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Industrial Restructuring in East Asia - Seiichi Masuyama - 2001
This book is about the restructuring of industry in ten East Asian economies at the start of the twenty-first century. It examines the dynamic aspects of the region’s industrial structures -- the changes occurring with globalisation fuelled by liberalisation and by a paradigm shift from industrial technology to information technology. The traditional “flying geese” concept is less relevant to explaining the economic and industrial development in the region as the pattern has become less predictable.

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This book analyzes the Central Asian economies of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, from their buffeting by the commodity boom of the early 2000s to its collapse in 2014. Richard Pomfret examines the countries’ relations with external powers and the possibilities for development offered by infrastructure projects as well as rail links between China and Europe. The transition of these nations from centrally planned to market-based economic systems was essentially complete by the early 2000s, when the region experienced a massive increase in world prices for energy and mineral exports. This raised incomes in the main oil and gas exporters, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan; brought more benefits to the most populous country, Uzbekistan; and left the poorest countries, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, dependent on remittances from migrant workers in oil-rich Russia and Kazakhstan. Pomfret considers the enhanced role of the Central Asian nations in the global economy and their varied ties to China, the European Union, Russia, and the United States.

With improved infrastructure and connectivity between China and Europe (reflected in regular rail freight services since 2011 and China’s announcement of its Belt and Road Initiative in 2013), relaxation of United Nations sanctions against Iran in 2016, and the change in Uzbekistan’s presidency in late 2016, a window of opportunity appears to have opened for Central Asian countries to achieve more sustainable economies.

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Asia-Gulf Economic Relations in the 21st Century - Tim Niblock - 2013
Asia constitutes the hub of the transformation of global economic power today. The Gulf, itself part of Asia, is of increasing importance in this transformation. This book documents the growing interactions between the economies of the Gulf states and those of the rest of Asia. These relationships are critical to how the world economy develops over the next decade, and how economic (and perhaps strategic) power is distributed. This volume assembles cutting-edge thinking by 16 specialists on a wide variety of topics covering Arab Gulf relations with China, Japan, ASEAN, Korea and India, as well as with Russia, Iran and Turkey.

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The End of the Asian Century - Michael R. Auslin - 2017-01-10
An urgently needed risk map of the many dangers that could derail Asia’s growth and stability Since Marco Polo, the West has waited for the Asian Century. Today, the world believes that Century has arrived. Yet from China’s slumping economy to war clouds over the South China Sea and from environmental devastation to demographic crisis, Asia’s future is increasingly uncertain. Historian and geopolitical expert Michael Auslin argues that far from being a cohesive powerhouse, Asia is a fractured region threatened by stagnation and instability. Here, he provides a comprehensive account of the economic, military, political, and demographic risks that bedevil half of our world, arguing that Asia, working with the United States, has a unique opportunity to avert catastrophe but only if it acts boldly. Bringing together firsthand observations and decades of research, Auslin’s provocative reassessment of Asia’s future will be a must-read for industry and investors, as well as politicians and scholars, for years to come.

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decisiveness, which would allow it to move away from a fragmented policymaking system favoring the status quo years to come.

Asia in the Twenty-First Century: Economic, Socio-Political, Diplomatic Issues - P K Chow - 1997-05-22
Over 250 Princeton alumni and friends from 17 countries and from classes spanning a 66-year period attended the Conference. The presentations were of high quality, as can be seen from the proceedings. The speakers and other participants came from different national and cultural backgrounds and represented different points of view. For example, in discussing US–Asia relations James Baker represented an American viewpoint, while in the same session Yoshihisa Hatanaka represented a Japanese viewpoint, as did Toyono Gyohten in a different session on economic issues. This valuable volume is a collection of frank and insightful essays on Asia-Pacific by notable Princetonians who are influential in the region. Contents: Economic Issues: Japan’s Growing Partnership Role in Asia (T Gyohten) – Changing Tides in Global Economic Development (N A-P Chang) – Economic Change in Asia (B Metzger) – Economic Transformation of Penang, Malaysia (T K Koh) – China’s Economic Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for Europe (G C Chow) – Social–Political Issues: Human Rights in China and the Future of Hong Kong (J Kamm) – Singapore’s Economic and Social Development (R Eu) – Social and Political Changes in Shanghai (X-D Xie) – The Recent Socio-Political Change in South Korea (B H Hahn) – U.S.–Asia Relations: Challenges to U.S.–East Asian Relations (J A Baker, III) – Asia–U.S. Relations: Politics, Economics and Culture (G C Lim) – Vietnam in the Context of U.S.–East Asian Policy (D Anderson) – U.S. Policy Toward China and Indonesia (S Roy) – Japan’s Foreign Policy (Y Hatanaka) – Princeton Perspectives: Princeton and Asia in the Twenty-First Century (H Shapiro) – Alumni Gather in Hong Kong to Discuss Asia’s Future (L T Munford) – Readership: People interested in the affairs of Asia. Keywords: Asia; Economics; Politics; Social; Diplomatic; Twenty-First Century; Princeton University; (James Baker, if Proper); United States; Japan; China; Hong Kong

