

The Chinese Economy: Mechanism of its Rapid Growth

Muzhi Zhou

Professor, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan

Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Visiting Scholar, Harvard University

Office: 77 Massachusetts Avenue, 35 -135A

Cambridge, MA 02139

Phone: 617-324-6790, Cell: 857-334-9264

E-mail: zhou01@giganet.net or muzhi@mit.edu

April 10, 2003

Prepared by Edmund W. Schuster, MIT

E-Mail: edmund_w@mit.edu

Personal Web Site: www.ed-w.info

Printed in Japanese (2007)

中 国

The Chinese Economy: Mechanism of its Rapid Growth

経済論

高度成長のメカニズムと課題

周牧之

Zhou Muzhi

**なぜ中国は
「世界の工場」と
なったのか。**

東アジアの連携を視野に、
中国メガロポリス成長の
プロセスと社会経済構造を分析し、
改革のゆくえを展望する。

日本経済評論社 定価(本体3400円+税)

Printed in Japanese (2007)

ISBN978-4-8188-1934-4

C3033 ¥3400E



9784818819344

定価 (本体3400円 + 税)



1923033034004

中国経済論

The Chinese Economy: Mechanism of its Rapid Growth



序章 メガロポリス時代を迎える中国とアジア

第1章 世界経済のパラダイムシフト

第2章 中国メガロポリスの急成長

第3章 中国経済の構造と課題

第4章 中国経済のゆくえ

第5章 世界経済のなかの中国

補論 中国メガロポリスの発展と東アジア経済

パネリスト・・・楊偉民/星野進保/寺島実郎/船橋洋一

Printed in Chinese (2008)



中国经济论

THE CHINESE ECONOMY:
MECHANISM OF ITS RAPID GROWTH

崛起的机制与课题

周牧之◎著

重新鼎立的中国

反思600年光荣与挫折

总结60载奋进与坎坷

回顾30年改革与演进

展望未来发展与变革

人民出版社

Printed in Chinese (2008)

中国经济论

崛起的机制与课题



- 序 章 重新鼎立的中国
- 第一章 世界经济格局的巨变
- 第二章 大城市群的崛起
- 第三章 工业化的艰难历程
- 第四章 挑战与展望
- 第五章 贸易大国的光荣和挫折
- 第六章 世界经济中的中国

建议上架类别 经济学

ISBN 978-7-01-006931-9



定价：35.00元

I. Prospectus

Description

The economy of China has captured worldwide attention in recent years. Many in the United States and Europe are interested to know what has caused China to become “the world’s factory,” There is also great interest in where the country’s rapidly growing economy is headed, and what effect the high level of growth will have on the economies of other countries, both within Asia and the world at large.

Authored by Prof. Muzhi Zhou, **THE CHINESE ECONOMY: Mechanism of its Rapid Growth** is currently published in both Japanese (April 2007) and Chinese (March 2008), and has been distributed throughout Asia. Owing the worldwide publishing rights for the manuscript, Prof. Zhou is seeking a United States publisher to bring this book to the American market. The manuscript is currently undergoing translation into English by a group of Chinese and English scholars at the University of Illinois, Chicago. Once the translation is completed, an editor at MIT, working with Prof. Zhou, will make additional changes before sending the manuscript to a publisher. The anticipated date of availability for the manuscript is Sept. 1, 2008. Prof. Zhou currently holds a two-year appointment as visiting professor at MIT and a visiting scholar at Harvard University. This book is the basis for a planned research effort at MIT called **The Megalopolis Program**, which is part of the *Field Intelligence Laboratory*.

THE CHINESE ECONOMY: Mechanism of Its Rapid Growth examines how the information revolution has prompted the lengthening of supply chains to global levels. This development, in turn, has allowed for the formation of gigantic industrial concentrations in three major Chinese urban centers; namely the Pearl River Delta (Hong Kong, Macau, and Canton Province), the Yangtze River Delta, (Shanghai, Zhejiang Province, and Jiangsu Province), and the Capital Area (Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province). In 2005, the domestic share of these regions accounted for 42.4% in GDP and 77% in export value.

These clusters of industry and the ensuing movement of population toward them occurred at the same time that China was initiating an urbanization reform movement. All together, the formation of worldwide supply chains and the large amount of human movement within China have laid the basis for a new type of urban economy called the megalopolis.

Twenty to thirty years of economic growth will cause the Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Beijing regions to become population centers that could reach as many as 200 - 300 million people each, The current precedent for high population metropolitan areas is Tokyo with 34 million inhabitants located in 23 districts. Given much greater land resources, metropolitan areas in the US seldom surpass 10 million people.

