The First Sourcebook on Asian Research in Mathematics Education - 2 Volumes

Unstately Power

People's Democracy

Changing Perceptions of the EU at Times of Brexit

The 1989 Tiananmen crisis marked a crucial turning point for the People's Republic of China. The unprecedented demonstrations of popular dissent triggered the downfall of reformist premier Zhao Ziyang, who supported the students, and the rise of his conservative successor, Li Peng. The subsequent military crackdown on the demonstrators horrified the world and threatened the PRC with international isolation. In this book, distinguished scholars from Taiwan and the United States analyze the wide-ranging effects of the crisis on the role of ideology; the Party; the military; social and legal reform; economic reform; Taiwan and Hong Kong; and foreign relations. For anyone interested in China, and in particular the future of Communism, this volume will be essential reading.

Marketization and Democracy in China

This open access book analyses the domestic politics of African dominant party regimes, most notably African governments' survival strategies, to explain their variance of opinions and responses towards the reforming policies of the EU. The author discredits the widespread assumption that the growing presence of China in Africa has made the EU’s task of supporting governance reforms difficult, positing that the EU’s good governance strategies resonate better with the survival strategies of governments in some dominant party regimes more so than others, regardless of Chinese involvement. Hackenesch studies three African nations - Angola, Ethiopia and Rwanda - which all began engaging with the EU on governance reforms in the early 2000s. She argues that other factors generally identified in the literature, such as the EU good governance strategies or economic dependence of the target country on the EU, have set additional incentives for African governments to not engage on governance reforms.

Reactions to the Market

In the context of political tensions and rising economic interdependence between Japan and China, this book studies how Japanese multinational companies responded to the market reforms in China. It examines the strategies employed by these companies to adapt to the new economic environment, focusing on the role of local subsidiaries and the impact of government policies.

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companies try to minimize damages and manage their own fear and uncertainty to sustain their business interests. Using a qualitative approach, including over 150 interviews with Japanese and Chinese business and industry leaders, combined with statistical analysis of unique firm-level data, this book brings a ‘firm-level view’ to this crucial case of political conflict amid economic interdependence. It argues that there is wide variation in the degree of material damages Japanese multinationals sustain in the aftermath of political disputes, and how threatening they perceive the risks of political conflict to be. This book then goes on to evaluate the different responses to risk, from promoting Japan’s culture through privately funded tactics and building common cause with the government, to diversifying a portion of assets abroad and even leaving China entirely. Presenting a new angle on economic globalisation in the Asia Pacific region, Risk Management Strategies of Japanese Companies in China will be useful to students and scholars of Asian politics, business and economics as well as international political economy.

Handbook of Contemporary Behavioral Economics It is manifest in developing countries around the world that the “shock” therapy administered to their economies by the neoliberal model of structural adjustment has failed, leaving much social and economic destruction in its wake. In Latin America this failure has led to a resurgence of interest in alternative models, some of them deploying various versions of socialism, as in Bolivia, Chile, and Venezuela, which has given rise to talk about the new “pink tide” enveloping the region. In this comparative study of four economies that have been making a transition to the market from their orthodox socialist pasts, Laura Enríquez focuses our attention on the plight of the small farmer in particular and on the importance of this sector for the overall socioeconomic success of the transition. Through this comparison, we see the similarities between Nicaragua and Russia in their rapid retreat from socialism and their adoption of reforms that have placed small agriculture, especially those focused on food crops, at a distinct disadvantage relative to export-oriented production. By contrast, Cuba has been more like China in adopting aspects of market reform while emphasizing small-scale cooperative and private farming in an effort to achieve food self-sufficiency. Drawing insights from Karl Polanyi’s study of the social and economic effects of the expansion of market relations in the nineteenth century, Enríquez highlights the role of the state in each of these countries in driving change in a certain direction: toward de-emphasis of small-scale farming and the eventual assumed demise of the peasantry in Nicaragua and Russia, which has led to countermovements of peasants struggling to survive, and toward the reconfirmation of the value of small farming in contributing to balanced economic development in Cuba and China.

