

# School uniform should not be abolish essay



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China, officially the People's Republic of China, is a sovereign state located in East Asia. It is the world's most populous country, with a population of over 1.35 billion. Wikipedia Capital: Beijing Dialing code: 86 Population: 1.344 billion (2011) World Bank President: Xi Jinping Government: Communist state, Socialist state, Single-party state Official language: Standard Mandarin The People of China Type of Government: Communist state Languages Spoken: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry) Independence: 221 BC (unification under the Qin or Ch'in Dynasty); 1 January 1912 (Manchu Dynasty replaced by a Republic); 1 October 1949 (People's Republic established) National Holiday: Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, 1 October (1949) Nationality: Chinese (singular and plural) Religions: Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2% National Symbol: dragon National Anthem or Song: Yiyongjun Jinxingqu (The March of the Volunteers) Brief History China's history is rich with art, politics, science, and philosophy.

It is home to the oldest of the major world civilizations. China was ruled by various dynasties for much of its history. The first dynasty is believed to be the Xia dynasty which formed somewhere around 2000 BC. The Shang or Yin dynasty gained power around the 11th century BC. The Han Dynasty, which lasted over 400 years from 206 BC to 220 AD, was one of the most influential in China's history. Much of the culture today was created during the Han Dynasty.

Later famous dynasties, like the Song and the Tang, continued to refine the culture and bring new innovations to the world including printed money, a permanent navy, and a government that ruled over 100 million people. The last of the great dynasties began in 1644. The Ming dynasty was in power, but was overthrown by the Manchus who put the Qing dynasty into power. During the Qing dynasty western influences and European trade and wars began to weaken China. Britain gained control of Hong Kong after the Opium Wars. In the early 1900s the people of China began to want reform.

Revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen created the Chinese Nationalist Peoples Party, also called the KMT or Kuomintang. This was a communist party and was allied with the Soviet Union. After Sun Yat-sen died, Chiang Kai-shek became leader of the party. Chiang turned on the leaders of the CCP, the communist party, and had many of them killed. A new leader, Mao Zedong took over the communists and led the CCP on a famous ? Long March? to a distant area of China. There they regrouped and eventually would force Chiang Kai-shek out of China and to the island of Taiwan.

Mao Zedong established the Peoples Republic of China on October 1, 1949. They were strongly allied with the Soviet Union and modeled the government after Soviet communism. In 1958, Mao Zedong embarked on a new plan called the Great Leap Forward. Unfortunately this plan backfired and China experienced a terrible famine including much starvation and death. Over the next several decades China would struggle with political reforms and economic policy, slowly recovering and becoming a major world power again.

Religion: Under the communist system, religion has been officially discouraged in China. Actual suppression has varied from one religion to another, and from year to year. Many Chinese are nominally Buddhist and/or Taoist, but don't practice regularly. People who self-identify as Buddhist total about 50 per cent, overlapping with the 30 per cent who are Taoist. Fourteen percent are atheists, four percent Christians, 1.

5 per cent Moslems, and tiny percentages are Hindu, Bon, or Falun Gong adherents. Most Chinese Buddhists follow Mahayana or Pure Land Buddhism, with smaller populations of Theravada and Tibetan Buddhists. Economy Over the past 25 years, China has had the fastest-growing major economy in the world, with annual growth of more than 10 per cent. Nominally a socialist republic, since the 1970s the PRC has remade its economy into a capitalist powerhouse.

Industry and agriculture are the largest sectors, producing more than 60 per cent of China's GDP, and employing over 70 per cent of the work force. China exports \$1. 2 billion U. S. in consumer electronics, office machinery, and apparel, as well as some agricultural produce each year.

Per capita GDP is \$2, 000. The official poverty rate is 10 per cent. China's currency is the yuan. Major Industries: mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products, including footwear, toys, and electronics; food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships, and aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles,

satellites Agricultural Products: rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed; pork; fish Natural Resources: coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest) Major Exports: machinery and equipment, plastics, optical and medical equipment, iron and steel Major Imports: machinery and equipment, oil and mineral fuels, plastics, optical and medical equipment, organic chemicals, iron and steel Currency: yuan (CNY); note - also referred to as the Renminbi (RMB) National GDP: \$11, 300, 000, 000, 000 Why is China so poor? China today is poor because of many, many reasons, but in short, due to over 350 years of mismanagement, political neglect and war. China have always been one of the largest and earliest power-base of invention.