With massive population shifts occurring as nearly 20 million workers per year move from rural areas to megalopolises, the densities of the three major Chinese cities are rising rapidly. The population shift, unprecedented in world

history, is the result of Chinese workers seeking higher paying manufacturing and construction jobs. At current growth rates, population densities double or triple of Tokyo currently exist in isolated locations and will likely be widespread in the Chinese Megalopolises of the future. This means up to 38,000 people might live per square kilometer of land.

Issues such as controlling land use, the application of information technology to operate the megalopolis, developing transport and other infrastructure, preserving water resources and energy, environment conservation, and the function of agriculture outside of major population centers will play an important future role in the lives of Chinese people and the world economy. For this reason, megalopolis policies are an extremely important topic that presents a unique opportunity for multidisciplinary research in addition to opportunities for businesses involved in information technology. Prof. Zhou's book defines the Asian megalopolis and its economic implications, and is a leading edge analysis that is of value to business managers and corporate leaders along with both Asian and American scholars.

In addition to specifying the global supply chain and the megalopolis as mechanisms that brought about China's rapid economic development, this book also examines major issues that China faces today. Chinese society and economy have undergone massive changes because of the concentration of industry and the large shifts of population; this book examines these changes.

Outstanding Features

Prof. Zhou is from a prominent literary family in China and brings a unique perspective to his writing and research through having successful academic, governmental, and engineering careers in both Japan and China. His language skills in Chinese, Japanese, and English provide a solid basis for primary research. Through the *Japan-China Organization for Business, Academia & Government Partnership*, Prof. Zhou has taken a leadership role in organizing conferences at the minister level to discuss economic and political issues of importance to the countries that comprise East Asia. Through many years of research, diplomatic, and business work, Prof. Zhou has accumulated a storehouse of knowledge and insight that is unique. All of this is contained in his book.

Recognizing this potential, Prof. John R. Williams and Prof. Jung-Hoon Chun, both of MIT, invited Prof. Zhou to be a visiting professor. While in Cambridge, Prof. Zhou has also build relationships with Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Studies and The Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies.

In total, these experiences combined with detailed scholarship have produced a book that would be a unique introduction into the American market, providing value to business, academia, and government. As a final note on features, 2008 marks the 30th anniversary of the political and economic changes that re-structured the Chinese economy and opened it to the world. Publication of

this book in both Asia and the United States reinforces the significance of political and economic change on society.

Competition

THE CHINESE ECONOMY: Mechanism of its Rapid Growth contrasts with Barry Naughton's comprehensive work (*Chinese Economy*, MIT Press, 2007) in two major ways. First, it examines China's economic decline and subsequent prosperity in the context of the world economy's paradigm shift over the last 500 years. Second, it also discusses policy and the direction of reforms that deal with societal and economic problems modern-day China faces.

Apparatus

This book is written in a style that is direct and easily understood. It is based on Prof. Zhou's research and intensive field-studies in the three Chinese megalopolises during the past fifteen years. It is also based on his personal interviews conducted with many Chinese government officials and business leaders, and on discussions that he had with Sino-Japanese researchers, economists, government leaders, corporate leaders, scholars, and journalists at annual policy forums which he initiated. The book includes, as an addendum, transcripts of some discussions that deal with the formation of a new Asian order, a feature that has proven highly popular among readers.

The structure of the book contains three important features. The first

depicts China's role in the world economy since the expedition of Zheng nearly 600 years ago. For this Prof. Zhou has carefully analyzed the great changes of the relationship between the world economy structure and the Chinese economy since the seafaring age, the era of the Industrial Revolution, the age of huge production and consumption, and the time of the Information Revolution.

The second feature is an examination of the Chinese socio-economic structure, analyzing how the process of convoluted history produced the socio-economic structure of contemporary China. The value of this analysis is a deep insight into the basic underlying problems that still exist in China today.

The third feature is a candid discussion of the direction and pragmatic steps needed for China to reform its socio-economic structure.

Audience

Although this book was written as an academic work and has been well-received by scholars in the field, it also has received high praise from Chinese and Japanese industry and government leaders. Renowned newspapers such as the Nikkei Shimbun have written favorable reviews. Many Japanese universities are currently using THE CHINESE ECONOMY as a textbook. Finally, people in business find the book useful in understanding the emerging economic features of China. First published in Japan during April 2007, an edition has been released (2008) by China's most prominent publisher, The People's Press.

Market Considerations

The book already has significant sales in Asia during the past year. Since Nihon Keizai Hyoron Publishing Company (Tokyo) began selling the book in April 2007, there have been 6,000 copies sold. Just now appearing, The Peoples Press (Beijing) has done a first printing of 10,000 copies and projects total sales of 100,000 copies.