Unstately Power: Local causes of China’s economic reforms

Education Reform in China Over the past decade there has been radical reform at all levels of China’s education system as it attempts to meet changing economic and social needs and aspirations. Changes have been made to pedagogy and teacher professional learning and also to the curriculum - both at the basic education level, from kindergarten to year 12, and at the higher education level. This book focuses on reform at the early childhood, primary and secondary levels, and is the companion book to China’s Higher Education Reform and Internationalisation, which covers reform at the higher education level. Education Reform in China outlines the systematic transformation that has occurred of school curriculum goals, structure and content, teaching and learning approaches, and assessment and administrative structures, including the increasing devolution of control from the centre to provincial, district and school levels. As well as illustrating the changes that are occurring within classrooms, it demonstrates the continuity of cultural and educational ideas and values in the midst of these changes, showing that reform does not just involve the adoption of foreign ideas, but builds on and even resurrects traditional Chinese educational values. Importantly, it considers how exchanges of people and ideas can contribute to new ways of working between Western and Chinese educational systems.

Report of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission 2008 This comprehensive study examines the development and changing characteristics of the judicial system and reform process over the past three decades in China. As the role of courts in society has increased so too has the amount of public complaints about the judiciary. At the same time, political control over the judiciary has retained its tight-grip. The shortcomings of the contemporary system, such as institutional deficiencies, shocking cases of injustice and cases of serious judicial corruption, are deemed quite appalling by an international audience. Using a combination of traditional modes of legal analysis, case studies, and empirical research, this study reflects upon the complex progress that China has made, and continues to make, towards the modernisation of its judicial system. Li offers a better understanding on how the judicial system has transformed and what challenges lay ahead for further enhancement. This book is unique in providing both the breadth of coverage and yet the substantive details of the most fundamental as well as controversial subjects concerning the operation of the courts in China.

2008 Report to Congress of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission Summary: “Systematic introduction to the economies of China by describing their external and internal drivers and by placing them within geopolitical and even socio-cultural boundaries. His pairings of case studies and empirical techniques reveal a rich,
deep appreciation of the growth process and of interactions between key factors. Covering history and administrative structures, unique economic features, some domestic economic issues, and international economic engagement, it describes an often inaccessible perspective with nuances all students of China will find valuable.”--Publisher description.

China's Challenges Economic Reform in Asia compares and analyzes the reform and development patterns of China, India, and Japan from both historical and developmental perspectives. Sara Hsu specifically focuses on China’s reform and opening-up in 1979, India’s accelerated liberalization in 1991, and the outset of the Meiji Restoration in Japan in 1878. This detailed overview of growth patterns in Asia’s largest economies is invaluable, especially in its determination to understand which development policies work, what role institutions play in development, and what issues may arise during said development. The book first provides an overview of the countries’ development trajectories and introduces the theoretical constructs associated with them. The text focuses on key aspects of development for comparison, such as poverty and inequality, rural to urban migration, human capital, and the impact of development on the environment, trade, and economic future of these three countries. The relative success of reforms and their political and economic effects are also discussed. This comprehensive book will be of interest to students, as it provides an impressive overview of three Asian countries’ development, as well as for scholars in the field who are looking for a thoughtful and complex discussion of reform from different perspectives.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Remade in China looks beyond the macroeconomic effects of China's investment boom to analyze how foreign investors from the US, Japan, and other nations are shaping China's legal, labor, and business reforms. Wilson draws on interviews with nearly 100 foreign and local managers, attorneys, workers, and members of the business community to explain why Chinese laborers and firms have gravitated toward foreign models, especially US businesses and their institutions. Wilson provides a lucid and insightful analysis of how foreign and domestic actors, from political leaders to average laborers, have contributed to remaking China's institutions.

