

Studying in China's Most Cosmopolitan City: SHANGHAI



^ Elegant magnolia,
the city flower of
Shanghai,

< Shanghai by night,
view from Pudong

Shanghai is China's most cosmopolitan city; with a population of 18 million and the most robust business city in China. Shanghai is also known as the dragon head where mainland Chinese companies and foreign multinationals set up their corporate business offices. It is also a city of style, the renaissance of the city is moving towards regaining Shanghai's status as the Pearl of the Orient.

Our SJTU undergraduates will pursue their studies in the Xuhui Campus of Shanghai Jiaotong University. This a beautiful campus full of matured Magnolia trees with its elegant white flowers blooming in summer. XuHui is the second most prestigious district in Shanghai after Luwan District, and is at the Center of a busy bustling commercial district. The Xu hui Campus is a city campus where some of the oldest buildings in SJTU's 100 year old history are found. The location of SJTU's campus in XUHUI area is second to Orchard road or KLCC, hence it is very very convenient and the students does not only enjoy the facilities of the 100 year old campus, but also the facilities that Shanghai can provide - all within a couple of stops of subway -- the Shanghai Museum, the best in China, the Shanghai Art's Museum, the Shanghai Library and lots of art show and other activities.

So RMB1000 per person per month with everything inclusive including housekeeping - supply of bedding materials and frequent laundry, cleaning services, supply of hot water all day, air conditioning and heater as well as broadband connections.

This would work out to be RMB12, 000 per year and with food another RMB10, 000, total would be about RMB22, 000-25,000 a year. 2 years in China it would be RMB50, 000. With two more air ticket, total RM5000, total additional investment to the fees would be RM30, 000.

Studying in China's Most Cosmopolitan City: SHANGHAI (cont'd)

The total investment for the SJTU Bachelor of Art Degree is

Tuition fees	Accommodation & Meals	
Year 1: RM 12,500	-	= RM 12,500
Year 2: RM 12,500	RM6, 000 + RM6, 000	= RM24, 500
Year 3: RM 12,500	RM6, 000 + RM6, 000	= RM24, 500
Plus material and some other miscellaneous		RM5,000
Two air ticket to China and Visa		RM5,000
Total Investment for the SJTU Degree		RM71, 500

For further information:

SJTU Modular Studies

Shanghai Jiaotong University – Global Hanyu & Culture Center, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 60 3.2717.1776 • Fax: 60 3.2171.1775

Email: hanyu@get-ed.com

Website: www.globalhanyu.com

For more on Shanghai: <http://www.time.com/time/asia/covers/501040927/story.html>

For more on the SJTU Xuhui Campus: <http://www.sjtu.edu.cn/english/about/secnic%20spots.htm>



The Xuhui Campus of Shanghai Jiaotong University

Shanghai: The Dragon Head

SHANGHAI: LOCATION IN CHINA



BASIC INFORMATION

Origin of name:	上 <i>shàng</i> - on/above 海 <i>hai</i> - sea 市 <i>shì</i> - city = "City on the Sea"
Abbreviation:	沪 <i>Hù</i> and 申 <i>Shen</i>
Area:	6,340.5 km ² (31st)
Population (2006):	18,670,000 (25th) Municipality • 9,838,000 Urban Area, 2001 est.
Density (2005):	2804/km ² (1st) Municipality
GDP (2005): - per capita	CNY 915.4 billion (7th) CNY 51,485 (1st)
HDI (2005)	0.909 (1st) – high
Major nationalities (2000):	Han - 99% Hui - 0.4%
City flower:	Yulan magnolia (<i>Magnolia denudata</i>)
Elevation:	0 - 103.4 m
Coordinates:	31°10'N 121°28'E

GOVERNMENT

Administration Type	Municipality
CPC Shanghai Committee Secretary	Han Zheng (acting)
Mayor:	Han Zheng
County-level divisions:	18 Districts and 1 County
Township-level divisions:	220 Towns and Villages

Shanghai: The Dragon Head (cont'd)

Shanghai, “沪 Hu” for short, is situated on the estuary of Yangtze River of China. It is the largest industrial city in China. Covering an area of 5,800 square kilometers (2,239 square miles), Shanghai has a population of 18.7 million, including 2 million floating population.

