Cultural and Creative Industries as key factors for Chinese economic development. Analysis of Beijing and Shanghai.

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Abstract:
The aim of this thesis is to illustrate the development of Chinese Cultural and Creative industries, with a detailed analysis of Beijing and Shanghai realities. "Creativity" has become, during the last years, a fundamental tool for Chinese advancement, both from an economical and industrial point of view. "Creativity" has played a central role as incentive in terms of urban innovation and renovation, a key factor with a strong strategical value in times of financial international crisis. This thesis is born during a period of internship at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Shanghai: during this internship, the relevance of creativity as an engine for the city has become clearer as much as the rapid development and the public endorsement to cultural based industries. Starting from a terminological analysis, the essay goes on with an historical overview of Chinese economic reforms and their implications for the cultural and creative industries aspect, to be then concluded with the detailed study of two of the most important creative cities in China: Beijing and Shanghai.

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as key factors for Chinese, economic development. Analysis of Beijing and Shanghai. From Cultural to Creative Industries: an Analysis of the Implications of the “Creative Industries” Approach to Arts and Media Policy Making in the United Kingdom. International Journal of Cultural Policy 11.1: 15-30. /Hesmondhalgh D., Cultural … p. 9. 13. The two factors, together, cooperate for the knowledge economy; this “‘iterative’ relationship” 13 is possible thanks to IT that allows consumers’ inputs to change and improve the knowledge offered. Since the activities of creative industries rely on costumes’ interaction, Work Foundation’s report divided creative contents -and the industries which produce them- according to the ‘expressive value’ of their outputs. China: Economic Growth. Key Macroeconomic Indicators for China. China has achieved an average growth rate of over 9% pa since 1978 – the year that effectively was the start of the market based reforms in the Chinese economy. But now China is shifting the emphasis of exports towards selling heavy industry products to developed and developing countries – for example overseas sales of giant earth movers, telecoms network gear and construction materials. Many of these are high-value and higher profit products which will make it easier for Chinese companies to pay higher wages to their employees. Key Growth and Development Challenges for China. Enormous attention is paid to economic, social and political developments in China. To guide economic development, the Chinese central government adopts “five-year plans” that detail its economic priorities and essential policies. The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan (2016–2020) is currently being implemented. (Citation needed) Worlds regions by total wealth (in trillions USD), 2018. China Western Development, designed to increase the economic situation of the western provinces through capital investment and development of natural resources. Revitalize Northeast China, to rejuvenate the industrial bases in Northeast China. It covers the three provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning, as well as the five eastern prefectures of Inner Mongolia.