Das Mädchen mit dem roten Tuch is a fresh light on the phenomenon by explaining its determinants using the analytical lens of international business theory. The author focuses in particular on how Chinese firms interact with the institutional environment both at home and abroad. Drawing upon evidence and analysis from official statistics, Hinrich Voss concludes that the institutional change and market imperfections in China, combined with host country effects and the mediating role of trans-border social and business networks, are key facilitators of the rise of Chinese multinationals. This book provides the most up-to-date analysis of the determinants of Chinese outward foreign direct investments, and will appeal to academics with an interest in international business and management, as well as those researching China specifically and Asian business more broadly. Postgraduate students in international business, Asian business studies and international relations will find this book invaluable, as will practitioners dealing with Chinese multinational enterprises.

The Judicial System and Reform in Post-Mao China How has China been able to maintain high-speed economic growth during the last thirty-plus years and successfully transform itself from a poor, backward, and developing country to become the world's second-largest economy? What are the challenges that China faces today and how will she deal with them in order to continue moving toward a truly prosperous and modern society? Standing at a crossroads today, what future direction should China choose: a free market economy or state capitalism? In a series of penetrating dialogues, Wu Jinglian, China's most celebrated and influential economist, and Ma Guochuan, chief commentator of Caijing Magazine, attempt to address the following question: "Where is China going?" This volume offers critical insights into the historical evolution of China's ongoing economic and social transformation. Strongly reflecting Professor Wu's views on the future prospects of the economic reforms, the book provides readers with a deep and lucid understanding of the social and economic issues now confronting China, analyzes their underlying causes, and examines the serious challenges to implementing further reforms. Professor Wu argues that the only way to escape the various social ills in China today is to restart the economic and political reforms, which began thirty years ago but have slowed down during the recent decade, and to move China in the direction of a market economy, the rule of law, and democracy.

Critical Decade, A: China's Foreign Policy (2008-2018) Deng Xiaoping's death marked the end of an era in contemporary Chinese politics. The first generation revolutionary leaders have gone, and the third generation leaders are genuinely in power. At the same time, economic reforms since 1978 have now reached a plateau, and a new impetus is called for to maintain the momentum of economic growth. Reform of the state enterprises is a good example of the situation. It is therefore an appropriate time to review developments in China and discuss what needs to be done in the future. A team of experts has been gathered to complete this formidable task. They come

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from Australia, China, Hong Kong and the United States. Each author deals with a specific policy area, and his/her chapter will cover: (1) what has been achieved since 1978; (2) an evaluation of the policies and reforms so far with emphasis on what needs to be done in the future; (3) what the plans of Chinese leaders on further reforms and future changes are, and what the author's evaluation of such plans is; and (4) what the vision following Deng's death will be.

Unstately Power: Local causes of China's intellectual, legal, and governmental reforms This book, first published in 1983, examines the significant economic reforms undergone by China following the death of Mao and the downfall of the Gang of Four. It looks at Chinese economists' conceptions of the necessity for change and compares China’s reforms with similar ones carried out by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. There is a detailed analysis of the different sectors of the economy which shows how the reforms were carried out in practice.

The Aftermath Of The 1989 Tiananmen Crisis For Mainland China 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.

China's Last Steps Across the River When the "fifth generation" of Communist Party leaders in China assumed top political positions in 2012-2013, they took the helm of a country that has achieved remarkable economic growth, political stability, and international influence. Yet China today confronts challenges at least as daunting as any it has faced since the reform era began in the late 1970s. In November 2013, the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee announced ambitious reforms to address vital issues, such as giving market forces a "decisive role" in the economy, strengthening the social safety net, assigning greater weight to factors other than economic growth and social order in evaluating local officials, promoting urbanization, and relaxing the "one child" policy. China's Challenges brings together fourteen experts on China's social, economic, political, legal, and foreign affairs to examine some of the nation's pivotal policy issues. Their wide-ranging analyses cover economic and social inequality, internal migration and population control, imperatives to "rebalance" China's economy toward domestic demand and consumption, problems of official corruption, military modernization, and rising nationalism in domestic politics. This timely volume offers a broad and comprehensive look at the issues facing China today and lays the groundwork for understanding the shifts to come. How—and how well—China handles these challenges not only will define China's trajectory for years to come, but will have repercussions far beyond China's borders. Contributors: Yong Cai, Jacques deLisle, Jane Duckett, Andrew Erickson, M. Taylor Fravel, Avery Goldstein, Yasheng Huang, Zai Liang, Benjamin Liebman, Melanie Manion, Barry Naughton, Daniela Stockmann, Robert Sutter, Guohui Wang.

