COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF EMERGING COUNTRIES.
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Course objective.
Emerging countries are developing countries with high levels of economic growth, industrialization and trade openness. But they are also fragile countries, which have experienced financial crisis in the 1990s. Their very high level of growth has given them the opportunity to fill a part of their backwardness.
The objective of this course is to provide a comparative political analysis of these emerging countries (Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Peru, China, South Korea, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Russia, Turkey, South Africa, Egypt, Saudi Arabia). Four of these emerging countries, Brazil, Russia, India and China (the BRICs), have taken advantage of a formidable potential of economic development.
Emerging countries represent a considerable challenge for the political development in the next decades. The task of building democratic institutions is an important issue for the political development of these countries. The essential objective of this course is therefore to see whether the strong economic growth of these countries has consequences on an eventual acceleration of democratisation and also whether the political institutions explain variations of the process of democratization.

Course format.
Each day's class meeting will open with a video, will then be devoted to discussion about course materials and to the course.

Course requirement.
The only requirement is a research paper: the key feature of the paper is that the students must not describe, but analyze and explain a research question. The goal of this research paper is to study a question concerning the relation between economic performance and democracy. The students may focus on a particular case or set of cases for an in-depth analysis, or carry out a cross-national or bilateral comparative study. They should relate their research to the relevant scholarly literature and analyze the ways in which the conclusion support or contradict other scholars' works. This research paper should be approximatively 10 pages long. The 10 page limit includes footnotes, tables and figures, but excludes references. The research paper must be submitted in hard copy.
Syllabus.

Class meeting topics and reading assignments.

1. The different types of political regimes in emerging countries: democratic political regimes; authoritarian political regimes; semi-authoritarian or illiberal political regimes.

Assigned reading:

1. Philippe C. Schmitter and Terry Lynn Karl, “What democracy is...and is not”, Journal of Democracy, vol 2, no 3, summer 1991, 75-88

Bibliography:

Larry Diamond, Juan J. Linz, Seymour Martin Lipset (eds), Politics in developing countries. Comparing experiences with democracy, Boulder, Col.: Lynne Rienner, 1990.
Frances Hagopian and Scott Mainwaring (eds), The third wave of democratization in Latin America: Advances and setbacks, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005.
2. The economic development as factor of democracy.

Assigned reading:


Bibliography:


3. Market and economic development without democracy

Assigned reading:


Evan A. Feigenbaum and Damien Ma, « The rise of China's reformers », Foreign Affairs, april 17, 2013.

Yasheng Huang, « Democratize or die », Foreign Affairs, january-february 2013.

Eric X. Li, « The life of the party », Foreign Affairs, january-february 2013

4. Presidentialism and parliamentarism in emerging countries

Assigned reading:

Bibliography:


Peter Kingstone and Timothy J. Power (eds), Democratic Brazil: actors, institutions and processes, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2000.


5. Party systems in emerging countries.

Assigned reading:


Bibliography:
