

Economic Development In Provincial China The Central Shaanxi Since 1930

An in-depth examination of the special economic zones that have been established in China to further the economic development of that country.

After impressive growth of about 10% per annum for three decades, China's visible signs of economic slowdown since 2008 have been subject to much contention. What causes the deceleration? What should we expect in an era of China's 6% growth? This book answers these questions in three parts. Although it is widely accepted that China can hardly continue its high-speed growth model, estimations for its future growth potential differ greatly. The first part of this book predicts China's growth to 2050, which considers both cross-country historical experiences and China's own demographic structure and employment participation features. In the second part, the book offers a comprehensive estimation of China's national and provincial total factor productivity (TFP) over the period of 1978 to 2014 based on comparable data. It then analyzes the causes of China's economic slowdown from a productivity point of view. Finally, this book correspondingly outlines policy recommendations, including supply-side structural reform and macroeconomic policy frameworks, to effectively address the issue of decline in both labor and labor productivity growth. This book will attract scholars and students of economics and China's economic studies.

The current growth of the Chinese economy is of immense importance for the global economy. This book outlines the main characteristics of Chinese economic growth over the last two

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decades, and investigates in detail the key determinants of growth, especially capital formation and productivity issues. It goes on to examine the important related questions of employment and underemployment, regional disparity, and economic integration, exploring in detail how far economic integration has taken place in south China, including the economies of Hong Kong and Taiwan, and how far this integration has been a determinant of economic growth. The book makes comparisons with other East Asian economies, and concludes with a consideration of the prospects for continuing growth in the twenty-first century.

This book provides, in an easy-to-use format, an extensive collection of data and information on China's 31 provinces and its interprovincial economic linkages. Intended as a comprehensive resource book, it profiles the geography, demography, and economy for each province. The materials presented, which are gathered from a variety of sources, including many not easily found in English-language media, will be of great value to students, researchers, business and government agencies, and news media professionals who are interested in either individual provinces or China as a whole.

The Guangdong province is the forerunner of China's economic reform, it has developed rapidly in the last twenty years since opening up its economy to the outside world. This book covers the evolution of economic reform in Guangdong, its links to Hong Kong and other parts of China, and developmental strategies in different parts of Guangdong. The book analyses the many factors that have contributed to economic reform and covers topics such as development of land, human resources, the agricultural sector and industrialisation, and reforms of state-owned enterprises and township and village enterprises. Consisting of eleven essays written by government officials and executives from the Guangdong province of China, this book offers

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a unique insight into the economic development in Guangdong.

This study focuses on the China's leadership's attempt to improve economic efficiency by decentralizing economic management.

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During recent decades, the rapid economic development of China has drawn attention worldwide. Following the trend of globalization in current world economy, particularly after the revolution of information technology, China has quickly advanced and successfully integrated into the global economy through liberalization and opening-up to the world. It is widely believed that China is now a major and dominant power in the global economy. Despite the huge success in economic development, the existing regional inequality remains a challenge for both central and local government. Among economic researchers, there have been debates and controversies on the impact of FDI on transitional economies. Some researchers argue that FDI-dependent economic reform strategy will not lead to sustainable economic development. This research was first encouraged by their debates on FDI and economic growth. There exists a large body of research regarding FDI and economic growth. Most of the research utilized country-level data to conduct cross-country studies. The impact of FDI on economic growth at the provincial level is rarely studied. In this research, I investigate the relationship between FDI and economic growth by examining the impact of FDI on

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economic growth in China at the provincial level. This research intends to encourage more similar research and improve the data quality of the research on economic development in China, particularly at the provincial level. Meanwhile, I control for heterogeneity, that is, the province-specific effects, and rule out potential bias to obtain more consistent and efficient estimation by constructing different models with different approaches: not only OLS model, but also fixed effects model, and dynamic panel model. Furthermore, I also examine the effect of other determinants of economic growth. The results show that, at the provincial level, FDI does not exert a significant and positive relationship on economic growth in China after we control for the province-specific effects to improve our estimation.

This book is a detailed study of the economic developments on the Central Shaanxi province.

