

## Economic Development In Provincial China The Central Shaanxi Since 1930

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

**This book presents a collection and analysis of original policy documents, newly translated into English, from a key period of Chinese development, providing both a current and a retrospective analysis of China's economic reform efforts. Topics dealt with include the evolution of Chinese economic strategy; economic planning and the spread of market mechanisms; technology transfer in industry; evolution of an agricultural system; the development of population policy; and foreign economic relations. The collection will be of great interest not only to scholars and students of Chinese studies, but also to professionals and social scientists concerned with China but unable to read source documents in Chinese.**

**First published in 1989. This book considers two major aspect of China's economic reform: the 'open policy' towards the West, aimed at attracting technology and skills into the country and the emphasis on 'regionalization' which established market-orientated rather than bureaucratically-controlled patterns of economic development.**

**This book describes the scale and complexity of China's energy system, using Sankey diagrams to visualize the energy flows across the economy and categorizing the differences between provinces. China's provinces extend over a vast area and are at different stages of economic development. Regional planning and inter-regional optimization will be essential for planning a future infrastructure that will allow China as a whole to optimize and avoid overcapacity and inefficiency. In this context, it introduces a new energy systems modeling approach and demonstrates its application in the power sector. This power model can help optimize the overall design of the power system and reveal how different future investment choices, e.g. natural gas fired power, only emerge when details such as regional, seasonal and diurnal demand factors are considered. Lastly, it looks at options for mitigating carbon and the major role that renewables & natural gas could play, as well as carbon pricing.**

**Economic Development of Communist China**

**China, Socialist Economic Development: The economy, statistical system, and basic data**

**Chinese Economic Statistics in the Maoist Era**

**Class, Community, and Political Culture**

**Economic Development and Investment Environment**

**The Central Shaanxi since 1930**

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 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.

This collection of papers is from Palgrave's journal Comparative Economic Studies, carefully selected by a team of expert editors; this volumes collates the most sophisticated works to provide the readers with an essential guide to the economic development of China.

This book offers a balanced assessment of the dynamics and consequences of the decentralization of power and resources in post- Mao China. The author argues that decentralization has increased tensions amongst ethnic groups and unleashed much competition and emulation among local governments. This book is an authoritative study of an issue that will remain highly visible on China's political agenda for the foreseeable future.

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.

Taiwan Today

Economic Development of Shantung Province, China, 1912-1921

Telecommunications Infrastructure and Regional Economic Development in China

States, Globalization and Inequality

The Central Shaanxi Since 1930

Provincial China

**This study systematically examines uneven regional development in China, focusing on three central agents: the foreign investor, the state and the region. Wei's findings have important implications for theories of, and policy towards, Chinese regional development. This book is a vital resource for those with an interest in transition economies.**

**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 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.**

**Economic Development in Provincial ChinaThe Central Shaanxi Since 1930Economic Development in Provincial ChinaThe Central Shaanxi since 1930Cambridge University Press**

**This is a survey of the competing, or sometimes complementary, roles of the state and the market in shaping China's pattern of regional development during the Communist era.**

**Toward Efficient, Inclusive, and Sustainable Urbanization**

**China's Provincial Economic Competitiveness and Policy Outlook for the 13th Five-year Plan Period (2016-2020)**

**China**

**1949-1965**

**The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China**

**How much of the economics from the Maoist era in China is clear to Westerners? This work contributes to a better understanding of this through an evaluation of the economic development in China's most populous province, from the mid-1920s to the liberalization program initiated in 1978. Few works have dealt with this timespan, and Bramall deals with this complex and controversial subject effectively and objectively.**

**Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2005 im Fachbereich VWL – Fallstudien, Länderstudien, Note: 1,7, Universität Hamburg (Department Wirtschaftswissenschaften), Veranstaltung: Economic growth and development in China, 19 Quellen im Literaturverzeichnis, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: The economic growth of China impresses the world; and some country fear about this, because firms displace there production from these countries to china. But China is only the last step in an array of development countries from East / Southeast Asian region. After the fast development of Japan after World War II, the so called tiger countries , South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, highlight from the 60s on with high rates of economic growth and later the second generation of tiger countries also (e.g. Malaysia, Indonesian and Thailand) . And now China! A country of 9.5 Million square mile can't growth on whole with the same rate. The effect is an increase in the disparity of regional incomes and still increase with the boost at the rates of economic growth. But what are the reasons for the regional differences in economic growth and the regional disparity. One reason could be the preferential policies in the eastern regions. These policies are specially prepared to attract foreign companies. A second reason, that is current discuss in the scientific world, could the geographical characteristics. The differences in the distance to the coast or navigable river, the climate or the slope could explain variable development. This paper wants to illuminate especially the second reason as a possible answer for unequal regional development and regional disparity, but policy and geography are often the same. So it is important to show the link between these possible reasons and the policies with regional impacts. There are different publications about the geographical implication on economic growth in china in the last years, based on different models. The intention is to compare these papers and highlight the differences. The first chapter handles the historical economic development of the last years in china and wants to show the actual situation. The development especially in policy terms, the change to a market-orientated economy, could already explain many disparities. The third chapter illuminate the regional inequality in China, there development, the theories of convergence and want to give a first answer for the different growth rates. Then we will look to the geography and their effects to Chinese growth rates and at least we make an outlook on future development base on polarization theory.**

**After more than three decades of average annual growth close to 10 percent, China's economy is transitioning to a 'new normal' of slower but more balanced and sustainable growth. Its old drivers of growth -- a growing labor force, the migration from rural areas to cities, high levels of investments, and expanding exports -- are waning or having less impact. China's policymakers are well aware that the country needs new drivers of growth. This report proposes a reform agenda that emphasizes productivity and innovation to help policymakers promote China's future growth and achieve their vision of a modern and innovative China.**

**The reform agenda is based on the three D's: removing Distortions to strengthen market competition and enhance the efficient allocation of resources in the economy; accelerating Diffusion of advanced technologies and management practices in China's economy, taking advantage of the large remaining potential for catch-up growth; and fostering Discovery and nurturing China's competitive and innovative capacity as China approaches OECD incomes in the decades ahead and extends the global innovation and technology frontier.**

**This study assesses the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system of Yunnan Province in China, including a skills-demand analysis and a review of work-based and non-formal training systems. It promotes policies for a demand-driven, high-quality, and equitable education and training system conducive to lifelong learning.**

**The Labors of Sisyphus**

**Informing Choices for Meeting China’s Energy Challenges**

**Chinese Economic Development**

**Geography and regional development in China**

**China's Regional Development**

**Growing Under Orders Since 1949**

This informative and up-to-date text takes a multidisciplinary approach in examining contemporary China. It provides students with a comprehensive analysis of a number of the social, political and economic problems that China faces as it enters the twenty-first century. The chapters cover key issues including: critical developments in Chinese politics uneven economic development privatization of demography and food production ethnic minorities cross-strait relations socio-cultural issues. Critical Issues in Contemporary China reflects the many recent reforms in China and will equip the undergraduate with the analytical skills they need to study the critical issues surrounding China from contending perspectives.

This book is a comprehensive and positive study of the special pattern of China's industrialization and economic development, covering all of the relevant, main policies (more than one hundred) from 1949 to the twenty-first century.

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 politial change within the provinces at the People's Republic of China. One of the main aims of this book is to question over-generalizations about 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.

In the last 30 years, China's record economic growth lifted half a billion people out of poverty, with rapid urbanization providing abundant labor, cheap land, and good infrastructure. While China has avoided some of the common ills of urbanization, strains are showing as inefficient land development leads to urban sprawl and ghost towns, pollution threatens people's health, and farmland and water are disappearing.

With China's urban population projected to rise to about one billion – or close to 70 percent of the country's population – by 2030, China's leaders are seeking a more coordinated urbanization process. Urban China is a joint research report by a team from the World Bank and the Development Research Center of China's State Council which was established to address the challenges and opportunity of rapid urbanization and to help China forge a new model of urbanization. The report takes as its point of departure the conviction that China's urbanization can become more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable. However, it stresses that achieving this vision will require strong support from both government and the markets for policy reforms in a number of area. The report proposes six main areas for reform: first, increasing the number of institutions to foster more efficient land use, denser cities, modernized agriculture, and more equitable wealth distribution; second, adjusting the hukou household registration system to increase labor mobility and provide urban migrant workers equal access to a common standard of public services; third, placing urban finances on a more sustainable footing while fostering financial discipline among urban banks; fourth, improving urban planning to enhance connectivity and encourage scale and agglomeration economies; fifth, reducing environmental pressures through more efficient resource management; and sixth, improving governance at the local level.

