



英语

夏季课程 密集课程

LSE-PKU SUMMER SCHOOL IN BEIJING
6-17 AUGUST 2012

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名师国际课程

关注

Welcome to the LSE-PKU Summer School

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and Peking University (PKU) have collaboratively run the LSE-PKU Summer School in Beijing every summer since 2004. This exciting two-week English-language international summer school offers university-level courses in subjects across the social sciences, all with a focus on China and Asia. The programme is taught by outstanding faculty from Peking University and LSE, two of the world's leading institutions for teaching and research.

The LSE-PKU Summer School attracts a cohort of well-informed, engaged students and professionals from around the world: 346 participants representing 49 nationalities in 2011. A quarter of participants are graduate professionals working in a wide range of fields including business, public policy, international affairs, NGOs and law. The students who attended came from 165 universities and other higher education institutions.

Participants take one intensive course for the duration of the Summer School, typically comprising four hours of lectures each morning and two hours of classes each afternoon – a total of 48 contact hours over two weeks. Each course is assessed through written

essays and a final examination, enabling the award of a certificate and transcript to successful students.

LSE-PKU Summer School participants are eligible to enrol in a parallel Chinese language course at the prestigious Language School of Peking University. In addition, LSE-PKU Summer School students have the opportunity to explore Beijing, the historic capital, the centre of the Chinese government and policy-making, and one of the most dynamic cities in the world today.

If you are interested in studying the challenging issues of the 21st century with some of the world's leading thinkers, and in housing a genuinely Chinese experience at a time when understanding China could

not be more important, we hope that you will consider applying to the LSE-PKU Summer School, and look forward to meeting you in Beijing.



Professor Michael Cox

Academic Director, LSE-PKU Summer School



Professor Li Yansong

Vice President, Peking University



The programme

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The LSE-PKU Summer School programme combines the strengths of LSE and Peking University in the social sciences. Each course is taught by a specialist in their field who holds a full-time position at one of these world class institutions.

Contact hours and teaching methods

The LSE-PKU Summer School is an intensive programme. All courses are full-time and consist of a total of 48 contact hours Monday – Friday over the two-week period, usually 36 hours of lectures and 12 hours of classes. An average of 20 additional hours are required for reading and exam preparation.

Lectures, which are attended by all participants on each course as a single group, take place in the mornings. In

the afternoons the participants are divided into smaller class groups of around 20, where problem sets, case studies and seminar papers are discussed in further detail.

A typical day consists of lectures from 8:30am-12:30pm and class groups from 2:30-4pm, though schedules may vary.

A course pack of reading material is provided to students at the start of the programme. Students are advised to have purchased any required text books or background reading as notified before the start of the LSE-PKU Summer School, and to have prepared as appropriate for the rigorous academic programme.

Assessment and certificates

All LSE-PKU Summer School courses are assessed and graded, and a transcript and certificate is provided to all students who successfully complete their course.

Courses are generally assessed on a midterm paper and a final examination, but other elements such as mid-term quizzes, group projects and student presentations may also contribute.

Closed-book final examinations, which are two hours in length, take place in the afternoon of the final day of the programme. All participants are encouraged to take the final examination, but those who choose not to sit the final exam can be awarded a Statement of Attendance provided they have attended at least 80 per cent of the taught sessions.

Full details of the assessment criteria and deadline dates will be provided at the start of the programme. Please see the description of specific courses for further information.

Obtaining credit

The quality of LSE-PKU Summer School courses is given the highest priority and many participants have been able to receive credit towards academic qualifications or professional development from their home institutions. The LSE-PKU Summer School Office is pleased to provide relevant documentation and to assist students in this process. However, due to the

"The best thing was that there were fifty nationalities at the Summer School. In classes we could listen to examples from other countries."

Maria, Portugal



nature of their degree programmes, neither LSE nor Peking University are able to award credit for the LSE-PKU Summer School themselves.

Study facilities

During the LSE-PKU Summer School, participants have access to study facilities at Peking University including computer rooms, library, campus wireless network and printing services.

Chinese language courses

Participants on the LSE-PKU Summer School are able to apply to study on a Peking University Chinese language course alongside their main programme. The course comprises ten hours of study over seven days and a separate fee is charged by Peking University for this course. Details of the application process for the Chinese language course will be provided to students who confirm their place on the LSE-PKU Summer School.

Accommodation

Accommodation is **not** arranged by the LSE-PKU Summer School, and is **not** included in the tuition fee.

This allows participants to arrange accommodation which fits their personal requirements and budget.

Most participants choose to stay at one of the many hotels near the Peking University campus.

Two popular mid-budget options are:

- Zhongguanyuan Global Village PKU, located near the east gate of the Peking University campus.
- The FX Hotel ZhongGuanCun, approximately five minutes walk from the southwest gate of Peking University.

Accommodation of this standard is likely to cost around £450 for 14 nights. It is recommended that participants budget at least £300 for meals and other additional expenses during the LSE-PKU Summer School.