Since this book is positioned to appeal to both people in business and academics, a target for United States sales of 20,000 copies is reasonable. Notably, it is rare that a scholar like Prof. Zhou introduces a book into the United States market that has already appeared in several different Asian languages. In addition, Prof. Zhou has built a network of people in the United States to aid in the translation, and editing of the book. This will help a great deal in achieving commercial success in the American market.

Status of the Book

About 300 pages in length, the book contains 7 photographs and over 70 tables, graphs, and diagrams. The translators and editor anticipate completion of the book before Sept. 1, 2008. At that time, the manuscript should be ready for publication with very little additional work by a publisher.

Reviewers

Ezra F. Vogel

Henry Ford II Research Professor of the Social Sciences, Emeritus
Harvard University

Ronald Suleski

Assistant Director
Fairbank Center for East Asian Research
Harvard University

Edmund W. Schuster

Field Intelligence Lab (Megalopolis Program) and the Data Center Program
Laboratory for Manufacturing and Productivity
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Book Review from *China Daily*

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/hqcj/2008-04/08/content_6599484.htm

Book Review from *People Daily*

<http://www.booker.com.cn/GB/69396/7049241.html>

APPENDIX A contains two reviews in Japanese from the *Economist* and *Nikkei Shimbun*

Background of the Author



Muzhi Zhou graduated from Hunan University with a S.B. in Electrical Engineering, joined the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Machinery, and began to work on the largest national project to that date in China: the construction of the Shanghai-Baoshan Iron and Steel Works. Later, he obtained a Ph.D. in Economics at Tokyo Keizai University where, as Senior Researcher, he was involved in evaluating economic plans of interest to both Japan and China.

Currently, the author is a Visiting Professor at the MIT Laboratory for Manufacturing and Productivity, while he maintains his appointment as a Professor of Economics at Tokyo Keizai University. He also is a Visiting Research Fellow in the Japanese Ministry of Finance's Policy Research Institute, and has served as a board member and advisor to many think tanks. Recently, he has been appointed as a visiting professor at Harvard University. In addition he continues working on policy formulation and political exchange between Japan and China, and he conducts a number of international conferences every year. The megalopolis developmental policy, which the author prescribes as a means for socioeconomic reform, is currently being implemented as the eleventh five-year Chinese national policy. The author also participated in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in March 2007 as a special committee member, and made many motions for reform there. It is no overstatement that the author's unique history and extensive personal connections in the highest economic and political spheres of Asia give him the necessary background and expertise to analyze economic development in China and Eastern Asia.

II. Table of Contents (TOC)

Chapter 1 - The Tremendous Changes of Global Economic Structure

To comprehend the mechanism of Chinese economic growth requires a deep understanding of two important perspectives. First, rapid industrialization of a developing country like China would not be possible without changes in worldwide economic structure that have created new overseas markets and the potential to build an export economy. Understanding these changes is a central theme of the book and important knowledge for those in business and academics. The second perspective is the focus, drive, and execution in transforming China from an agrarian society to a manufacturing-oriented economy capable of competing in nearly every market worldwide. Of particular note, the information revolution plays a strong role in changing the way developing societies like China achieve economic growth and a higher standard of living for its people.

Chapter 2: The Rapid Growth of Metropolis

Three metropolises have emerged as the engine of Chinese growth. These regions include the Yangtze River delta, the Pearl River delta, and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. The first two have done a very good job at focusing on basic public services such as deep-water ports, airports, highways, formation of capital markets along with technical knowledge and a global perspective. The anchors of these metropolitan regions, Hong Kong and Shanghai, have been international

centers of commerce for hundreds of years and have societies that are cosmopolitan in composition and attitude. This chapter includes several case studies of how these large metropolitan areas developed through time to become the engine of Chinese economic growth...

Chapter 3: The Difficult Process of Industrialization

The emergence of metropolises in the modern history of China is a new phenomenon. For most of the past 50 years, China has had an anti-urbanization policy designed to restrict the increase in urban population for major cities. During the past 10 years, this policy has been relaxed causing a large-scale impact to the socio-economic structure of China as migration from rural areas to cities increased. This widened regional differences created the conditions for rapid industrialization and advances in manufacturing capability while also creating the potential for social unrest as differences in income between rural and urban areas became greater. This chapter analyzes the phases of China's industrialization along with how these events shaped the socio-economic infrastructure of China. The conclusion of the chapter summarizes the important issues that China's economy faces currently and into the future.

