



Subject card

Subject name and code	Elements of Asian History, Culture, Society and Economics, PG_00053800						
Field of study	Management						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2021	Academic year of realisation of subject			2021/2022		
Education level	first-cycle studies	Subject group			Optional subject group Humanistic-social subject group		
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Mode of delivery			blended-learning		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			English		
Semester of study	1	ECTS credits			5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy -> Faculty of Management and Economics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Andrzej Karalus				
	Teachers		dr Andrzej Karalus				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
	E-learning hours included: 30.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	60		10.0		55.0	125
Subject objectives	Celem zajęć jest wyposażenie studenta w podstawowe informacje związane z cywilizacjami dalekiego wschodu (przede wszystkim Chin i Japonii). Studenci zaznajomią się ze specyfiką dalekowschodnich społeczeństw, ich kulturą, historią oraz obecnymi przekształceniami politycznymi, społecznymi i gospodarczymi.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome			Method of verification		
	[K6_W04] has a basic knowledge of the types of social ties in the organisation and the rules governing them, especially in the field of ties resulting from the division of labour in the organisation, taking into account cultural aspects	Student is able to identify different types of social and organizational bonds characteristic for the EastAsian culture.			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	[K6_U03] points to the cultural differences that affect the functioning of organisations and their management methods in different parts of the world	Student is able to face the challenge of living and working in a culturally and ethnically diverse society or/and organization.			[SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject		
	[K6_K04] participates in the preparation and implementation of various organisational projects, with particular emphasis on cultural specificities	Student prepares one chosen topic for the final test which was only mentioned during the lecture and attempts to predict the consequences of implementation of a given conception for the functioning of organization.			[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice		
	[K6_W11] has a basic knowledge of cultural differences in views on organisations	Student is able to identify and discuss the most characteristic elements of the EastAsian sociocultural context.			[SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation		

