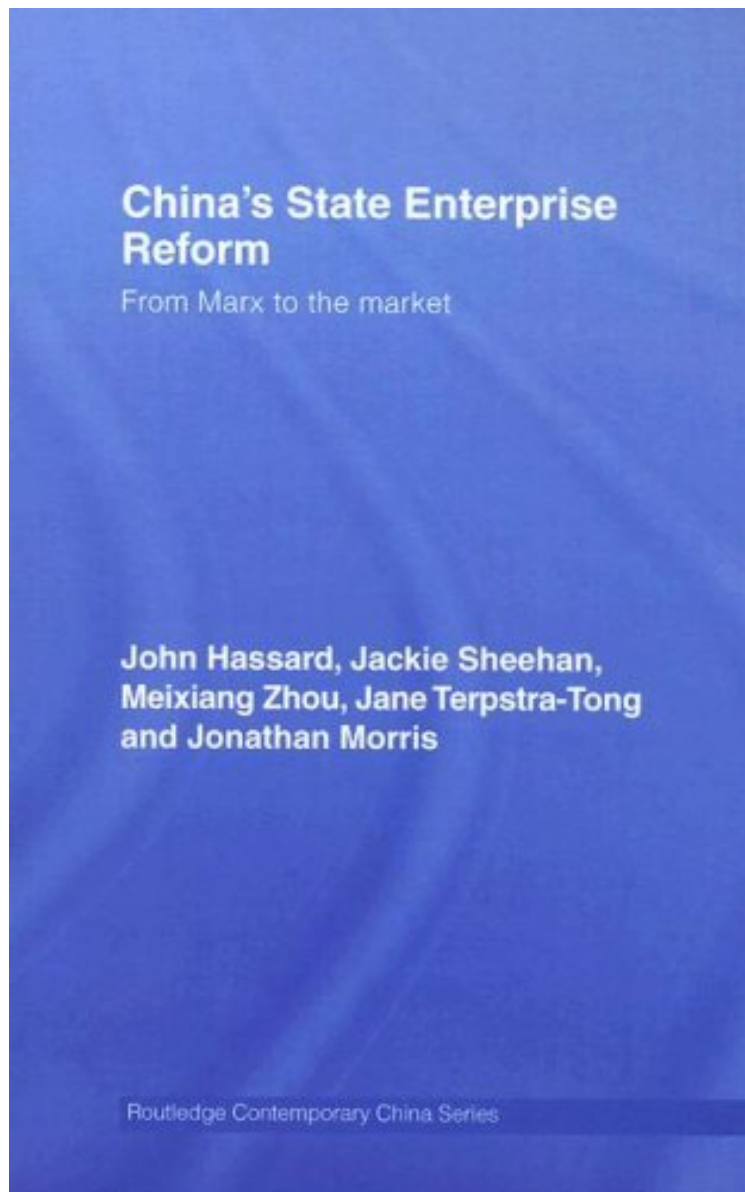


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China's State Enterprise Reform: From Marx to the Market (Routledge Contemporary China Series)

John Hassard, Jackie Sheehan, Meixiang Zhou, Jane Terpstra-Tong, Jonathan Morris
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John Hassard, Jackie Sheehan, Meixiang Zhou, Jane Terpstra-Tong, Jonathan Morris : China's State Enterprise Reform: From Marx to the Market (Routledge Contemporary China Series) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised China's State Enterprise Reform: From Marx to the Market (Routledge Contemporary China Series):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Good Background -By Loyd Eskildson
Common problems of public enterprises include unclear, multiple, sometimes conflicting social and economic objectives, inadequate incentives, bureaucratic intrusion, over-centralization, inadequate capital, lack of managerial skills, the ready availability of state subsidies, a mismatch between top-level administration and department management, and excessive personnel costs. The first phase of China's reforms (1978-84) centered on expanding peasants' autonomy and profit retention. This initial phase was triggered 12/1978 in Anhui province where 20 peasants divided commune land amongst themselves. By year end of 1982, 80% of households had adopted it. The success demonstrated 32% total-factor-productivity improvement, and laid the foundation for further reforms. In the state industrial sector, 4 SEZs were established, allowing FDI on an experimental basis, and granting greater self-autonomy to SOEs. By 1984, government recognized that SOE improvements were lagging. Originally about 95% of prices were set by the government. Reforms of 1985-92 brought dual prices for industrial goods (ended 1993). By 1988, double-digit inflation arrived, and an increasing number of SOEs showed losses. Relaxation of banking regulation brought real estate and stock market speculation, and bad debts. 1993-97 brought a greater focus on fixing large SOEs via debt-equity swaps, management buyouts, and mergers. At the same time, the number of national ministries dropped from 100 to 60, local supervisory departments fell one-third, and the number employed in such fell 4 million. Decentralization in the late 1990s allowed FDI less than \$30 million in amount to be approved locally, and provided a fixed-percent of revenue sharing with local government (higher for poor areas). The number of private firm employees rose from 1.6 million in 1989 to 13.5 million in 1997.

Based on extensive original research, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the current status of state enterprise reform in China. Chinese State Enterprise Reform considers the relationship between public ownership and public enterprises, and the historical evolution of China's economic reform programme since 1978, including assessments of the Contrast Responsibility System, which operated from the early 1980s to the early 1990s, and the Group Company Experiments, which began in the 1990s. It discusses the relations between workers, managers, and the state in post-Dengist China, the implications of the reform programme for human resources management in state enterprises, the nature of labour representation, and organization under state capitalism and the problems of surplus labour and reemployment.

About the Author John Hassard is Professor of Organizational Analysis at Manchester Business School and Senior Research Associate at the Judge Business School, Cambridge University. Jackie Sheehan is Associate Professor of Contemporary Chinese Studies and Deputy Director of the Institute for Contemporary Chinese Studies, University of Nottingham. Meixiang Zhou is Programme Manager of the United Nations Development Programme, China. Jane Terpstra-Tong is Lecturer in Management in the Faculty of Business Administration, University of Macau. Jonathan Morris is Professor of Organizational Analysis at Cardiff University Business School.