

An Evaluating Study of the Hanoi Master Plan of 1998 Focusing on the Implementation Progress

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In Vietnam, the shift from a centrally planned economy to a market oriented one in 1986 has prompted the rapid urban expansion. As other cities of developing countries, the urbanization in Hanoi city, capital of Vietnam has increased dramatically with a huge annual influx. The need of housing, infrastructure services as well as social services is addressed in the Hanoi development strategy. The chaos of development projects has appeared recently with hundreds of housing and transportation projects in the whole city. Since master plan is a tool for development orientation, control and management, which is readjusted every 5 years and the latest one was approved in 1998, it's time to have a new comprehensive planning for Hanoi city. Therefore, it is necessary to review, to evaluate the success or the weakness of the 1998's plan in order to have experience for a better 2005's plan. This study focus on the population distribution, one of the most important factors in planning process, the implementation of housing and transportation projects and the median factors influenced to people's decision making.

An Analysis of Bangladesh's Regional Economic Structure Through Input-Output Model

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Bangladesh is experiencing regional imbalance since its birth, which affects the regions in many ways including their economic structures. The history of such disparity dates back to pre-liberation period. During the second and third Five Year Plans of the then Pakistan, economic activity and infrastructure development was focused mainly upon three major urban areas of Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna. Afterwards several Five Year Plans came into existence for the development of a newly liberated country. But no marked changes were evident to the fate of the deprived regions. The inter-regional disparities in terms of certain physical facilities, which have close association with socio-economic variables, were proved by Bahauddin in 1989. One decade later, this paper again posed the same question. Does regional disparity exist in Bangladesh? This time, the economic systems of six regions of the country namely Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet are evaluated in terms of sectoral linkage co-efficient with the help of input-output table of Bangladesh's national economy for the year 1999-2000. The result reveals that among the thirteen major sectors, in every region though the key sectors interact only between two sectors namely agriculture and industry but the economic sectors interact more strongly in developed regions (Dhaka and Chittagong) rather than in the less developed parts. Again, the backward linkage co-efficient depicts that the developed regions are basically industry dependant while the weaker regions are agriculturally biased. Another important finding of this study is the economic landscapes of the regions which highlight the stimulating role of industry sector in fostering the growth of developed regions.

Assessable modeling of zoning control to affect sustainable urban residential area

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In past 10 years, green building was promoted to enhance a sustainable urban residential area in Taiwan.

Nevertheless, urban development of Taiwan depends on zoning control that area become. For the reason of sustainable urban environment, it should have review the relationship with urban residential area and zoning control regulations, and understand the affection of each other. That not only could be readjusted during the urban planning revise or community planning, but also could be improved the urban quality and reach the sustainable urban environment.

This research takes the method of structural equation modeling to clarify the relationship with zoning control and sustainable urban residential area. This research contents: (1) To examine issues of urban zoning control system, and under the green movement, it induces indicates of sustainable urban residential areas in Taiwan; Then, (2) It deduces the assessment framework of zoning control influence sustainable urban community. (3) Take Taipei metropolitan for example to check each factor of zoning control how to influence urban community and revise structural equation model. (4) It established assessable model of zoning control to affect urban community in Taipei metropolitan. The result of this research wishes to carry on the sustainable city from the community level, and improve environmental quality.

Impact Analysis of a Korea-China-Japan Free Trade Agreement on the Regional Economies of Korea: A Simple Multi-Region CGE Modeling Approach

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It is generally recognized that elimination of trade barriers between countries tends to enhance economic activities, resulting in an increased gross domestic product (GDP) for each of the countries involved. However, due to regional differences in economic structure and competitiveness, national economic growth does not necessarily guarantee regional economic growth. Therefore, interregional inequality can be exacerbated by national economic growth stemming from the removal of international trade barriers.

This paper attempts to construct a multi-region, computable, general equilibrium model to analyze the economic impacts of a Korea-China-Japan Free Trade Agreement (KCJ FTA) on the regional economies of Korea and interregional inequity for the country. For impact analysis of the KCJ FTA, the trade account of each regional economy was divided into three parts (Japan, China, and the rest of the world). Therefore, the model constructed is a multi-sector, multi-region, one-country model. The multi-region social account matrix was generated from a multi-region, input-output table that was constructed using interregional commodity flow data and a product mix method, based on the national input-output table published by the Bank of Korea.

Specifically analyzed is the impact of the KCJ FTA on the regional economies of Korea in terms of the nation's industrial output, gross regional domestic product, employment, and the coefficient of variation of output per worker. The results reveal that the KCJ FTA would increase the GDP and trade volume of the Korean economy while deepening interregional inequality. In particular, a) the amount of exports and imports would increase by 3.33% and 1.34%, respectively; b) Korean GDP would grow by 0.85%; and c) the electronic, machine, and nonmetal industries in Korea would grow, while others sectors, such as manufacturing, fuel production, and agriculture would suffer a decline.