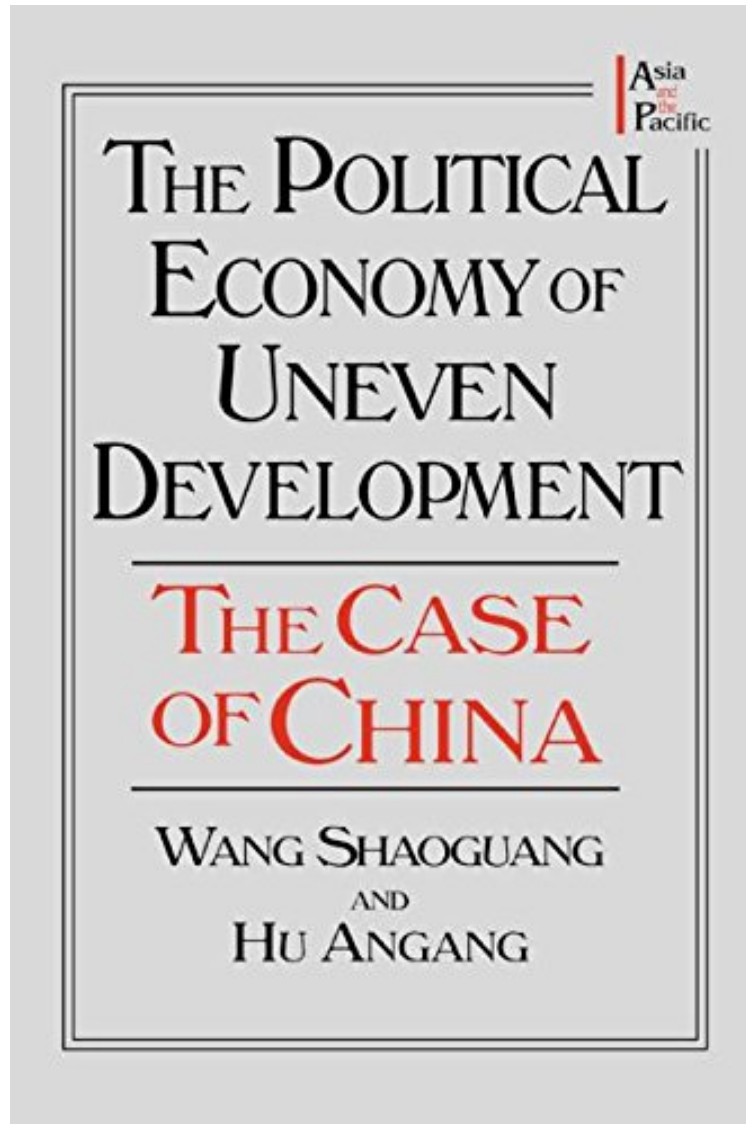


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The Political Economy of Uneven Development: The Case of China (Asia the Pacific (Paperback))

Xiaohu (Shawn) Wang
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2 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Uneven DevelopmentBy A CustomerWang (Yale) and Hu (Chinese

Academy of Science) present a comprehensive account of the standard factor attributed to present-day regional economic inequality in China. Their effort is unusual in that it examines a broader set of factors than typically found in most economic texts (e.g. political factors), which gives the work somewhat of an institutionalist flavor.

Exploring one of the most dynamic and contested regions of the world, this series includes works on political, economic, cultural, and social changes in modern and contemporary Asia and the Pacific.

From the Back Cover All parts of China have experienced rapid economic growth over the last eighteen years, but some areas have developed far more rapidly than others. For example, coastal China, in general, and southeastern China, in particular, have raced ahead in comparison with the other regions of the country. While it is hardly unusual for a big country like China to experience variations in economic well-being across the land, regional disparities could seriously threaten political stability and national unity if income gaps become excessive. The authors of this book seek to answer the following questions, questions that are being vigorously debated inside and outside China by scholars and policymakers: -- What is the best way to measure regional gaps?-- Have regional gaps widened or narrowed since China introduced its market-oriented reforms?-- What is the effect of regional gaps on economic growth and social polarization?-- Are regional gaps in China tolerable or excessive?-- What are the main causes for the changes in regional gaps?-- Is now the right time to address these issues?-- What, if anything, should the Chinese government do to narrow regional disparities?The central conclusion of this project is that despite -- indeed, precisely in part as a consequence of -- two decades of rapid economic growth, the declining extractive capacity of China's central government has become a major contributor to widening regional disparities, which constitute a significant and growing threat to national development in the future.