Xi Jinping: the man who leads China's reform into a new era

It has been and it's a remarkably comprehensive volume.

Xi Jinping has often said that he has strong ties with the people. He has often said that he has strong ties with the people. He once told reporters to note his role as a good student of history.

The Chinese economy is being transformed from fast growth to high-quality development. The middle-income group has swelled to 400 million.

As the county Party Chief, Xi already knew the needs for change, and China would not reform and open up.

The reform and opening up is a great and decisive step to set up a special economic zone that was critical of the "middle-level obstruction." Xi insisted that reform shall suit China's own characteristics.

In a real sense, Xi comes from a reformer and opening up in 1978, Xi was studying chemical engineering at Tsinghua University, and under the leadership of President Deng, he was later involved in economic and social research.

The success of Juncao is an epitome of the Chinese reform and opening up. In 1986, Deng made Juncao the "southern tour." Deng's talks during the "southern tour" were an impressive new achievement in the next 40 years.

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A city's legend
How Shenzhen evolved from a fishing village into a pioneering metropolis

By Yuan Yuan

The development of the Shekou Industrial Zone is another microcosm of how Shenzhen evolved from a fishing village into a pioneering metropolis.

In 1872, Shekou was a small village located along the Shenzhen Bay with less than 300 households. The government of Qing Dynasty decided to open up Shenzhen for trade and investment, in order to lure foreign investors. Shekou was chosen for its location, close to Hong Kong.

In the early 1980s, the People's Republic of China, in order to promote economic development, decided to open up south China沿海地区的几个城市

By late 1980s, the city of Shenzhen had grown exponentially. The GDP had climbed to 32,000 yuan ($5,000), on a par with the Four Asian Tigers at that time.

In 1992, the Chinese government decided to establish Shenzhen as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). In 1997, the SEZ was expanded to include the entire Dapeng New District.

In 2012, Xi Jinping visited Shenzhen, which was the first time a Chinese president visited Shenzhen after its establishment as a SEZ.

In 2015, the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone was set up, with a complex of 333 containers.

In 2018, the GDP of Shenzhen was 1.67 trillion yuan ($250 billion), ranking first in China.

Deputy Director of the Qianhai Management Bureau.

China Merchants Bank.

Deputy General Manager of China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone.

By Yuan Yuan

The Information Office, International Department of the CPC Central Committee

The city was born under special circumstances. Right after China

Qianhai on a daily basis.

The office of the administration was also renovated from abandoned

And it showed the government’s will of opening up and cooperating

A future center

The central district of Shenzhen on August 23, 2015 (XINHUA)

SEZ. Yumin Village, because of its unique location as the closest place in

open for business. Some entrepreneurs from Hong Kong started renting

dispatched to south China to do research on possible development plans.

His proposal got a go-ahead from the Central Government.

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**The urban underground**

Subway construction boosts urban development

By Yuan Yuan

December, 2018

Subway construction has been an important part of urban development in China. From 1969, when Subway Line 1 in Beijing was put into operation, the city’s subway system has expanded considerably in both length and scope. As of January 2018, the system had 22 operational lines, covering the entire city, with another seven lines under construction. Beijing subway ridership hit 607 million in 2004, up 10 million from the year before its extension to the northern suburbs with Line 2, was put into operation. The next line, Line 13, a half loop that links both the northern and southern suburbs with the downtown areas, was completed in 2012. The Yanfang Line, being constructed in Beijing’s southwest suburbs, will be China’s first fully domestically-developed automated subway. The Yanfang Line, being constructed in Beijing’s southwest suburbs, will be China’s first fully domestically-developed automated subway.

With many more people opting for an underground commute, peak-hour congestion has been eliminated. This is commonplace for most subway lines. "Many who took the subway had to transfer to buses to get to their destinations." said Fu Yimin, from Tiantongyuan, a residential compound at the northern terminal of Line 5. “In order to be on time to work, I have to leave my house half an hour earlier to board one," said Fu. This is the epitome of urban commuter time and makes people’s life more convenient. This is the epitome of urban commuter time and makes people’s life more convenient.

With the addition of the three Olympic Games. With the addition of the three Olympic Games. When the construction of the Second Ring Road, became the second line, ridership hit 607 million in 2004. Meanwhile, ridership today is more than 10 million people ride the subway with nine stations on its 14.4-km main line. The Yanfang Line, being constructed in Beijing’s southwest suburbs, will be China’s first fully domestically-developed automated subway. The Yanfang Line, being constructed in Beijing’s southwest suburbs, will be China’s first fully domestically-developed automated subway.

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A big granary

Heilongjiang drives agricultural modernization of the country to help guarantee food security

By Xu Jing

Since President Xi Jinping’s instruction in 2019 to ‘never forget the original aspiration of our party and our mission’ and ‘never lose touch with the people’, the province has kept the people’s livelihood as its primary goal. A high proportion of the area’s food production and an increasing mechanization rate have ensured food security for a population of nearly 1.4 billion. Heilongjiang has been a major agricultural production base of the country for decades. Before the new century, the province’s agriculture was mainly on a traditional labor-intensive way, and the mechanization rate was at a low level. The provincial government has been promoting rural modernization and agricultural mechanization since then. To accelerate the transition from traditional farming to hi-tech, the province has invested huge sums in agricultural machines and training staff to use them. The annual grain output of Heilongjiang has increased from 11 million tons in 1951 to 79 million tons in 2019, with an average annual increase of over 6 million tons.

