POLI 7970: Proseminar in Comparative Government

Spring 2016
Room: Stubbs 210
M 1:30 - 4:20
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Course Description

This course provides an introduction to the major theoretical strains within the subfield of comparative politics, with special attention placed on the practical mechanics of developing research ideas in light of recent literature. This course should be of interest to students working in the comparative subfield or any student planning on producing research on institutions, social movements, democratic representation, regime transitions, or social diversity. The selection of readings attempts to strike a balance between older, canonical works and newer, cutting-edge research. Although the main theoretical and empirical thrust of the class will tend toward cross-national empirical work, substantial portions of the syllabus also pertain to a diversity of methodological approaches, including process tracing narratives, focused qualitative comparisons, field and lab experiments, survey designs, and formal theoretical work.

Course Objectives

The primary objectives of this course are developing facility with (a) the theoretical content of the subfield of comparative politics and (b) the practical mechanics of tracing the development of knowledge within this field; as well as familiarizing the student with (c) several of the subfield’s major data repositories and (d) the process of applying theoretical constructs to specific empirical examples; and, finally, (e) drafting mock grant applications to fund future fieldwork efforts. See the following sections for specific discussions of how these processes will play out during the semester. There are no exams in the course and the final grade is comprised of class participation and a multitude of shorter writing assignments.

Course Policies

Academic integrity is of paramount importance and evidence of plagiarism or cheating will result in a failing grade on the assignment in question. Except for the most extenuating of circumstances, I do not accept late work and I expect each student to come to each of our course meetings having completed the readings and assignments for that day. Laptops and tablets are acceptable for the purposes of referring to the course readings and electronic notes during discussion. Cell phone usage is unacceptable. Checking email and sending text messages are also unacceptable.

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Requirements and Evaluation

Participation – 25 points

For each week in the schedule below, students are expected to have read and reflected upon the manuscripts listed for that day. In addition, students should be prepared to participate in discussion, both in response to comments from their peers as well as to direct questions from me. From time to time, we will run in-class simulations and small group discussions. Students should be good sports and helpful colleagues.

Literature Tracing Exercise – 5 points each, 20 points total

For weeks 2, 3, 4, and 5, students are required to submit a “literature tracing” exercise where they select one reading from our syllabus (it could be from any week on the syllabus) and write a 2-3 page, double-spaced summary of how that reading has been utilized in subsequent literature. Specifically, using Google Scholar or the Social Science Citation Index, the student should identify at least 3 peer-reviewed articles that cite the selected reading in some way (perhaps as a building block of a broader theoretical discussion, as a precedent for a particular type of data measurement strategy, and so on). Describe how each of these 3 articles utilizes the selected reading from the syllabus. The point is to learn how to use a manuscript – not just understand its content.

Data Reports – 5 points each, 15 points total

For weeks 6, 7, and 8, each student is required to submit a data report of 3-4 double-spaced pages in length that describes one of the following data sets in the field of comparative politics.

Survey Data Sets: The World Values Survey, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), the Arab Barometer, and the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Institutional Data Sets: The World Bank's Database of Political Institutions, Matt Golder’s Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, the Quality of Government (QOG) Institute, the Comparative Constitutions Project, and the Autocratic Regimes Data

Parties and Elections Data Sets: Dawn Brancati’s Global Elections Database, Yale’s National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA), the Comparative Manifesto Project, and the Party Government Data Set (PGDS)

Social and Conflict Data Sets: the Cross-Cutting Cleavages Data Set, the Minorities at Risk (MAR) Project, the Human Rights Data (CIRI) Project, and the Armed Conflict Data Set (UCDP)

This report should include the following: (1) a general description of the data set and its empirical scope, (2) examples of peer-reviewed research manuscripts that have recently drawn on this data set, (3) a technical description of how to download, open, and begin analyzing the data, and (4) specific instructions for how to calculate a conceptual variable of interest utilizing this data (such as “electoral volatility” or “economic performance” or “ideological polarization”).
Focused Comparison Exercise – 20 points

For the week 10 meeting, each student is to select two countries within her region of interest for a focused comparison exercise. This is a more substantial piece of written work than the previous assignments and should clock in around 8-10 double-spaced pages. Approach this assignment with an eye toward familiarizing yourself with both countries in “deep” terms – that is, you will learn something about their institutional, historical, social, and political differences and similarities. In particular, I want you to address the following prompt: select 4 major theories or hypotheses we have encountered in the course of the semester’s readings so far (they need not be related). Evaluate the extent to which each of these theories either does or does not explain specific political outcomes in your two countries. In the course of the paper, you should explain why the countries make for a robust comparison and offer specific explanations for why the theories you selected are either applicable or not in each context.

