):1117-1132.  |              |
| Ma L. Urban Transformation in China,1949-2000:A Review and Research Agenda[J]. Environment & Planning A, 2016, 34(9):1545-1569.  |              |
| <b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b>   |              |
| Reading assignments for the debate.  |              |

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| <b>Session 6: Midterm presentation</b>   | Date: |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>Students are expected to demonstrate the history and future of e-economy in a number of selected countries. A comparative perspective with China’s is encouraged. Students are supposed to be divided in to 9 groups. Each group will be given 10-15 minutes to present.</p> <p>The midterm presentations will be graded upon the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Relevance of the topic (20%)</li> <li>b) Structure (20%)</li> <li>c) Evidence (20%)</li> <li>d) Insight (30%)</li> <li>e) Performance of presenters (10%)</li> </ul> <p><b>Lecture 3:</b></p> |       |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>To be updated</p>   |       |
| <p><b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <b>Session 7: Economic growth and poverty-alleviation</b>  | Date: |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>This session begins with a brief characterization of China’s long-run growth experience, followed by a short discussion of the data on which it is based. Moreover, it will cover the topics of “China’s Targeted measures lift people out of poverty”.</p> <p><b>Field Trip 2:</b></p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>Dr. Tan Weiping, China's Approach to Reduce Poverty: Taking Targeted Measures to Lift People out of Poverty, 2018</p> <p>Yansui Liu and Yuanzhi Guo, Yang Zhou, Poverty alleviation in rural China: policy changes, future challenges and policy implications.</p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |

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| <b>Session 8: Demographic transition and aging problem</b>   | Date: |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>The demographic transition in China is an un-normal process. It is the results of socioeconomic development and implementation of a rigid family-planning program, which have made the transition not only the world’s largest, but also the world’s fastest.</p> <p>In this session, we are going to have a free discussion on the population policy in China. Before that, a lecture on demographic transition in China will be delivered to present some basic concepts and theories on demographic transition, and to give a detailed introduction on the demographic transition and the population policy in China.</p> |       |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>To be updated</p>   |       |
| <p><b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <b>Session 9: Transformation from industrialization to ecological civilization</b>   | Date: |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>The balance between economic development and ecological protection is of great importance to we human-beings. In this session, we will introduce the necessity of the transformation from industrialization to ecological civilization. Moreover, we will also learn some measures taken in China, which alleviate the conflict between economic development and ecocide and promote the transformation.</p>   |       |
| <p><b>Field Trip 3:</b></p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Questions】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <p><b>【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】</b></p> <p>To be updated</p>   |       |
| <p><b>【Assignments for this session (if any)】</b></p> <p>None</p>  |       |
| <b>Session 10: Climate change and sustainability</b>   | Date: |
| <p><b>【Description of the Session】</b></p> <p>The challenges of water availability, soil pollution, resilience of the natural environment, and atmospheric degradation and climate change are among the most serious that China confronts. Few natural landscapes remain in the PRC because culturally the emphasis is on managed and reshaped landscapes and the control of ecological processes. There is still an</p>   |       |

opportunity for improved environmental policy-making to make a significant difference before further environmental catastrophes develop.

We will discuss the two topics of the development of new energies and the environmental governance. Then, the whole class will be divided into two groups, each selecting 5-6 representatives (hopefully different from previous debate). Each group is expected to give a presentation on a self-chosen side of whether the government or the market should dominate the environmental governance. Each side's presentation will be given an equal amount of time.

**【Questions】**

None

**【Readings, Websites or Video Clips】**

To be updated

**【Assignments for this session (if any)】**

None