

## Chapter 1 : A brief history of China's economic growth | World Economic Forum

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Tweet on Twitter Global Benzoic Acid industry report offers an in-depth scenario which is bifurcate according to manufacturers, product type, applications, Benzoic Acid technological advancement and regions. This segmentation will offer a decisive outlook of the Benzoic Acid market. The overview includes the market growth opportunities, trends, Benzoic Acid constraints, drivers of the market. The report also provides Benzoic Acid market forecast data based on previous years and present industry environment and development. The report analyzes the historical data relevant to the Benzoic Acid market growth, scope, and opportunities in brief. It also provides the current and witness Benzoic Acid market data. Furthermore, report segregate market- based on Benzoic Acid manufacturers, countries, applications and types. The Benzoic Acid market provides extensive growth opportunities over the both developed and developing economies. Further, the Benzoic Acid industry could benefit assuredly from the increasing demand to take down Benzoic Acid costs of treatment across the globe. Get sample pages of the report at <http://> In addition, the report gives a conclusive analysis of the competitive landscape of the world Benzoic Acid industry. Then it research about the competition, Benzoic Acid product portfolios, and latest developments on the futuristic Benzoic Acid market. Further, it provides the details of the growth opportunities for Benzoic Acid market companies. Moreover, it integrates complete business profiles of the major players working in the Benzoic Acid industry. The regional market will advantageous from the well-developed Benzoic Acid infrastructure and the immense level of digitization in the regional Benzoic Acid sector. The Benzoic Acid report is advantageous in offering up-to-date and legitimate Benzoic Acid market static and development prospects. In continuation, it illustrates crucial Benzoic Acid conclusion, research discoveries, and upcoming advancement opportunities. In the end, probabilities of new investment Benzoic Acid market projects is calculated, and entire Benzoic Acid research conclusions are served. In brief, the Benzoic Acid Market report offers major statistical information on the state of the Benzoic Acid industry and is a beneficial source to guide and gives the directions to the companies and individuals involved in the Benzoic Acid Market. Benzoic Acid Industry Chain Analysis describes raw material providers, leading market players, and cost structure. Further explains the manufacturing process analysis, Benzoic Acid market channels, and major downstream buyers. This part comprises the growth rate, production, Benzoic Acid revenue value and cost analysis by Type. Later it illustrates the Benzoic Acid market Share characteristics, expenditures and by Application. Next illustrates Benzoic Acid production volume, revenue estimation, price structure, and gross margin by Regions. Benzoic Acid competitive landscape, company profiles, and dispensation status by players is disclosed accurately. Comprehensive analysis of Benzoic Acid industry forecast by various segments like Type, Application, and Regions Also highlights the main driving factors and Benzoic Acid asset feasibility study. Conclusion and Benzoic Acid Appendix.

**Chapter 2 : Shares slide as growth in industrial profits falls | Shanghai Daily**

*The growth of Shanghai economy is too dependent on manufacturing, especially heavy industry, which usually demands much more land and energy, often seriously polluting the environment. Other business segments such as the service industries occupy only a small portion of the industrial structure of the city.*