Other accommodation options, to suit all budgets, are available in the ZhongGuanCun and Wudaokou areas close to the Peking University campus. The PKU campus is well connected to other parts of Beijing by the Number 4 (Daxing) subway line and the Fourth Ring Road.

For further information about accommodation options, please see the LSE-PKU Summer School webpage at Peking University.

Travel

Registration for the LSE-PKU Summer School takes place at Peking University from 2pm to 4pm on the afternoon of Sunday 5 August.

Participants generally arrive over the weekend prior to the beginning of the Summer School, and are advised to give

themselves sufficient opportunity to acclimatise to Beijing (and the August weather) and the time-zone, GMT+8.

PKU student helpers will be available at Beijing Capital Airport between 8am and 8pm on Saturday 4 August and between 8am and 11am on Sunday 5 August to welcome participants and assist them at the airport and in finding transport to their destination.

Courses end with an exam on the afternoon of Friday 17 August. A farewell gala dinner is scheduled for the Friday evening and most participants depart from Beijing over the weekend after the programme ends.

Many participants take the opportunity to arrange private travel or other activities in Beijing, China or elsewhere in Asia either before or after the LSE-PKU Summer School.

Due to the intensive nature of the programme, there is little opportunity for extensive travel during the LSE-PKU Summer School.

Visas

Many participants will require a visa to enter China. Please confirm your situation and application procedures with the Chinese embassy in your country of residence. The LSE-PKU Summer School is able to provide letters of invitation to fully registered students for use in the visa application process.

Social events

Social and sightseeing events are arranged for the Saturday and Sunday in the middle of the programme. This usually includes a tour of Beijing's highlights, including Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City, and a visit to the Great Wall. These events are optional and can be booked during registration in Beijing. An additional charge is payable.

A gala dinner, for all participants in the LSE-PKU Summer School including faculty and other staff, is arranged in a local restaurant on the final evening of the programme.



密集课程

Admission criteria and how to apply

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Admission criteria

The LSE-PKU Summer School in Beijing is a university-level programme, and is suitable for both university students and professionals from all over the world. Students who complete high school in 2012 and those who are offered a place to start university in 2012 (or 2013 after a gap year) may also apply for 100- or 200- level courses. All applicants should pay particular attention to any prerequisites for each course.

Proficiency in English

As the LSE-PKU Summer School is delivered in English, it is essential that all participants have a good standard of English language to enable them to fully participate in the programme and interact with colleagues.

We appreciate that applicants may show their English ability in a range of ways, such as:

- Being of a nationality where English is the first language.
- Having studied at university level in English (not learning English language), as shown on a transcript.
- Having studied in English at school (eg, GCSE, iGCSE, O-Level, A-Level, International Baccalaureate).
- Having taken an approved English Language test and met one of the requirements below:

IELTS: 6.5

TOEFL (Internet Based Test): 100 points

TOEFL (Computer Based Test): 250 points

TOEFL (Paper Based Test): 600 points

Cambridge Advanced English (CAE) or Cambridge Proficiency in English (CPE): Pass

If you have any queries about whether your proof of English Language is suitable, please contact the LSE-PKU Summer School office for advice.

Prerequisites

Some LSE-PKU Summer School courses at 200- or 300- level have specific prerequisites listed in the course descriptions, whilst others suggest (but do not require) particular academic backgrounds. Applicants for a course where prerequisites are in place should ensure that the documentation they provide with their application clearly indicates how their previous study meets this requirement.

When to apply

Applications for the 2012 LSE-PKU Summer School will be accepted from January 2012. The deadline for applications is Monday 11 June 2012, and applications will only be considered after this date if places are available.

Early application is advised and a discount is available to any participants whose completed application is received before 31 March 2012.

How to apply

Please note that applications from Chinese nationals currently based in mainland China should be submitted to the LSE-PKU Summer School Office at the Office of International Relations, Peking University in line with the instructions on the PKU website.

All applications from outside mainland China (including applications from Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan), and from non-Chinese nationals resident in China should be submitted online through the LSE-PKU Summer School website, and will be processed by the LSE-PKU Summer School office at LSE.

The application fee is paid online as part of the online application process, and applications without the fee cannot be considered. For further information on the application fee, please see the application fee section below.

Supporting documentation including a university transcript (no translation required) and, if relevant, proof of English ability can be uploaded with the application. A passport-style photograph will also be requested.

Details of an academic referee who can be contacted if necessary must be provided, but a written reference is **not** required.

If you have difficulty submitting your application online, please contact the LSE-PKU Summer School Office at LSE.

Receipt of application will be acknowledged within five working days. A decision will normally be made on fully completed and supported applications within ten working days, but at particularly busy times this timescale may be extended. Further information may be requested by email from the applicant or their academic referee as required.



Fees and payments

The cost of taking one course on the LSE-PKU Summer School is as below:

- Standard Rate: £1,150/ RMB11,500
- Student Rate: £1,050/ RMB10,500

The student rate is available to current full-time university and high school students, and is also available to previous participants of the LSE-PKU Summer School, and to alumni of LSE and Peking University.

