

1: The four little dragons | Open Library

The Four Asian Tigers, Four Asian Dragons or Four Little Dragons, are the economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, which underwent rapid industrialization and maintained exceptionally high growth rates (in excess of 7 percent a year) between the early s (mids for Hong Kong) and s.

Overview[edit] Growth in per capita GDP in the tiger economies between and [7] Prior to the Asian financial crisis , the growth of the Four Asian Tiger economies commonly referred to as "the Asian Miracle" has been attributed to export oriented policies and strong development policies. Unique to these economies were the sustained rapid growth and high levels of equal income distribution. A World Bank report suggests two development policies among others as sources for the Asian miracle: By the s, manufacturing in the British colony had expanded and diversified to include clothing, electronics, and plastics for export orientation. Meanwhile, Taiwan and South Korea began to industrialize in the mids with heavy government involvement including initiatives and policies. Both countries pursued export-oriented industrialization as in Hong Kong and Singapore. They also benefited from foreign trade advantages that sets them apart from other countries, most significantly economic support from the United States; part of this is manifested in the perforation of American electronic products in common households of the Four Tigers. By the end of the s, levels in physical and human capital in the four economies far exceeded other countries at similar levels of development. This subsequently led to a rapid growth in per capita income levels. While high investments were essential to their economic growth, the role of human capital was also important. Education in particular is cited as playing a major role in the Asian economic miracle. The levels of education enrollment in the Four Asian Tigers were higher than predicted given their level of income. By , all four nations had achieved universal primary education. Overall these advances in education allowed for high levels of literacy and cognitive skills. The creation of stable macroeconomic environments was the foundation upon which the Asian miracle was built. Each of the Four Asian Tiger states managed, to various degrees of success, three variables in: External debt was non-existent for Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, as they did not borrow from abroad. Exchange rates in the Four Asian Tiger nations had been changed from long-term fixed rate regimes to fixed-but-adjustable rate regimes with the occasional steep devaluation of managed floating rate regimes. Export policies have been the de facto reason for the rise of these Four Asian Tiger economies. The approach taken has been different among the four nations. Hong Kong, and Singapore introduced trade regimes that were neoliberal in nature and encouraged free trade, while South Korea and Taiwan adopted mixed regimes that accommodated their own export industries. In Hong Kong and Singapore, due to small domestic markets, domestic prices were linked to international prices. South Korea and Taiwan introduced export incentives for the traded-goods sector. The governments of Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan also worked to promote specific exporting industries, which were termed as an export push strategy. All these policies helped these four nations to achieve a growth averaging 7. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, has in a number of studies argued that state intervention was important in the East Asian growth miracle. Hong Kong came under intense speculative attacks against its stock market and currency necessitating unprecedented market interventions by the state Hong Kong Monetary Authority. Singapore and Taiwan were relatively unscathed. The Four Asian Tigers recovered from the crisis faster than other countries due to various economic advantages including their high savings rate except South Korea and their openness to trade. The results suggest that in the case of Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, China and India financial development leads to economic growth, whereas in the case of Thailand there exists a bidirectional causality between these variables. The results further suggest that in the case of Malaysia, financial development does not seem to cause economic growth. Education and technology[edit] This section contains content that is written like an advertisement. Please help improve it by removing promotional content and inappropriate external links , and by adding encyclopedic content written from a neutral point of view. November Learn how and when to remove this template message These four countries invested heavily in their infrastructure as well as in developing the intellectual abilities of their human talent, fostering and retaining their educated population to

help further develop and improve their respective countries. This policy turned out to be so effective that by the late 20th century, all four countries had developed into advanced and high-income industrialized developed countries , developing many different areas of advanced technology that give them a tremendous competitive advantage in the world. For example, all four countries have become top level global education centers with Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong high school students consistently outperforming all other countries in the world and achieving the highest top scores on international math and science exams such as the PISA exam and with Taiwan students winning multiple gold medals every year consistently at the International Biology Olympiad , International Linguistics Olympiad , [16] International Physics Olympiad , International Earth Science Olympiad , International Mathematical Olympiad and International Chemistry Olympiad. The culture of Confucianism is said to have been compatible with industrialization because it valued stability, hard work, discipline, and loyalty and respect towards authority figures. There was a lack of mainland Chinese economic success during the same time frame as the Four Tigers, and yet China was the birthplace of Confucianism.

2: Four Asian Tigers - Wikipedia

Japan and the four little dragons--Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore--constitute less than 1 percent of the world's land mass and less than 4 percent of the world's population.