No other premodern state advanced nearly as close to starting an industrial revolution as the Southern Song. Western historians debate whether bloomery-based ironworking ever spread to China from the Middle East. Around BC, however, metalworkers in the southern state of Wu developed an iron smelting technology that would not be practiced in Europe until late medieval times. As a liquid, iron can be cast into molds, a method far less laborious than individually forging each piece of iron from a bloom. Cast iron is rather brittle and unsuitable for striking implements. It can, however, be decarburized to steel or wrought iron by heating it in air for several days. In China, these ironworking methods spread northward, and by BC, iron was the material of choice throughout China for most tools and weapons. A mass grave in Hebei province, dated to the early 3rd century BC, contains several soldiers buried with their weapons and other equipment. The artifacts recovered from this grave are variously made of wrought iron, cast iron, malleabilized cast iron, and quench-hardened steel, with only a few, probably ornamental, bronze weapons. During the Han Dynasty BC–AD, the government established ironworking as a state monopoly yet repealed during the latter half of the dynasty, returned to private entrepreneurship and built a series of large blast furnaces in Henan province, each capable of producing several tons of iron per day. By this time, Chinese metallurgists had discovered how to puddle molten pig iron, stirring it in the open air until it lost its carbon and became wrought iron. In Chinese, the process was called *chao*, literally, stir frying. By the 1st century BC, Chinese metallurgists had found that wrought iron and cast iron could be melted together to yield an alloy of intermediate carbon content, that is, steel. Some texts of the era mention "harmonizing the hard and the soft" in the context of ironworking; the phrase may refer to this process. Also, the ancient city of Wan Nanyang from the Han period forward was a major center of the iron and steel industry. The economy of the Song Dynasty was one of the most prosperous and advanced economies in the medieval world. Song Chinese invested their funds in joint stock companies and in multiple sailing vessels at a time when monetary gain was assured from the vigorous overseas trade and indigenous trade along the Grand Canal and Yangzi River. The iron trade within China was furthered by the building of new canals which aided the flow of iron products from production centers to the large market found in the capital city. A Northern Song qingbai-ware vase with a transparent blue-toned ceramic glaze, from Jingdezhen, 11th century; Center item: A Northern or Southern Song qingbai-ware bowl with incised lotus decorations, a metal rim, and a transparent blue-toned glaze, from Jingdezhen, 12th or 13th century; Right item: A Southern Song miniature model of a storage granary with removable top lid and doorway, qingbai porcelain with transparent blue-toned glaze, Jingdezhen, 13th century. The annual output of minted copper currency alone reached roughly six billion coins. The Moroccan geographer al-Idrisi wrote in of the prowess of Chinese merchant ships in the Indian Ocean and of their annual voyages that brought iron, swords, silk, velvet, porcelain, and various textiles to places such as Aden Yemen, the Indus River, and the Euphrates in modern-day Iraq. For example, many West Asian and Central Asian Muslims went to China to trade, becoming a preeminent force in the import and export industry, while some were even appointed as officers supervising economic affairs. To reduce the risk of losing money on maritime trade missions abroad, the historians Ebrey, Walthall, and Palais write: One observer thought eagerness to invest in overseas trade was leading to an outflow of copper cash. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Main article: Great Divergence Some historians such as David Landes and Max Weber credit the different belief systems in China and Europe with dictating where the revolution occurred. The key difference between these belief systems was that those from Europe focused on the individual, while Chinese beliefs centered around relationships between people. There was the additional difference as to whether people looked backwards to a reputedly glorious past for answers to their questions or looked hopefully to the future. Mark Elvin argues that China was in a high level

equilibrium trap in which the non-industrial methods were efficient enough to prevent use of industrial methods with high initial capital. Kenneth Pomeranz, in the *Great Divergence*, argues that Europe and China were remarkably similar in , and that the crucial differences which created the Industrial Revolution in Europe were sources of coal near manufacturing centers, and raw materials such as food and wood from the New World, which allowed Europe to expand economically in a way that China could not. This region of China is said to have had similar labor costs to England. Mao Zedong based this program on the Theory of Productive Forces. It ended in catastrophe due to widespread drought towards the end of the period that led to widespread famine. As political stability was gradually restored following the Cultural Revolution of the late s, a renewed drive for coordinated, balanced development was set in motion under the leadership of Premier Zhou Enlai. To revive efficiency in industry, Communist Party of China committees were returned to positions of leadership over the revolutionary committees, and a campaign was carried out to return skilled and highly educated personnel to the jobs from which they had been displaced during the Cultural Revolution. Universities began to reopen, and foreign contacts were expanded. Once again the economy suffered from imbalances in the capacities of different industrial sectors and an urgent need for increased supplies of modern inputs for agriculture. In response to these problems, there was a significant increase in investment, including the signing of contracts with foreign firms for the construction of major facilities for chemical fertilizer production, steel finishing, and oil extraction and refining. During this period, industrial output grew at an average rate of 8 percent a year. All of these shortcomings embarrassed China internationally. The purpose of the reform program was not to abandon communism but to make it work better by substantially increasing the role of market mechanisms in the system and by reducing "not eliminating" government planning and direct control. The process of reform was incremental. New measures were first introduced experimentally in a few localities and then were popularized and disseminated nationally if they proved successful. By the program had achieved remarkable results in increasing supplies of food and other consumer goods and had created a new climate of dynamism and opportunity in the economy. The first few years of the reform program were designated the "period of readjustment," during which key imbalances in the economy were to be corrected and a foundation was to be laid for a well-planned modernization drive. The major goals of the readjustment process were to expand exports rapidly; overcome key deficiencies in transportation, communications, coal, iron, steel, building materials, and electric power; and redress the imbalance between light and heavy industry by increasing the growth rate of light industry and reducing investment in heavy industry. In , the fourteen largest coastal cities were designated as economic development zones, including Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, all of which were major commercial and industrial centers. These zones were to create productive exchanges between foreign firms with advanced technology and major Chinese economic networks.