No School Left Behind Free for a limited time, Kaplan's AP World History Prep Plus 2018-2019 is completely restructured and aligned with the current AP exam, giving you concise review of the most-tested content to quickly build your skills and confidence. With bite-sized, test-like practice sets and customizable study plans, our guide fits your schedule. Personalized Prep. Realistic Practice. Three full-length practice exams and an online test scoring tool to convert your raw score into a 1-5 scaled score Pre- and post-quizzes in each chapter so you can monitor your progress Customizable study plans tailored to your individual goals and prep time Focused content review on the essential concepts to help you master the core of the exam.

maintain a balance between promoting reform pedagogy and maintaining good test rankings. Both schools marginally involved parents in the implementation of the reform. This study suggests that to achieve success, reformers need to place equal emphasis on the transformation of teachers as well as local policymakers. This book enriches the existing literature on the implementation of mathematics curriculum reform at the school level and brings insights into the schools’ implementation decisions, which will appeal to policymakers, curriculum researchers and administrators.

How China Escaped Shock Therapy China is a country in the midst of a transition which is inscrutable to almost all observers. The leadership has changed from the ‘old guard’ to the ‘new guard’ with hardly a slip. Capitalism is roaring but somehow at the same time doesn’t exist. The economy is booming in virtually all areas. The military is growing more powerful each year, many industries are at world level, and China is taking more and more steps to join the international community while being sure as she doesn’t snuggle up too closely. Still, with a population of 1.3 billion and staggering poverty in the rural areas making up the vast part of the country, the face of China remains centuries old. Where she goes, nobody knows. This series examines the issues, policies and progress of China’s transition.

Understanding the Chinese Economies China has become deeply integrated into the world economy. Yet, gradual marketization has facilitated the country’s rise without leading to its wholesale assimilation to global neoliberalism. This book uncovers the fierce contest about economic reforms that shaped China’s path. In the first post-Mao decade, China’s reformers were sharply divided. They agreed that China had to reform its economic system and move toward more marketization—but struggled over how to go about it. Should China destroy the core of the socialist system through shock therapy, or should it use the institutions of the planned economy as market creators? With hindsight, the historical record proves the high stakes behind the question: China embarked on an economic expansion commonly described as unprecedented in scope and pace, whereas Russia’s economy collapsed under shock therapy. Based on extensive research, including interviews with key Chinese and international participants and World Bank officials as well as insights gleaned from unpublished documents, the book charts the debate that ultimately enabled China to follow a path to gradual reindustrialization. Beyond shedding light on the crossroads of the 1980s, it reveals the intellectual foundations of state-market relations in reform-era China through a longue durée lens. Overall, the book delivers an original perspective on China’s economic model and its continuing contestations from within and from without.

AP World History Prep Plus 2018-2019 FREE for a limited time. This report responds to the mandate for the Committee to monitor, investigate, and report on the national security implications of the bilateral trade and economic relationship between the U.S. and the People’s Republic of China. It includes detailed treatment of investigations of the following areas: proliferation practices; economic transfers; energy; U.S. capital markets; regional economic and security impacts; U.S.-China bilateral programs; World Trade Organization compliance; and freedom of expression. The Committee conducted its work through a comprehensive set of 9 public hearings, taking testimony from over 92 witnesses from Congress, the executive branch, industry, academia, policy groups, and other experts. Ill.

