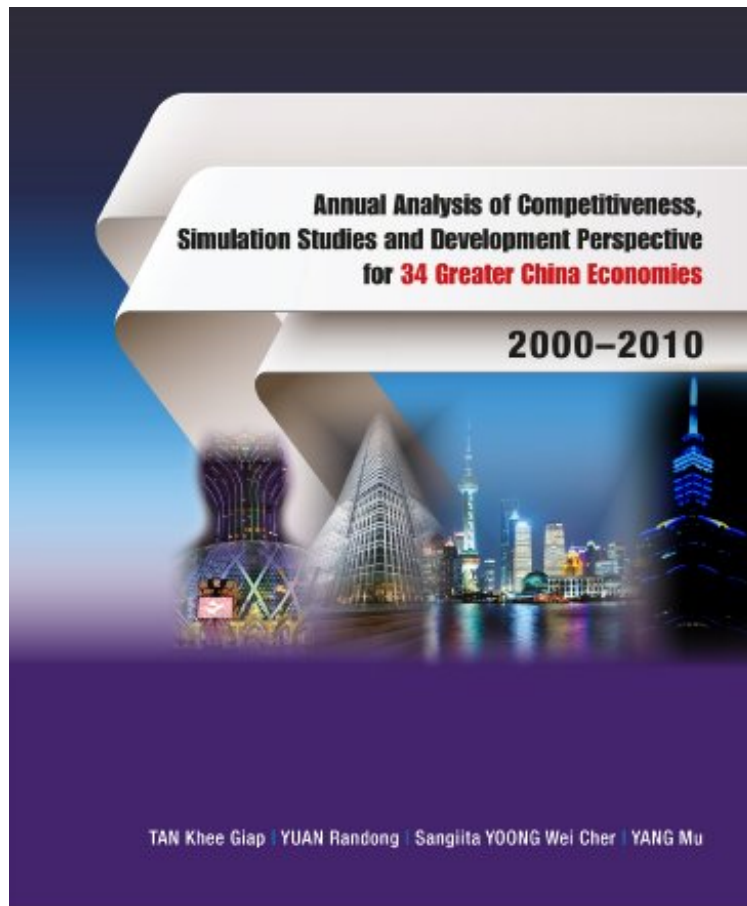


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Khee Giap Tan, Randong Yuan, Sangiita Wei Cher Yoong, Mu Yang
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0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. On flimsy foundation By Vladimir Romanov This is an ambitious book and large amount of effort seems to be invested in data collection. Unfortunately, the theoretical basis for measuring competitiveness is not explained. It is a commendable effort for WHAT is, but fail miserably in answering WHY are the environment, sub-environment and indicators helpful to define the construct of competitiveness. On this very shaky foundation, the authors go ahead to do a simulation of what-if the weakest 20% (relative to other provinces) are improved to the average level. The authors seems blissfully unaware that competitiveness index is compiled by the likes of the World Economic Forum (WEF) which at least try to articulate a framework. That said, many indicators look the same from these two sources at least at the superficial level (if they have used WEF indicators and not even cite them, is it ethical?) Given that this is not the only game in town -- and doesn't seems to measure competitiveness more convincingly than the alternative, I am of the opinion that this is just trash

China is emerging as one of the economic giants of the world, and is gaining international influence and global leadership that commensurate with its rise. China's performance will have far-reaching consequences on whether the economic awakening of the country, which began more than three decades ago, can become a good model to be emulated by other developing economies. This book is a collection of policy papers and data-sets for the 34 Greater China economies. With a comprehensive approach to competitiveness, the research by Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, takes into account different factors that collectively shape the ability of a nation to achieve substantial and inclusive economic development over a sustained period of time. ACI's methodology goes beyond rankings as it conducts policy simulations on how each economy can improve its competitiveness. These policy simulations are a compelling value-added proposition as they enable policymakers, industry leaders and administrators to identify relative challenges and opportunities, and to prioritise areas in crafting public policies and development strategies. Contents: Annual Analysis of Competitiveness, Simulation Studies and Development Perspective for 34 Greater China Economies: An Overview Anhui () Beijing () Chongqing () Fujian () Gansu () Guangdong () Guangxi () Guizhou () Hainan () Hebei () Heilongjiang () Henan () Hong Kong () Hubei () Hunan () Inner Mongolia () Jiangsu () Jiangxi () Jilin () Liaoning () Macau () Ningxia () Qinghai () Shaanxi () Shandong () Shanghai () Shanxi () Sichuan () Taiwan () Tianjin () Tibet () Xinjiang () Yunnan () Zhejiang () Appendices: List of Indicators Computation of Rankings: The Algorithm Readership: Professionals; researchers; think-tanks; policy makers; government officials.

From the Inside Flap China is emerging as one of the economic giants of the world, and is gaining international influence and global leadership that commensurate with its rise. China's performance will have far-reaching consequences on whether the economic awakening of the country, which began more than three decades ago, can become a good model to be emulated by other developing economies. This book is a collection of policy papers and data-sets for the 34 Greater China economies. With a comprehensive approach to competitiveness, the research by Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, takes into account different factors that collectively shape the ability of a nation to achieve substantial and inclusive economic development over a sustained period of time. ACI's methodology goes beyond rankings as it conducts policy simulations on how each economy can improve its competitiveness. These policy simulations are a compelling value-added proposition as they enable policymakers, industry leaders and administrators to identify relative challenges and opportunities, and to prioritise areas in crafting public policies and development strategies.