Originally, Shanghai was a seaside fishing village and in time its gradual development led to it being granted County status on August 19th, 1291 during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). Hence this day became the anniversary of the founding of Shanghai. Today's Shanghai is a multi-cultural metropolis with both modern and traditional Chinese features. Bubbling Shanghai shows off every aspect of her unique glamour.

Serving as the largest base of Chinese industrial technology, the important seaport and China's largest commercial and financial center, Shanghai draws the attention of the whole world.

ECONOMY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Shanghai is often regarded as the center of finance and trade in mainland China. Modern development began with economic reforms in 1992, a decade later than many of the Southern Chinese provinces. Prior to then, much of the city's tax revenue went directly to the capital, Beijing, with little return. Even with a decreased tax burden after 1992, Shanghai's tax contribution to the central government is around 20-25% of the national total (Shanghai's annual tax burden pre-1990s was on average 70% of the national total). Shanghai today is still the most populous and well developed city in mainland China. Shanghai is one of the world's busiest ports. In 2005, Shanghai ranked first of the world's busiest ports in terms of cargo throughput, handling a total of 443 million tons of cargo. In terms of container traffic, it is the third busiest port in the world, following Singapore and Hong Kong.

The 2000 census put the population of Shanghai Municipality to 16.738 million, including the floating population, which made up 3.871 million. Since the 1990 census the total population has increased by 3.396 million, or 25.5%. Males accounted for 51.4%, females for 48.6% of the population. 12.2% were in the age group of 0-14, 76.3% between 15 and 64 and 11.5% were older than 65. 5.4% of the inhabitants were illiterate. As of 2003, the official registered population is 13.42 million; however, more than 5 million more people work and live in Shanghai undocumented, and of the 5 million, some 4 million belong to the floating population of temporary migrant workers, a large proportion of who are from Anhui Province as well as Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces. The average life expectancy in 2003 was 79.80 years, 77.78 for men and 81.81 for women.

Shanghai and Hong Kong have had a recent rivalry over which city is to be the economic center of China. The city had a GDP per capita of ¥46,586 (ca. US\$ 5,620) in 2003, ranked no. 13 among all 659 Chinese cities. Hong Kong on the other hand, possessed an unparalleled GDP of ¥310,021 (ca. US\$ 37,400). Hong Kong has the advantage of a stronger legal system, international market integration, superior economic freedom, greater banking and service expertise. Shanghai has stronger links to both the Chinese interior and the central government, in addition to a stronger base in manufacturing and technology. Shanghai has increased its role in finance, banking, and as a major destination for corporate headquarters, fueling demand for a highly educated and modernized workforce. Shanghai has recorded a double-digit growth for 14 consecutive years since 1992. In 2005, Shanghai's nominal GDP posted an 11.3% growth to 915.4 billion Yuan (US\$117 billion).

As in many other areas in China, Shanghai is undergoing a building boom. In Shanghai the modern architecture is notable for its unique style, especially in the highest floors, with several top floor

Shanghai: The Dragon Head (cont'd)

restaurants which resemble flying saucers. The bulk of Shanghai buildings being constructed today are high-rise apartments of various height, color and design. There is now a strong focus by city planners to develop more "green areas" (public parks) among the apartment complexes in order to increase the quality of life for Shanghai's residents, quite in accordance to the "Better City - Better Life" theme of Shanghai's Expo 2010.



Shanghai
hypermarket



Shanghai hypermarket. Historically very western in lifestyle, Shanghai is increasingly a critical center of communication with the western world. Examples include the opening of the Pac-Med Medical Exchange in June of 2004, a clearinghouse of medical data and a link between the Chinese and westernized medical infrastructures. In medicine and other humanitarian fields, China is actively seeking input of first world nations to improve living conditions and trade status. Arguments for and against modern Chinese leadership question the genuine influence the influx of western culture and technology will have on vast Chinese interior, outside of the densely populated, often visited urban centers. The Pudong district of Shanghai contains contemporary architecture and "modern"-feeling districts, in close proximity to major international trade and hospitality zones. Visitors to Shanghai find free public parks manicured to startling perfection; in distinct contrast to the massive industrial installations which reveal China's emerging environmental concerns. Shanghai's international diversity is perhaps the world's

foremost window into the rich, historic and complex society of today's China.