Gunpowder, paper, printing press etc, etc. But one of the problems with china, is the ideology and phycology keeps them inward, instead of being outward. They invented the gunpowder and cannon, but did not develop it to become efficient, so they were defeated by the British at naval battles. This is one of the causes of China's decreased size-They used to be bigger back then, before they were defeated by the combined-eight-powers. With a few exceptions, China has always been the richest and most powerful country in the post- 1AD world. It wasn't until the mid-1700's that the power of Europe overtook that of China.

China refused to modernise and continued to look inwards. Eventually, bad government and European colonialism turned China into a wreck that looked set to disintegrate by 1912. A republic was established, and the future

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looked bright, but a civil war between republicans and communists raged for decades. The civil war provided Japan with the chance to invade, and in the 30's Japan annexed vast swaths of China, massacred millions and destroyed whole cities. After the war, the communists eventually won, the despotic rule of Mao saw China become even poorer.

It wasn't until 1984 that China reversed this trend, and is today the fastest growing economy in the world, set to overtake the US by 2020. In this writer's opinion, China is merely returning to the position of economic supremacy it held for more than 1500 years. The main reason why China is poor is due to imperialism. Most scholars will agree with this. For thousands of years, China was the richest country, but when the Europeans started trading with China, the Europeans realised they were losing out, so decided to poison China with opium.

When China rejected the opium imports, the Europeans attacked with violent force. This set the stage for the Japanese invasions that would later come. After losing several wars with foreigners, the foreign forces drained China of its natural resources. The same foreign powers were also looting other countries in Asia, Africa, and America. They were able to get rich off of stolen wealth. Meanwhile, countries like India, and other African countries suffered.

Poverty Headcount Ratio (2008)[1] Poverty TrendWorld Bank Live less than \$1. 25 a day13. 1% (172 million) Live less than \$2 a day29. 8% (394 million) Live less than \$2. 5 a day39. 9% (528 million)Live less than \$4 a day62% (821 million) Live less than \$5 a day71.

6% (948 million) Causes of Poverty Even though China's poverty percent has gone down in the last few years, there are a lot of other things that are increasing. Income inequality has risen, propelled by the rural-urban income gap and by the growing disparity between highly educated urban professionals and the urban working class. There have also been increases in the inequality of health and education outcomes. Exact statistics are disputed, as there have been reports of China underestimating the poverty rate. Restrictions on rural-urban migration have limited opportunities for the poorer rural population. China has a decentralized fiscal system that relies on local government to fund health and education.

The result has been that poor villages cannot afford good services and poor household cannot afford the high costs of basic services. In the photo below, it shows China's economy and its rankings in the world. The first ranking is Gross Domestic product, China is ranked second behind the U. S.

The second is Stock of money China is second in that one as well behind Japan. In the GDP Growth rate China is ranked fourth; In exports China is First and in imports they are ranked third. Poverty in China is often overlooked, because statistics show a reduction in poverty in the 1990's. ..

. ut it all depends on how you look at the situation: 18% of the World's poor reside in China. Approximately 135, 000, 000 people in China live on less than \$1 per day. The truth is that poverty exists. China is home to more than 18 percent of the world's poor, with a total population of 1.3 billion people.

Although most statistics show that poverty in China is decreasing, these are based on a poverty level that is much lower than the internationally accepted

standard. One problem in the fight against poverty is that the definitions and standards of poverty aren't clear. We must start at the beginning, by asking ourselves "What is poverty?". Poverty is usually measured by income, but income isn't always related to standard of living. This is a huge problem, because as concerned as we may be, we don't know what it is that we're fighting. The gap between the rich and the poor, between the rural and urban is also a major cause for concern.

Since 1978, China has introduced economic reforms to make themselves internationally competitive. Yet, these reforms have mostly benefitted urban areas, disregarding China's rural poor. The problem can not be contained. Poverty, wherever it occurs, directly affects all kinds of aspects of society. Environmental problems may be caused by those in poverty- it was once estimated that most of China's deforestation occurred because of poverty. Likewise, industrial and natural pollutants can cause serious health problems for those consuming contaminated water or living in unsanitary conditions.

When we study poverty, we must have a broad perspective of all interconnected problems. Do these factors prove, that despite efforts on behalf of the World Bank and the Chinese Government, that there is truly a significant problem? How successful are the Chinese solutions? And what further actions can be taken to alleviate China's poor? Please use this information to further your own studies on the topic- find what interests you. Only when we take these personal measures to understand the situation, can we ever do anything about it. The Urban- Rural Divide This gap between the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural, has led to a massive immigration from rural areas to cities. It is not uncommon for men to leave their



households to find work in the cities, while their wives tend crops and take care of the children. This puts an extreme amount of pressure on families who are divided by economic forces.

The International Migration Organization (IOM) has estimated that over 100 million internal migrants have moved to the cities temporarily to support their families. “ In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of. ” - Confucius