

Hu jintao



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Effectively, Who is Hu In the streets of Heihe, China, a little girl named Hai watches her puppy. She is in fear of the Statesmen seeing her Maltese, Jing, and beating him to death just for being seen. Meanwhile, in Huangping, China, the young students of Luolong Elementary are observed saluting every car that passes them by as they are walking to school.

After all, it is the law (LaFraniere). As the students are saluting and Hai is crying, Hu Jintao, President of The People's Republic of China is reviewing the country's economic plan. According to Noer and Pelroth, China is positioned to overtake the United States as the world's largest economy within the next twenty-five years. Hu, a former engineer and now the second most powerful person in the world, leads his country of nearly 1.5 billion people with the goal of becoming a "harmonious society" (Noer and Perloth).

He is considered to be a gentleman publicly; however, a very serious businessman politically. He stands firmly against corruption and is known to say, "The CPC never tolerates corruption or any other negative phenomena, just as water and fire can never come together" (Profile). Since Jintao became President in 2003, he has caused The People's Republic China to undergo change civilly, globally, and economically. The everyday rights many American's may take for granted are the same rights that Hu's population could only dream of.

Freedom of land ownership and the freedom of press are just a couple of the many civil rights which Hu has had an impact" some positively and some negatively. In reference to land, China is the world's third largest

country in land area???; however, its earth can not be privately owned (Ding, Chengri and Knapp). In 2007, Jintao passed ??? The New Property Rights Law???. This law provides the citizens of The People??™s Republic of China the right to own buildings ??? and fixtures on land???, but not the right to own the land which their buildings or ??? fixtures??? are built upon.

Furthermore, the State continues to hold the power to seize any such property for whatever public use it chooses (??? The List???). This has caused adverse effects on civilians in China.

For example, on October 23rd of 2009 in Hong Kong, a riot ensued after property was seized. ??? Approximately 100 people??? attempted to block the road, in order to keep construction crews from entering the recently seized site. People were beaten by police officers; some citizens were taken into custody and others were hospitalized (??? Four Held???). The condition of those taken into custody and those hospitalized was not disclosed. The freedom of land ownership is certainly an American civil right that the Chinese are far from obtaining. The freedom of press is practically nonexistent in China as well. Prior to Hu taking office, there were already strict laws in place regarding the media; however, Hu has created even more restrictions on the media.

He has banned ??? politically sensitive material??? from being published in any form, and, in 2007, he also placed moral limitations on ??? domestic??? television programs, including certain ??? reality shows??? (??? Hu Jintao???). All media, including newspapers, journals, periodicals, broadcasting, radio, and internet are monitored and controlled by the State. China??™s primary news source, Xinhua News Agency, is ??? fully subsidized by the State and

the Party.??? Xinhua has ??? established??? nearly one hundred ??? news bureau??™s around the world???, in a multitude of languages (Lou, ed.). The Chinese government currently employs ??? 30, 000 Internet police??|to guard against ??? politically incorrect??™ information??? being disclosed (Lou, ed.). Clearly, the freedom of speech and of press is grossly lacking in China today.

Hu Jintao has impacted the world in ways that no other president of China has done before him. When he took office in 2003, there was little to no information regarding his past available; therefore, there was no way to predict his future actions. It was in 2003, that the world began to see a glimpse of what he has to offer. ??? Hu had already made history??|rarely in the long and treacherous history of the country had a peaceful transfer of power taken place without bloodshed??? (Chang). Hu quickly began his travels to other countries.

Since 2003, Hu has lent large amounts of funds to outside countries, all the while keeping out of the ??? local politics??? of those countries (Chang). Normally, the funding he supplies those countries is for ??? infrastructure construction??? (Chang). China is, in fact, the number one owner of the United States??™ debt as well (LaMonica).

??? China surpassed Japan as the largest holder of Treasury securities in September 2008, and over the past year, it has increased its stake in U. S. debt by 45%??? (LaMonica). Should China decide to sell those security holdings purchased from the United States, it could cause U. S.