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Asia’s Rise in the 21st Century - Scott B. MacDonald - 2011-10-31
This expert analysis looks at what the increasing economic and political prominence of China and other Asian nations means to the West and the rest of the world.

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Dilemmas of a Trading Nation - Mireya Solis - 2017-08-01
In order to enable meaningful internal reforms and acquire a larger voice in trade negotiations. And Washington confronts an uphill battle in rebuilding a fraying domestic consensus in favor of internationalism essential to sustain its leadership role as a champion of free trade. In Dilemmas of a Trading Nation, Mireya Solis describes how accomplishing these tasks will require the skillful navigation of vexing tradeoffs that emerge from pursuing desirable, but to some extent contradictory goals: economic competitiveness, social legitimacy, and political viability. Trade policy has catapulted front and center to the national conversations taking place in each country about social compact, and projected international influence. Dilemmas of a Trading Nation underscores the global consequences of these defining trade dilemmas for Japan and the United States: decisiveness, reform, internationalism. At stake is the ability of these leading economies to upgrade international economic rules and create incentives for emerging economies to converge toward these higher standards. At play is the reaffirmation of a rules-based international order that has been a source of postwar stability, the deepening of a bilateral alliance at the core of America’s diplomacy in Asia, and the ability to reassure friends and rivals of the staying power of the United States. In the execution of trade policy today, we are witnessing an international leadership test dominated by domestic governance dilemmas.

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World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 - United Nations - 2020-01-16
This is the United Nations definitive report on the state of the world economy, providing global and regional economic outlook for 2020 and 2021. Produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with contributions from the UN World Tourism Organization and other intergovernmental agencies.

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21st Century Asia - 2001

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South Asian Economic Development - Mazzam Hossain - 2009-12-10
This new edition provides an up-to-date guide to the growing markets in South Asia. It offers an analysis of the changes and consequences of high sustainable growth of the region and provides an outlook to where these
Asian Century on a Knife-edge - John West - 2018-01-24
This book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license. This book delves into the widely held belief that the 21st century will be the “Asian Century” by examining the Asia’s rapid economic development in the post-war era and the challenges it faces in forging ahead of world leaders in the West. The impact of the current turbulent global political climate on Asia is critically analyzed, employing a holistic and multidisciplinary approach, combining economic, social, political and geopolitical perspectives. Written in an accessible style, the book offers students, business, government, and civil society players powerful insights on Asia.

Resurgent Asia - Deepak Nayyar - 2019-10-17
Gunnar Myrdal published his magnum opus Asian Drama, in 1968, to conclude that Asia’s development prospects were gloomy. Since then, contrary to Myrdal’s expectations Asia has been transformed beyond recognition, the development of nations and living standards of people revolutionized. These transformations have been uneven across countries and people. Yet, Asia’s economic progress in this short timespan has been remarkable and almost unprecedented in history. Resurgent Asia provides an analytical narrative of Asia’s incredible economic development, situated in the wider context of historical, political, and social factors. It also provides an economic analysis of underlying factors that assisted Asia’s growth and the critical issues in the process of development. Resurgent Asia studies not only the sub-regions East, Southeast, South, and West Asia, but also the major countries - China, India, South Korea, Indonesia, Turkey, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka - which account for more than four-fifths of Asia’s population and income.