Beyond Beijing

Critical Issues in Contemporary China

Regional Development in China

Leaders, Governance, and Growth in China's Counties

Urban China

A Province of the Republic of China

Dr Vermeer's study of the economic development on Central Shaanxi province from 1930 until 1988, when this was first published, illustrates the effects of famine, war and construction under Chinese communism. It focuses in particular on the organisational and technical potential of agriculture and industry to make use of the natural advantages of the region. Modernisation in Shaanxi was brought in from outside, with a dominant role for government institutions, and rapidly transformed the face of country and city. The book portrays the growing pains of a frontier economy, examining such crucial natural barriers to agricultural expansion as lack of irrigation water. It describes the technological advances, using clear maps to illustrate the development of transport, population distribution, soils, irrigation projects and cropping patterns. The extensive economy survey of counties in hill and plain areas, based on data from local government and the author's own observations, reveals great regional differences.

County-level fieldwork and unique data demonstrate how leadership and career incentives explain regional variation in China's economic development.

This thoroughly researched and clearly written compendium of available statistical information on China provides reliable information, careful explanations, useful guides to further research, and a full bibliography. An exhaustive compilation of national and provincial statistics on mainland China from 1949 to 1959, this book covers every facet of the Communist Chinese economy and presents the most comprehensive coverage available of statistical data on China from this period. Based on data obtained directly from Chinese sources, this book is the first attempt to provide Western readers with a reliable reference on the economy of mainland China. Nai-Ruenn Chen thoroughly and systematically examines each area of the economy and provides an authoritative guide to the terminology, classification, and method of collecting and listing data presented in the ample tables included in the book. Except in cases where missing information could be filled by simple arithmetic means or from descriptions by the Chinese themselves, no data was synthesized by inferential methods and no non-Chinese estimates were used. Rather Chen lists formulae for achieving indices for statistical measurement, defines geographical, economic, and administrative units of measurement, and explains the development of statistical procedures that have evolved in China. This volume is divided into eleven sections: area and population; national income; capital formation and related estimates; industry; agriculture; transportation and communication; trade; prices; living standards; public finance, credit, and foreign exchange rates; and employment, labor productivity, and wages. Each section consists of two parts: one containing the explanatory text, and the other, statistical tables grouped largely according to Chinese classifications. Chinese Economic Statistics in the Maoist Era: 1949-1965 is indispensable to anyone studying China, a valuable source for students of economic development or comparative economics, and an essential addition to libraries serving these specialists. Nai-Ruenn Chen was lecturer in economics at the University of California, Berkeley, and Research Economist for the Committee on the Economy of China of the Social Science Research Council. In addition to this book, he is the author of The Chinese Economy under Communism.

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 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.

Models of Revitalizing Northeast China

Innovative China

Old Industrial Cities Seeking New Road of Industrialization

Chinese Dream and Practice in Zhejiang - Economy

China's Economic Reform

Living Standards and Economic Development in Sichuan Since 1931

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 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.

This book outlines and analyzes the economic development of China between 1949 and 2007. Rather than being narrowly economic, the book addresses many of the broader aspects of development, including literacy, morality, demographics and the environment. The distinctive features of this book are its sweep and that it does not shy away from controversial issues. For example, there is no question that aspects of Maoism were disastrous but Bramall argues that there was another side to the whole programme. More recently, the current system of government has presided over three decades of very rapid economic growth. However, the author shows that this growth has come at a price. Bramall makes it clear that unless radical change takes place, Chinese growth will not be sustainable. This large, comprehensive text is relevant to all those studying the economic history of China as well as its contemporary economy. It is also useful more generally for students and researchers in the fields of international and development economics.

With the rapid growth of global industrialization, there has been substantial consumption of fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas along with growing carbon dioxide emissions. Unprecedented environmental and ecological crisis clouded the world. Fortunately, the Climate Conference in Copenhagen signaled hope amid the sluggish global economic recovery. Countries worldwide have been braced for developing their scientific and industrial strategies in the era of post financial crisis with a green and low-carbon philosophy. In 2008, the UN unveiled a plan for green politics and green economy, which is well-received and carried out by countries worldwide. China’s 30-year rapid economic development has attracted worldwide attention. However, how to develop in a sustainable manner when faced with acute contradictions between economic growth, resources and environment has posed great challenges to China. Therefore, it is of great significance for us to speed up the study of green development and find a rational growth model. This study is completed by Prof. Li Xiaoxi and the dedication of other leading thinkers in economics, management, environment and resources together with the help of China Economic Monitoring and Analysis Center (CEMA).