A further £100 discount is available for all fully completed applications received by 31 March 2012.

- Standard Rate – Early Applicants: £1,050/ RMB10,500
- Student Rate – Early Applicants: £950/ RMB9,500

Applications submitted to LSE will be subject to fees in pounds, whilst those submitted to Peking University will pay in Renminbi.

For details of accommodation and living costs, please see the accommodation section on page three.

Application fee

A non-refundable £40/ RMB450 application fee applies to all applications, and can be paid online.

Application fees must be paid before an application can be submitted. Applications cannot be considered without the fee having been paid.

The application fee is not refundable in the event of unsuccessful application or a decision to withdraw or to not accept an offered place.

Tuition fee payment

Tuition fees must be paid by the deadline given on the offer letter, or the offered place may be made available to another applicant. These timescales may be shortened closer to the start of the LSE-PKU Summer School.

Tuition fees are paid online which requires a validation code given on the offer letter. It is possible for fees to be paid by a third party, or for invoices to be arranged for an employer, university or group bookings.

Under no circumstances will it be permitted for a participant to attend the LSE-PKU Summer School if their fees have not been paid in full.

Change of course

Any applicant or registered participant who wishes to change their course should submit their request by email to the office which issued the original offer (London or Beijing). Requests can only be considered subject to availability and if received on or before Friday 20 July 2012.

"I met amazing people with diverse backgrounds and academic knowledge who became my friends. The lecturer was the best teacher I've had since the first day I started my studies many years ago."

Ruben, Portugal



Refund policy

If a fully registered participant chooses to withdraw from the LSE-PKU Summer School, they should contact the office which issued their offer (London or Beijing).

Withdrawals are eligible for a partial refund in line with the following guidelines:

- On or before Friday 6 July 2012: 95 per cent of tuition fees
- From Saturday 7 to Friday 20 July 2012: 75 per cent of tuition fees
- Saturday 21 July to Friday 3 August 2012: 50 per cent of tuition fees
- After Friday 3 August 2012: No refund.

In the unlikely event that an LSE-PKU Summer School course is cancelled, participants registered for that course will be offered a place on an alternative course within the 2012 LSE-PKU Summer School, or a full refund of their tuition fees. Registered participants will be informed as early as possible if a course is at risk of cancellation, and by 31 May at the latest.





The courses

LPS-GV201 Inside the Dragon: Politics and policy in 21st century China

This course seeks to introduce advanced undergraduate and master level students to the main issues in the study of Chinese politics, with a special focus on the policy making process in contemporary China.

In the first three sessions, the instructor will cover in a very brief manner the political development of China from late Qing to the Hu Jintao period, trying to help the students understand the main themes of Chinese politics and background of the current political problems.

In sessions 4-5, the focus is the challenges faced now by the Chinese leadership, ranging from state capacity decline to increasing social instabilities. Whether and how these problems can be handled will arguably define the political future of the Chinese nation.

In the next four sessions, we will analyse the institutional characteristics of the Chinese party-state, cover the main models to understand the Chinese policy making



LPS-IR203 Power Shift? The decline of the West and the new international relations of the 21st century

process, and we will use some examples to illustrate the power and shortcomings of the models. In the final session, the current debate about the Chinese political future will be reviewed. Hopefully, after taking the whole course, the students can have their own informed and well grounded arguments on this topic.

About the instructor



Dr Zhang Jian has been a Lecturer in the School of Government at Peking University since 2007. He completed his BA at PKU's School of International Studies, then an MA, MPhil and PhD at Columbia University, USA, where he was also a teaching assistant and a research assistant and received a number of awards.

His teaching and research focus on Chinese and American Politics, and the issue of ethnicity.

For over five hundred years the international order has been shaped by the overwhelming military and economic superiority of the West. But the world is not static. Nothing lasts for ever under conditions of globalisation; and since the turn of the new century, economists like Danny Quah and Jim O'Neill, and geopolitical thinkers such as Niall Ferguson and Paul Kennedy, have begun to rethink the future shape of the world order. Their conclusions are as intellectually arresting as they are globally significant: the old western world – they argue – is fast losing its privileged position as new actors, most notably but not only in Asia, begin to assert themselves. As a result, one of the greatest power shifts in history is underway with consequences that could prove to be as critical to international affairs in the 21st century as the final triumph of Europe was in the nineteenth and America in the twentieth.

In this exciting course, two globally renowned thinkers from the LSE who have been teaching on the LSE-PKU Summer School for many years, explore the contours of the new international system in the making by seeking to provide original answers to ten key questions that will be discussed over the ten meetings.

Each session will be accompanied by a specific reading. Students are also encouraged to read at least one of the more general texts suggested on the course outline.

About the instructors



Professor Michael Cox was appointed to a Chair in International Relations at LSE in 2003 and previously held appointments in Northern Ireland, Wales, the USA and Australia. More recently he was appointed Director of the Cold War Studies Centre at LSE, and in 2007 Co-Director

of LSE IDEAS, a centre for the study of diplomacy and strategy. He has held external positions at Chatham House, London, the Nobel Institute in Oslo, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Royal United Services Institute.