Modern Shanghai has three key areas of interest to the visitor. These comprise Sightseeing, Business and Shopping centered upon People's Square and along the Huangpu River. The city's Cultural Center with its public activities and community facilities and finally the main Entertainment and Holiday Tourism area is located at Mt. Sheshan, Chongming Island, Dingshan Lake and Shenshuigang Area.

Known as "the Oriental Paris", Shanghai is a shopper's paradise. One of the musts for tourists is Nanjing Road. Huaihai Road intrigues those with modern and fashionable tastes, while Sichuan North Road meets the demands of ordinary folk. In addition, Xujiahui Shopping Center, Yuyuan Shopping City, Jiali Sleepless City are thriving and popular destinations for those who are seeking to buy something special as a memento of their visit.

A wide variety of cuisines can be found in the City and today Shanghai offers a plethora of culinary delights focusing on the traditions of Beijing, Yangzhou, Sichuan, Guangzhou as well as its own local dishes. Shanghai's restaurants are among the finest to be found in China and they welcome diners from anywhere at any time.

Shanghai continues to grow and prosper meeting the aspirations of the 21st century while retaining its proud traditions of service and hospitality. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower, Jinmao Mansion and Pudong International Airport are the modern symbols of an international metropolis while the Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Grand Theatre and Shanghai City Planning Exhibition Center are evidence of the extensive and deep passion of a great city that extends a warm welcome to friends from all over the world.

Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Center



Shanghai
Urban
Planning
Exhibition
Center



Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Center is located to the east of the City Hall. On top of the building are 4 giant steel caps, symbolizing the city flower- the magnolia. The steel caps glitter in the sunlight, offsetting the crystal palace-like Grand Theater by its side. The building is 43.3-m high, with 5 stories above ground and 2 stories underground and a total floor space of 18,393-sq.m. After more than half a year preparation, Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Center has taken on a new look since Feb. 1st. The new hall emphasizes on more interaction with audience and more diversity in exhibition. Visitors can use modern searching platform to browse in new "Information Harbor". They can also experience some new virtual games like racing car and yacht in Yangshan Deepwater Port Exhibition Sector.

The Urban Planning Exhibition Center is available for visitors to comprehend the changes in the city and its future planning. It also gives an introduction to visitors to Shanghai the planning and construction of the city. It has set Shanghai's image as an international metropolis open to the outside world.

This museum has five floors that detail the ambitious plans of Shanghai's urban planners. Visitors are provided with a glimpse of how Shanghai will look like in a couple of decades. The centerpiece on the third floor is a huge model of the city as it is now. Check out the map on the first half floor, where the districts scheduled to be cleared for new constructions and green areas are marked. In the basement, old Shanghai is rebuilt with house entrances, cobble stone ways and operating shops and teahouses.

People's Square



People's Square is a large public square in the Huangpu District of Shanghai, China.

People's Square (Chinese: 人民广场 pinyin: Rénmín Guǎngchǎng) is a large public square in the Huangpu District of Shanghai, China. People's Square is the site of Shanghai's municipal government building, and is used as the standard reference point for measurement of distance in the Shanghai municipality. Prior to 1949, People's Square was a part of the horseracing course of Shanghai. After gambling and horseracing were banned by the new Communist government, a part of the race course became the People's Square, which included a large avenue and spectator stands for use during parades.

In the 1990s, major changes were made to the square. The Shanghai Municipal Government was moved from the former HSBC Building, and the Shanghai Museum was also moved away from its previous site in a former officer building. More recent additions include the Shanghai Grand Theatre and the Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall. Other parts of the race course still remain today. The clubhouse buildings became the Shanghai Art Gallery, while part of the race track became People's Park, a public park.

Shanghai Museum & Shanghai Art Museum



Located in the center of Shanghai in People's Square, Shanghai Museum is a large museum of ancient Chinese art.



Located in the center of Shanghai in People's Square, Shanghai Museum is a large museum of ancient Chinese art. The museum style and presentation surround visitors with artifacts demonstrating ancient wisdom and philosophy. The exterior design of the round dome and the square base symbolizes the ancient idea of a round heaven and a square land.

The museum is divided into eleven galleries and three exhibition halls. The eleven Galleries cover most of the major categories of Chinese art: Ancient Bronze, Ancient Ceramics, Paintings, Calligraphy, Ancient Sculpture, Ancient Jade, Coins, Ming and Qing Furniture, Seals, and Minority Nationalities.