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

Economic Development and Social Change in the People’s Republic of China

Economic Development in Provincial China

Market Nature, State Nurture

China Green Development Index Report 2011

Comparative and Competitive Advantage

China and Its Regions

*This book aims to investigate how cities in China's rust belt restructure their urban industries and economies. Over the years, China's "economic miracle" has been mainly attributed to rapid development in its coastal region, where the majority of research into the country's development has originated from. Development in the rest of China seems to be attracting relatively scant research attention, especially in China's rust belt. In fact, the urban industrial restructuring process is an ongoing process in inland China, notably in the recent decade in terms of the scope, scale and speed of restructuring. The old industrial cities in northeast China (Manchuria) were the cradle of China's industrialization and had significantly contributed to the industrialization of the nation during the Mao era. Deng's open door policy and economic reform disadvantaged the region and left it behind others. In the context of market economy and competition from rapidly growing coastal areas, northeast China became the burden to China's overall economic development. With a high concentration of state-owned heavy industries, cities in this region suffered from heavy losses in revenue and massive layoffs of millions of former state-owned enterprise workers, known as the "Northeast Phenomenon" or "Neo-Northeast Phenomenon". The once towering economic giant was down. Such a "phenomenon" is not uncommon in other "rust belt" regions in industrialized economies. However, since the implementation of the Chinese Government's "Revitalisation Strategy of Northeast China" in 2003, cities in northeast China have gone through various transformations. Their recent economic performance has made many Chinese economists predict that northeast China will become China's new growth engine and catch up with the economic performance of other prosperous regional economies such as the Pearl River Delta, Lower Yangtze River Delta and Beijing-Tianjin region. This book investigates how cities in northeast China are shaking off their economic disadvantages and implementing various forms of restructuring in their industries. The authors identify six different reindustrialization models, namely Shenyang Tiexi Model – repacking old industries; Dalian Model – beyond the China's coast development model; Daqing Model – extension of industrial chain; Fuxin Model – modern agro-processing saved the coal mining city from "ghost town"; Jilin city – low carbon-oriented model; and Central Liaoning Urban Cluster Model – negotiated/agreed industrial division. All these models will be explained through analysis of their approaches, key actors, and mechanisms. Contents:Introduction: Urban "Catch Up" Strategies for China's "Rust Belt" RegionFrom Mao's Pet to Deng's BurdenRevitalization Strategies of Old Industrial Cities Under HuShenyang Tiexi Model – Repacking Old IndustriesDalian Model – Beyond the China's Coast Development ModelDaqing Model – Extension of Industrial ChainFuxin Model – Modern Agro-Processing Saved the Coal Mining City From "Ghost Town"Jilin City – Low Carbon-Oriented ModelCentral Liaoning Urban Cluster Model – Negotiated Industrial Division Readership: Researchers, academics, graduates, 3rd and 4th year undergraduates who are interested in revitalization strategies of old industrial cities in China, economic and industrialization development and China's urban labor market, such as hukou, housing, urban welfare programs, minimum wage, etc.; policy makers who seek to comprehend the changes taking place within China. Keywords:Urban Restructuring;Rust Belt;Reindustrialization Models;Role of the Government;ChinaKey Features:This book investigates new urban industrial restructuring in China, based on on-going reindustrialization practices in Northeast China. Many books about urban China emphasize on coastal cities or how globalization impacts China's urban transformation. In contrast, this book is inland China-focused and based on more recent dataIn addition, scholarly books about China's industrialization are mainly about rural industrialization. Our book is to examine urban reindustrialization models and how cities in China's non-coast region catch up with the coastal regionThis book is co-authored by three eminent Chinese scholars who have conducted substantial research in the case study region for years, in collaboration with a well-known Australian economist and an expert urban geographer both of whom specialize in China transition study. All authors have collaborated for several research projects*