?? long term interest rates?? to skyrocket, making the United States??™ economy far worse than imaginable (LaMonica). China??™s interest in American debt is expected to continue, since it gives communist China ??? a lot of leverage to try and sway U. S monetary, fiscal and trade policy?? and ??? partly explains [China??™s] concerns about [ The Unites States??™ ] deficit and the recent uproar over the tire tariffs?? (LaMonica). On a lighter note, Hu Jintao and the United States President, Barack Obama, recently met in Beijing. The two most powerful people in the world had much to discuss. Some of the many topics discussed were climate and greenhouse gas emissions.

The United States of America and The People??™s Republic of China are the most polluting countries globally. Collectively, they account for almost half ??? of the world??™s emissions?? (Watts and Branigan). During their talk (which lasted nearly three hours), Hu agreed with President Obama ??? to press for a comprehensive deal?? in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Watts and Branigan). It is believed that these environmental talks could ??? increase financial assistance to developing countries?? as well as ??? enhance forest protection?? (Watts and Branigan). Between funding other nations in crisis and the possibility of a major environmental agreement, the global impact that China has is undoubtedly large. Along with assisting foreign countries financially, Hu has effectively increased China??™s economy and aided in The People??™s Republic possibly becoming ??? the first major economy to emerge from the slowdown?? (Ramzy).

Prior to Jintao taking office, China was noted as being the world's sixth-largest economy (Whitcomb and Benson). More recently, in November of 2009, China was indexed as the world's third largest economy (Fedec). Hu credits his Harmonious Society plan for much of China's economic growth. According to President Hu, in order to obtain a Harmonious Society, government needs to obtain a systematic approach to national structure and development that combines dynamic economic growth, a free market energized by a vigorous nonpublic sector, unrelenting political and media control, personal but not political freedoms, concern for the welfare of all citizens, cultural enlightenment, and a synergistic approach to diverse social issues (Hu Jintao).

Currently, China's gross domestic product is at 8.

9% (Ramzy), compared to the United States' gross domestic product of -2.5% growth rate (United States). Hu was able to accomplish much of China's rebound from the recent years' global financial crisis mainly because of a huge spending stimulus of 4 trillion yuan, which is nearly \$600 billion U. S. dollars (Wassener). This hefty stimulus plan illustrates the concern he has for his entire population and for the growth of his nation. Although the United States' government is so different from that of the leadership style of Hu Jintao and the communist government of The People's Republic of China, it seems to work for Jintao's population.

Currently, Hu Jintao has an approval rating of over 80% (Chang). His zero tolerance for corruption may be a contributing factor for his high rating. By not allowing corruption within the Party, the population may gain the

confidence and trust needed for a socialist society to prosper. During Hu Jintao's first term in office, many high ranking Party and government officials were subjected to anti-corruption investigations, with those who were found guilty severely punished (Profile). In China, severely punished often means life in prison, or death. While Hu continues to maintain strict social order, there is another side to his leadership style.

He is compassionate when it comes to hardships. This may be partly due to his background. Hu was raised by his aunt in the poor village of Taizhou, which is located approximately 150 miles south of Shanghai. His mother passed away when he was seven years old, and his father was assassinated after a long imprisonment during the Cultural Revolution in the early 1970s (Hu Jintao). Shortly after Hu was elected president, the SARS outbreak occurred. Hu was noticed walking amongst his people in a highly populated community. He was not wearing a face mask, yet he was smiling and confident (Profile).

He often visits local villages unannounced, in order to personally witness the living conditions of his people. When visiting the villagers' houses, he always checks the thickness of the quilts on the beds, and the food in the kitchen, so he can know the truth of the living conditions (Profile). It may appear that Jintao is a leader full of compassion and understanding; however, this is still a communist country with no personal freedom of speech, press and even ownership. All land is owned by the State. Communications are owned by the State. An individual's education, career path, and where he or she lives are all determined by the State. And

now, the value of the American dollar is determined by the State in China.

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