Grant Proposal – 20 points

A major part of research in comparative politics is fieldwork, but fieldwork is very expensive. Unfortunately, most political science departments do not have internal resources sufficient to fund their graduate students’ research; thus, you have to be entrepreneurial in applying for grants. Due on May 6 at noon, you will practice applying for a grant intended to support fieldwork during your dissertation stage. Treat this as a final project and work hard at it; I will provide extensive comments to you at the end of the semester and – if you are willing to revise based upon those comments – you might be in possession of a submission-ready grant proposal for the 2015-2016 academic year. There are several resources for funding graduate work in other countries, including:

- National Science Foundation’s Dissertation Research Improvement Grant
- International Foundation for Electoral Systems Democracy Fellowships
- Various Small Grants to Study Abroad from IREX
- Various Individual and Institutional Grants from the Ford Foundation
- The Social Science Research Council’s International Dissertation Research Fellowship

Criteria and formats differ widely across grant institutions, but I will ask you to adhere to the following criteria as they are the most generally applicable: (1) a title page, with title, biographical information, and a 350-word abstract of the proposed project, (2) a project description that runs approximately 8-10 double-spaced pages and addresses the project’s merits within political science, its broader intellectual impact, the specific theoretical argument and survey of relevant literature, and a brief description of the work to be undertaken, (3) a works cited section, (4) a one-page proposed budget, (5) a 1-2 page budget justification, and (6) a statement intended for the university’s Institutional Review Board about what risk – if any – the research poses to human subjects.

Note: your tracing exercises, data set reports, two-country focused comparison, and grant proposal can all draw on and reinforce one another. Indeed, it is possible throughout the semester to leverage each of these assignments in tandem. To that end, investing a bit of thought at the beginning of the semester into where you’d like to end up may reap substantial dividends. Feel free to consult with me early and often. In general, I am more than willing to read early drafts of any written assignments. Beginning early has its advantages.
Biases, Survival Strategies, and Motivations

There are many different ways to teach a proseminar in comparative politics; it is an exceedingly diverse subfield of the discipline, with all manner of substantive topics, approaches, and biases. I am coming at this material from the perspective of a newly-minted Ph.D. who was largely trained to think about research questions as a cross-national institutionalist and my own work focuses heavily on large-N statistical analysis. However, I have great respect for methodological pluralism and I tried to strike a balance in our reading load between older (canonical, but not necessarily “most correct”) and newer (cutting-edge, but not necessarily “time tested”) works. All this by way of saying that, while I’m coming to this material with my own biases, I have worked hard to try to present you with a representative sampling of what the subfield has to offer.

You also have your own biases, whether you’re aware of them at this point or not. To a large extent, your experience with the material is mediated by your academic background, your interests, and your ability to roll up your sleeves and put in a good day’s work. For this reason, you will find that you and your peers will understand concepts at different rates, develop certain facilities with greater intensities, and harbor divergent preferences over which questions and manuscripts are interesting, effective, and successful. This can be a complicated landscape to navigate and, if you’re not careful, you’ll incur psychological costs that might stand in your way of being productive and contributing to class. Here are some general principles to keep in mind:

- **You will not quickly “get” most things.** It is important to differentiate (1) those things that you do not know now, *at this moment* but which you might know in 15 or 20 minutes, from (2) those things which are *perfectly unknowable regardless of time*. You will read hard material and we will discuss difficult concepts in class, but do not panic. Graduate school is a process. There is no dignity here, but also no shame. If you spend time trying to maintain a facade of intelligence in front of your peers, you’ll be wasting most of that time. We are all essentially idiots moonlighting as smart people. Learn to take criticism, internalize it, and adapt in line with its suggestions. Learn to hazard a guess, take a risk in discussion, and get corrected.

