越南在转型 —— 限制与机遇

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越南 — 国家拥有超过4000年的历史。在20世纪，经历了其史上最严重的事件，这毁掉了国家的经济和国家遗产。同时，它改变了社会，改变了政治制度，建立了新的国家意识形态。因此，为下一步最大规模的现代化奠定了基础。越南能否在现代化进程中经历大约30年之后成为下一个“亚洲老虎”？其经济和社会能否保持在同一方向和速度上发展？一些指标如：越南持续而令人印象深刻的增长，经济的逐步开放，越南人民的创业精神，新型技术和消费偏好的迅速采纳，以及对西式现代化的向往。与此同时，仍然存在的文化和心理限制以及政治方面使得未来充满不确定性。这篇文章尝试评估所有这些因素对于越南未来发展的影响。

为了回答研究问题，我们将对选定的指标进行更深入的分析。这将包括主要的经济和社会指标以及它们与内部政策方向的联系。国际方面也将被包括，特别是在经济关系的广泛建立的背景下。一个重要的部分是越南在国际排名中的位置，比如“2016年经商报告”，经济竞争力和腐败感知。社会变化将通过分析新消费趋势和人口情况进行评估。

**关键词**：越南的过渡，经济与社会发展，现代化，东盟一体化，革新运动

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**Session 4: Government and International Studies**

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**Vietnam in Transition — The Limitations and Opportunities**

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Vietnam – country with over 4000 years of history. In 20th century experienced one of the most tragic events in its past, which ruined the country’s economy and national heritage. At the same time it transformed the society, changed political system, established new national ideology. As a consequence ground was prepared for the biggest modernization. Can Vietnam, after almost 30 years of modernization processes, become the next “Asian Tiger”?, Can its economy and its society change in the same pace and direction? Some indicators such as: Vietnam’s continued, impressive GDP growth, progressive opening of the economy, entrepreneurship of Vietnamese people suggest that everything is on the right track. Economic conditions and social aspects which appeared recently like reversal demographic trend, changing the family model, quickly adopted new technologies, changed the consumer preferences and show the aspiration to the western style modernization. At the same time, still strong cultural and mental limitations as well as political aspects render the future uncertain. This article tries to evaluate how important are all of the mentioned components in the future development of Vietnam. To find the answer to the research question, the deeper analysis of the selected indicators will be conducted. The measures include main economic and social indicators and their relation to the directions of the internal policies. International aspect will be included, especially in the context of the broad liberalization of economic relations with other countries. Important part is the position of Vietnam in the international rankings such as "Doing business 2016", competitiveness of the economy and perception of corruption. Social changes will be evaluated by analyzing new consumer trends and demographic situation.

**Keywords:** Vietnam’s transition, Economic & Social Development, Modernization, ASEAN Integration, Doi Moi Reform
Transition in China’s Triangular Relations with Pakistan and India

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South Asia today is attracting massive global attention and it is also a close neighbor of China. Changing geopolitical realities of the region especially in the midst of Pakistan-India strategic rivalry, increasing economic importance of the Indian Ocean region and the ever rising threat of terrorism, South Asia remains a vital concern for the Chinese policy makers largely because South Asian stability is paramount to materialize Chinese economic ambitions. Particularly, Beijing’s triangular relations with India and Pakistan are extremely important. Given the fact that China is a rising power as well as an economic miracle of the 21st century, Beijing considers it important to maintain stability in its immediate neighborhood to deter potential threats to Chinese economic and political interests in the region. While China aims to facilitate Indo-Pakistan dialogue to ensure that the region does not rush into any volatility, upholding the existing balance of power by ensuring Pakistan a possible bulwark against Indian hegemonic interest in the region also remains a primary cornerstone of Chinese foreign policy. Such a paradoxical policy has enabled China to ensure economic and political influence in the region while simultaneously keeping a check on the rise of any hostile power. This report highlights that amid the important economic, strategic and geopolitical interests of China in the South Asian region in the 21st century, China’s triangular relations with India and Pakistan are in a state of transition which may have considerable implications for its South Asian policy. This paper argues that the long standing bilateral relations with Pakistan may be overshadowed by the high tides of China-India Rapprochement.