China is a powerful engine of the global economy and the country's rise is undoubtedly the outcome of its protracted campaign of designing and implementing national development strategies since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. This book reviews the transformation and innovation of China's economic development strategies, especially Deng Xiaoping's Three-Step strategy and Xi Jinping's internal and external strategies. By introducing the concept of strategic paradigm, it analyzes the theoretical basis of myriads of economic development strategies and predicts China's choice. With the evolutionary process and the outstanding problems in national

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development planning as the main thread, it discusses the improvement of the national planning system, specifically of the national overall planning system, the regional planning system, the interplay and conflict between regional planning. It also studies the reform of city-county planning system, major function-oriented zones (MFOZs) and planning legislation and institutionalization. It also attempts to put forward proposals to coordinate the interests of planning departments and make different types of planning at different administrative levels compatible.

Focusing on the role of provincial leadership in the initiation and implementation of economic reform, this text studies economic decentralization in eight Chinese provinces. In each area, resource allocation and acquisition of foreign capital and investment are investigated.

' After more than three decades of rapid growth, China is now entering into the New Normal Era, which will be characterised by slower but sustainable, quality growth for several decades to come. How China will fare under the New Normal Era matters not only for itself but also for its great impact on global prosperity. While presenting as the second instalment of ACI's annual tracking of the dynamics of competitiveness among 34 Greater China economies, this volume also includes the results of the inaugural regional competitiveness analysis for five regions of Greater China. As regional imbalance in socioeconomic advancement is a serious issue China has to face up to under the New Normal Era, the results of such competitiveness analysis at provincial

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and regional levels offer insights for policy-makers to help address concerns associated with the regional disparity in development, and facilitate industry leaders and other stakeholders in identifying challenges and opportunities for sound decision making.

Contents: Foreword Preface Acknowledgements About the Authors List of Economies List of Abbreviations List of Tables and Figures Organisation, Structure and Methodology 2014 Annual Update on Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies for 34 Greater China Economies 2014 Inaugural Regional Competitiveness Analysis for Greater China Competitiveness Analysis on the Eastern Coastal Area in China: Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Hebei, Jiangsu, Shandong, Shanghai, Tianjin and Zhejiang Competitiveness Analysis on the Central China: Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi and Shanxi Competitiveness Analysis on the Western China: Chongqing, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Tibet, Xinjiang and Yunnan Competitiveness Analysis on the North-Eastern China: Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning Competitiveness Analysis on Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Geweke Causality Analysis on Development Strategies of Jiangsu and Taiwan Conclusion and the Way Forward to the "New Normal" for Greater China Appendices: Political Development and Social Experiment in Contemporary China Provincial Level Economies Competitiveness Analysis-List of Indicators Competitiveness Analysis-The Algorithm Regional Competitiveness Analysis — List of Indicators and Notes on Data Aggregation Method Readership: Scholars and

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researchers interested in China's economic development, categorized by provinces. Keywords: Greater China; Competitiveness; Provinces; Regional Competitiveness; Development Strategies; Public Policy "Myriads of political, economic and cultural factors are intertwined in East Asia, making this region both fascinating and challenging as a research topic. ACI has done a remarkable job in tracking and analysing the evolving competitiveness landscape of East Asia and particularly Greater China, resulting in many excellent research findings, which are of great reference value to East Asian countries and the whole world. Shandong Academy of Social Sciences will take every opportunity to cooperate with ACI to study economic development in Shandong province and its neighbouring regions." Dr Tang Zhouyan Dean Shandong Academy of Social Sciences People's Republic of China "In the debate of pressing socioeconomic issues, there has never been a shortage of advice purely hinged on qualitative reasoning or theoretical arguments. What is lacking in public policy discourse is an evidence-based, quantitative approach driven by objective analysis of empirical data, which is exactly what is embodied in the methodology crafted by ACI to gauge competitiveness at sub-national levels. Therefore, the messages conveyed here will form an invaluable source of reference to inspire better government policy formulation as well as business strategic planning." Professor Lee Cheng-Few Distinguished Professor of Finance and Economics Rutgers Business School, Rutgers University and Editor, Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting and Review of

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Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies '

There is a significant body of literature arguing that institutional quality is the key for long run economic growth and development. While the majority of these studies are based on cross-country growth regression, in our paper, we focus on the institution-economic growth nexus within a particular country, namely China. China is often regarded as an exception by having achieved miraculous growth for more than three decades despite relatively low institutional quality. Nonetheless, our key findings suggest that at the provincial level, institutional quality played in fact an important role for the economic success of a province in China, even more important than geographical factors and integration. However, when simultaneously examining the relationship between institutions, human capital, and provincial economic development, we find that human capital ``trumps" everything else; however institutional quality has a highly significant indirect effect on provincial per capita income by improving human capital. We employ instrumental variable estimation techniques to address the endogeneity problems regarding the institutions-development and human capital-development relationship.