Subject contents	<p>1. Introduction to the classes. Etiquette during the classes. What is civilization? How to analyze civilization? Fernand Braudel and his definition of civilization. What is culture? What is the difference between civilization and culture? History of civilization: economic, social, geographical and biological aspects of civilization. Civilization as a collective mentality.</p> <p>2. Geography of thought: what is the mental, linguistic and logical difference between two distinctive lines of thinking, i.e. Western and Eastern? How Asians think and how Europeans think? Geography, agriculture and language: specificity of Chinese civilization. Geography and agriculture in China. Specificity of Chinese society and its mentality. Peculiarity of Chinese language and its major dialects.</p> <p>3. History of China: legendary beginnings. Chinese empire in antiquity from Xia dynasty to the late Zhou. Concept of tianming. Society and importance of social relations in China. Confucianism and its importance.</p> <p>4. Chinese philosophy during Spring and Autumn and Warring States period: Daoism, legalism, mohism. History: from Qin dynasty to Tang dynasty. Chinese inventions. The nature of Chinese science and technology. Emperor, guan and power relations in China. Golden age of Chinese civilization.</p> <p>5. What is Buddhism? Five schools of Chinese Buddhism. Influence of Buddhism on Chinese mentality and material culture. Chinas flourishing during the Song dynasty and the birth of the modern era. Five Kingdoms and Ten Dynasties. Invasions of Jurchens, Khitans and Mongols: Jin, Liao and Yuan dynasty. Digression on Great Steppes civilizations and their influence on Asia and Europe. Establishing of Ming dynasty. China and its relations with neighboring countries.</p> <p>6. Isolation of China. Situation of China and Europe from 13th to 18th century: sociological, economic and political comparison. Quing dynasty in 17th and 18th century. Digression on Chinese mentality (again), art (music, literature, poetry, history, architecture) and culture. The importance of the Braudels longue durée concept. Late Quing dynasty and conflict with the Western colonialism. Opium wars and lost war with Japan. Taiping and Nian rebellions and their consequences.</p> <p>7. Backwardness of China. Changes in Chinese society and mentality. Failed attempts at modernization. End of Chinese empire in 1911. From Sun Yat-sen and abolition of emperor to the establishing of Peoples Republic of China. Communism in China and role of Mao Zedong. Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution and their outcomes. What is "socialism with Chinese characteristic"? Midterm test.</p> <p>8. Deng Xiaoping and turn toward capitalism. Modernization of China. China as worlds biggest factory. Politics, society, culture and economy of China during the year of transition. Tiananmen massacre and its aftermath. China nowadays, its economy, society and international relations. Ecological, political and social concerns. Human rights in China.</p> <p>9. Chinese civil society in XXth century. China and the international relations. Concept of soft power, regional and global aspirations. Relations with USA, Japan and Europe. Chinese political and diplomatic expansion: new Silk Road and Africa. China:</p> <p>10. Ecological, social and political problems. Specificity of Chinese capitalism. Is there anything like Beijing consensus? Discussion on the different types of capitalism. North Korea and South Korea: Asian totalitarianism, capitalism, global politics and Korean Peninsula.</p> <p>11. Short history of Japan. Specificity of Japan. Buddhism, Zen, shinto and Japanese state of mind. Kakuzo Okakuras analysis of the tea drinking ceremony and <i>Praise of Shadows</i> by Tanizaki Junichirō as two voices on Japanese culture.</p> <p>12. Nationalism in Asia: Japan, China, Indonesia. What is nationalism? What is ideology? Indonesia and Malaysia in the 20th century. Sukarno. Suharto Mahatir bin Muhammad and Southeast Asian nationalism. East Asia and management: Hofstede, Trompenaars and Gesteland on Asian values, negotiations, leadership and HR in East Asian style. Asian etiquette. How Toyota is being managed?</p> <p>13. Religion, society, economy and social divisions in India. Hinduism, modernization and industrialization of India. The shadow of the former colonial rule in the 20th century: the story of Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar. International response (UN, UE, USA) toward repressive and dictatorial regimes. Characteristic of East Asian societies. The dispute over the Asian values. Occidentalization or orientalization? Conception of Mahatir bin Mohammad ("Asian values") and its critique.</p> <p>14. The problem of human rights in Asia. Chinas policy towards minorities and debate over the universalism of human right. Is there anything like global justice? Religion and religious sincretism in Asia. Literature, film and visual arts from Asia: major achievements. Asia as a "tourist destination".</p> <p>15. Chosen topics on Asian culture: Chinese and Japanese cuisine; K-pop and J-pop, Japanese alternative culture and design; Tibet. Final Test</p>															
Prerequisites and co-requisites	A good command of English is required.															
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="454 1807 794 1843">Subject passing criteria</th> <th data-bbox="799 1807 1139 1843">Passing threshold</th> <th data-bbox="1144 1807 1482 1843">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1850 794 1877">Midterm test</td> <td data-bbox="799 1850 1139 1877">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1144 1850 1482 1877">45.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1883 794 1933">Participation in the classes, presentation</td> <td data-bbox="799 1883 1139 1933">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1144 1883 1482 1933">20.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1939 794 1966">Attendance</td> <td data-bbox="799 1939 1139 1966">80.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1144 1939 1482 1966">5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1973 794 2000">Final test</td> <td data-bbox="799 1973 1139 2000">60.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1144 1973 1482 2000">30.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Midterm test	50.0%	45.0%	Participation in the classes, presentation	50.0%	20.0%	Attendance	80.0%	5.0%	Final test	60.0%	30.0%
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Recommended reading	Basic literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. W. Scott Morton and Charlton M. Lewis. 2005. <i>China, its History and Culture</i>. New York: MacGraw-Hill. 2. JeeLoo Liu. <i>Introduction to Chinese Philosophy. From Ancient Philosophy to Chinese Buddhism</i>. Malden: Blackwell Publishing. 3. Kenneth Pletcher. 2011. <i>The History of China</i>. New York: Britannica Educational Publishing. 4. John Gittings. 2006. <i>The Changing Face of China. From Mao to Market</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 5. Gerlad Chan. <i>China's Compliance in Global Affairs. Trade, Arms Control, Environmental Protection, Human Rights</i>. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing. 6. <i>China in XXI century. Challenges and Opportunities</i>. ed. by Shiping Hua and Sujian Guo, Palgrave McMillan 2007. 7. David Flath. 2005 <i>Japanese Economy</i>. New York: Oxford University Press. 8. <i>Interpreting Japanese Society</i>. ed. by Hendry Joy, Routledge. 1998. 9. Peter Hays Gries. 2004. <i>China's New Nationalism. Prode, Politis and Diplomacy</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.
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	Supplementary literature	<p>1. <i>Chinese Thought in a Global Context. A Dialogue Between Chinese and Western Philosophical Approaches</i>, ed. by Karl-Heinz Pohl, LeidenBostonKöln 1999.</p> <p>2. Richard W. Wilson, Amy Auerbacher Wilson, Sidney L. Greenblatt (red.), <i>Value change in Chinese Society</i>, Praeger, New York 1979.</p> <p>3. Tabata Hirokuni, <i>Community and efficiency in the Japanese firm</i>, "Social Science Japan Journal", vl. 1, no. 2 (Oct. 1998);</p> <p>4. David I Hitchcock, <i>Factors affecting East Asian views of the United States, The search for common ground</i>, "The Center for Strategic and International Studies", Washington D.C., CSIS Report, March 1997.</p> <p>5. Fumie Kumagai, <i>Unmasking Japan today: The impact of traditional values on modern Japanese society</i>, Praeger, Westport- London 1996 Fumie Kumagai.</p> <p>6. Yoshio Sugimoto, <i>An introduction to Japanese society</i>, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1997.</p> <p>7. Takeshi Isida, <i>Japanese political culture</i>, Transaction Books, New Brunswick London 1983.</p> <p>8. Tu Wei-ming, <i>Confucian ethic today: The Singapore challenge</i>, Federal Publications, Singapore 1994.</p> <p>9. Josiane Caunquelin, Paul Lim, Birgit Mayer-Konig (red.), <i>Asian values: Encounter with diversity</i>, The European Institute for Asian Studies Curzon, Brussels-London 1998.</p> <p>10. Malcolm Subhan (red.), <i>Understanding Asian values</i>, EIAS Occasional Papers (Brussels), 1997.</p>
	eResources addresses	

<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a definition of civilization and collective mentality as mentioned by Braudel. 2. What is <i>guanxi</i>? How does it shape Chinese society? 3. Do Western and Eastern civilizations exchange cultural values and symbolic tokens? Who does get more from whom: West from East or the other way around ? 4. Do the globalization processes lead to more and more tight relations of Asia with the West and in which fields? What are the relations between China and Japan and Europe, China and Russia? 5. Discuss the origins and the role of 'tianming' in Chinese history. What are typical features of agrarian civilization? 6. Enumerate most important Chinese dynasties (at least 5) and discuss briefly their achievements. 7. Discuss the role of Confucianism, Daoism and legalism in the making of Chinese conception of statehood, nature, power and social relations. 8. Discuss the role of shintoism and Zen Buddhism in Japanese culture. 9. What do <i>kairesu</i>, chaebols, and so called "Chinese model of capitalism" have in common? 10. What is the essence of the debate on "Asian values"?
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>