In the absence of drastic policy changes, they are facing relative stagnation, says Dan Steinbock. Unlike major advanced economies, which established their position in a century or two, the four dragons made their mark in just a few decades. Political friction usually follows aging and slowing. From the early 80s to the 90s, the dragons enjoyed high growth rates. In 1990, Hong Kong, the first dragon to begin the catch-up, still led in average living standards; it was only 20 percent behind Japan, followed by Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. But Hong Kong remained more than 30 percent behind U.S. In the weakest dragon, South Korea, living standards were barely 10 percent of those in America. As the toughest phase of industrialization was achieved by 1990, little dragons were still led by Hong Kong. Although trade-friction between the U.S. However, the four dragons were in the right place in the right time and made the right growth choices. Today, living standards in all dragons, except for South Korea, are relatively higher than in Japan, which has been overwhelmed by economic stagnation. Intriguingly, living standards in Singapore are now on average 35 percent higher than those in America; which Hong Kong has caught up with as well. But easy catch-up growth is behind. Shaky short-term prospects In 2000, Singapore hopes growth of 2 percent, although analysts expect it to stay below 2 percent. Despite a strong last quarter in 2000, it is coping with economic malaise. Trade outlook is uncertain, due to new protectionism and regional tensions. It is seeking new growth not just in China and emerging Asia but via economic integration with Malaysia and Riau. Its future is overshadowed by political angst. But unlike Singapore, Hong Kong has missed or continues to shun pro-growth integration opportunities. Failures in leadership are illustrated by the misconduct of former chief executive Donald Tsang and the weakness of his successor CY Leung. Neither foreign trade, which is constrained by international environment, nor domestic demand, which suffers from indebted households, has been adequate to support strong growth. While rising inflation may generate a hike by the Bank of Korea, Seoul must cope with Chinese deceleration and U.S. Despite improved forecasts, Taiwanese growth rate for 2000 is estimated at 1. Like Hong Kong, it is struggling with economic and political malaise; the former derive from maturation, the latter are largely self-induced. Thanks to growing political uncertainty, investment contraction could follow in due time, especially if friction with China will weigh on trade and investment. Today, dragons are steadily aging and slowing, as evidenced by steady and occasionally steep deceleration of growth in each. Slowing growth The four dragons are aging. With demographic transition, birth and death rates are slowing, as evidenced by rise of median age. Among major advanced economies, it is highest in Japan and Germany 47, which are facing population decline. Worse, average living standards tend to mask broadening income polarization in the four dragons. Among major advanced economies, income inequality, as measured by Gini coefficient, is the highest in the US 45, but significantly lower in Japan 32, France and Germany less than 30. Among the dragons, it is highest in the financial hubs of Hong Kong 54 and Singapore 46, as opposed to high-tech giants Taiwan 34 and South Korea 30. In the long-run, high living standards require solid growth and strong productivity, which usually rely on sustained innovation. It is relatively highest in the world in South Korea 4. However, Hong Kong 0. A greater stress on human capital also requires more progressive taxation, aggressive measures to reduce income inequality; and adequate job protection legislation. In the absence of such changes, all four dragons could face creeping stagnation. For more information, see <http://www.dansteinbock.com> Dan Steinbock Dr Steinbock is an internationally recognized expert of the multipolar world. He focuses on international business, international relations, investment and risk among the major advanced economies and large emerging economies; as well as multipolar trends in stocks, currencies, commodities, etc. Altogether, he analyzes some 40 major world economies and a dozen strategic nations, across all world regions. His commentaries are released regularly by major media in all world regions see www.NeverMissAStory.com Subscribe to ValueWalk Newsletter.

3: The Four Little Dragons (è±†ç“£)