This book, first published in 1987, studies the forces promoting underdevelopment in China prior to 1949 and the character of the development that has occurred since then. It presents a unified perspective for grasping the development process as a whole, for relating this to the class structure of China, and for considering development in the

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context of Chinese efforts to carry out a transition to socialism.

How will China reform its economy as it aspires to become the next economic superpower? It's clear that China is the world's next economic superpower. But what isn't so clear is how China will get there by the middle of this century. It now faces tremendous challenges such as fostering innovation, dealing with ageing problem and coping with a less accommodative global environment. In this book, economists from China's leading university and America's best-known think tank offer in depth analyses of these challenges. Does China have enough talent and right policy and institutional mix to transit from input-driven to innovation-driven economy? What does ageing mean, in terms of labor supply, consumption demand and social welfare expenditure? Can China contain the environmental and climate change risks? How should the financial system be transformed in order to continuously support economic growth and keep financial risks under control? What fiscal reforms are required in order to balance between economic efficiency and social harmony? What roles should the state-owned enterprises play in the future Chinese economy? In addition, how will technological competition between the United States and China affect each country's development? Will the Chinese yuan emerge as a major reserve currency, and would this destabilize the international financial system? What will be China's role in the international economic institutions? And will the United States and other established powers accept a growing role for China and the rest of the developing world in the

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governance of global institutions such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund, or will the world devolve into competing blocs? This book provides unique insights into independent analyses and policy recommendations by a group of top Chinese and American scholars. Whether China succeeds or fails in economic reform will have a large impact, not just on China's development, but also on stability and prosperity for the whole world.

This book provides, in an easy-to-use format, an extensive collection of data and information on China's 31 provinces and its interprovincial economic linkages. Intended as a comprehensive resource book, it profiles the geography, demography, and economy for each province. The materials presented, which are gathered from a variety of sources, including many not easily found in English-language media, will be of great value to students, researchers, business and government agencies, and news media professionals who are interested in either individual provinces or China as a whole. The theme of this book is economic transitions of Zhejiang Province under the guidance of "China Dream" policy. It reviews the economic development of Zhejiang Province during the last 10 years and concludes with the experiences and achievements of the local government. As Zhejiang is one of the most economically successful regions in China, the challenges concerning economic transition for the government are a higher priority. This book describes the endeavors and practices that are accomplished by the local administration in system reforms, private sectors, industrial transition and

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upgrading, ecological harmony, new urbanization, marine economy and open policies. Case studies, live examples and detailed policy interpretations and conclusions are presented throughout this book. The book will assist scholars and policy makers in discovering how the major statecraft has guided and influenced Chinese economy. How do we understand the evolution of central-local relations in China during the reform period? This book addresses this question by focusing on eight separate issues in which the central-local relationship has been especially salient – government finance, investment control, regional development, administrative zoning, implementation, culture, social welfare and international relations. Each chapter introduces a sector and the way the center and various local governments have shared or divided power over the different periods of China's reform era. The balance of power is gauged dynamically over time to measure the extent to which one level of government dominates, influences or shares power in making decisions in each of these particular domains, as well as what is likely to occur in the foreseeable future. The authors assess the winners and losers of these changes among key actors in China's society. The result provides a dynamic view of China's changing power relations.

Given the reality of China's economic development and urbanization, this book studies the development of the private sector and the process of regional urbanization in the Yangtze River Delta region to provide a path for new urbanization throughout China. This look at the economic development plans and programs of China is designed to

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identify investment and marketing opportunities available to foreign businesses. Guangdong, capitalizing on its traditional role as China's gateway to the outside world and its proximity to Hong Kong and Macau, has witnessed momentous and fundamental changes since 1978. The province has raced ahead in rapid economic development and physical transformation, reaping the largest dividends in China's open policy and economic reforms. So rapidly has Guangdong developed during the last decade that it has set for itself the target of becoming another little dragon of Asia. This volume addresses the processes, outcomes and meanings of the rapidity of physical and socioeconomic transformation in Guangdong across a wide spectrum of subjects. Undertaken almost exclusively by academics in Hong Kong, this book-length study of Guangdong is a major contribution in our quest for a better understanding of China's modernization and development programmes through its multifaceted experimentation in the southerly province.