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Restructuring Asian Economics for the New Millennium - Jere Richard Behrman - 2001
The Asian economic crisis and future development is a popular subject among academics and policy-makers worldwide. Several countries in Asia came to face severe economic recession in the wake of their financial and foreign exchange crisis which began in 1997. The recession was deep and the challenges for managers of respective economies for an optimum specification of monetary and fiscal policy guidelines became all too great. Many came to wonder whether the so-called “Asian Miracle” all of a sudden became a part of history. If so, how will Asia recover from the crisis and experience high growth and continuing development as in the past quarter of the century? Can such a crisis be forewarned? Which development paths should Asia seek so that the crisis will not be repeated in the future? In other words, the challenge is to formulate rational economic policies for Asia’s newly industrialized/industrializing economies so that their industrialization and development can sustainably progress as Asia enters the Twenty-First Century. The book addresses the above issues by covering many topics including financial meltdown and industrial development, money and financial markets, exchange rates, capital flows, economic reforms, human capital development, impact of the financial crisis on growth and poverty incidence, as well as other development problems in Asia-Pacific countries. The subject of this book should be of great interest to scholars, policy makers and the general public who follow economic developments in Asia. It will contribute to a broader perspective and at the same time, a deeper understanding of the subject.

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The New Economy of the Inner City - Thomas A. Hutton - 2009-12-07
Following the restructuring process which swept away the traditional manufacturing economy of the inner city 25 years ago, new industries are transforming these former post-industrial landscapes. These creative, technology-intensive industries include Internet services, computer graphics and imaging, and video game production. The development dynamics of these new sectors are volatile in comparison with those of the classic 'Industrial City'. But these new industries highlight the unique role of the inner city in facilitating creative processes, innovation and social change. Further, they reflect the intensity of interaction between the 'global' and the 'local' in the metropolis, and represent key agencies of urban place-making and re-imaging. This book addresses the critical intersections between process and place which underpin the formation of creative enterprises in the emergent...
models have been scrutinized since the 1980s. The shared Confucian cultural heritage, strong government-emploratory institutions, and the long-term economic growth that the East Asian countries have achieved have led to the development of a successful model for economic growth and development. The reconfigurations and changes that have taken place in Asia since the turn of the century, Japan experienced two decades of economic slow-down, while World Bank figures reveal that China is poised to become the largest economy in the world in 2040, overtaking the United States. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to see that the East Asian development model in the context of a shifting century might be relevant to other countries as well. The Chinese offer an historical background to the East Asian development model, as well as in-depth case studies of each of the countries concerned to show that whilst the East Asian development model does have distinct characteristics as compared to other areas, and other countries may draw some insights from the East Asian experience, it is not a panacea that fits all circumstances and fits all times. This book will be useful to researchers and students of Geography, Urban Studies, Economics and Planning.

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China - U.S. Relations in the 21st Century - 1996

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East Asian Development Model - Shipping Hua - 2014-12-17

Given the impressive growth in East Asia after World War II, initially led by Japan, the region's development models have been scrutinized since the 1980s. The shared Confucian cultural heritage, strong government-guidance, and export-led economies were often cited as contributors to the impressive growth. However, major changes have taken place in Asia on and around the turn of the century; Japan experienced two decades of economic slow-down, while World Bank figures reveal that China is poised to become the largest economy in the world in 2040, overtaking the United States. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to see that the East Asian development model in the context of a shifting century might be relevant to other countries as well. The Chinese offer an historical background to the East Asian development model, as well as in-depth case studies of each of the countries concerned to show that whilst the East Asian development model does have distinct characteristics as compared to other areas, and other countries may draw some insights from the East Asian experience, it is not a panacea that fits all circumstances and fits all times. This book will be useful to researchers and students of Asian economics, Asian politics, international political economy and development studies.

