

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777399703321
Autore	Lin Yi-min
Titolo	Between politics and markets : firms, competition, and institutional change in post-Mao China // Yi-min Lin [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2001
ISBN	1-107-11922-7 1-280-42941-0 9786610429417 0-511-17549-3 0-511-01648-4 0-511-15585-9 0-511-30400-5 0-511-49938-8 0-511-04948-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 255 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Structural analysis in the social sciences ; ; 18
Disciplina	338.0951
Soggetti	Mixed economy - China China Economic conditions 1976-2000 China Politics and government 1976-2002
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 223-247) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction: economic market and political market -- Chinese industrial enterprises: a bird's-eye view -- Central planning and its decline -- The rugged terrain of competition -- Referee as player: menaces and opportunities for industrial firms -- Erosion of authority relations: a tale of two localities -- Favor seeking and relational constraints -- Competition, economic growth, and latent problems.
Sommario/riassunto	Between Politics and Markets examines how the decline of central planning in post-Mao China was related to the rise of two markets - an economic market for the exchange of products and factors, and a political market for the diversion to private interests of state assets and authorities. Lin reveals their concurrent development through an account of how industrial firms competed their way out of the plan

through exchange relations with one another and with state agents. He argues that the two markets were mutually accommodating, that the political market grew also from a decay of the state's self-monitoring capacity, and that economic actors' competition for special favors from state agents constituted a major driving force of economic institutional change.