China is a far larger and more diverse country than many people in the West realise. The provinces that make up the country are considerable social, economic and political systems in their own right. They are comparable in size and complexity to European states. China's Provinces in Reform is concerned with the impact of economic reform and social and political change within the provinces at the immediate sub-central level of the People's Republic of China. One of the main aims of this book is to question over-generalizations about

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China's development in the reform era. However, the provincial analysis of social and political change in China also has the potential to reveal even more in a comparative perspective. This is the first volume of a series and covers Guangxi, Hainan, Liaoning, Shandong, Shanghai, Sichuan and Zhejiang. It is part of a project conducted by the Institute for International Studies at the University of Technology, Sydney, that will provide the most thorough and up to date analysis of China's provinces yet published.

Traditionally, political scientists and economists have seen China as a single entity and business people have seen China as a single market. This book challenges the notion of a centralised and unified China, and outlines how provinces are taking on new economic and political roles, forced upon them by decentralisation. It is the most thorough data on contemporary Chinese provinces available and will be of great interest to researchers and graduate students of politics, economics and business as well as Asian studies.

The author considers the economic growth and reform in China from a provincial point of view.

This book focuses on the competitive situation and policy outlook of China's provincial economy in the 13th five-year period. It begins with a general evaluation report on the country's provincial comprehensive Economic

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Competitiveness, followed by analyses at the international, national and regional levels, industrial and enterprise levels. On the basis of domestic and international research findings, it further enriches our understanding of provincial competitiveness, analyzes the domestic and international situation, explores new changes, new norms, new situations and new challenges concerning China's provincial economy in the past few years, reveals the characteristics and relative differences of different types, defines their internal competitive strengths and weaknesses, and provides valuable theoretical content to guide decision-making. The report was launched during China's Twelfth Five-year Period (2011-2015). After revising the measurement system of the Green Development Index 2011, the report measures the green development level of 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as 38 large and medium-sized cities in China. A Public Satisfaction Survey of the Urban Residents is first introduced into the report. Both the province and the city Green Development Index systems consist of three parts, the green degree of economic growth, the carrying potential of natural resources and environment, and the support degree of government policies. The three parts reflect the production and resource usage efficiency, the situation of environment and resources protection and pollutants emission, and government's related investment and management respectively. The China

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Green Development Index Report 2012 has the comprehensive evaluation of the green economy development in China and its importance to China's rational development and switch in economic development model.

This title was first published in 2002: This study of the Chinese electric power industry examines the ownership and the restructuring of the industry. The reform of the electric power industry is also seen as part of the wider economic development that has been taking place in China, thus providing fresh perspectives on the changes taking place in both the economy and society more generally. Presenting a wealth of extensive research on the subject, the book elucidates the power struggle between political and bureaucratic elite and explains the sensitive and volatile relationship between the central and provincial government against an increasingly complex global background.

This book investigates uneven regional development in China – with particular focus on the cases of Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces – which have been at the forefront of debate since Chinese economic reform. Rapid economic growth since the 'opening-up' of China has been accompanied by significant disparities in the regional distribution of income: this book represents one of the most recent studies to present a picture of this inequality. Built upon a multi-scale and multi-mechanism framework, it provides systematic examination of both the patterns

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and mechanisms of regional development and inequality in provincial China, emphasizing the effects of economic transition. Approaching from a geographical perspective, its authors consider the interplay between the local, the state, and the global forces in shaping the landscape of regional inequality in China. Extensive empirical findings will prove useful to those researching other developing countries within the frontier of globalization and economic transition. *Regional Inequality in Transitional China* will appeal to scholars and students of geography, economics and Chinese studies more broadly.