Report to Congress of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission With unique access to Chinese leaders at all levels of the party and government, best-selling author David M. Lampton tells the story of China’s political elites from their own perspectives. Based on over five hundred interviews, Following the Leader offers a rare glimpse into how the attitudes and ideas of those at the top have evolved over the past four decades. Here China’s rulers explain their strategies and ideas for moving the nation forward, share their reflections on matters of leadership and policy, and discuss the challenges that keep them awake at night. As the Chinese Communist Party installs its new president, Xi Jinping, for a presumably ten-year term, questions abound. How will the country move forward as its explosive rate of economic growth begins to slow? How does it plan to deal with domestic and international calls for political reform and to cope with an aging population, not to mention an increasingly fragmented bureaucracy and society? In this insightful book we learn how China’s leaders see the nation’s political future, as well as about its global strategic influence.

China in Transition This is a study of the long-run evolution of the relationship between China and the world economy. The book presents an original interpretation of the country’s socio-economic processes in the past 150 years, focusing on China’s interaction with the expanding capitalist world economy. The author argues that the general thrust of China’s quest for development or ‘modernization’ has been to catch up with the wealthy nations of the West, and goes on to explain the changing paths and outcomes. The book proceeds chronologically from China’s mid-nineteenth-century incorporation to the world economy, starting from a semi-colonial state to the Maoist state-led industrialization after 1949, and to the post-Mao liberalization and reintegration. By carefully examining the patterns of development in these three major periods of the nation’s history, it addresses fundamental issues pertaining to the making of modern China. This rigorously argued book will be a timely and much debated contribution, as the ‘rise of China’ in the twenty-first century has become an issue of our time.
China in the Post-Deng Era
As China develops its economy, the author argues it will be held back by its refusal to import democratic values.

The EU and China in African Authoritarian Regimes
Review of the evolution of China's economic reforms. Examines the evolution of the enterprise and banking institutions, the performance of state-owned banks and enterprises, assesses the impacts of the current policies and recommendations for future reforms. Includes appendix, references and index. Huang is a former Senior Lecturer in Economics and Director of the China Economy Program, Australian National University. He has also served as consultant for the World Bank, IMF, ADB and OECD. He has previously edited 'Growth without Miracles' and 'Agricultural Reform in China'.

Report to Congress of the U. S. - China Economic and Security Review Commission
This groundbreaking handbook of original works by leading behavioral economists is the first comprehensive articulation of behavioral economics theory. At a time when conventional approaches have failed to resolve key economic concerns, the book provides a provocative alternative view of how economic decisions are actually made.

Energy Security in Times of Economic Transition
There is growing interest regarding the sustainability of communities. This volume offers a critical review of current trends around Corporate Social Responsibility and sustainability activities in developing economies. It is a must have for business practitioners, policy makers, experts in supranational organizations, academics and students.

Economic Reform in Asia
The Chinese Economic Reforms
This book provides a quantitative framework for evaluating China’s energy security in the economic transition period and comprehensively explains how China’s macroeconomic reforms have impacted on its energy sector.

The Determinants of Chinese Outward Direct Investment
Mathematics and Science education have both grown in fertile directions in different geographic regions. Yet, the mainstream discourse in international handbooks does not lend voice to developments in cognition, curriculum, teacher development, assessment, policy and implementation of mathematics and science in many countries. Paradoxically, in spite of advances in information technology and the “flat earth” syndrome, old distinctions and biases between different groups of researchers persist. In addition limited accessibility to conferences and journals also contribute to this problem. The International Sourcebooks in Mathematics and Science Education focus on under-represented regions of the world and provide a platform for researchers to showcase their research and development in areas within mathematics and science education. The First Sourcebook on Asian Research in Mathematics Education: China, Korea, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia and India provides the first synthesized treatment of mathematics education that has both developed and is now prominently emerging in the Asian and South Asian world. The book is organized in sections coordinated by leaders in mathematics education in these countries and editorial teams for each country affiliated with them. The purpose of unique sourcebook is to both consolidate and survey the established body of research in these countries with findings that have influenced ongoing research agendas and informed practices in Europe, North America (and other countries) in addition to serving as a platform to showcase existing research that has shaped teacher education, curricula and policy in these Asian countries. The book will serve as a standard reference for mathematics education researchers, policy makers, practitioners and students both in and outside Asia, and complement the Nordic and NCTM perspectives.

