

Urbanizing China

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Advantages of Urbanization in China

Employment in China has been reported at 22.2% in 2008 according to the World Bank. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive compensation in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind.

Since January 2007, employment has risen from 21.6 to 22.2.

Main reasons for the increase in standard of living is the production food, clothes, consumer goods, housing and income distribution.

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Living standards have improved due to urbanization. Since 1978, the Chinese economy was characterized by more rapid growth, relative to most developing and emerging economies. China was able to reduce the national average year to provide the entire population with at least the minimum requirements of life and to consistently maintain a relatively high production of national income to production to improve the standard of living. The most important factor to improve standard of living is that the average national life expectancy rose from 68.2 in 1981 to 74.7 in 2007. The percentage of the Chinese population estimated to be living in absolute poverty fell from 19.9% in 1990 to 1.9% in 2007. The million in 1978 to 100 million in 1985.

Environmental Issues in China

- China has many environmental issues, severely affecting its bio-physical environment as well as its human health.
- According to Thomas V. Harwood III, 16 out of the 20 most polluted cities are in China.
- The main environmental issues are water resources, deforestation, desertification, climate change, pollution, population, energy efficiency and bio-diversity.



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Crime in China

The most common crimes in China are drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, corruption, bank robbing and embezzlement of the government.



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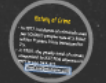
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Advantages of Urbanization in China

Employment in China has been reported at 27.20 in 2008 according to the World Bank. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind.

Since January 2002, employment has risen from 21.6 to 27.2.

Main reasons for the increase in standard of living is the production food, clothes, consumer goods, housing and income distribution.

Living standards have increased due to Urbanization. Since 1949, the Chinese economy was characterized by wide spread poverty, extreme income inequalities and endemic insecurity of livelihood. China was able to redistribute national income so as to provide the entire population with at least the minimal necessities of life and to consistently allocate a relatively high proportion of national income to productive investment. The most evident point to improved standard of living is that the average national life expectancy more than doubled, rising from around 32 years in 1949 to 69 years in 1985. In addition, the percentage of the Chinese population estimated to be living in absolute poverty fell from between 200-270 million in 1978 to 100 million in 1985.

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Climate Change in China

- China is the world's current largest emitter of carbon dioxide, although not the cumulative largest. There are no rules required to limit greenhouse gas emissions.
- The temperatures in China are rising four times faster than anywhere else.
- Climate change will worsen the uneven distribution of water resources in China.
- Climate change could endanger human health by increasing outbreaks of disease and their transmission.

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Water resources in China

The water resources of China are affected by both severe water quantity shortages and severe water quality pollution. Increasing population and rapid economic growth has increased water demand and pollution. China's response has been to rapidly build out the water infrastructure and increase regulation as well as exploring a number of further technological solutions.

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Pollution in China

Various forms of pollution have increased as China has industrialized, which has caused wide spread environmental and health problems. China's response has been to increase environmental regulations and to build up pollutant treatment infrastructure, which has caused some improvements. Causes of pollution are due to waste, river exploitation and deforestation, electronic waste, industrial pollution, water pollution and air pollution.

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Crime in China

History of Crime

- In 1977, incidents of criminal cases per 10,000 people was at 5.8 but within 9 years it has increased to 7.5.
- In 1988, the yearly total of crimes amounted to 827,706 whereas in 1977 it was 548,415.

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The most common crimes in China are drug trafficking, money laundering, fraud, human trafficking, corruption, black marketing and circulation of fake currencies.

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China is a supply and destination country for women, men and children trafficked for various purposes.

Current Situation

Approximately 10,000 to 20,000 victims are trafficked each year.

Women are lured through false promises of legitimate employment into commercial sexual exploitation in Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan whereas Chinese men are smuggled to countries throughout the world through exploited labour. Women and children are trafficked into PRC from Mongolia, Burma, North Korea, Russia and Vietnam for forced labour and sexual slavery.

In 1995 more than 100,000 illegal small arms were captured nationwide, from January to July in 1996, approximately around 300,000 illegal small arms were seized from 14 provinces of the country.

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