

<<亚洲地缘经济与政治>>

图书基本信息

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## <<亚洲地缘经济与政治>>

### 内容概要

亚洲经济增长与社会发展对世界具有重要的影响。

亚洲各国文化多元，制度各异，人口众多，优势互补，经济繁荣。

在新一轮经济全球化浪潮下，亚洲各国正在经历深刻的制度变革、结构重组和经济增长方式转变，新的发展与合作空间日益增大，快速成长的亚洲城市已开始扮演全球网络节点的重要角色，增强了亚洲和全球的活力。

由于地缘和文化的原因，亚洲各国在历史上保持了长期的互动和协作发展，共同为亚洲和世界文明作出了重要贡献。

20世纪中叶以来，亚洲较为成功地整合了政府与民众的目标，使发展的速度不断加快，表现出不同于世界其他地区的特征。

亚洲的崛起由日本率先开始，随后是韩国、新加坡等东亚及部分东南亚国家和地区，创造了“东亚奇迹”。

始于1978年的中国的改革开放，使这个具有13亿人口的发展中大国经历连续28年的高速经济增长。

与此同时，印度经济也在快速崛起。

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书籍目录

上海论坛共识：亚洲的和谐发展将造福全世界中国和亚洲良性互动的秩序框架The Rationale for East Asia Community Building:Regional and Global Governance Issues-Economic DimensionClash of Two Asias? Competing Visions for Security in Northeast AsiaA Long Way to Go for an East Asian Economic Integration: An Evidence from Trade in Telecommunications ServicesASEAN Economic Regionalism in Response to Globalization and the Rise of ChinaOn International Cooperation in the Development of an Economic, Financial and Environmental Infrastructure in AsiaEnergy Cooperation in Northeast Asia中国“能源威胁论”无助亚洲能源合作中印能源关系的博弈分析The Container Security Initiative and Maritime Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific美国与东亚：贸易格局的变化及其原因分析ASEAN-US Relations at 30: Issues and Challenges六方会谈面临的挑战与东北亚安全合作New Policy Paradigm to North Korea关于泛北部湾区域合作

## 章节摘录

Indeed , there is a rich field for positive initiatives called for by the continued and even deeper commitment to market competition on the part of economies in East Asia. These initiatives are called for the market trinity of trade , innovation and finance. All these would require the continued involvement of national governments dealing with macro-economic issues. But even greater involvement would be necessary on the part of business corporations supported by research and educational institutions at the tertiary level. Their involvement , necessarily at the more micro-economic level , would have to be guided by the principles and best practices of corporate and institutional governance in line with professional and ethical standards that markets have increasingly been demanding. There is an equally rich field for initiatives called for by the imperative of meeting the pressures exerted upon domestic integration arising in part from higher economic and export growth in many parts of the region. Indeed , the pressures from congestion , rising inequality , and corruption would have to be mitigated by positive initiatives on the part of national governments in the region. However , governments at the national level , in many economies , are finding it necessary , even increasingly essential , to count upon the greater and more socially responsible involvement of local governments and intermediate social groups , starting with associations of families and other sectors in local communities. But at this sub-national level the standards of public governance practices need to be significantly raised. Transparency and accountability as well as higher professional and technical competence need to be added to social responsibility in the public governance practice of local governments that must bank on the participation and sustained involvement of intermediate groups in the community. All these initiatives are open to , and in some instances ripe for , greater and more intense cooperation between economies in the region. The agenda for regional cooperation in East Asia , moving forward , extends to concerns that go beyond the narrow fields traditionally reserved for macro-economics and finance. It includes related fields carved out by more open market competition between business corporations at the micro-economic level as well as more substantive cooperation and mutual support between research and graduate institutions. Issues related to economic geography such as the rise of middle-sized cities become more inter-connected with each other and particularly with the bigger metropolitan centers , also get into the agenda. The priority list of the agenda would also include issues from welfare economics such as access to skills training , continuing education and other vital social services , especially for the more marginalized segments of the population , Looming up as umbrella issues are those directly connected with corporate , institutional and public governance. The expansion of the agenda comes from the wider and deeper realization that East Asia has recovered from the Asian financial crisis of a decade ago; and that it has done so by following a framework relying heavily upon scale economies and the imperative of maintaining domestic cohesion through higher standards of public governance practice. ....

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