A highly experienced international lecturer, he speaks on a range of contemporary global issues, though most recently he has focused on US foreign policy, the state of transatlantic relationship, the role of the United States in the international economy, the rise of Asia and the longer term problems facing the European Union.



Professor Arne Westad is Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and an expert on the history of the Cold War era and on contemporary international affairs. He co-directs LSE IDEAS, a centre for international affairs, diplomacy and strategy, is an editor of the journal *Cold War History*, and a general editor of the forthcoming three-volume *Cambridge History of the Cold War*. Professor Westad lectures widely on China's foreign affairs, on Western interventions in Africa and Asia, and on foreign policy strategy.

Before joining LSE, he taught at the University of North Carolina and at Johns Hopkins University, and served for eight years as Director of Research at the Nobel Institute in Oslo. Additionally, he has held visiting fellowships at University of Cambridge, University of Hong Kong and New York University. In 2000, Professor Westad was awarded the Bernath Lecture Prize from the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations.



英语

LPS-IR204 New China: New Asia – International relations of East Asia

East Asia, a diverse cultural, economic, and political region, is the most dynamic region in the world today. The developments and challenges of East Asian regional integration have brought hopes and puzzles to students of international relations. A new Asia is emerging and China's rising is arguably the most important factor shaping the future political landscape in this region. Will East Asia return to its historical hierarchical order with China at the apex, will it follow the European model to speak with one voice, or will it create a new form of institution? To answer these questions this course, designed for senior and junior students of international relations, political science and area studies, addresses the new developments in East Asian international relations, with China as the focus.

This course begins by tracing the region's historical development, which is important to understand the current development and conflicts in this area. The main body of the course covers major bilateral relations in the region, such as Sino-US relations, Sino-Japanese relations, China's role in settling the security problems in Northeast Asia, and China's relations with Southeast Asia; the major progress in East Asian economic integration and the obstacles, such as historical memory and maritime disputes, in its political integration. It concludes with a forward looking analysis of the development in this area.

The purpose of this course is not only to provide students with different perspectives on the development in East Asia but to stimulate their analytical thinking about East Asia as a regional subsystem within the wider international system. The reading assignments are from the listed text books or leading journals. The course introduces and applies theories of international relations to inform contemporary debates about major

issues in East Asia. Students are expected to read the materials before class, attend lectures, and participate in after class discussion.

About the instructor



Professor Zhang Qingmin is a professor in the School of International Studies, Peking University. He received his PhD from the China Foreign Affairs University and his MA from Brigham Young University in Utah, USA. He previously taught at the University of Science and Technology, Beijing and the China Foreign Affairs University, was a Senior Fulbright Visiting Scholar at George Washington University's Elliot School of International Affairs, and a visiting professor at the Jean Monett Faculty, University Paris Sud, Niigata University, Japan and University of Palermo, Italy.

His teaching and research focuses on China's foreign policy, the theory of foreign policy analysis, diplomatic studies, and Sino-US relations. His teaching of contemporary diplomacy received an Excellent University Teaching award. He lectures regularly on government-funded professional training programmes for Chinese diplomats, government officials from Hong Kong and Macau, and officials from developing countries around the globe.

Professor Zhang has published prolifically in both Chinese and English. He is the author of *China's Foreign Relations* (2003), *US Arms Sales Policy towards Taiwan: A Decision-Making Perspective* (2006, winner of the "Best Work in Philosophy and Social Sciences" award from the Beijing municipal government), *China's Diplomacy* (Chinese edition 2010, English edition 2011) as well as several dozen peer-reviewed academic journal articles.

LPS-FN208 Post-Crisis: What next for the international financial and monetary systems?

The global financial crisis has brought into sharp focus the tensions present in the international financial and monetary systems. The debate about whom or what is to blame for the crisis continues and reform proposals continue to emerge, reflecting the unprecedented cost of the crisis. Policymakers have managed to avert another Great Depression but now face concerns about how to manage the significant build-up of public debt that resulted from efforts to save the system from collapse. Understanding the shortcomings of the existing systems and how it is likely to evolve in the near future is thus essential.

The principal objective of this course is to develop an understanding of the international financial and monetary systems and their associated regulatory and institutional architecture. We will examine the principal components of the international financial architecture. We will explore why the international financial system has been so crisis prone in general, and then turn to why the global financial crisis occurred and where we now stand. We will discuss the evolving and often adversarial relationship between governments and private financial firms; the dilemmas of regulating systemically important financial institutions; the fall and rise of central banking; the difficulties in managing sovereign debt, with particular attention given to the ongoing crisis in the Eurozone; the tensions surrounding global macroeconomic imbalances, particularly between Asia and the West; reform of the international monetary system; and, finally, the role of the dollar and rival key currencies, including the potential for the Chinese Yuan.

All of the scheduled teaching sessions will include a mixture of traditional lectures and in-class group work, with substantial time devoted to discussion and other activities designed to enhance the learning process.