*Economic growth and industrialization have stimulated rapid urbanization and population growth in Asia (Jago-on et al., ). From to , with rapid industrialization and urbanization, Shanghai has experienced a significant change in total population and population density.*

The population of Shanghai is estimated to be 24 million. The city ranks first in China and 5th in the world in terms of population, and it has an average population density of 2, people per square kilometer, although this number increases to 3, people per square kilometer in urban areas. The city has a total area of 6,340 square kilometers. Shanghai also has an extensive network of rivers, canals, lakes and streams, all of which combine to create the perfect setting for a large population. Shanghai has been one of the fastest developing cities in the world for the last twenty years, with double-digit growth nearly every year since 1978, with the exception of the global recession of 2008-2009. Like most of China, the vast majority of the population is Han Chinese. Still, the number of minorities in Shanghai has grown by an astounding 100% since 1990. Shanghai also has over 1 million, officially registered foreigners, including approximately 31,000 Japanese, 21,000 Americans, and 20,000 Koreans. These numbers are based on official figures, so the real number of foreign citizens in the city is probably much higher. Shanghai has one of the highest life expectancies in the world, and the highest in mainland China, at 83 years. Shanghai Population Growth While some would believe that Shanghai has hit its peak population, this is far from the truth. China has become known around the world for its famous one-child policy, which has helped to keep the population in check. On the other hand, this also contributed to a shrinking workforce in the area as well as a rapidly aging population. Migrants from the rural areas of the country turned to Shanghai, giving the city the growth it was after. The migration to the area will fuel growth for decades to come, as Shanghai itself has had a negative natural growth rate for twenty years due to low fertility rates. The one-child policy came to an end in the country in early 2016, but Shanghai has implemented a five-year plan to curb growth to 25 million. China is also testing reforms to its hukou system, which will offer incentives to migrants moving to urban areas in the cities, providing them the same benefits as local residents. The city still has a lot of demographic problems to overcome. This includes a very low fertility rate, an imbalance in the gender ratio boys: How Many People Live in Shanghai?

**Chapter 4 : Shanghai Growth of Industrial Value Added, - calendrierdelascience.com**

*In the s, about 60% of the Chinese Labor Force were employed in agriculture. The figure remained more or less constant throughout the early phase of industrialization between the s and s, but in view of the rapid population growth this amounted to a rapid growth of the industrial sector in absolute terms, of up to 8% per year during the s [citation needed].*

There you will find the city of Shanghai. Its position was significant not only in terms of industry and transportation, but also in terms of domestic and international trade, and finance. After recovering from World War II, and entering a stage of planned development, Shanghai evolved into a large-scale comprehensive industrial base. This change was brought about by efforts to improve industry, continuous adjustments to industrial structure, a highly centralized planned economic system, and a self-reliance development strategy. In the 21st century, giant leaps in industrial optimization have thrust the city into a new stage of strategic growth. The city officially opened to international trade when George Balfour, the first British consul in Shanghai, issued the No. One Circular of the British Consulate on November 17, Shanghai rapidly adopted modern production technology and management systems from the West, and began to operate with an essentially capitalist mode of production. Textiles and food were the main players for light industry, accounting for This strategy was a substantial restriction on investment needed for economic development. The second factor was the guiding ideology, which aimed to convert Shanghai from a consumer city into a producer city. At that time, the conversion from a consumer city to a producer city implied the sacrifice of tertiary industry in support of the development of secondary industry. That is why this period saw an economic priority shift from a backward industrial structure with light industry as the mainstay, to heavy industry. Therefore, the ratio of light to heavy industries, in terms of fixed asset investment, remained at 1: Massive investment in heavy industry pushed forward its development in terms of both supply and demand. Another indirect effect of the internal strategy was to establish a mature industrial system. Hence, in the process, an improved and integrated industrial system was set up to provide a wide variety of industrial sectors. The specific measure taken at that time to speed up heavy industry was to invest in key areas, bringing rapid development to the steel, machinery and electricity industries. A dramatic transformation took place in , when the percentage of heavy industry surpassed that of light industry for the first time. During the s, the priority of development was given to 18 significant technologies, in order to set up six new industries. This momentum continued into the s, leading to the formation of a comprehensive, integrated, industrial system, with metallurgy, chemicals, machinery and textiles as the four main industries. Despite the strategy of leaving the coastal regions undeveloped in the first stage, Shanghai still enjoyed a high position in the domestic economy, and received much attention from the central government. During “, with 0. In terms of per capita labor productivity in fully state-owned enterprises, Shanghai was 1. In the same year, Shanghai accounted for 7. In other words, Shanghai, with just 4. Shanghai lacked mineral resources, and its industrial development depended mainly on a consistent supply of raw materials and energy from the interior. Shanghai was known nationwide for its leading technology; thus, it was more efficient to provide Shanghai with a secured resource supply. Admittedly, low feedstock prices and the relatively high prices of finished products put Shanghai at an advantageous position in the division of labor in the country, and played a pivotal role in its development. In summary, leading technologies and the favorable position in terms of resource allocation were the driving forces for its industrial development. Its total spending on urban infrastructure from “ was a mere RMB 6. Apart from a few industrial satellite towns, the main approach was to develop almost factories in the downtown area, with very little spending on infrastructure facilities. The resulting high returns from investment were almost impossible for other countries in the same period. During the s, technical equipment in many enterprises became increasingly outdated as a result of a lack of continued investment. Most machining tools were still of the primary processing type, such as planes and lathes. For example, the passages, corridors, and workshops at the Shanghai Watch Factory were packed with cocklofts. With outdated and in-efficient technical equipment, it was very difficult to fabricate high quality products. The proportion of primary