- **Patience and work trumps intelligence quotient.** Get into the habit of working 12 hour days and weekends. Grow accustomed to running down rabbit holes, meticulously collecting and organizing data, writing multiple drafts of manuscripts, grant applications, and course papers. Learn how to step away from the internet, power down the cell phone, and turn off the television. The life of the successful scholar is characterized by focused, quiet contemplation. Brilliance is biological, but learnedness is acquirable through labor (which is good news for all of us).

- **There are multiple wrong answers and multiple right answers.** There is a lot of ambiguity at play in the social sciences, but at the same time, we are not total relativists. Some theories are more compelling than others, but it is rarely the case that one theory explains all variation we see in the world. Arguments can be evaluated in terms of their internal logic as well as their empirical veracity. Most days, our job boils down to selecting the most compelling explanation (drawn from a pool of potentially compelling explanations) and empirically evaluating that explanation with the most correct method (drawn from a number of potential methods).

- **Finally, don’t lose sight of the forest for the trees.** Try to see how every day’s tasks work in service to a broader goal – whatever that looks like for you. Think big picture when you can.
How to Read

Of necessity, there is a rather large reading load in this course (especially during the front end of
the semester, where most of your written work has not kicked in). You will probably find yourself
getting overwhelmed at points and, to an extent, this is by design. Learning how to “skim” materials
or read strategically is a valuable tool you need to develop in the course of your graduate education.
This is not to say that you should read superficially; rather, read with a focused aim that extracts
from manuscripts the following pieces of information:

What is the research question and what is the scope of this question? That is, for what types
of cases, time periods, and relationships is the question germane?

What is the novel contribution of the manuscript? How is its importance motivated by the
authors and, if applicable, what tension in the literature is the paper attempting to adjudicate?

What is the independent variable, the dependent variable, and the theory that connects one
to the other? Are there competing explanations that the authors account for? (these may not
necessarily be present in every manuscript we’ll read)

Be able to describe the analytical strategy and the paper’s results. (these may not necessarily
be present in every manuscript we’ll read)

Be able to diagnose one (objectively) defensible strength of the paper as well as one (objectively)
defensible strength.

This course is primarily concerned with theory, methods, and research design. To that extent,
you can ignore the presentation of specific facts.

I would recommend “active” engagement while reading. Rather than simply highlighting or taking
notations in the margins, get out a separate piece of paper (or a new Word document) and write
(or type) specific responses to each of the points above, where applicable. This will constitute a
reading journal, of sorts, that you can use for the in-class discussion. Remember that retention is
correlated with activity; passive reading will not help you.

How to Write

You will be put to a variety of writing tasks this semester, none of which is a full-length research
manuscript, but all of which are designed with the underlying goal of preparing you for such a task.
Practice clear, analytical writing across all of these assignments. Remember that in the context of
this course, you are analysts rather than advocates.

Submitted manuscripts should be carefully proofread, free of typographical errors, and evince a
high level of organization. I am very willing to read preliminary drafts and provide feedback in
advance of the submission deadline; I am much less willing to read hastily assembled and poorly
organized final submissions. Good time management and close consultation with the professor will
result in stronger end-of-semester products.
Weekly Reading and Assignment Schedule

Suggested Pre-Semester Readings on Epistemology


Week 1 / Jan 25 / Methodological Pluralism

No written work is due this week.


Week 2 / Feb 1 / Collective Action and Group Organization

Literature Tracing Exercise #1 Due


Week 3 / Feb 15 / Nations and Ethnic Identity

**Literature Tracing Exercise #2 Due**


Week 4 / Feb 22 / Political Culture

**Literature Tracing Exercise #3 Due**


Week 5 / Feb 29 / Political Violence, Rebellion, and Civil War

Literature Tracing Exercise #4 Due


Week 6 / Mar 7 / Democracy and Democratization

Data Report #1 Due


Week 7 / Mar 14 / Autocracies and Dominant Party Systems

**Data Report #2 Due**


Week 8 / Mar 28 / Democratic Representation and Accountability

**Data Report #3 Due**


Week 9 / Apr 4 / Political Parties and Elections

No written work is due this week.


Week 10 / Apr 11 / Presidents and Parliaments

Focused Comparison Exercise Due.


Week 11 / Apr 18 / Political Corruption and Clientelism

No written work is due this week.


Week 12 / Apr 25 / Political Economy and Welfare State Politics

No written work is due this week.


Week 13 / May 2 / Political Decentralization and Federalism

No written work is due this week.


May 6 at 12:00 PM: Grant Proposals Due