Chapter 4: Challenge and Forecast

With the rapid economic growth of the past ten years, many underlying problems will begin to emerge. For example, the government tightly controls the

salaries and social welfare of ordinary labors, especially peasants who work in cities. This has become a major issue relating to the future economic development of China. In addition, a lack of an economic re-distribution system exists. This is dividing China by social/educational class and region into those that benefit from economic growth and a much larger group that experience no economic benefits what-so-ever from rapid economic growth. These imbalances are causing social unrest. This chapter discusses the mechanisms to deal with this issue in the context of how to sustain the growth of the three major metropolitan areas...

Chapter 5: Glory and Frustrations of the Great Commercial Country

This chapter summarize with focus on the economic history of China during the period of colonization by the Europeans, industrialization, and the information revolution. The last part of the chapter focuses on the “Reform & Opening” policy that signaled the emergence of China as a participant in the world economy.

Chapter 6: China in the Global Economy

Facing new challenges, the final chapter of this book examines the importance of the knowledge economy for China and the influence of the three large Chinese metropolitan areas in the next stage of economic growth. This includes an appraisal of the prospects for unification of the East Asian economy into a coordinated unit of independent nations.

Forum: The Growing up of China and the Huge Change of Asian Structure

The “China-Japan Policy Exchange Forum: Metropolises of China and the East Asian Economic Circle” was held in Tokyo on May 11, 2006. In this forum senior officials and policy researchers for both China and Japan discussed several issues that will influence the development of Asia in the 21st century. The highlights of this forum are reported as a prologue.

III. Detailed Background and C.V.

Muzhi Zhou

Professor, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan

Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Visiting Scholar, Harvard University

I was born in Hunan Province, China, where I received a Bachelor in Electrical Engineering in 1985 from Hunan University. In 1995 I completed a Doctorate of Economics from Tokyo Keizai University in Japan.

My professional career began in China in 1985 at the Ministry of Industry and Machinery where I was in charge of such national projects as the Second Phase of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Works construction.

In Japan, from 1991 through 1994, I was associated with the Research Institute for Urban and Environmental Development as Research Fellow. The following year I moved to the International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ) where, as Senior Researcher from 1995 through 2002, I was responsible for Japan's policy planning in regard to developing countries. While in that position, I formulated a variety of urbanization policies for the government of China.

As Associate Professor of Economics at Tokyo Keizai University from 2002 through 2006, I focused on helping the government of China formulate urbanization policies, on promoting policy discussions between Japan and China, and on improving political dialogue between the two countries.

After being appointed Professor of Economics at Tokyo Keizai University in 2007, I began a sabbatical leave in the United States as Visiting Professor at the

Laboratory for Manufacturing and Productivity, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While here, I will continue to pursue my interest concerning changes in the global supply chain and in its implications for Asian countries.

In 2007, I was also appointed Special Member of the National Congress of China in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In this capacity, I advise on matters of economic policy.

In the two decades since I began my professional career, I have done extensive research and have written numerous articles that stemmed from my interest in the information revolution and its effects on industry. My initial book, *Mechatronics Revolution and New International Specialization: Asian Industrialization in the Modern World Economy* (Minerva Publishing Company, Kyoto, 1997) addressed the advances in information technology and the impact on industrialization in Asia. This effort was winner of the Telecommunications Advancement Foundation Award.

My early research on urbanization and ensuing policy-making in this area for the National Development and Reform Commission of China led to my being invited to edit *Urbanization: Theme of China's Modernization* (Hunan People's Publishing House, Changsha, 2001). This book, the first of its kind to be published in China, takes an approach that is in marked contrast to the government's anti-urbanization policies of the past. Instead, it faces the concerns of urbanization head on, proposing comprehensive policies dealing with such concerns as increasingly high-density land use, special zoning needed for

development, local governments' financial contributions, Chinese societies' high level of mobility, and the need for improved services and infrastructure.

In my subsequent book, *Megalopolis in China*, (World Affairs Press, Beijing, 2004), I argued for a shift in China's urbanization policy from the small city on which it was based in the 1990s; I proposed instead a focus on the megalopolis, a cluster of major metropolitan areas which function together in many respects and which may be treated as a unit. In focusing on the megalopolis, I also analyzed the growth mechanism of the Chinese economy, and pointed out the need to develop urbanization policies dealing with land use reform, highly dense and car-dependent populations, and the increasing transfer from an economy based on manufacturing and industry to one based on knowledge. My conclusions convinced top-level researchers and policy-makers in both Japan and China of the need for a new direction in urbanization planning in China. The advice offered by this select group to the National Development and Reform Commission resulted in China's acceptance of the megalopolis concept, and in a significant change of focus in China's 11th Five Year Plan.'