Japan and the four little dragons—Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore—constitute less than 1 percent of the world's land mass and less than 4 percent of the world's population. Yet in the last four decades they have become, with Europe and North America, one of the three great.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Harvard University Press, This slim volume contains more thought-provoking ideas than many a larger tome. Written by a respected scholar but addressed to nonspecialists—in the tradition of earlier works by Edwin O. Reischauer and John K. Fairbank—it will be reviewed here by a member of the audience for which it was intended. In very concise but readable prose, Vogel examines the newly industrialized countries of Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore to find factors that might explain their common success in the face of striking disparities in their political structures and economic resources. Instead of a single, overarching explanation, he offers a constellation of factors that include unique global opportunities after World War II and more particular situational advantages and cultural traditions enjoyed by East Asia. Of the four case studies, Taiwan and South Korea share the most similarities. As Japanese colonies during the first half of the century, they had received some experience of modern commerce, a rudimentary industrial structure, and elevated levels of literacy. By mid-century, both economies were still largely agricultural, with ready pools of cheap labor, and both governments were preoccupied with overcoming their communist opponents and reunifying their countries. Finally, like Japan, each country went through a cycle of agricultural development, import substitution, and then rapid growth fueled by exports. South Korea got off to a slower start. Unlike Taiwan, which had been spared during the Chinese civil war and had inherited a complete national government that had learned something from its earlier mistakes, South Korea had to recover from the utter devastation of the Korean War under the leadership of a new government with little practical experience. Nevertheless, it had some advantages. Its military leaders, unlike those of so many other military dictatorships, had valuable experience of the technological and logistical complexities of full-scale modern warfare; and universal male conscription no doubt hastened the transformation of country boys into organization men. South Korea followed Japanese models much more closely than the other little dragons, even though the models were in some cases taken from prewar rather than postwar Japan. Unlike the larger nation states, the city states of Hong Kong and Singapore were too small in size and population to allow an effective strategy of import substitution while building up capital reserves and manufacturing capacity. Instead, both welcomed foreign capital to build up their export industries and both virtually eliminated their domestic agricultural sectors, relying on hinterlands beyond their borders. Singapore even welcomed foreign managers while building its own local expertise in high-wage industries, while Hong Kong invested its own capital across the border to exploit the abundance of cheap labor in neighboring Guangdong. However, the role of government in the two cities could hardly have been more different. While the competent but faceless colonial bureaucrats of Hong Kong adopted a laissez-faire approach that concentrated on building infrastructure and keeping corruption under control, the highly authoritarian government of Singapore under the charismatic leadership of Lee Kuan-yew made business entrepreneurs of its civil servants and dictated social policy to such a degree that its political structure has been labeled "capitalism with socialist characteristics" p. At the same time, his multifaceted approach to explaining these phenomena contains enough sharp edges to puncture You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

4: The rise and demise of Asia's four little dragons | South China Morning Post

In the last four decades Japan and the four "little dragons"-Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore-which together constitute less than four percent of the world's population, have become with Europe and North America one of the three pillars of the modern industrial world order. How did those.

Unlike major advanced economies, which established their position in a century or two, the four dragons made their mark in just a few decades. Political friction usually follows population ageing and a slowing economy. From the early 1960s to the 1980s, the dragons enjoyed high growth rates. Unlike Singapore, Hong Kong has missed and continues to shun pro-growth integration opportunities. In 1960, Hong Kong, the first dragon to begin the catch-up, led the group in average living standards; it lagged far behind both the US and Japan, and was followed by Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. The weakest dragon was South Korea, where living standards were barely 10 per cent of those in America. As the toughest phase of industrialisation came to an end, by 1980, the dragons were still led by Hong Kong. Although trade friction between the US and Japan was about to dominate headlines, living standards in Hong Kong were now only 25 per cent behind those in Japan, but still 45 per cent behind those in the US. However, the four dragons were in the right place at the right time and made the right growth choices. As China "the ultimate dragon" began its economic reforms and opening-up policies, the little dragons went into overdrive that supported their growth for another three decades. Today, living standards in all dragons, except for South Korea, are relatively higher than in Japan, which has been overwhelmed by economic stagnation. Intriguingly, living standards in Singapore are now about 35 per cent higher than those in America, which Hong Kong has caught up with as well. But such easy catch-up growth is in the past. In 2010, Singapore hopes for growth of 2 per cent, although analysts expect it to stay below 2 per cent. Despite a strong last quarter in 2010, it is coping with economic malaise. Trade outlook is uncertain, due to new protectionism and regional tensions. It is seeking new growth not just in China and emerging Asia but also via economic integration with Malaysia and Riau. Its future is overshadowed by political angst. But unlike Singapore, Hong Kong has missed and continues to shun pro-growth integration opportunities. Failures in leadership are illustrated by the misconduct of former chief executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen and the weakness of his successor, Leung Chun-ying. Neither foreign trade nor domestic demand, which suffers from indebted households, has been adequate to support strong growth. While rising inflation may generate a rate hike by the Bank of Korea, Seoul must cope with Chinese deceleration and US protectionism. Washington could also target it for alleged currency manipulation. Like Hong Kong, it is struggling with economic and political malaise; the former has to do with maturation, the latter is largely self-induced. Thanks to growing political uncertainty, an investment contraction could follow in due course, especially if friction with China weighs on trade and investment. Today, the dragons are ageing and slowing, as evidenced by a steady and occasionally steep deceleration of growth in each one. Hong Kong economy set for tough year in 2010, economists warn. All four dragons are ageing. With the demographic transition, birth and death rates are slowing, as evidenced by a rise in the median age. Among major advanced economies, it is highest in Japan and Germany 47, both of which are facing population decline. Among the dragons, the median age is highest in Hong Kong 44, followed by South Korea 41, Taiwan 40 and Singapore. Worse, average living standards tend to mask broadening income polarisation in the four dragons. Among major advanced economies, income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, is the highest in the US 45, but significantly lower in Japan 32, France and Germany less than. Among the dragons, it is highest in the financial hubs of Hong Kong 54 and Singapore 46, as opposed to hi-tech giants Taiwan 34 and South Korea. Most dragons are driven by technology innovation, as reflected by their research and development spending as a percentage of gross domestic product. Hong Kong is the laggard at 0. They also need to encourage more dynamic competition and new enterprises; raise retirement ages, accelerate skill-based immigration, get more women to join the workforce; and achieve greater efficiency of public spending. A greater stress on human capital also requires more progressive taxation, aggressive measures to reduce income inequality and adequate job protection legislation. In the absence of such changes, all four dragons could face creeping stagnation. This

