

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 2006 Introduction to Political Economy (3,2,1)

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 role of politics in the economy and the effects and constraints of the economy on the power and functions of politics and of the state.

POLS 2007 Introduction to Research Methods (3,2,1)

This is a course 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, China or Hong Kong with the help of particular perspectives and research methods.

POLS 2015 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 past and present relationship with mainland China are explored with a focus on

the Basic Law and the ongoing reforms after the assumption of sovereignty by the People's Republic of China.

POLS 2016 Political Movements: Chinese and European (3,2,1)

Prerequisite: *For GIS major:* POLS 1005 Foundations of Political Science or POLS 3017 Government and Politics of China

For ES major: EURO 1008 Europe: Unity and Diversity

This course is designed to introduce a conceptual toolkit that is useful for understanding the origins, dynamics, and impacts of political movements. It starts with an attempt to distinguish between "normal" political process and political movements. Then it presents two typologies of political movements, one based on claims, the other based on forms of collective action. The third, and most important, part of the course focuses on a number of key concepts, such as relative deprivation, framing, and political opportunity structure, which are often used when analysing the emergence of political movements.

POLS 2017 Foundations of International Relations (3,2,1)

Prerequisite: POLS 1005 Foundations of Political Science

This is a course which introduces students to the basic concepts, methods and processes of International Relations by focusing on four major "perspectives" that have framed analytical work in the field, namely "Realism-Power Politics", "Dominance-Dependence", "Transnationalism-Interdependency" and "Cultural Interactionism". International Relations seeks to build upon and integrate the disciplinary foundations students obtained in the first-year Political Science and Political Economy courses. It does this through a "level of analysis" approach and through a problem-solving treatment of issues relevant, where possible, to Hong Kong's interaction with its own region and with other areas of the globe.

POLS 2110 Statistical and Survey Methods for Political Science (3,2,1)

Prerequisite: POLS 1510 Foundations of Political Science

The 20th century has been described as the age of statistics and modern political research increasingly demands familiarity with the means by which statistically based claims and policy decisions have been developed and advanced. Quantitative analysis also provides new means to describe and analyse social phenomena. In conjunction with qualitative and disciplinary approaches (i.e. historical, economic, psychological, sociological, etc.), quantitative analysis comprises an essential aspect of the discipline of political science. A key aspect of quantitative applications in the social sciences has been survey research, ranging from market research to opinion polling and quality of life surveys. This course provides an introduction to descriptive and inferential statistics and survey design, administration, analysis and theory. Critical understanding of the problems of analysis posed by quantitative databases, qualitative assessment and questionnaire development, and the proper presentation and explanation of quantitative data and its limitations provide primary purposes of the course. This course is open to GIS majors and GIS minors (Year II standing) only.

POLS 2130 Foundations of International Relations (3,2,1)

Prerequisite: EURO 1111-2 Europe: Unity and Diversity or POLS 1510 Foundations of Political Science

This is a course which introduces students to the basic concepts, methods and processes of International Relations by focusing on four major "perspectives" that have framed analytical work in the field, namely "Realism-Power Politics", "Dominance-Dependence", "Transnationalism-Interdependency" and "Cultural Interactionism". International Relations seeks to build upon and integrate the disciplinary foundations students obtained in their first-year Political Science and Political Economy courses. It does this through a "levels of analysis" approach and through a problem-solving treatment of issues relevant, where possible, to Hong Kong's interaction with its own region and with other areas