*Almost a half century has passed since the inception of the People's Republic of China. In that time a charismatic leader has ruled and died, leaving a wake of .Destruction in his quest to transform China. In that time, too, the PRC's most powerful ally and mentor, the Soviet Union, has dismantled and announced that jcmunism had failed. Today, China fluctuates between tradition and modernity, ideology and pragmatism, between an antiquated collectivist ethic and a new spirit of individualism. It is a country precariously suspended between past and future. Maria Hsia Chang's The Labors of Sisyphus is a long overdue reassessment of the meaning and purpose of the Chinese communist revolution. In it, she discusses the thought of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, reform and its dilemmas, regionalism in greater China and autonomous areas, and nationalism. She also examines China's immediate present and uncertain future. If it manages to transform economic growth into development, China--filled with natural resources and a large, capable labor force--has the potential to become a world superpower. It could also collapse under the weight of its own problems: regionalism, a flawed state sector, corruption, and a pronounced decline in state capacity. If China succeeds, an imposing new economic power will enter the global stage, one that is often arbitrary and prone to despotism and xenophobia, unless it is tempered by political reform. Prior accounts of communist China have failed to capture China's evolving present In all its complexity and variety, misrepresenting Maoist China in the process. Information shortfall was partly to blame: as recently as August 1994, the Chinese government itself decried falsification of statistics by government officials and cadres. Sinologists in the 1960s and 1970s had to approach analysis of contemporary China with clear recognition of the limitations involved and the questionable validity of the factual sources available. Maria Hsia Chang lends structure, meaning, and purpose to the very complex recent political and historical past of communist China. With greater access to more accurate information, Chang is able to analyze objectively, without political motive or intention, providing readers with a fresh look at the People's Republic. Her pathbreaking work will be of interest to scholars of international economics and politics, sinologists, and historians.*

*It is a pleasant task to welcome the appearance of the American edition of Professor Willy Kraus' valuable work on the economic and social development of the People's Republic of China, first published in German in 1979. The book has been updated in the light of the events that have occurred since the original publication and incorporates the latest statistical information made available by the Chinese authorities with unaccustomed liberality. The American edition, like its German predecessor, is a monumental achievement of scholarship, attractively presented. In its comprehensiveness, insight, professionalism and wisdom it ranks among the best studies of the subject. It will add to the knowledge of the specialist, and help the interested layman find his way through the complexities of contemporary China's socioeconomic system. Professor Kraus' work is a most timely and welcome addition to a better and more thorough understanding of an absorbing and important subject. June 1982 Jan S. Prybyla Professor of Economics The Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania Preface This book deals with China's development policies. It is based on the original German edition (1979), "Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und sozialer Wandel in der Volksrepublik China," but is not merely a translation of the German original. The rapid changes in Chinese policy within the last two years, together with a sudden deluge of official data on economic and social developments in the People's Republic of China, have called for a basic and comprehensive revision of text and statistics.*

*China's rise as an economic powerhouse raises a number of questions that are the subject of lively debate. How did the country do it? How applicable are the lessons of China's economic reform of the past thirty years to the challenges it faces in the next three decades? What does the detailed pattern of China's success and challenges look like at the sub-sectoral and sub-national levels, and what does this mean for future policy? How will China's role as a global economic player evolve? The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China presents an original collection of perspectives on the Chinese economy's past, present, and future: 99 entries written by the leading China analysts of our time. The topics covered include: the China model, future prospects for China , China and the global economy, trade and the Chinese economy, macroeconomics and finance, urbanisation, industry and markets, agriculture and rural development, land, infrastructure, and environment, population and labour, dimensions of wellbeing and inequality, health and education, gender equity, regional divergence in China, and a selection of perspectives on some of China's provinces. The Editors are four global leaders in Chinese economic analysis and policy who between them have held or hold the following positions: Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute; Co-Editor, China Economic Review; President Chinese Economists Society; Assistant Director of Research at the IMF; Principal Adviser to the Chief Economist of the World Bank; and Professors of Economics at Ivy League Universities.*

*In Praise of Maoist Economic Planning*

*Liberalization and the Regions in China*

*China's Rural Industrialization Policy*

*Regional Inequality in Transitional China*

*The Dynamics of Chinese Regional Development*

*Developing Skills for Economic Transformation and Social Harmony in China*