

Fudan Economics Course—Historical, Global, and Environmental

Perspectives on Chinese Economic Development

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This course introduces a mix of economic history and development economics perspectives on China's 20th-century economic transformations to consider crucial challenges and important opportunities the Chinese economy faces today, both domestically and internationally. Of the six double-class periods, the first introduces examples of insights from economic history and development economics regarding the Chinese economy; the second considers the fundamental role of energy and thus natural resources to economic development. The third session examines the East Asian developmental states and how the Chinese state is an East Asian developmental state. The fourth session consider the institutions governing natural resource use, focusing on water governance in China and elsewhere. The fifth session considers the political economy of reform era Chinese domestic and international development. The final session reviews different ways economy and environment are jointly addressed in discussions of sustainable development. Together, the six sessions aim to give students a fresh mix of complementary perspectives from which to view China's contemporary economic challenges. In addition to attending lectures and preparing the readings, students will write two essays, one concerning the first half of the course (750-1,000 words) and the second addressing the second half of the course (1,500-2,000 words). The short essay will count 1/3 of the final grade; the longer essay 2/3 of the final grade.

- I. Approaches to the 20th-century transformation of the Chinese economy
 - A. Path dependent changes in Chinese economic development
Readings: Wong 2002. "The Political Economy of Chinese Rural Industry And Commerce in Historical Perspective"; Allen 2014. "The spread of manufacturing."
 - B. China as a developing economy
Readings: Xu 2011. "Fundamental Institutions of China's Reform and Development;" Rodrik & Subrahmanian 2003. "The Primacy of Institutions (and what this does and does not mean);" Kaufman et al 2010. "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues;" Rodrik 2006. "Goodbye Washington Consensus."
- II. Economic Development, Fossil Fuels, and the Environment
 - A. Anthropocene and how to conceptualize economy-environment relationships

Reading: Steffen, Crutzen and McNeill 2007. "The Anthropocene: Are Humans Now Overwhelming the Great Forces of Nature?" Wrigley, "Energy and the English Industrial Revolution"

- B. Asian patterns of economic growth and changes in energy intensity in global perspective
Reading Sugihara 2015. "Global industrialization: a multipolar perspective"
- III. 20th-c. East Asian Developmental States
 - A. Post-WW II East Asian Economic Growth
Readings: Wade 1996. "Japan and the World Bank, and the Art of Paradigm Maintenance;" Haggard 2004. "Institutions and Growth in East Asia."
 - B. Post-1949 Chinese Political Economy, Is It an East Asian Developmental State?
Readings: Huang et al 2017. "The Middle-Income Trap and the Manufacturing Transformation of the People's Republic of China;" Huang et al 2019. "Agricultural and rural development in China during the past four decades;" Zhang, Xie, Li 2020. "Four Decades of Urban and Regional Development and Planning in China."
- IV. Nature and Economic Development Beyond Fossil Fuels: Water as a Crucial to Economy and Environment
 - A. Water governance institutional choices. Then water with energy and energy used in industry, agriculture, and human consumption, esp. urban infrastructure

Readings: Özerai, et. al. 2018. "Comparative Studies of Water Governance: a systematic review;" Srinivasan, et. al. 2012 "The nature and causes of the global water crisis"
 - B. Chinese case

Readings: Xiong, et. al. 2016. "Evolution of China's water issues reported in the mainstream media;" Li, et. al. 2020. "Water status in China and adaptive governance."
- V. China's Reform Era Political Economy
 - A. Domestic Development

Readings: Ang “Do Weberian Bureaucracies Lead to Markets or Vice Versa?” in Centeno, Kohli, Yashar, Mistree eds., *States in the Developing World* (2017) and Ang, *China’s Gilded Age* (2020), Ch 3 “Unbundling Corruption over Time.”

B. Relations to the Global Economy & Politics

Readings: Ye 2019. “Fragmentation and Mobilization: Domestic Politics of the Belt and Road in China;” Jiang 2019. “Competitive partners in development financing: China and Japan expanding overseas infrastructure investment;” Hirano, Jiang, Lanteigne. 2019. “China’s new roles and behavior in conflicted affected regions.”

VI. Sustainable Development: Global Issues and Chinese Leadership Possibilities

A. Sustainability & Poverty Reduction

Reading: CCIEE & UNDP 2017. “The Belt and Road Initiative: A new means to transformative global governance toward sustainable development;” Maliszewska & van der Mensbrughe 2019. “The Belt and Road Initiative: Economic, Poverty and Environmental Impacts;” Hong 2019. “The logic of four decades of economic reform and major breakthroughs in political economy in China.”

B. Contemporary Views and Historical Perspectives on China’s BRI

Readings: Brookings 2019. “China’s Belt and Road: The New Geopolitics of Global Infrastructure Development;” Qoraboyev 2018. “One Belt, One Road: A Comparative Regionalism Approach” Chapter 7 in Cheng, Song & Huang, eds. *The Belt & Road Initiative in the Global Arena*; Wong forthcoming. “Modern Capitalism’s Multiple Pasts and Possible Future,” in *Capitalism: A Journal of History and Economics*.