The Key to the Asian Miracle - Jose Edgardo Campos - 2001-06-07

“Easily the most informed and comprehensive analysis to date on how and why East Asian countries have achieved sustained high economic growth rates, [this book] substantially advances our understanding of the key interactions between the governors and governed in the development process. Students and practitioners alike will be referring to Campos and Root’s series of excellent case studies for years to come.” Richard L. Wilson, The Asia Foundation Eight countries in East Asia—Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia—have become known as the “East Asian miracle” because of their economies’ dramatic growth. In these eight countries real per capita GDP rose twice as fast as in any other regional grouping between 1965 and 1990. Even more impressive is their simultaneous significant reduction in poverty and income inequality. Their success is frequently attributed to economic policies, but the authors of this book argue that those economic policies would not have worked unless the leaders of the countries made them credible to their business communities and citizens. Jose Edgardo Campos and Hilton Root challenge the popular belief that East Asia’s high performers grew rapidly because they were led by authoritarian leaders. They show that these leaders had to collaborate with various sectors of their population to create an environment that was conducive to sustained growth. This required them to persuade the business community that their investments would not be expropriated and to convince the broader population that their short-term sacrifices would be rewarded in the future. Many of the countries achieved business cooperation by creating consultative groups, which the authors call deliberation councils, to enhance accountability and stability. They also obtained popular support through a variety of wealth-sharing measures such as land reform, worker cooperatives, and wider access to education. Finally, to inhibit favoritism and corruption that would benefit narrow interest groups at the expense of broadband development, these countries’ leaders constructed a balanced bureaucracy that balanced autonomy with accountability to serve all interests, including the poor. This important book provides useful lessons about how developing and newly industrialized countries can build institutions to implement growth-promoting policies.

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Asian Transformations - Deepak Nayyar - 2019

Gunnar Myrdal published his magnum opus, Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, in 1968. He was deeply pessimistic about development prospects in Asia. The fifty years since then have witnessed a remarkable social and economic transformation in Asia - even if it has been uneven across countries and unequal between people - that would have been difficult to imagine, let alone predict at the time. Asian Transformations: An Inquiry into the Development of Nations analyses the fascinating story of economic development in Asia spanning half a century. Asian Transformations sets the stage by discussing the contribution of Gunnar Myrdal to the debate on development then and now and providing a long-term historical perspective on Asia in the world. It then uses cross-country thematic studies on governments, economic openness, agricultural transformation, industrialization, macroeconomics, poverty and inequality, education and health, employment and unemployment, institutions, and nationalisms to analyse processes of change while recognizing the diversity in paths and outcomes. Asian Transformations comprehensively examines the phenomenal changes that are transforming economies in Asia and shifting the balance of economic power in the world and reflects on the future prospects for this continent over the next twenty-five years. It is a cohesive and multi-disciplinary study of a rapidly changing economic landscape, and makes an important contribution to understanding the complexities and processes of development from different perspectives.

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Syncretism - Kenji E. Kushida - 2013

Japan’s first decade of the twenty-first century is often called the “second lost decade,” following the post-bubble “lost decade” of the 1990s, characterized by policy paralysis and overall lackluster economic growth. For those studying Japan more closely, however, the same decades reveal nothing short of a broad transformation in numerous core tenets of Japan’s postwar political economy. How can we best capture this transformation? Each chapter in this volume examines a different aspect of Japan’s political economy within a longer historical trajectory, from multiple angles, to depict a flexible but resilient system. They include: a comprehensive overview of the political economy; Japan’s financial system; corporate reorganization; the politics of reform; small and medium enterprises and the labor market; compensation systems; and foreign multinational corporations. The editors characterize Japan’s process of change as syncretism—practices foreign, domestic, old and new were selectively adopted, mixed and matched, along the way creating a new and unique hybrid system.

Syncretism - Kenji E. Kushida - 2013

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China, Xinjiang and Central Asia - Colin Mackerras - 2009-04-14

Central Asia and Xinjiang – the far north-western province of China – are of increasing international importance. The United States, having established military bases in Central Asia after September 2001, has now become a force in what was previously predominantly a Russian sphere of influence; whilst China, Russia and Iran all continue to exert strong influence. These external, international influences have had a significant impact on local politics, with the overthrow of a long-standing regime in Kyrgyzstan, continued unrest and opposition to the current regime in Uzbekistan and the intensification of Chinese control in Xinjiang. This book explores the effects of global and local dynamics across the region: global influences include the ‘War on Terror’ and international competition for energy resources; local dynamics include Islamic revival, Central Asian nationalism, drugs trafficking, economic development and integration. The authors argue that these multiple challenges, in fact, unite Xinjiang and Central Asia in a common struggle for identities and economic development. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the region’s historical significance, the contemporary international forces which affect the region, and of current political, economic and cultural developments.