As one of the 113 farms under the Heilongjiang Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau, Youyi Farm has become a model farm for China’s reclamation. “Before using seeds on a large scale on the farm, we must have a charge of choosing and testing seeds. All the employees and technicians must go through the training and pass an examination before they can be authorized to use seeds,” said Liu, a 34-year-old technologist. He still remembers the hardships the first workers—over 1,400 Chinese and 49 Soviet professionals—had to endure. “We finished harvesting maize earlier than other places because of the intensive labor. We had to use the water obtained by thawing snow. There were no tractors for deep digging. Precision drilling and controlling weeds by Soviet professionals, Liu began to work as a tractor driver on the farm. The first batch of workers and management personnel came from the Soviet Union. They donated 2,560 agricultural machines in the 1950s for modern farming. ‘I still remember that the tractors were pulled by a cable to start the engine and were used to pull the seeds into the furrow,’ he said. ‘We used to cut the corn by hand, and there were many bears in the farmland. We had to stay on guard and wake up every morning in the cold.’

Zhang Fushan, a former worker at the farm, was recognized as a walking encyclopedia of the farm’s history, described the development course from zero to the current success. The 86-year-old, regarded as a walking technical school, went to the United States with other colleagues. Entering the new century, Zhang, as a senior operator of modern agricultural machinery, was racing against time. The corn had to be harvested before the typhoon in July. But an army of giant, advanced agricultural machines, including tractors and plows, were for deep digging, precision drilling and controlling weeds. Zhang was a captain of the ‘army’. ‘I still remember the moment I pushed the button to start the tractor. The engine was loud like a warship. But the corn was harvested smoothly without one corn missed. The speed of the tractor was almost 80 km per hour. We finished harvesting a 100-meter-wide furrow in more than two minutes.’

Benefiting from its abundant land resources, large-scale mechanized agriculture is an important reason for its food production. “Guaranteeing food supply for a population of nearly 1.4 billion is not an easy task. Heilongjiang, as a major grain production base in China, has high requirements for agricultural mechanization,” said Liu Huangao, today a retired management staff, was one of the young people brought in by the Soviet Union in 1954. “After importing U.S. machines, the grain yield increased year by year.”

“After introducing high-tech and green modes in 1995, the yield and quality of agricultural production have continued to improve,” Liu said. “The grain yield increased from 11 million tons in 1951 to 79 million tons in 2019, with an average annual increase of over 6 million tons.”

Agricultural mechanization is an important reason for the annual increase of grain production in Heilongjiang. The comprehensive mechanization rate of the area today can guarantee the production of 20 billion kg of commodity grain a year. The comprehensive grain production of the area is nearly 22 billion kg a year, around one third of the total output of the province.

Modern agricultural machinery cooperatives

As one of the 113 farms under the Heilongjiang Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau, Youyi Farm, sprawling more than 1,800 square kilometers, has gained fame as a model farm in China. It is the first farm that introduced advanced agricultural machinery to Heilongjiang. The province is making it a priority to promote the scale of agricultural production and the mechanization rate. Youyi Farm is the first to have a comprehensive mechanization rate of 99 per cent. "Agricultural mechanization is a mark of a country’s economic development level," said Liu. "It is a mark of a country’s economic strength."

There were no tractors and plows from the United States in the early days. After 1954, when the Soviet Union donated 2,560 agricultural machines, the grain production increased year by year. "In 1954, the province produced 11 million tons of grain. In 1969, we produced 24 million tons of grain. In 1979, the grain production reached 30 million tons. In 1995, the grain production increased to 60 million tons," Liu said. "In 2019, the grain production increased to 79 million tons."

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"After importing U.S. machines, the grain yield increased year by year. ‘The development mode has gradually changed from the traditional labor-intensive way to hi-tech, so I think there will be greater space for hi-tech and green development to protect the environment. Violators face a heavy fine. In July, the provincial government put forward the Ban on Farm Machinery. This is a revolutionary transition from the traditional labor-intensive farming to hi-tech and green mode."
The art of reinventing
Jiayuguan diversifies its economy to increase its resilience
By Wang Haining

The town of Jiayuguan, a bustling border city in northwestern China, is a living example of how to reinvent one's economy.

Jiayuguan is known as an industrial city and is known for its rich cultural heritage. However, the town is also facing the challenge of depletion of its iron ore reserves. In response to the Central Government's call for supply-side structure reform, Jiayuguan has been making efforts to adjust its economic structure and vigorously encourages the development of tourism, as well as food industries such as wine making, and the tertiary industry. This has led to the founding of Jiugang, a top priority.

Jiayuguan's municipal government and Jiugang have decided to promote supply-side structure reform to adjust its economic structure and vigorously encourages the development of tourism, as well as food industries such as wine making, and the tertiary industry. This has led to the founding of Jiugang, a top priority.

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