About the instructor



Dr Jeffrey M Chwiero is currently Reader in International Political Economy in the Department of International Relations at the LSE. Previously, he was a Visiting Scholar in the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund, Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Syracuse University, and a Jean Monnet Postdoctoral Fellow in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute.

He has done consultancy for Oxford Analytica and for the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies and also teaches executive education courses for the European Commission's External Relations Directorate General, the Government of Spain's National Institute of Public Administration, the Royal College of Defence Studies, and the Executive Summer School at the London School of Economics.

He has published widely on the political economy of international money and finance. His newest book is *Capital Ideas: The IMF and the Rise of Financial Liberalisation* (Princeton University Press, 2010).

This course examines new enterprise development and management issues in the context of globalisation. Drawing from decades of research in entrepreneurship, strategy, and organisational behaviour, we explore the key components of new venture creation – evaluating entrepreneurial opportunities, writing and presenting effective business plans, applying various funding mechanisms, and developing growth and exit strategies, with a special emphasis on the impact of the globalisation of technology, capital and labour markets and the opportunities and constraints facing global start-ups.

The orientation of the course is both analytical and managerial. We will systematically explore classic theories and cutting-edge research in the evolving field of entrepreneurship and international management. We will also discuss a diverse set of cases that represent firms operating in various industries and countries and illustrate both successes and failures. In addition, students will also get hands-on experience by working in teams to develop a business plan.

Through a combination of these teaching methods, we aim to achieve the following goals: to provide students with the conceptual models and tools for analysing business opportunities and formulating entrepreneurial strategies; to equip them with practical skills and techniques essential to planning, financing, and operating new business ventures; and to familiarise them with strategic, organisational, and managerial approaches appropriate in different contexts, both in developed economies and emerging markets.

About the instructor



Dr Fei Qin holds a PhD from the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). She is on the faculty of the Department of Management at LSE and was a Phelan Fellow at the International Labour Organisation in Geneva in 2005 and a Visiting Faculty at MIT Sloan School of Management in 2011. She is also a core member of the research team of the LSE-RSM Innovation Co-Creation Lab.

Dr Qin's research focuses on international entrepreneurship, global production networks, and business model innovation. She has led research projects in China, India, Italy, the UK and the US on the subjects of transnational entrepreneurship and global value chains. Her joint paper "Does Monitoring Improve Labor Standards? Lessons from Nike" won the Emerald Citation of Excellence Award and was selected as one of top 50 articles in the field of management worldwide in 2007. In recent years she has been invited to give research seminars at world-leading business schools including the Wharton School, the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, MIT Sloan School, and Imperial College Business School. She teaches a number of core postgraduate management courses (Masters and PhD level) at LSE and has designed and delivered executive training programs on management and leadership for corporate executives in America, Asia, and Europe.

"The lectures were captivating, informative, interesting and inspiring."
Alice, UK

國際法 國際關係

LPS-MG301 Demystifying China: Understanding business and marketing strategies in China

The objective of this course is to provide students with a critical understanding of the Chinese market and consumers, as well as business and marketing strategies in China.

The first two sessions of the course focus on unique aspects of the Chinese market and Chinese consumers, which are most relevant to doing business in China. Students explore these issues through experiential learning exercises and class discussions.

Sessions 3-5 address business strategies including positioning, product branding, promotion and pricing environment that firms use to enhance their ability to successfully market to the Chinese consumer. We may discuss the different business models that international firms use in China.

Sessions 6-8 focus on how firms try to reach consumers via marketing channels in China. Students will learn the different characteristics of channel strategies of firms in China. A mixture of lectures and case discussions are used to assist students to develop a balanced view on channel theory and practice in China.

Sessions 9-10 focus on other business, such as service industries in China. In addition, we will discuss how Chinese brands go global.

Prerequisites: It is advised that students applying for this course have undertaken some university level study in business, marketing or a similar area.

About the instructor



Dr Rui Wang is currently Assistant Professor of Marketing at Guanghua School of Management at Peking University. She obtained her PhD in marketing from Pennsylvania State University, USA. Dr Wang's research interests are mainly in strategic

marketing areas such as B2B marketing, marketing leadership, social networks, and interfirm relationships. Her research papers have appeared in leading international journals, such as *Strategic Management Journal*, *Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing*, and *Chief Marketing Officer Journal*.

LPS-MC201 Global Media Industries

This course aims to present a critical view of key aspects of theory, research and practice of media industries in the global context. The central theme of the course is how media industries have been transformed by the recent political, economic, cultural and technological changes on a global scale. Topics of interest include: transformation of global media production and distribution; opportunities and challenges of digital media; new practices of the advertising industry; media policy and regulation. We will not only pay attention to different types of media – film, television, digital media, etc – but will also take up general concepts related to institutional aspects of media, such as commodification, post-Fordism, convergence.

"Being in Beijing was a good way to frame discussions about the financial system and the shift of power in the global economy."