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PR China and India - Achim Gotowksi - 2001

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Is This The Asian Century? - Jong-wha Lee - 2017-08-18

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Is This The Asian Century? - Jung-wha Lee - 2017-08-18

Is This the Asian Century? comprises 25 articles which the author has published on the Project Syndicate website since 2012. These articles are grouped into four broad topics: (1) Growth and Structural Adjustment, (2) Economic Integration and Cooperation, (3) Business, Money, and Finance, and (4) Education and Society. Through these selected works, the author explores whether the Asian Century is coming to pass or not and how Asian economies prepare for such century. The author also presents his analyses of Asia’s economic transformation as well as social and cultural changes, and suggests the ways that Asian economies can overcome major economic and social challenges to continue their path towards a more balanced and sustainable growth in the 21st century. This book serves as a useful reference text for those who seek to understand the Asian economies, and contributes to ongoing policy debate on Asia’s economic future.


Colonial Legacies - Anne E. Booth - 2007-09-30

It is well known that Taiwan and South Korea, both former Japanese colonies, achieved rapid growth and industrialization after 1960. The performance of former European and American colonies (Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines) has been less impressive. Some scholars have attributed the difference to better infrastructure and greater access to education in Japan’s colonies. Anne Booth examines and critiques such arguments in this ambitious comparative study of economic development in East and Southeast Asia from the beginning of the twentieth century until the 1960s. Booth takes an in-depth look at the nature and consequences of colonial policies for a wide range of factors, including the growth of export-oriented agriculture and the development of manufacturing industry. She evaluates the impact of colonial policies on the growth and diversification of the market economy and on the welfare of indigenous populations. Indicators such as educational enrollments, infant mortality rates, and crude death rates are used to compare living standards across East and Southeast Asia in the 1930s. Her analysis of the impact that Japan’s Greater Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere and later invasion and conquest had on the region and the living standards of its people leads to a discussion of the painful and protracted transition to independence following Japan’s defeat. Throughout Booth emphasizes the great variety of economic and social policies pursued by the various colonial governments and the diversity of outcomes. Lucidly and accessibly written, Colonial Legacies offers a balanced and elegantly nuanced exploration of a complex historical reality. It will be a lasting contribution to scholarship on the modern economic history of East and Southeast Asia and of special interest to those concerned with the dynamics of development and the history of colonial regimes.

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A Resurgent East Asia - Andrew D. Mason - 2019-01-11

East Asia has been a paragon of global development success. The dramatic transformation of the region over the past half century—with a succession of countries having progressed from low-income to middle-income and even to high-income status—has been built on what has come to be known as the “East Asian development model.” A combination of policies that fostered outward-oriented, labor-intensive growth while strengthening basic human capital and providing sound economic governance has been instrumental in moving hundreds of millions of people out of poverty and into economic security. Yet East Asia’s economic resurgence remains incomplete. More than 90 percent of its people now live in 10 middle-income countries, many of which can realistically aspire to high-income status in the next generation or two. But these countries are still much less affluent and productive than their high-income counterparts. Even as the region’s middle-income countries attempt to move up to high-income status, they confront a rapidly changing global and regional economic environment. Slowling growth in global trade and shifts in its patterns, rapid technological change, and evolving country circumstances all present challenges to sustaining productivity growth, fostering inclusion, and enhancing state effectiveness. A Resurgent East Asia: Navigating a Changing World is about how policy makers across developing East Asia will need to adapt their development model to effectively address these challenges in the coming decade and sustain the region’s remarkable development performance. The world is changing. How do East Asia’s developing economies navigate this change? This is a commendable book on this topic—a must-read for policy makers, academia, and students who are interested in East Asia. — Chatib Basri, Former Minister of Finance, Government of Indonesia