I viewed China's economy from a different perspective as editor of *The Transformation of Economic Development Model in China* (World Affairs Press, Beijing, 2005). This book is a compilation of studies by a select group of researchers and policy makers that I had organized to analyze the distribution of wealth in China. We made significant proposals about how to redistribute income between the central government and the various levels of local government as a

means to promote competitiveness of the local economy as a driving force for the national economy. The Chinese Congress was particularly receptive to my proposal to strengthen the compulsory education system in rural areas which, I argued, is very important for redistributing wealth among the different levels of society. A more balanced distribution of wealth would allow a better- educated labor force the ability to increase their personal income, and it would provide them with improved social services such as health care.

In addition to researching and producing publications over the past twenty years, I have studied in detail the relations between Japan and China. Although the economies of the two nations have become closer over time, and more dependent on each other, the relationship between them remains delicate. In an effort to foster improvement in this area, I began in 2005 to organize three annual conferences to promote policy discussion and to improve political dialogue. The conferences have proven to be very successful, and already their influence on policy and politics is being felt. They have been attended by Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, by ministers of both China and Japan, by other leaders of government, business, academia, and the media. The conferences take place alternately in China and Japan, and the next, the Beijing-Tokyo Forum will be held August 27 - 29, 2007, in Beijing. This will be followed in October, 2007, in Nanjing by the China-Japan Policy Exchange Forum, and in November, 2007, in Beijing by the China-Japan High Level Economic Forum.

Muzhi Zhou

Professor, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan
Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Visiting Scholar, Harvard University

Office: 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Building 35, Room 135A-103
Cambridge, MA 02139
Phone: 617-324-6790, Cell: 857-334-9264
E-mail: zhou01@gigaset.net or muzhi@mit.edu

ACADEMIC PREPARATION:

Ph. D. in International Economics, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan, 1995
M. A. in International Economics, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan, 1991
B. E. in Electrical Engineering, Hunan University, China, 1985

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Visiting Scholar, 2008 - present
Harvard University
Fairbank Center for East Asian Research

Visiting Professor, 2007 - present
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Laboratory for Manufacturing and Productivity

Professor, 2007 - present
Tokyo Keizai University, Japan
Faculty of Economics

Visiting Research Fellow, 2005 - present
The Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan

Associate Professor, 2002 - 2006
Tokyo Keizai University, Japan
Faculty of Economics

Senior Economist, 1995 - 2002
International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ)

Researcher, 1991 - 1994
Research Institute for Urban & Environmental Development, Japan (UED)

Program Manager, 1985 - 1988
Ministry of Industry and Machinery of China

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE:

- Board member, 2005 - present
Genron NPO of Japan
- Board member, 2002 - present
East Asia Research Institute of Japan
- Special Advisor, 2005 - present
Japan-China Organization for Business, Academia & Government Partnership
- Senior Advisor, 1999 - present
Institute of Spatial Planning & Regional Economy, National Development and Reform Commission of China
- Organizer, Beijing- Tokyo Forum, annually, 2005 - present
Sponsor: China Daily, Peking University School of International Studies, and Genron NPO of Japan
- Organizer, China-Japan Policy Exchange Forum, annually, 2005 - present
Sponsor: National Development and Reform Commission of China, and Japan-China Organization for Business, Academia & Government Partnership
- Project Leader, Study of China's Megalopolis Policy, 2005 - present
National Development and Reform Commission of China, and Japan - China Organization for Business, Academia & Government Partnership
- Project Leader, Study of China's Urbanization Policy, 1998 - 2002
Department of Regional Economy, National Development Planning Commission of China; and Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Mission Leader to China, Study of Land Planning in Asian Countries, 2003 - 2004
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport of Japan
- Member, Planning Taskforce of Grand Design for Northeast Asia: 3rd Phase, 2005 - 2006
National Institute for Research Advancement of Japan
- Member, Study Group of China's Economy, 2004 - 2005
Japan Center for Economic Research
- Member, Study Group of China Jinlin Province Regional Integrated Development Planning, 1996 - 1998
Department of Regional Economy, National Development Planning Commission of China; and Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Member, Experts Committee: Urbanization Policy of Medium Cities in China's Western Regions, 2003 - 2006
National Development and Reform Commission of China, and Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Member, Experts Committee: Forecast of the Composition of Northeast Asia's Society, Labor, and Economy in 2010; 2002 - 2004
The Economic Policy Institute for Quality Life, Japan

PUBLICATIONS:

Books Authored:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2008). *The Chinese economy: Mechanism of its rapid growth*. Beijing, China: People's Publishing House.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2007). *The Chinese economy: Mechanism of its rapid growth*. Tokyo, Japan: Nihon Keizai Hyoron Publishing Co.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2004). *Megalopolis in China*. Beijing, China: World Affairs Press.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1997). *Mechatronics revolution and new international specialization: Asian industrialization in the modern world economy*. Kyoto, Japan: Minerva Publishing Co. Winner in 1998 of the **Telecommunications Advancement Foundation Award - Encouragement Prize of the TELECOM Social Science Prize**

Books Edited:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (ed.). (2005). *The transformation of economic development model in China*. Beijing, China: World Affairs Press.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (ed.). (2001). *Urbanization: Theme of China's modernization*. Changsha, China: Hunan People's Publishing House.