industry in GDP dropped from 5. In other words, tertiary industry shrank while secondary industry grew rapidly, and this imbalance seriously hindered Shanghai from functioning as a comprehensive city. This imbalance had negative consequences for a city which was seriously short of materials. Yet from 1978, its GDP grew 9. Secondly, the city suffered from acute traffic congestion due to its industrial growth. Every year, huge consignments of materials from different places were transported to Shanghai for industrial production and processing, while large quantities of finished industrial products were shipped out, to all parts of the country. Since the 1980s, a fiscal revenue responsibility system had been implemented in other regions of China, but for Shanghai, the central government still followed the old system, resulting in as high a fiscal turnover burden as ever. Firstly, the lag in infrastructure resulted in a sharp decline in investment returns. The historical advantage gained in infrastructure had been used up within the 30 years of industrial expansion. Secondly, the price transfer effect experienced a reverse trend. Mandatory national planning had been decreasing for some time, leading to fewer materials being allocated to Shanghai both in quality and variety. This price difference resulted in accumulated tax and profit of over RMB 5 billion flowing from Shanghai to other places in China. Thirdly, the economy of scale dwindled in most areas. Rapid growth in tertiary industry led to its increasing proportion in the national economy. During the initial stage of opening-up and reform in the 1980s, tertiary industry contributed to 30% of the city's GDP. The proportion of secondary industry decreased from 65% to 55%. These suburbs were mainly responsible for supplying nonstaple food to the entire Shanghai municipality. That is why structural adjustments in agriculture were of special significance to Shanghai. When the household contract responsibility system was implemented in some provinces and municipalities, Shanghai was unsure how to reform its rural economic system. These levels had already developed into economic units, which possessed a fair amount of fixed assets, such as agricultural machinery and facilities. For example, in 1985, 80% of fields ploughed by tractors, and those mechanically drained and irrigated in Shanghai accounted for 80%. These changes motivated a vast number of farmers to improve productivity, raise production levels, and improve the marketability of agricultural products. For instance, labor productivity improved 1.5 times. This reform was designed to adjust the agricultural structure in light of the new trends of suburban agriculture. In 1985, animal husbandry output reached RMB 3 billion. The first period (1978-1985) was mainly characterized by economic rehabilitation and adaptation, with an emphasis on developing products with short investment cycles in order to increase production supply capacity, upgrade product quality, and fill the market gap. Adjustment measures adopted included speeding up consumer goods production, reorienting the service of heavy industry, and conducting industrial restructuring. Thus, the gross industrial output value of the city increased to RMB 10 billion. During this period, there was a reasonable increase in the output of such main industrial products as bicycles, sewing machines, watches, and music recorders. These were fodder, electronics and communication equipment manufacturing, garments, arts and crafts, beverages, plastic products, and chemical fibers. The second period (1986-1990) focused on fostering the pillar industries. In order to achieve a transformation from extensive to intensive industry, Shanghai embraced the principle that its industry should aim to be energy- and material-efficient, and technology-intensive. From 1986, Shanghai restructured 19 sectors, including automobiles, power station equipment, iron and steel, petrochemicals, tires, and household appliances. At the end of 1990, it prioritized development in such sectors as sedan manufacturing, communication equipment, microelectronics and computer making, power station equipment, petrochemicals, electromechanical and chemicals, mechatronics, equipment, household appliances, and refined chemicals. This adjustment continued into the eighth Five-Year Plan period, when Shanghai was still focusing its efforts on fostering its six pillar industries. In addition, through several major adjustments in the 1980s, Shanghai set up eight industrial zones, such as Pengpu and Beixinjing, in its immediate outskirts. In the remote outskirts, priority was given to the construction of seven industrial satellite towns, such as Wusong and Jinshan. However, although the urban area continuously grew, there was no overall geographical redistribution of industries; most were still located in the vicinity of the city center. By the end of 1990, within a kilometer downtown area of Shanghai excluding Wusong and Minhang Districts were stationed 5,000 industrial enterprises, employing 200,000 people and generating a gross industrial output value of RMB 10 billion. On average, there were 22 enterprises per square kilometer, with 8 employees, and a gross industrial output value of RMB 1 million. In the 10-kilometer old city area, which was composed of ten districts, each square kilometer typically held 34 enterprises, with 13,

employees, and a gross industrial output value of RMB million. Various industries took up This shows that the key problem was the industrial layout, with overcentralization in central Shanghai, particularly in the old city area. Large factory buildings located along the Huangpu River and in other downtown areas hindered tertiary industry from full development. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period , Shanghai persistently followed this principle in stepping up its efforts to promote industrial upgrading through restructuring. The proportions between primary, secondary, and tertiary industries were adjusted from 4. Tertiary industry, the new growth points were high-tech industry, and the six-pillar manufacturing industries automobiles, communication equipment, 1 power station equipment, 2 petrochemicals and refined chemicals, iron and steel, and household electronic and electrical appliances. Tertiary industry continued to grow fast, as its portion of GDP increased from A golden opportunity appeared for the construction industry with the astonishing advances in city construction centered on urban road networks and the development of the district of Pudong. Suburban agriculture developed rapidly, with a secured supply of staple food to the suburbs and nonstaple food to the city. Meanwhile, the city speeded up the pilot project of building large-scale and intensive installation agriculture bases. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan period , Shanghai continued to implement its industry development policy for tertiary, secondary and primary industries. The industrial growth rate continued to slow down, but remarkable results were obtained for some pivotal industries by aiming for higher targets. It is worth mentioning that tertiary industry contributed to And in , the last year in the ninth Five-Year Plan period, the proportion of tertiary industry reached as high as In the meantime, agriculture began a new path, changing from suburban agriculture to modern metropolitan agriculture. The city also continued its policy of developing industry in the sequence of tertiary, secondary, and primary. A great deal of effort went into the development of industries promising high value added and more job opportunities. Furthermore, the role played by scientific and technological progress and informatization in pushing forward industrial progress and the transformation of traditional industries, the role played by pillar industries in driving economic growth and structural upgrades, and the role played by the integration of different industries to promote industrial innovation, were strengthened to promote structural and industrial optimization. The six pillar industries established in this period were information, finance, business and trade, automobiles, packaged equipment, and real estate. In addition, the city made concerted efforts to develop four emerging industries as new areas of economic growth; the four were biomedicine, new materials, environmental protection, and modern logistics. Shanghai adopted a policy of highlighting key areas in traditional industries, and kept the policy flexible according to the actual status of a particular industry.

**Chapter 5 : Chinese industrialization - Wikipedia**

*China is experiencing urbanization at an unprecedented rate over the last two decades. The overall goal of this paper is to understand the extent of and the factors driving urban expansion in China from the late s to*

The modern Jiading , Minhang and Fengxian districts emerged around 1, BC while the downtown area remained underwater. As a result, the flourishing and prosperous town earn the sobriquet "Little Hangzhou. This new settlement had a population of about , with many engaged in the shipping trade. By the early 15th century, Shanghai had become important enough for Ming dynasty engineers to begin dredging the Huangpu River also known as Shen. In , a city wall was built around the Old Town Nanshi as a defense against the depredations of the Wokou Japanese pirates. Shanghai had its first contact with the Jesuits in when the Shanghai scholar-bureaucrat Xu Guangqi was baptized by Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci. By the end of the Ming dynasty in , Shanghai had become a major cotton and textile center with a population that would soon reach , Qing dynasty[ edit ] Guards of Shanghai Old City. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, exports of cotton, silk, and fertilizer reached as far as Polynesia and Persia. The Qing military forces proved no match for the British. The war finally ended with the Treaty of Nanjing and Shanghai was one of five Chinese cities to be opened up to British consuls, merchants, and their families. Soon merchants from France, the USA, Germany and other foreign powers began to move into Shanghai, carving out for themselves sovereign "concessions" where they were not subject to Chinese laws. The British established their concession in , the Americans in in Hongkou , north of Suzhou Creek, and the French set up their concession in west of the old Chinese city and south of the British Concession. It would later become the Astor House. In , Shanghai was occupied by a triad offshoot of the rebels called the Small Swords Society. The fighting devastated much of the countryside but left the foreign settlements untouched. In a group of Western businessmen met and formed the Shanghai Municipal Council to organise road repairs, refuse clearance and tax collection across the concessions. Its waterfront became the internationally-famous Bund. The French concession, to the west of the old town, remained independent and the Chinese retained control over the original walled city and the area surrounding the foreign enclaves. The International Settlement was wholly foreign-controlled with the British holding the largest number of seats on the Council and heading all the Municipal departments. No Chinese residing in the International Settlement were permitted to join the council until Upon the last payment in , the local viceroy ordered the profitable railway dismantled and removed to Taiwan. It bought up all the local gas-suppliers, electricity producers and water-companies. In the early 20th century, it took control over all non-private rickshaws and the Settlement tramways. It also regulated opium sales and prostitution until their banning in and respectively. Japan built the first factories in Shanghai,[ citation needed ] which were soon followed by other foreign powers. Mail-steamers arrived in Shanghai and dropped off "four young English girls" in December The Xinhai Revolution , spurred in part by actions against the native-owned railways around Shanghai, led to the establishment of the Republic of China. During that time, Shanghai became the focal point of many activities that would eventually shape modern China. In , Shanghai was one of the largest cities in the world with 3,, inhabitants. Number of people with Russian origins was about 35, by the s, well exceeding number of other people with European origin. These Shanghai Russians were sometimes poorly regarded by westerners, as their general poverty led them to take jobs considered unsuitable for Europeans, including prostitution. The city was thus divided between its more European western half and the more traditionally Chinese eastern half. British and American businessmen made a great deal of money in trade and finance, and Germans used Shanghai as a base for investing in China. Park regulations, European and American inhabitants of Shanghai called themselves the Shanghailanders. A new class emerged, the compradors , which mixed with the local landlords to form a new class, a Chinese bourgeoisie. Many compradors were on the leading edge of the movement to modernize China. These guilds defended the interests of traders from shared hometowns. They had their own dress codes and sub-cultures. They represented the common workers. They were on the bottom rung of the social ladder. Artistically, Shanghai became the hub for three new art forms: Chinese cinema ,[ citation needed ] Chinese animation ,[ citation

needed ] and Chinese popular music. The city created a distinct image that separated it from all other Chinese cities that had come before it. Economic achievements include the city becoming the commercial center of East Asia , attracting banks from all over the world. When movies and literature depict the golden days of by-gone Shanghai, it is generally associated with this era.

### Chapter 6 : Shanghai: Market Profile | HKTDC

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### Chapter 7 : The Growth and industrialization of Shanghai - EconBiz

*Since September , growth of industrial value added of Shanghai fluctuated between a low of -7 % change from the corresponding period last year in April and a high of % change from the corresponding period last year in December averaging at 4 between september and august*

### Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: The growth and industrialization of Shanghai | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*In this period, the development of Shanghai's three industrial sectors was unbalanced. From , Shanghai's average annual GDP growth was %, with % for primary industry, % for secondary industry, and % for tertiary industry.*

### Chapter 9 : China Industrial Production | | Data | Chart | Calendar

*China Industrial Production In China, industrial production measures the output of businesses integrated in industrial sector of the economy such as manufacturing, mining, and utilities. This page provides - China Industrial Production - actual values, historical data, forecast, chart, statistics, economic calendar and news.*