Thomas, Denmark



This course aims to help you:

- Understand the institutional approach to the study of media
- Examine the transformation of media industries in the context of globalisation and technological changes
- Critically analyse the relationship between institutional arrangements of media industries and the content being produced and disseminated
- Critically evaluate the relationship between media and society through comparative analysis.

About the instructor



Dr Bingchun Meng is a lecturer in the department of Media and Communications at the London School of Economics and Political Science. She has a BA in Chinese Language and Literature (1997) and an MA in Comparative Literature (2000) from Nanjing University, China, and obtained her PhD in Mass Communication (2006) from the Pennsylvania State University, USA. Before joining LSE, she was a post-doctoral fellow at the Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, where she also taught classes on Chinese media.

Her major research interests include the political economy of Chinese media and information industries in a globalising era; the implications of copyright regulation on communication networks and creative activities; and contextualised analysis of new media and communication technology in the complex of political, economic and cultural developments.



This course explores the dynamics of international development and engages current controversies about the best approaches. We examine development issues and experiences across the globe, placing a special focus on contemporary China and how its path compares to other countries such as India.

Asia in 1820 was home to about two-thirds of the world's population and generated sixty per cent of world income. By 1950 Asia's income share had declined to 19 per cent, while its share of world population had reduced to just under 55 per cent, which is where it stands right now. Today, however, Asia's share of world GDP is back up to 30% and it is rising rapidly. How do we explain these huge shifts in global economic performance? How also do we explain a much larger transformation of personal fortunes since about 1800? At that time, average life expectancies at birth were rarely higher than 35 years anywhere in the world. French men and women born in 1789 could expect to live on average only for 28 years. Today, average life expectancy at birth in France is 82 years, while in China it is 75 years.

Accounting for long-run patterns of wealth and well-being is a foundation topic in development studies and we begin with it here. We then consider at some length the roles played by geography and institutions in driving forward different growth trajectories. Are some countries doomed to remain poor because of their climates or physical geography, or indeed their locations? What forms of politics or "governance" are most supportive of sustained economic growth and other development goals? What drives authoritarian stability, governance reforms, and/or democratization, and what determines whether these are successful? Why are some countries more likely than others to foster functioning markets and technological innovation? Given that China and India have each recorded very high rates of growth since c1980, we consider them as key case studies, examining their successes and remaining challenges. China is explored in additional depth.

Throughout, we ask whether developing countries can really expect to learn important lessons from one

another (say from China or India), or indeed from earlier development success stories (say Germany or Japan in the nineteenth century). Do different countries face similar types of development problems? If so, would they be able to apply the same solutions? We conclude by evaluating China's increasing global impact, particularly its impact on models for international development and international aid.

About the instructors



Professor Stuart Corbridge is Professor of International Development at LSE, where he is also Pro-Director for Research and External Relations. He taught for a long while at the University of Cambridge in the UK, and also at Syracuse, Miami and Texas-Austin Universities in the USA. He has worked as a consultant for the World Bank and for the UK's Department for International Development. He is a Managing Editor of the *Journal of Development Studies* and has been a visiting Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in India.



LPS-AH201 Everyday China: The anthropology of a society in rapid transformation

His next book, expected in 2012 (with John Harriss and Craig Jeffrey) has the working title, *India Today: Economy, Polity and Society in an Emerging Power*.



Dr Mayling Birney is a Lecturer in the LSE Department of International Development, and a comparative political economist with special expertise in China. She is currently finishing a book about China's distinctive form of authoritarianism

and its consequences for stability, justice, and reform. Prior to arriving at LSE Dr Birney was a fellow and lecturer at Princeton University, and a fellow at the Brookings Institution. She also has professional experience in democratic politics, including as a Legislative Aide in the United States Senate. She holds a PhD in political science from Yale University, an MSc in economics from LSE, and a BA from Harvard University.

Social change is taking place on an unprecedented scale in contemporary China in the form of mass rural-to-urban labour migration, rapid urbanisation, dramatic change to kinship and family life, the growth of consumerism, religious revival and heightened transnational mobility. How can we understand these changes? What is particular about the Chinese experience of them and how are they comparable to similar changes that have taken place elsewhere?

Social anthropology (a discipline which was invented, in its modern form, at LSE) provides a unique perspective on such questions, in part by combining "micro" and "macro" angles. Its principal method – long-term ethnographic fieldwork – prioritises empirical research in the form of participant observation. It allows us to see very dramatic macro changes from the viewpoint of ordinary people. But anthropology also moves constantly between the micro-perspective of everyday life and the macro-perspectives of social, political and economic theory.

The aim of this course is to acquaint students with an anthropological perspective on changes that are occurring in China today. As an introductory course, it is not necessary that students have a background in anthropology. Following the long-standing LSE

tradition of China anthropology, the primary material to be used in this course will be ethnographic accounts of contemporary Chinese society, combined with appropriate anthropological and social theories. The course will outline the basic tenets of an anthropological approach to contemporary China and the lectures will present different ways in which such an approach has been used to understand topics such as the countryside, the city, the family, education, government, consumerism, popular religion, morality, and transnationalism.