Chapters Contributed:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2008). The Breakthrough of East Asia in the Global System. In Yuji Masuda (eds.), *The New Age of Northeast Asia* (pp.39 - 80). Tokyo, Japan: Nihon Keizai Hyoron Publishing Co.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005). Urbanization-led market growth: Formulation of megalopolises and change of the economic growth model. In Japan Center for Economic Research (ed.), *China business in the next 10 years* (pp.75 - 96). Tokyo, Japan: Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2004). Paradigm shift in world economy and the trend of China as the world's factory: A new scenario for international division of labor. In Economic Policy Institute for Quality Life and Yuji Masuda (eds.), *Vision for Northeast Asian in the 21st century: Establishment of a socio-economic system in the global era* (pp.29 - 62). Tokyo, Japan: Nihon Keizai Hyoron Publishing Co.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2003). China. In International Economics Group of Tokyo Keizai University (ed.), *Introduction to global economy* (pp. 213 - 232). Tokyo, Japan: Yuhikaku Publishing Co.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001). Chinese economic development and Japan. In Yuji Masuda (ed.), *Northeast Asia in 21st century* (pp. 87 - 115). Tokyo, Japan: Kokusai Publishing Co.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000). Toward construction of an international economic zone: The Eurasian land bridge proposal. In Shigeaki Uno and Yuji Masuda (eds), *Northeast Asian regional studies* (pp. 157 - 173). Tokyo, Japan: Kokusai Publishing Co.

Journal:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2006, February). Structure and challenges of interregional competition supporting rapid growth of China: Case studies on land enclosures by establishment of development zones. *The Journal of Tokyo Keizai University: Economics*, No. 249, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, September). Formulation of megalopolises and change in economic development model in China, Part III: Challenges of megalopolises. *Regional Development*, Japan Center for Area Development Research, Vol.492, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, August). Formulation of megalopolises and change in economic development model in China, Part II: Problems and challenges toward change of economic development model in China. *Regional Development*, Japan Center for Area Development Research, Vol.491, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, July). Formulation of megalopolises and change in economic development model in China, Part I: Factor analyses of rapid growth of megalopolises. *Regional Development*, Japan Center for Area Development Research, Vol.490, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, August). Rapid ravage of arable land : Toward establishment of a high-density urban society in China. *Journal of the Japan Society of Civil Engineering*, Vol.90,, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2003, September). China: New challenges result from rapid economic growth. *Global Management*, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2003, April). Paradigm shift in the world economy and China as the factory of the world. *EPI Journal*, No.75, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi (2003, February). Paradigm shift in the world economy and China as the factory of the world: From perspective of megalopolises. *The Journal of Tokyo Keizai University:Economics*, No. 233, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2003, January). China as the Factory of the World and Urbanization. *People and National Land Policy 21*, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2002, August). Rapid growth of metropolitan areas in China. *East Asian Review*, No. 114, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, September). Necessity of establishing strategies for development of metropolitan areas in China. *China Mayors*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, February). Development factors and challenges of industrialization in China. *The Journal of Tokyo Keizai University: Economics*, No. 223, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1998, October). An outline of industrial development in the “Jinlin Province regional integrated development planning study. *ERINA Report*, Vol.25, Niigata, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1997, June). New industrialization in Asia. *China Industrial Economic Research*, Beijing, China.

Magazine:

- Zhou, Muzhi., Haosu, Chen., Yingfang, Wang., Kouichi, Katou., et al (2007, February 16). China-Japan elite dialogue for Asian future. *Globe Biweekly*, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2007, February). Improving China-Japan relationship needs imagination. *Globe Biweekly*, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi., Shinyasu, Hoshino., Jitarou, Terashima., Youichi, Funahashi., Yang Weiming. (2006, November 16). China's growth and Asian paradigm shift. *Globe Biweekly*. Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2006, November 1). Key to nation's competition is its social system. *Globe Biweekly*, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2002, February). Challenges of enterprises. *New Economy: China Business Monthly*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, November). A consideration of the development engine of Chinese economy. *New Economy: China Business Monthly*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, September). Paradigm shift in Chinese economy. *New Economy: China Business Monthly*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, August). Urbanization: Challenges of china in the 21st century. *China Business Time*, Shanghai, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, August). Significance of a megalopolis development strategy. *China Business Time*, Shanghai, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, May). A consideration of the 'new economy' policy. *Science & Technology for Chinese Youth*. Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, April). President Jiang Zemin's command for 'Western Region development'. *World*, No.673, Tokyo, Japan.