This book incorporates a selection of fourteen revised papers presented to the International Conference on "China's Regional Economic Development: Cooperation, Challenges and Opportunities for Singapore," organized jointly by the Saw Centre for Financial Studies, NUS Business School, and the East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore, in May 2008. The fourteen chapters discuss in considerable detail the recent shift adopted by the Chinese Government towards the regional development of the country in order to achieve a more balanced economy for the whole country. The economic challenges and opportunities in the various parts of the region are examined in the context of this new policy. The book, with contributors from experts in the topics covered, will be invaluable to businessmen, analysts, academics, students, and policy-makers.

In the last two decades of the 20th century, China stood out as the world's star performer in economic growth, thanks to the market-oriented reform that started in 1978. At the turn of the

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century, the Chinese economy faces a series of challenges to sustain its growth and stability. The two-decade-long rapid growth has effectively strengthened China's economic power and raised its people's standard of living. It has also transformed China from a centrally planned command economy into a ?socialist market economy?, which operates increasingly in line with capitalist norms. Major structural problems, however, remain and are growing acute. Weakness in the fiscal system breeds rent seeking at the local level and causes tension in the state budget. The flawed financial institutions and the biased ownership structure continue to distort resource allocation and cause huge efficiency losses. Inter-provincial and inter-regional disparity is reaching a level that threatens national unity and social stability. As China joins the World Trade Organization and becomes more integrated into the world economy, it urgently needs to improve the domestic business environment and to beef up indigenous industries for foreign competition. This volume is a collection of papers written by scholars at the East Asian Institute to address those problems during the period 1999?2001. The authors, with their knowledge and experience in China studies, provide in-depth observations and professional analyses of some of the most important issues for the Chinese economy at the turn of the century. Some of the observations and analyses lead to enlightening policy recommendations. The solid scholarship combined with the policy orientation of these papers will appeal greatly to researchers in academia, governments and other institutions. The policy-oriented and fact-based analyses will also be of interest to practitioners in business, including business consultants.

How can policymakers effectively reduce poverty? Most mainstream economists advocate promoting economic growth, on the grounds that it generally reduces poverty while bringing

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other economic benefits. However, this dominant hypothesis offers few alternatives for economies that are unable to grow, or in places where economic growth fails to reduce or actually exacerbates poverty. In *Small Works*, John A. Donaldson draws on his extensive fieldwork in two Chinese provinces—Yunnan and Guizhou—that are exceptions to the purported relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction. In Yunnan, an outward-oriented developmental state, one that focuses on large-scale, urban development, has largely failed to reduce poverty, even though it succeeded in stimulating economic growth. Provincial policy shaped roads, tourism, and mining in ways that often precluded participation by poor people. By contrast, Guizhou is a micro-oriented state, one that promotes small-scale, low-skill economic opportunities—and so reduces poverty despite slow economic growth. It is no coincidence that this Guizhou approach parallels the ideas encapsulated in the "scientific development view" of China's current president Hu Jintao. After all, Hu, when Guizhou's leader, helped establish the micro-oriented state in the province. Donaldson's conclusions have implications for our understanding of development and poverty reduction, economic change in China, and the thinking behind China's policy decisions.

China has enjoyed unprecedented high economic growth for three decades. This growth has however been unbalanced and has led to some serious consequences which Chinese policy makers are now trying to rectify. One of the consequences is the deterioration of regional disparity which is threatening the stability of the Chinese society and hence the sustainability of current high economic growth in the country. This edited volume on China's regional development and economic growth is hence timely and contains a collection of the latest research reports in this field. The authors represent a distinguished group of economists in

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Australia, China, Japan and Vietnam who are actively engaged in research of the Chinese economy. The topics addressed in the chapters cover important regional issues such as inequality, distribution of the creative class, FDI and industrial policies. Specifically, this volume aims to examine selected issues associated with China's regional development, economic growth and FDI, and China and its neighboring economies. The findings will contribute to current economic policy debates.

This book probes into China's economic growth in 2013 and predicts China's development prospects. China's GDP growth in 2014 continues to slow down, and is expected to be 7.6%, with the CPI stable at a level of 2.5%. With the pressures of structural slowdown, 2014 will be a year of adjustment, and there will be a slowdown in new initiatives to minimize risk. Against a background of policies to stabilize growth, change structures and promote reforms, and in order to assess the sustainability of development and transformation and upgrade of China's provincial regions, this book proposes a system for evaluating the country's development prospects and expounds economic growth at the provincial level.

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