About the instructor



Dr Hans Steinmuller is a specialist in the anthropology of China. He has conducted long-term fieldwork in the Enshi region of Hubei Province in central China, focusing on family, work, ritual, and the local state. The main object of his research is the ethics of everyday life in rural China, but he has also written on topics such as gambling, rural development, and Chinese geomancy (fengshui). Recently he has started a new research project on craftsmanship and carpentry in central China. Dr Steinmuller is convener of LSE's multi-disciplinary Master's degree China in Comparative Perspective.



管工大學水準

LPS-LL203 A Rule of Law? The dynamics of Chinese commercial law in an international context

The objective of this course is to provide students with a good understanding of Chinese business and commercial law; how this law is made, implemented and interpreted in China; and how it is shaped by international pressures and institutions.

The course will open with an overview of the concept of law and the principle of civil and commercial law in China and the evolution of this system since 1978.

The course will then cover a range of commercial topics, looking at the domestic law and – where relevant – international rules. These topics will include the foundations of Chinese business law, commercial transaction law, business organisation law, dispute resolution, intellectual property, WTO and regional trade law and regulations, and regulations on inward and outward investment in China. Finally, the course will look at enforcement and rulings in Chinese law.

A key feature of the course will be use of real life legal examples and case studies involving large foreign companies with investments and business in China. Students are expected to participate in discussion of these cases and to consider these cases in the context of legal practices in other jurisdictions and internationally.

Lecture sessions will be based on the presentation of background or theoretical materials, discussion of the assigned readings, analysis of case studies, and problem-solving exercises based on real and/or hypothetical cases and situations. Class sessions will be devoted to more detailed discussion of the assigned reading and case studies and to problem-solving, practical exercises, negotiation games or class presentation. The classes are intended to provide an opportunity for a higher level of interaction with the Professor and/or Class Teacher. Problem-solving

exercises may be dealt with during the afternoon sessions as well as in the mornings.

About the instructor



Dr Jianbo Lou is Associate Professor of Law and co-director of the Centre for Real Estate Law at the Peking University Law School. He has previously held positions at the University of Cambridge, Queen Mary University of London, Beijing

Foreign Universities Law School, the University of Hong Kong and the National University of Singapore. He was educated at Peking University (LLB, LLM) and Queen Mary University of London (PhD). He published his PhD thesis on the workout and prevention of Chinese banks' non-performing loans (Kluwer 2001) and has written several law journal articles on this topic.

Dr Lou has specialised in Chinese real estate law and Chinese banking law. He also co-authored a book on *Chinese Real Estate Law* (Kluwer 2000) and several law journal articles. In addition, Dr Lou has published numerous papers covering many fields of Chinese commercial law, both in Chinese and English. Dr Lou's current research projects cover the demolition and reallocation of urban land and real estate finance, in particular the residential mortgage-backed securitisation in China.

"The professor is one of the best I have ever had. He provided us with a lot of his personal experience as well as theoretical knowledge."

Jeremy, Canada

LPS-EH301 Global Divergence: Growth in Europe, Latin America and East Asia compared

This course deals with the development trajectories of Europe, Latin America and East Asia in comparative and global perspectives. Five key questions inform the content and organisation of the syllabus: what were the origins and dynamics of growth; what endogenous and external factors influenced growth in the long-run; what was the relationship between the political economy context and mechanisms of structural change; how did connections among the regions evolve over time, and what forces influenced their evolving "weight" in the global system; what were the welfare outcomes of growth? The principal themes explored include the interplay between endowments and institutions as determinants of growth, state-building and state capacity, endogenous and exogenous shocks – reforms and modernisation, agriculture and agrarian change, manufacturing and the nature of industrial transformation, the demographics and "culture of consumption" of market integration, international trade and finance – and dependence versus autonomy.

Addressing these questions and themes, the course aims to explain basic paradoxes of development. That is: the "how" and "why" some economies industrialised before others; how the mechanisms of economic transformation changed over time; why some societies early (and rapidly) transitioned from extensive to intensive models of growth associated with high levels of investment and consumption while others did not; why the political economy of development in some regions was associated with increased political opening while in others authoritarian political arrangements prevailed; and why development was accompanied by rapid welfare gains and increasing social equality in some countries while poverty and social disparities tended to accompany growth in others.

Prerequisites: While there are no formal prerequisites for the course, it is assumed that most prospective students will have studied (or be studying) a social science degree and/or have some interest in development and history.

About the instructors



Professor Colin M Lewis is Professor of Latin American Economic History at the London School of Economics and Political Science, a Professorial Fellow of the Institute for the Study of the Americas, University of London, and an overseas member of the

Argentinian Academy of History. He has been a visiting professor at several universities in the Americas, Asia and Europe, including the University of São Paulo, the University of Buenos Aires and Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. He has written various books and articles about development, the history of social protection and welfare, economic imperialism and the political economy of state formation, and is currently finishing a book about British businesses in the Argentine and articles about the labour market in Latin America.