The bronze ware of the Shang and Zhou dynasties contribute to our understanding of ancient civilization. The over 400 pieces of exquisite bronze wares cover the history of ancient Chinese bronze art.

The ancient ceramics collection is a special Shanghai Museum treasure. Among the more than 500 pieces are artwork from various

Shanghai Museum & Shanghai Art Museum (cont'd)

dynasties, such as painted and gray pottery from the Neolithic age, primitive celadon from the Shang, Zhou and Warring States, mature celadon from the East Han Dynasty, the well known tri-colored glazed pottery from the Tang Dynasty, blue, white and black glazed as well as painted porcelain from the Song, Jin and Liao, and the brilliant works from Jingdezhen, Jiangxi, the center of the industry during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties.

Chinese paintings and calligraphy have profound traditions and unique national styles. Masterpieces from different periods and genres are featured.

The Gallery of Chinese Ancient Sculpture focuses mainly on Buddhist sculptures.

Jade in ancient China was both decoration and the symbol of wealth and power. It was further personified to symbolize perfect morality. The elegance of jade wares glows through its crystal colors and vivid patterns.



The Ming and Qing dynasties witnessed the heyday of Chinese furniture. The gallery shows a refined garden-like residence of that time. Even a simple chair demonstrates Chinese culture and etiquette.

First of its kind, the Gallery of Chinese Seals, reflects the importance of seals in history from the Western Zhou to the end of the Qing Dynasty.

China is one of the earliest countries to use currency, and the nearly 7,000 pieces in the Gallery of Chinese Coins reveal the development of Chinese currency and the growth of economic exchange between China and foreign countries.

Chinese culture is a result of the melding and collaboration of many nationalities. During its long history, minority nationalities have created their own colorful cultures. From clothes to textiles, metal wares, sculptures, pottery, lacquer and bamboo wares, the exotic styles of their artwork give us a general picture of creativity and passion toward life of those ethnic groups.

As a Chinese saying goes, it is better to see for oneself than to hear many times. Shanghai Museum welcomes visitors to see and enjoy Chinese culture.

Chinese culture is a result of the melding and collaboration of many nationalities.

Breaking ground on Green living: Dongtan Eco-City



On Chongmin island at the mouth of the Yangtze River near Shanghai, Shanghai Industrial Investment Corporation (SIIC) a government owned real estate developer is developing a leading edge eco-city for 500,000 residents in a swampy wetland which is of global importance, a known sanctuary for important migratory birds in China. Planners are describing this as the world's first sustainable, carbon-neutral city, covering an area roughly the size of Manhattan. In this new age living environment, energy will be generated by burning discarded rice husks and almost all waste will be recycled, using systems built into the city's streets. Dongtan is believed to be the largest project of its kind, estimated at a cost of USD1.3billion and the city, the first phase will be completed by 2010 will include 15,000 residential units in a mix of prices, sizes and styles, in four to eight story buildings, group around a network of canals. The density will allow for pedestrian neighborhoods and efficient heating and cooling systems, without overburdening the island's soft soil; the canals are intended to help with flood controls.

In Dongtan:

1. Cars will be banned from the city, which will be connected to surrounding areas by a light rail. Dongtan will be connected to Shanghai by a 25 km or 15.6 miles bridge and a tunnel.
2. 60% of the island will be dedicated to farms and parks, including wetlands to preserve the habitat of the black-faced spoonbill a rare migratory bird that uses the marshes on the island.
3. In addition to burning of rice husks, an array of solar panels and a wind farm on the outskirts of the city will supply energy. Residents will monitor their energy use on prominently displayed meters in every house, and they will receive warnings when it surges. They will dump their trash into chutes outside each building where it will be automatically sorted and recycled.
4. Priority projects for phase 1 include capturing and purifying water waste management, recycling, reducing landfills that damage the environment, and creating combined heat and power systems, that will provide the technology to source clean and reliable energy.
5. World renowned engineering and urban design firm Arup is developing five eco-cities in China.

For more on Dongtan visit Arup's website <http://www.arup.com>

Or click on http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/15.05/feat_popup.html for an outstanding write up on Pop up Cities: China Builds a Bright Green Metropolis.

Source:<http://www.arup.com/eastasia/project.cfm?pageid=7047><http://www.arup.com/eastasia/project.cfm?pageid=7047>