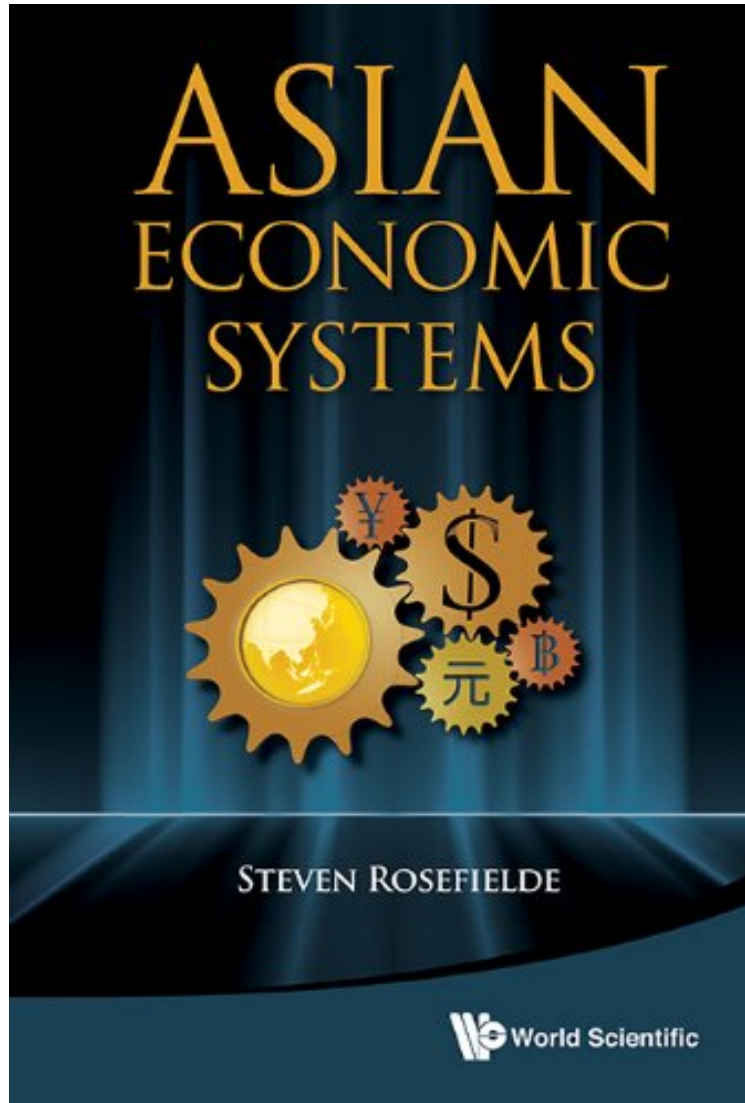


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Steven Rosefielde

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Asian Economic Systems provides readers with a crisp analytic framework, concepts and narrative highlighting contemporary Asia's systemic diversity. The framework facilitates insightful comparison with the western neoclassical ideal. This method allows students to easily appreciate the special virtues of various Asian economic systems, and compare them with those offered in the west. This objective is buttressed with background material on Asian

economic history where appropriate, together with basic data on Asian and global economic performance to help students integrate concepts with experience. The approach provides an objective platform for discussing Asia's place and future in the new global order. It makes it clear that there is no universally best economic system. There are a variety of good systems and nations should choose the system that best suits their cultural heritage, values and aspirations. The approach informs discussions about the wisdom of forming regional free trade zones, economic communities (like ASEAN), and unions (analogous to the European Union), as well as forging a one-world system of economic governance. Also, Asian Economic Systems has a secondary goal. It provides the tools needed for training students in how to apply microeconomic, macroeconomic and financial principles to practical issues of systems and policies. The book focuses on East and Southeast Asia. The term Asia is used as a shorthand for the cultural region dominated historically by Confucian kinship networks, Japanese communalism and Theravada Buddhism, and more recently by Marxist-Leninist communism. It excludes the Middle East, Central Asia, the Himalayan states, South Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Russia and America's Asia Pacific possessions. The book identifies and elaborates four rival market systems in contemporary Asia each with its own distinctive performance characteristics, potentials and humanist properties: (1) communist (China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia), (2) Confucian (Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and South Korea), (3) communal (Japan), and (4) Theravada Buddhist (Thailand and Sri Lanka). Their comparative merit is partly obscured by differences in stages of economic development, epochal, and conjunctural factors, but their special positive and negative attributes are unmistakable, and are compared with North Korea's communist command system which is the region's fifth core alternative to democratic free enterprise.

Contents: Universal Economy: Economics and Economic Systems Asian Economy: Contemporary Asia Asian Economic Governance Asian Economic Performance 1500–2006 Core Asian Systems: Communism: North Korea Market Communism: China and Southeast Asia Confucianism: Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea Communalism: Japan Buddhism: Thailand Pan-Asian and Global Systems: Asia's Futures Readership: Researchers, academics, graduates, undergraduates and general public who are interested in Asian economic systems.

From the Inside Flap Asian Economic Systems provides readers with a crisp analytic framework, concepts and narrative highlighting contemporary Asia's systemic diversity. The framework facilitates insightful comparison with the western neoclassical ideal. This method allows students to easily appreciate the special virtues of various Asian economic systems, and compare them with those offered in the west. This objective is buttressed with background material on Asian economic history where appropriate, together with basic data on Asian and global economic performance to help students integrate concepts with experience. The approach provides an objective platform for discussing Asia's place and future in the new global order. It makes it clear that there is no universally best economic system. There are a variety of good systems and nations should choose the system that best suits their cultural heritage, values and aspirations. The approach informs discussions about the wisdom of forming regional free trade zones, economic communities (like ASEAN), and unions (analogous to the European Union), as well as forging a one-world system of economic governance. Also, Asian Economic Systems has a secondary goal. It provides the tools needed for training students in how to apply microeconomic, macroeconomic and financial principles to practical issues of systems and policies. The book focuses on East and Southeast Asia. The term Asia is used as a shorthand for the cultural region dominated historically by Confucian kinship networks, Japanese communalism and Theravada Buddhism, and more recently by Marxist-Leninist communism. It excludes the Middle East, Central Asia, the Himalayan states, South Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Russia and America's Asia Pacific possessions. The book identifies and elaborates four rival market systems in contemporary Asia each with its own distinctive performance characteristics, potentials and humanist properties: (1) communist (China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia), (2) Confucian (Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and South Korea), (3) communal (Japan), and (4) Theravada Buddhist (Thailand and Sri Lanka). Their comparative merit is partly obscured by differences in stages of economic development, epochal, and conjunctural factors, but their special positive and negative attributes are unmistakable, and are compared with North Korea's communist command system which is the region's fifth core alternative to democratic free enterprise.

About the Author Steven Rosefielde is Professor of Economics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and a co-director of the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership project on Two Asias: The Emerging Postcrisis Divide. He received his PhD in Economics from Harvard University, and is a member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (RAEN). He has taught in Russia, China, Japan, and Thailand. Most recently, he published *Russia in the 21st Century: The Prodigal Superpower*, Cambridge University Press, 2005, *Masters of Illusion*, Cambridge University Press, 2007 (with Quinn Mills), *Russia Since 1980*, Cambridge University Press, 2008 (with Stefan Hedlund), *Rising Nations*, , 2009 (with Quinn Mills), *Red Holocaust*, Routledge, 2010, *Democracy and its Elected Enemies: American Political Culture and Economic Decline*, Cambridge University Press, 2012, and *Prevention and Crisis Management: Lessons for Asia from the 2008 Crisis*, World Scientific Publishing, 2012.