Report:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2006). Urbanization and shift of economic model in China. *Activity report of experts for the research project on strategy formulation for development of medium cities in western regions of China*, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo, Japan,
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2006). Overview of the 3rd Japan-China policy exchange forum on Chinese economy at a turning point in its 11th five-year plan and an summary of the research group on Chinese economy. *A report on Chinese economy at a turning point and its 11th five-year plan*, Japan - China Organization for Business, Academia & Government Partnership, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005). Market expansion through urbanization will depend upon the settlement of migrant workers. *Research paper on China: Chinese market after 5 and 10 years*, Japan Center for Economic Research, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2004, March). Paradigm shift in the world economy and China as the factory of the world. *Acceleration of phenomena after China's entry in the WTO; China as the factory of the world: Prospects and challenges towards FTA*, Tokyo Keizai University

- Report of the Supporting Project for Japan - China Intellectual Exchange in 2003, sponsored by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000). Information revolution and industrialization in China: Focusing on electronic industry and regional development. *Research papers of 2000*, The Telecommunications Advancement Foundation, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1999). Information revolution and trend of network - type industrialization in East Asia. *Innovative system of information technology*, Institute of Socio - Information and Communication Studies, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1998). Industrial development. *Jinlin Province regional integrated development planning study report*, Department of Regional Economy, National Development Planning Commission of China; and Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Newspaper:

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, August 2). Pearl River Delta: Megalopolises and industrial accumulation, Part II. *Economic Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, August 3). Pearl River Delta: Megalopolises and industrial accumulation, Part I. *Economic Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, October 21). Tackling uneven development by adopting a new development model. *Yangcheng Evening News*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, October 7). Coming of a high-density urban society. *Yangcheng Evening News*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2005, September 24). Economic growth and megalopolises. *Economic Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2002, January 4). Era of informatization; From the view of Harry Potter. *Yangcheng Evening News*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, September 3). China faces challenges in urbanization. *China Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, September 21). Road to affluence. *Yangcheng Evening News*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, September 8). Megalopolises are sustenance for China's future. *Nanfang Daily*, Guangzhou, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, August 24). Significance of policies for metropolitan areas. *Yangcheng Evening News*, Guangdong, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2001, August 23). Place emphasis on metropolis policies. *Economic Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, December 15). Metropolitan areas: The direction of urbanization in China. *Finance & Economy in China*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, October 27). Change of energy structure in the Western China and Eurasian land-bridge concept. *Western Development Weekly*, Gansu, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, September 21). Towards new economy. *China Information News*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, April 18). Urbanization: Sustenance for China's development. *Finance & Economy in China*, Beijing, China.

- Zhou, Muzhi. (2000, March 21). Review of Eurasian land-bridge concept. *Economic Daily*, Beijing, China.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1999, May 17). Eurasian land bridge carries great promise. *The Nikkei Weekly*, Tokyo, Japan.
- Zhou, Muzhi. (1999, April 1). Promoting the modern 'silk road' concept: Cooperation in resource development and transportation from Europe to Japan. *the Nikkei Sinbun (Japan Economic Newspaper)*, Tokyo, Japan.

HONORS AND AWARDS:

The 13th Telecommunications Advancement Foundation Award - Encouragement Prize of the TELECOM Social Science Prize, 1998.

From the *The Economist* (7-31-07)

Book Review

『中国経済論』

高度成長のメカニズムと課題

周 牧之 著 (東京経済大学教授)



文化大革命の後遺症で疲弊してきた中国が、その後、わずか四半世紀の間に「世界の工場」となり、1兆\$を超える外貨準備

文化大革命の後遺症で疲弊してきた中国が、その後、わずか四半世紀の間に「世界の工場」となり、1兆\$を超える外貨準備を保有するようになることは、だれが予想できたであろうか。本書は、世界経済の謎であるこの問題に正面から答えようとする