Dr Kent G Deng is Reader in Economic History at the London School of Economics and Political Science and a Fellow of Royal Historical Society. He has been a visiting professor of Turin (Italy), Tsinghua, Nankai and Zhejiang

universities. His main research interests are premodern and modern growth in East Asia, including the state, the peasantry, the literati, commerce, technology, and living standards.

China has achieved great economic development in the past thirty years. However, whilst parts of the Chinese population have enjoyed significant improvements to their standard of living, other groups are left far behind. Social mechanisms such as education, health care and social welfare were often designed to promote social equity. However, whether and how they can function properly in order to enhance the quality of everyone's lives needs further analysis.

This empirical evidence based course will provide an overview of contemporary discussions related to poverty, education, health care services and social welfare in China. It will introduce students to the policy responses used to address these issues, as well as the basics of social research methods and policy analysis theories. At the conclusion of this course, students will be able to understand the role of public policy and its implementation in producing, maintaining and alleviating social problems in China. Furthermore, students will have gained a solid understanding of some fundamental theoretical and

methodological frameworks. The format of this course combines lectures, class discussions, case studies, and policy forums. This course welcomes diverse points of view. Students are expected to actively participate in discussions in class and to read the assigned materials before attending the lectures.

About the instructor



Dr Xiang Gao obtained her PhD in Social Welfare from the University of Washington, USA. She is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Peking University where she teaches courses on social policy, programme evaluation and poverty

reduction. She is Principal Investigator for two major research projects at Peking University, one on childcare subsidy policy evaluation, sponsored by the China National Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Science, and the other on the impact of child allowance for orphans, sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund.



This course provides a comprehensive overview of China's economic development and China's role in the world economy. Since the Chinese government introduced the policy of reform and opening up in 1978, the country has experienced a dramatic institutional transition from a planned economy to a market economy and achieved more than three decades of rapid growth at an unprecedented rate of 9.5 per cent per year. In this course, we provide students with empirical knowledge and theoretical explanations of the so-called "China Miracle", hoping to understand the driving forces of the country's economic development, the challenges it faces now and the future prospects of the economy. We place emphasis on the roles played by foreign direct investment and international trade in China's success. A list of hot topics will be covered including the China-US trade imbalance, the RMB exchange rate, and the potential roles China can play in the world economy, particularly in the current crisis.

This course combines lectures, discussions, theoretical analysis, empirical investigations and case studies to maximise the benefits to the participants. Students are

also required to follow unfolding economic and business events in China in the context of the global economy and to use them as examples and cases for discussions.

Prerequisites: An introductory university-level course in economics.

About the instructor



Dr Yi Chen received his Master's degree in Economics from the China Centre for Economic Research, Peking University in 2004 and PhD in Economics from the University of California, Davis in 2011.

His research fields include international economics, macroeconomics and monetary economics. Dr Chen joined the School of Economics at Peking University as an assistant professor in September, 2011. He teaches international economics at both the graduate and the undergraduate levels.



On the heels of the catastrophic 1997 Asian financial crisis, the East Asian nations have surprised observers by again becoming the world's economic powerhouses. Their economic successes are striking in poverty alleviation and in contribution to world economic growth. When the rest of the world economy temporarily slowed, East and Southeast Asia provided a stabilising force in world business cycles. Indeed, in these last 30 years the economic success of the east has pulled the world's economic centre of gravity almost 5,000km – three quarters of the earth's radius – eastwards.

Adding to this, the 2008 global financial crisis has challenged some of the most important ideas in global economic policy-making: the economic advantage to state minimalism; the success of free markets; the role of the financial sector in modern economies; the proper conduct of monetary policy. The European Union and the US continue to see serious economic setback. Will the great shift east continue? What challenge does this pose to conventional models of success in economics?

This course looks at critical questions for the global economy today: Did the shift of the global economy east cause the global financial crisis? Did globalization and the debunked myth of decoupling mean economies the entire world over would suffer from financial crisis in the developed economies? With reliance on export-oriented growth in emerging economies, wouldn't a slowdown in the rich economies propagate worldwide? How did the global financial crisis become the Eurozone crisis?

Is Asia's current growth path sustainable? What role has the rise of China played in driving economic growth throughout East and Southeast Asia? How have patterns of trade changed with globalization? How will the different groups of economies engage

with one another, in trade, in collaboration on global problems, and in competition with one another?

About the instructor



Professor Danny Quah is Professor of Economics at LSE, Senior Fellow at LSE IDEAS, Senior Research Associate at the Centre for the Study of Human Rights, and Chair of the Board of the LSE-PKU Summer School Board. He is also Tan Chin Tuan Visiting Professor in the Economics Department at the National University of Singapore and Visiting Professor of Economics at Tsinghua University, Beijing.

From 2009-11 he served as Council Member on Malaysia's National Economic Advisory Council. He is a member of the World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Economic Imbalances, and serves on the Editorial Boards of *East Asian Policy*, *Journal of Economic Growth*, and *Global Policy*, and on the Advisory Board of OMFIF Education.

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