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The New Oxford Handbook of Economic Geography - Dariusz Wójcik - 2018-01-02

The first fifteen years of the 21st century have thrown into sharp relief the challenges of growth, equity, stability, and sustainability facing the world economy. In addition, they have exposed the inadequacies of mainstream economics in providing answers to these challenges. This volumegathersover 50 leading scholars from around the world to offer a forward-looking perspective of economic geography to understanding the various building blocks, relationships, and trajectories in the world economy. The perspective is at the same time grounded in theory and in the experiences of particular places. Reviewing state-of-the-art of economic geography, setting agendas, and with illustrations and empirical evidence from all over the world, the book should be an essential reference for students, researchers, as well as strategists and policy makers. Building on the success of the first edition, this volume offers a radically revised, updated, and broader approach to economic geography. With the backdrop of the global financial crisis, finance is investigated in chapters on financial stability, financial innovation, global financial networks, the global map of savings and investments, and financialization. Environmental challenges are addressed in chapters on resource economies, vulnerability of regions to climate change, carbon markets, and energy transitions. Distribution and consumption feature alongside more established topics on the firm, innovation, and work. The handbook also captures the theoretical and conceptual innovations of the last fifteen years, including evolutionary economic geography and the global production networks approach. Addressing the dangers of inequality, instability, and environmental crisis head-on, the volume concludes with strategies for growth and new ways of envisioning the spatiality of economy for the future.


Scholars of political economy and international economics as well as academics and researchers of Asian - particularly Chinese- studies, will find this book of great value. Since the People's Republic of China began to promote an open-door policy to foreign investment in 1979, economic results have been startling. In twenty years China recorded at least eight percent growth in gross domestic product annually. Since 1978 the number of Chinese living in poverty dropped from 270 million to 60 million. China's economy cou. By adopting a wide-ranging perspective, this book addresses the key issues relevant to contemporary China, providing a valuable tool with which to understand the challenges and opportunities facing political and economic actors, both domestic and foreign, over the next decades. The book addresses key issues now subject to considerable debate, such as sustainable growth, the imbalances in society deriving from growing inequalities and environmental threats. Concluding this section is an overview of how Chinese - US relations, and China's geo-political role at the international level, have evolved at the turn of the 21st century. The book then goes on to analyse those issues linked to the impacts of recent welfare system reforms. In particular, those impacts on the health care and pension systems, growing unemployment from the relocation phasing out of the cradle-to-grave' welfare system. The closing chapter looks at the potential provided by a fast-growing insurance market in conjunction with WTO opening measures, to assess whether increased opportunities are likely to arise for foreign insurance suppliers.

Two Decades of Reform in China - Shangquan Gao - 1999

A planned economy system was set up in China in 1949, & its reform was launched in 1979. The reform has gone on for 20 years & has achieved globally recognized success. This book summarizes the successful experiences & points out the difficulties of the deep reform & the prospects for the 21st century. Rich in historical data & material, it provides valuable information for readers from universities, institutions & enterprises as well as government officials - whoever is interested in China & its economic reform. The author, a famous Chinese economist, has been involved in the leadership of the Chinese economic system's reform since its launch in 1979. In 1998 he was invited by the World Bank to give a series of seminars on China's economic reform, & most of the contents of those seminars are included in this book. Contents: Basic Achievements of Economic Reform; Basic Experiences of Economic Reform; Adjustment of China's Ownership Structure; Enterprises Reforms & Capital Market Development; The Labor Force Market; Institutional Reforms of China's Government; How to Dissolve the Negative Influence of Asian Financial Crisis on China.

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Asia 2050  - Harinder S. Kohli  - 2011-03-31

Asia is in the midst of a truly historic transformation. If it continues to grow on its recent trajectory, it could, by 2050, account for more than half of global GDP, trade and investment, and enjoy widespread affluence. Its per capita income could rise sixfold. It thus holds the promise of making some 4 billion Asians, hitherto commonly associated with poverty and deprivation, affluent by today's standards. This study, Asia 2050: Realizing the Asian Century, is aimed at key opinion makers to foster debate on a vision of and strategy for Asia's potentially historic rise among the global community of nations between now and 2050. It offers a long-term perspective of the Asia region as a whole as opposed to the more common approach that delivers a short- to medium-term perspective of selected countries, subregions or issues.