パラダイムシフトと中国の改革・開放の幸運な出会いから始まった。情報革命は、世界最速生産、最適調達をめざす企業の

る力作である。

中国の急速な工業化は、情報革命

によって引き起こ

された世界経済の

グローバルサプライチェーン構築を促し、その最適を受け手となったのが中国沿海部である。

中国の爆発的な経済成長のエンジンには広州・香港（珠江デルタ）、上海（長江デルタ）、北京・天津（京津冀地域）である。3大メガロポリスは中国の国内総生産（GDP）の42%を生み出し、輸出の77%を占めている。しかも、集中は加速している。

今をときめく上

なぜ中国は「世界の工場」になりえたのか？

◎評者 高橋克秀 (神戸大学経済学研究所准教授)

では、外資企業を積極的に導入することができたが、上海は歴史のある国有企業の蓄積が大胆な改革を阻害した。その上海の危機を救ったのが、周辺の江蘇省と浙江省の郷鎮企業（村など所有の集団企業）である。農地の家庭請負制によってインセン

新区の開発が進み、長江デルタの対外開放は、多国籍企業のグローバルサプライチェーンの展開に新天地を提供した。

本書が強調するのは、中国のメガロポリスがグローバルサプライチェーンに適合する形でダイナミックに進化し、世界の工業地図を塗り替えていく姿である。

しかし、中国のメガロポリスは課題に直面している。

大規模な乱開発、

深刻な環境破壊、モータリゼー

ションへの対応、工業製品のデ

フレと資源インフレなど大規模

高密度都市社会がもたらす問題

が山積している。中国がなぜ「世

界の工場」になりえたのか。中

国の実情と政策を熟知した著者はその回答とこれからの方向性を、明確に示している。

海も1980年代は地盤沈下に苦しんでいた。78年まで経済規模で首位を保っていた上海は、90年には10位まで後退していた。いち早く改革・開放政策を取り入れた広東省とは裏腹に、上海は改革ベースを政策的に抑えられていたのである。

タイプ（報奨金）が与えられ、収入が増加した農民企業家が消費財生産を始めたのだ。消費財が極端に不足していた当時の中

国では「作れば売れた」という。またこうした郷鎮企業は、上海の国有企業に埋もれていた技術と人材を引き出すことにも成功した。90年代に入ると、浦東

中国経済論

中国はなぜ「世界の工場」にな
りえたのか。高成長を続ける中国
経済はこれからどこへ向かうのか
……。本書は「グローバルサプラ
イチェーン」「メガロポリス」な
どのキーワードを使って経済発展
のメカニズムを構造的に解き明か
し、これらの疑問に答えている。

「サプライチェーン」は、原材
料を部品、製品へと完成させるプ
ロセス。これらは元々一つの企業
の中に包まれてきたが、スピー
ド競争を強いられる情報化時代を
迎えて、複数企業が効率よく過程
を分担し合う「モジュール化」が
進む。同時にインターネットの普
及などで、世界各地がモジュール
の開発と生産を競う時代に入る。
改革開放期に入っていた中国は
この変化をうまくとらえ、急速な
産業集積を進めた。集積地は広州
、香港、マカオ一帯の「珠江デルタ」、
上海を核とする「長江デルタ」、
北京と天津を中心とする「京津冀



(日本経済評論社・三、四〇
〇円)
▼しゅう・ぼくし 63年中国
湖南生まれ。東京経済大学
教授。

発展メカニズム構造的に解明

周 牧之著

地域一だ。この三天メガロポリス
は二〇〇五年、中国の国内総生産
(GDP)の四三%、輸出の七七
%を担うまでになり、豊かさを求
める農村部からの出稼ぎ労働者た
ちの活力を吸収し続けている。

ただ中国は建国以来、厳しい戸
籍制度を敷いて、農村住民が都市
に流入するのを阻止し続けてき
た。著者の言う「アンチ都市化政
策」である。その結果、いま中国
では「農民工」と呼ばれる億単位
の出稼ぎ労働者が都市と農村の間
をさまよっている。アンチ都市化
政策は結果的に国を分断し、地域
間格差を拡大してきたのである。

中国の十三億人のうち七億一八
億人は今なお、発展から取り残さ
れた農村部に暮らす。立ち遅れた
農業、疲弊した農村、貧しい農民
の「三農問題」をどう解決するか
は、現政権の最重要課題だ。

著者は今後取り組むべき改革と
して①都市と農村を分断している
戸籍制度の撤廃②中央主導の義務
教育制度や社会保障体制の確立③
そのための行財政改革――などを
提唱する。〇六年からの第十一次
五カ年計画にはすでに、著者が唱
え続けてきたアンチ都市化政策の
見直しなどが採用された。

全体に学術書の色が濃い本で
はあるが、読んでみてクールヘッ
ドとウォームハートを感じる。

アジア部長 竹岡 倫示