

and functionality of materials including metals, ceramics, polymers and semiconductors.

**PHYS 7440 Principles of Optoelectronics (3,3,0) (E)**

This course aims to provide a broad base on optoelectronic properties of semiconductors and device applications. Topics cover surface and interface of semiconductors, optical properties of semiconductors, light generation in semiconductors and recent advances in organic electronics.

**PHYS 7450 Principles of Photonic Physics (3,3,0) (E)**

This is an introduction into advanced topics in propagation of electromagnetic waves in a medium and interaction of electromagnetic waves with matter. Topics covered include derivation of optical constants such as susceptibility and dielectric constants, absorption, scattering and negative refraction.

**PHYS 7460 Advances in Displays and Lighting (3,3,0) (E)**

This course provides students an insight on understanding the principles of displays and lighting that are widely used for application in mobile appliance, automotive lighting, traffic signals, signage, LCD backlighting, advanced displays and energy efficient lighting.

**POLS 1005 Foundations of Political Science (3,2,1) (E)**

This is a course which introduces students to a comprehensive review of the field of political science. Basic concepts, political theories and methodologies, political institutions, political parties are all examined. The Subfields of comparative politics and international relations are also integral parts of the course so as to lay down the foundation for further studies. Political developments in Europe and China are frequently employed as examples and related to the introduction of political ideas.

**POLS 1110 Introduction to Research Methods (3,2,1)**

This course is designed to enhance students' ability to perceive, evaluate and understand political phenomena through a systematic introduction to a wide range of approaches, methods and theories of political science. Basic research procedures and academic writing are the other foci of the course. Students are encouraged to analyse and explain the current political development of Europe, mainland China or Hong Kong with the help of particular perspectives and research methods. This course is open to GIS and European Studies majors only.

**POLS 1120 Introduction to Political Economy (3,2,1)**

Political economy, with its roots in the European 17th and 18th centuries, was the forefather of what developed in the 20th century into the two separate disciplines of political science and economics. However, it has remained as that discipline which examines the relationship of the individual to society, the economy, and the state. It is the study of relations and choices, of structures and institutions, of scales from the personal and local to the national, international, and global. Its originators include Locke, Hobbes, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and Max Weber. Including choice theory and market theory, system theory, development theory and public policy theory, political economy examines the historic and human behavioural linkages among values/morals, politics, economic reality and economic reasoning. This course is open to GIS majors and GIS minors only.

**POLS 1140 Political Movements: Chinese and European (3,2,1)**

Prerequisite: *For GIS major:* POLS 1510 Foundations of Political Science or POLS 1520 Government and Politics of China  
*For ES major:* EURO 1111 Europe: Unity and Diversity

The course examines three major political movements—nationalism, liberalism, and socialism—within a comparative context. By “movement” is meant not solely an ideology, but an ideology in relation to concrete political developments and popular mobilization. European experience of the three movements will be compared and contrasted with Chinese experience. This course is open to GIS and European Studies majors only.

**POLS 1150 Introduction to China Studies (1,0,0)**

This one-unit course is designed specially for Year I China Studies students. It introduces students to the origin and development of China studies by examining the state of research and substantive knowledge in the field. It also introduces works by noted China-watchers or sinologists as well as publications by the teaching staff of China studies at the Hong Kong Baptist University, with an emphasis on the multidisciplinary nature of the field.

**POLS 1510 Foundations of Political Science (3,2,1)**

This is a course which introduces to students a comprehensive review of the field of political science. Basic concepts, political theories and methodologies, political institutions, political parties are all examined. The subfields of comparative politics and international relations are also integral parts of the course so as to lay down the foundation for further studies. Political developments in Europe and China are frequently employed as examples and related to the introduction of political ideas.

**POLS 1520 Government and Politics of China (3,2,1)**

An introductory course to the government and politics of contemporary China focusing on the historical development and institutionalization of Marxism-Leninism.

**POLS 1530 Government and Politics of Hong Kong (3,2,1)**

This course examines the development of politics and political institutions in Hong Kong from its colonial founding to the present. The institutional framework of politics in Hong Kong and the development of political culture in Hong Kong are introduced, and the outlines of Hong Kong's future relationship with China are explored with a focus on the Basic Law and the ongoing reforms leading up to the assumption of sovereignty by the People's Republic of China. This course is open to GIS majors and GIS minors only.

**POLS 2005 Government and Politics of China (3,2,1) (E)**

An introductory course to the government and politics of contemporary China presenting China's political changes after the fall of the Manchu Empire and focusing on the political system of the People's Republic of China since the late 1970s.

**POLS 2006 Introduction to Political Economy (3,2,1) (E)**

Political economy, with its roots in the European 17th and 18th centuries, was the forebear of what developed in the twentieth century into the two separate disciplines of political science and economic. However, it has become defined in the last twenty years as that sub-discipline of political science and economic which examines the relationship of the individual to society, the economy, and the state with a particular focus on state-market interactions and intersections. It is the study of relations and choices, of structures and institutions, of scales from the personal and local to the national, international, and global. Its originators include John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and Max Weber. Including choice theory and market theory, system theory, development theory and public policy theory, contemporary political economy examines the historic and human behavioural linkages among values/morals, politics, economic reality and economic reasoning. Its prime question concerns the