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Industrial Restructuring in East Asia - Seiichi Masuyama  - 2001

Divided into three parts, this volume covers industrial restructuring in Southeast Asian economies, restructuring in Asia's newly industrialized economies, and industrial restructuring in the two large Asian economies.

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International Trade, Capital Flows and Economic Development in East Asia - Anthony Bende-Nabende  - 2017-03-02

The book provides an understanding of how international trade and capital flows have engineered the development process in East Asia, and examines the real and potential challenges that the region is expect to encounter in the twenty-first century. It integrates four topics (i.e. capital flows, East Asia, globalization and economic development) that are at the centre of the social, political and economic debate. The text highlights the region's growing strategic importance in the twenty-first century globalizing world, where transnational corporations are playing an increasingly decisive role in the global distribution of production and trade. It blends generalised regional analyses with country-specific case studies in the world's most dynamic region. It is so well text is a valuable contribution to the social science and business literature, with a special focus on the now strategic region of East Asia.

Turkey’s Political Economy in the 21st Century  - Emel Parlar Dal  - 2019-12-07

This book shows the remarkable diversification in Turkey's international political economy landscape in the 2000s; its domestic political-economy framework, instrumental alternatives and geographic outreach. It assesses both how an emerging economy like Turkey copes with domestic and external challenges and the question of how substantial Turkey’s recent rise in global politics really is. The volume also explains Turkey’s economic growth and political transformation in line with the changes occurring in world economies, from the Washington Consensus era to the current “mix” or “hybrid” era encompassing both the characteristics of the Post-Washington and Beijing Consensus eras. The contributors portray the complexity of Turkish politics and its fragilities at the political economy level.

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Liberalization and Growth in Asia -  - 2005-01-01

... a potentially valuable resource for a geographic approach to the study of economic growth and development in Asia. - S.J. Gabriel, Choice This book reveals significant lessons on how economic prosperity was secured for people over three decades in eight Asian countries. It focuses on the careful way in which these nations designed and implemented pro-growth, liberal economic and financial policies. A new phenomenon - namely financial fragility - in the more liberalised fast growth Asian economies is also examined.

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The Political Economy of East Asia  -  K. Cai  - 2016-04-30

In a systematic study of the political economy of East Asia, Cai adopts an historical perspective alongside a contemporary focus, exploring East Asia's development since the late 19th century. Following similar paths to economic development, East Asian states have achieved economic success, integrating themselves into a regional economy.

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Geography in America at the Dawn of the 21st Century  -  Gary L. Gaile  - 2004

Surveys American geographers' current research in their speciality areas and tracks trends and innovations in the subfields of geography. Based on a process of review and revision, it is both a 'state of the discipline' assessment and a topical reference. The authors were chosen by their specialty groups of the American Association of Geographers.
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The Economies of Central Asia - Richard Pomfret - 2016-04-03
This book is the first general introduction to the economies of central Asia, specifically the recently independent countries of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. Richard Pomfret provides a historical and structural analysis of this area of the former Soviet Union, with an emphasis on their economic situation since independence. With the strategic significance of this part of the world growing by the week, this book provides an invaluable source of material for understanding what has been for Westerners a very mysterious part of the world. The first part of the book deals with the five countries’ common features, determined by geography and their role in the Soviet division of labor, which left many parts of the region heavily dependent on a cotton monoculture and facing serious environmental problems (notably the shrinking of the Aral Sea and contamination from nuclear testing). The author goes on to deal with the countries as national economies. Finally, he examines common problems facing the countries since they gained independence in late 1991. These last chapters focus on the immediate economic problems of 1992 and 1993 (economic transition and the decision whether to remain within the ruble zone), as well as long-term development issues and international economic relations. Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Policy makers will benefit from the expert knowledge and policy lessons presented in this book, and development economists and researchers will profit from its critical examination of the world trading system.