Keywords: Transition ,Trilateral relations ,China Pakistan relations,China-India Rapprochment
I propose to screen and discuss my recent film, *Twelve Hundred Miles* / *千里之外* (2015, 44 mins) – [http://jonigutierrez.com/now_showing](http://jonigutierrez.com/now_showing) – as an interweaving of strands of images from Hong Kong’s Umbrella Movement, and those stemming from a notion of Chinese-ness as evoked by cinematic images of the physical and the ephemeral. I will demonstrate how Siegfried Kracauer’s cinematic realism of everyday life – catalogue of inherent affinities and elements, namely, urban crowds, “the street,” things normally unseen, the small and the big, the quotidian and the marginal, the fortuitous and the ephemeral – can be used as a framework in interpreting the said film; further, I will investigate the relationship between the cinematic media and populism from emergent perspectives on the level of the physical and the discursive as it deals with diverse approaches and perspectives from the social sciences. This experimental documentary juxtaposes footage from Beijing shot around 4th June 2014 with the Umbrella Movement protests in Hong Kong on the same year, exhibiting a perspective of a foreign student faced with an overwhelming need to understand the intricacies between Hong Kong and mainland China relations. Interacting with Kristian Agustin’s poetry, the HK-Beijing binary is made complex and nuanced in the film by an interspersion of photographs from Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Macau, Zhongshan, and Suzhou. I have envisioned this work not as an advocacy film, but as a fluid artwork that is still in the process of searching not necessarily for answers, but holistic social engagement, a salient condition for the voicing out of opinion, not just for catharsis but a collective dealing with questions and answers – implicating notions of modernity, culture and history – if not closures and resolutions. I intend this film to ignite/re-ignite passion and spark debates, especially coming from those outside established traditional binaries.

**Keywords:** Hong Kong, Umbrella Movement, cinema and social movements, Twelve Hundred Miles (2015), Kracauerian cinematic realism
The living logic and developing strategy of alien chamber of commerce in China

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Alien chamber of commerce is one special form of chambers of commerce in China, which also is unique chamber of commerce in China. Owing to historical and current characteristics of alien chamber of commerce, it has attracted much attention from mainland research while less attention from overseas. Alien chamber of commerce is one chamber of commerce hold by many enterprise legal person, however these legal person are based on association of natural person, which are from the same hometown. The characteristic of “people-association” of alien chamber of commerce is more than the characteristic of “capital-association”, added to hometown association of Chinese historical culture, which make alien chamber of commerce face more complex and changeable social environment than other forms of chamber of commerce, especially the political and administrative environment, such as the different regulations in central and local government, various regulations of each state, and so on. Research try to solve these problems about the living logic and developing strategy of alien chamber of commerce based on Resource Dependency Theory and Rational Choice Theory. These problems include: firstly, what role that resource desired by alien chamber of commerce have played in its living logic and developing strategy, then, which resource are strongly desired by alien chamber of commerce and which external organizations can supply corresponding resource for them. Eventually, what the measures alien chamber of commerce have taken to realize the living logic and developing strategy to get the needed resource from these external organizations.

Keywords: Alien Chamber of Commerce; Resource Dependency Theory; Rational Choice Theory; Living logic; Developing strategy
In wake of the tragic incident of 9/11, the US-led ‘war on terror’ in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan, (also called Af-Pak region) was followed by another adventure in Iraq in 2002. Both the wars have left great impacts on the people in the region, spreading from Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Middle East. These two wars at the beginning of 21st century have resulted in security turmoil contributing to a socio-political transition in the region. Today people in this region talk about their lives and society as if they have been since 9/11.

Transition in the Af-Pak region is fundamentally associated with the growing and intensifying religious extremism which is in clash with the presence of foreign troops and opposed to the forces of globalization and modernity. At larger level, the emergence of new kind of ethno-nationalism among Kurds, Baluchs and Pashtuns, on one hand has appeared to be a bulwark against Islamic extremism in their particular domains and on the other hand the respective nationalist political parties are in struggle to achieve maximum autonomy or independence from their respective centralist governments.

Islamic fundamentalism, together with the emergence of ethno-nationalism in the region and the management of these emergent and variant ideas and ideologies create a sense that there is a profound kind of transition going on in the region. The spread of global technologies further exacerbate this sense of transition where ethnic politics and religious fundamentalism is transcending the national borders. With such a trend the ‘state of mind aand a state of political being is changing.

This paper examines the concept of transition in terms of socio-political transformations at various levels in the region from Af-Pak to Middle East.

**Keywords:** Transition, religious extremism, ethno-nationalism, 9/11, Middle East
New Yangge Movement during Yan 'an period and the Logic of Political Symbol

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There are a large number of symbolic factors accompanied by the process of political practice. We can regard the political practice as two part constant interaction that the symbolization of political reality and the routinization of political symbol. During the new yangge movement in yan 'an period, the communist party of China use the strategy of “new wine in old bottles” to express political reality through yangge, and set the typical of Liu Zhiren yangge to collect symbolic power, finally make new yangge in daily life of the public. The literature and art form represented by yangge during the yan 'an period fulfill the inherent requirement of political culture, and make the party regime finally achieved the practice of political cultural.

Keywords: New Yangge; Movement; Political Symbol; Political Culture
Housing Policy as a Communication-tool between Government and Masses
Case Study of Hangzhou and New Delhi

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Unlike traditional forms of communication which depends on constant repetition and reassertion, housing policy can be a more potent and subtle medium for communication between government and the masses. And the impact housing has on shaping how the society evolves can have a critical influence on the rhetoric it caters to, the values it upholds and the future it aspires for.