Whither China?
Risk Management Strategies of Japanese Companies in China
This volume shows how social diversification during the economic boom has modified political norms and public practices -- contrary to the nostalgic hopes of many establishment conservatives. White maintains that while political reforms have emerged partly from the local resources created by economic boom (as detailed in the companion volume), these reforms have equally come from new norms among individuals and small groups. In comparing China's current situation to that of other countries and their revolutions, it is clear that China's reforms have followed a similar pattern: as the revolution's wave crests, the tide predictably changes and symbolic and police centralization ebb as local governance rises. The rapid modernization of China has necessitated development of new methods of maintaining coercive order at the local level, while the state political institutions grapple with new methods for selecting new leaders and adopting new laws.

Unstately Power: Local causes of China's economic reforms
China's dramatic reforms are usually said to have been caused by the policies of state leaders under Deng
Xiaoping. This fascinating new study by one of the West’s leading authorities on contemporary China shows, however, that reforms began and are maintained by local networks. They emerged first in the economy--partly as unintended results of previous policies. Agricultural extension in Mao Zedong's time freed so much labor from the land in rich areas, such as the Shanghai delta, that peasant leaders set up rural industries to employ clients. Many of these leaders were avowed "state cadres", but they acted for local constituencies more than for Beijing. Their initiatives can be documented in the early 1970s, long before the 1978 proclamation of new enterprises, which the central bureaucracy could not monitor, taking materials and markets away from state industries. This caused socialist control of input prices and commodity flows to collapse by the mid-1980s. As a result, shortages and inflation bedeviled the economy, the state ran deficits, management decentralized local banks proliferated, and immigration to cities soared.

China's Economic Reform A critique of America's flawed Asia policy that centres on US-Japan relations but harkens back to the same disastrous views that drew America into Vietnam. The technique is a narrative flow of short vignettes woven into longer chapters; the main strands are personal reflections and interviews.

Remade in China Since China began an era of market reform three decades ago, many Westerners believed that, political liberalization and, eventually, democracy would follow. However, contrary to Western expectations, China remains an authoritarian country and the communist party is still in power, even though the country has witnessed rapid economic growth and its people have become richer. In Marketization and Democracy in China, Jianjun Zhang questions whether China’s market reforms have created favorable social conditions for democracy, whether the country’s emerging entrepreneurial class will serve as the democratic social base, and the role of government in the process of transition. Based upon a careful analysis of two regions—Sunan and Wenzhou—the two prototypical local development patterns in China, Zhang finds that different patterns of economic development have produced distinct local-level social and political configurations, only one of which is likely to foster the growth of democratic practices. The results suggest that China’s political future is largely dependent upon the emerging class structure and offer a warning on China’s development: if market reforms and economic development only enrich a few, then democratic transition will be unlikely. Marketization and Democracy in China will be of interest to scholars of Chinese politics, political science and development studies.

Following the Leader China emerged as a major economic, diplomatic, and military power during the critical decade from 2008 to 2018. As a result, China's foreign policy has become more active and dynamic. This book provides a unique perspective to understand Chinese foreign policy during this decade by examining continuities and changes in both internal and external factors that have shaped China's development. The book focuses on key challenges in China's diplomacy such as US-China relations, the Korean Peninsula, Taiwan, India, Chinese investment overseas, the Belt and Road Initiative, global and regional cooperation, soft power, etc. It also includes an extensive annotated bibliography of major recent publications on various aspects of Chinese foreign policy. This is the first scholarly book that studies the evolution and key challenges of China's foreign relations during the critical decade (2008-2018) when China grew into a crucial, sometimes assertive, power in international affairs.

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