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article appeared in the South China Morning Post print edition as: Rise and demise.

5: Little Dragons Cafe for PlayStation 4 - GameFAQs

The four little dragons: The spread of industrialization in East Asia 5 editions. By Ezra F. Vogel. Go to the editions section to read or download ebooks.

6: Four Asian Tigers - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ezra Vogel's Four Little Dragons is a comparative primer that distills key narratives and lessons from four "Asian miracle" economies. Vogel skillfully narrates the rapid growth episodes of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan in a slim volume.

7: Home | Angel's 4 Little Dragons

In his book The Four Little Dragons, US academic Ezra Vogel argued that Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore were four newly industrialised economies that had followed Japan's export-led.

8: The four little dragons - Brian Kelly, Mark London - Google Books

Little Dragons Cafe is a case of managing expectations. Hardcore gamers likely will not enjoy this title, and seasoned fans of the Harvest Little Dragons Cafe is a case of managing expectations. Hardcore gamers likely will not enjoy this title, and seasoned fans of the Harvest Moon/Story of Seasons franchise [which shares the same creator] will.

9: The Four Little Dragons: The Spread of Industrialization in East Asia by Ezra F. Vogel

ties four aspects of the Confucian heritage shared by Japan and the little dragons that seem to have contributed to their success in industrializing: (1) a "meritocratically selected bureaucracy" (p.

Donald Calvin Burr : the People Express pioneer Criticisms and rejoinders Dye for white or light eyebrows The Aquatic carnival hand book Son of two worlds Edmond Hamilton. Happy Birthday Jesus Bulletin Board Set Manual English Grammar for Spanish Speakers (Workbooks 4 Units) Set theory and hierarchy theory V Bipin chandra books for upsc The Life and Personality of Phoebe Apperson Hearst Yoga in action a preliminary course torrent How soccer explains the sentimental hooligan Neonatal care of infants of diabetic mothers Introduction: Europe in turmoil Primitivism in modern art New year prayer service History of apostle paul Against circumcision Michael Kimmel The cultures of poverty Villages on the Golden Horn Divorce in King County Superior Court The Science Of Ascension And The Great Answer Of Ontology Yellowstone Volcano Observatory What if Im vegetarian? From energy to environment : the aftermath of the Hells Canyon controversy. A daughter comes home . to self Paragraph writing worksheets grade 4 Global governance in 2075 Pt. 1. ACOA Executive Committee minutes and National Office memoranda, 1952-1975 (6 reels) In situ fragment-based medicinal chemistry : screening by mass spectrometry Sally-Ann Poulsen and Gary H. Memoir concerning the Chagos and adjacent islands, by A Dalrymple Proceedings of the International Services Marketing Conference 2002 Prologue : The old soldiers The Essential Wedding Planner Waste Containment Facilities, Second Edition Tagalog novels Specialization and regulation Secession and the coming of war Get certified and get ahead Chilton Repair Manual for