Historically and the more of it in contemporary times, housing is not only a minimum primary component of human beings life but also a major sector of economy that holds key to socioeconomic growth and in turn overall development. Like other essential commodities, housing prices, if not kept under leash from real-estate market's fears, not only threatens long-term stable growth but one fundamental element of a common man's life goes out of bounds. On a planet where land is but a scarce resource, the demand for a holistic housing policy has such competing goals to achieve – all amid vested interests and widening concerns not limited to affordability and availability. It goes into the newer domains like environment, migrant and socio-cultural issues, and the need to institute all of it by creating and facilitating a pluralistic and tolerant society. The unstoppable trend of the modern world in favor of urbanization has led to complex challenges unimaginable until a few decades ago. Urbanization in the oriental societies and especially in countries like India and China with billion plus people to cater to is all the more intriguing. This paper breaks into the above intangible aspects by a comparative study of housing policy's communication to the many stakeholders of the housing ecosystem in two of the world's most ancient and contemporary cities of the world's fastest growing major economies: Hangzhou in China and New Delhi in India. It achieves the same by primarily qualitative analysis of the linkages amid the ground stats, claims of policy makers, urban segregation and public images.

Keywords: Holistic Housing Policy, Housing Ecosystem, Communicating Housing, Urban Segregation, Hangzhou, New Delhi.
Explore a theoretical framework of urban borderland and informality: village-in-the-city in the Chinese context

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The rapid urbanization process in China has created an interesting semi-urbanized space called Chengzhongcun (CZC, interpreted as village-in-the-city), which is beyond a simple dichotomy between the rural and the urban. The existing literature on CZC remains controversial. It either views CZC from a functionalist perspective that emphasizes instinctive response of the urban poor to the state’s incapacity in providing housing and jobs, or from a legalist view that regards CZC as an unplanned, ungovernable and disorder space. Both perspectives, however, view CZC as informal urban space that is fundamentally separated from the formal sector, and neglect the role of state in the creation of formal-informal relationship. Yet, the previous studies presumed CZC is isolated from the surrounding urban environs, and over-emphasized the distinctive characteristics in each CZC.

This paper seeks to fill in this gap and aims to broaden the understanding on CZC. This paper will first review the extant literature on CZC and points out the inadequacy of the research. Then, it seeks to find an alternative perspective and explore a theoretical relevance of urban borderland and informality. This paper will contribute the current debates on the village-in-the-city.

Keywords: urban informality; urban borderland; Village-in-the-city; theoretical framework; China
A Study on Gender Differences of Rural Voting Behaviors in China
—An Analysis Based on Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS2013)

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The election of village and neighborhood committee is an important part of the grassroots democracy in rural China. With the improvement of the degree of democracy, females are more and more involved in the management of state and social affairs and are playing an increasingly important role. So, it has an important theoretical significance and policy implications for the construction of grassroots democracy that the study on gender differences of rural voting behaviors. This paper analyzes 6040 rural samples from China's General Social Survey data in 2013 by using SPSS22.0 software and try to explore whether a significant gender difference exist in the voting behavior between different background samples. The study reveals four things: First, men's voting behaviors were significantly higher than women's. Second, the voting behavior had positive correlation with age while had negative correlation with health and education. Third, the voting behavior score of the League Member were lower than Party Members and the Masses’s. Last but not least, the voting behavior score of ethnic minorities were significantly higher than the Han nationality’s, as well as married higher than unmarried, part-time job higher than full-time job, union member higher than who never. Among them, the highest voting behavior score belong to male union members while the lowest belong to single women. The comparison of the gender differences in the voting behavior of rural grassroots elections not only provide the reference basis for the grassroots elections, but also promote the construction of grassroots democracy.

Keywords: Grassroots, Elections, Voting behavior, Gender difference, Female
Territorialisation and the Precarious Geography of Creative Labour in China

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This abstract attempts to investigate the dynamic and contingent interactions between state territorialisation and precarious geography of creative labour in China’s passionate pursuit of a cultural turn. Following Foucauldian approach of governmentality, this proposed research hypothesises that precarious geography is an always ongoing process of spatial mobility of labours, shaped by but in turn reshapes state intervention that serves particular configuration of cultural zones.

This abstract will therefore trace the precarious living pattern of creative labours in labour and human condition terms, and more importantly, the trans-local mobility patterns through the formation of the oil painting villages in Xiamen. This abstract will examine a calculative strategy on territory through non-numbers and explore how relentless displacement and re-displacement results to the pattern of precarious geography. It seeks to interrogate how the desire of self-actualization is articulated in the transformation of the precarious artists under the context of art and urban campaign.

Keywords: Territorialisation, creative labour, precarious geography