



## RECONCILING CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT IN SINOLOGY: A NEXUS OF HARMONY IN HANGZHOU-ZHEJIANG OF SOUTH-EASTERN CHINA

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**ABSTRACT:** *The paper delves into the nexus between culture and development especially as it relates to the Chinese culture and how it has been shaped to pave a way for development. The paper also examines the adherence to Chinese culture by the people of Hangzhou and how that results in a rapid economic development and political stability of the city and its mother province. The paper adopts the library instrument under secondary methodology to generate data for analysis. Findings show that, there is strong attachment between culture and development when old technology is mixed with modern one to produce meaningful change in the society. The paper concludes that It is without doubt that, despite the influx of western culture into Asia and China, the Chinese have been able to maintain their culture. The city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang is not an exception, as the development of culture mixed with modern changes has produced what can be seen in Hangzhou today. Industrialization, e-commerce, manufacturing, transportation, infrastructure, education, tourism and many other areas of human development have been achieved. The paper recommends that Hangzhou must be made open to the people of China and those who wish to come from other parts of the world. This will expand market and allow new technologies, skills and manpower into the city, among other recommendations.*

**KEYWORDS:** Reconciling, Culture, Development, Nexus, Hangzhou, Sinology, China

### INTRODUCTION

Scholars have agreed that to have development of any kind in the society, there has to be productive and committed individuals in the society. To have such population, there must be self-cultivation, socialization and education. Confucius and other western philosophers such as Cicero agreed that, before development of any kind there must be cultivation of the mind. Cultivation of the mind deals with cultural and spiritual faculties of man, which combines both internal and external cultivation. The internal cultivation deals with the spiritual, attitudinal, ideological and cultural forces that define the individual's mind. It presupposes the internal peace, harmony and cognition that consolidate the individual's relations with his environment and people around him. This allows man to develop a unique human culture peculiar to him that invariably influences his civilization, ideas, productivity, creativity and exposure to the global system.

On the other hand, the external cultivation, deals with the translation of the internal values into action or inaction that affects the external body. This envisages the way and manner man talks, dresses, addresses people, constructs his environment; dominate nature and combines



different forces in serving humanity. In the parlance, the economic and infrastructural development of Hangzhou is not without Chinese cultural influence that has survived for thousands of years and subsequently serves as a source of prosperity and inspiration. This for instance, can be attributed to the ten (10) major features of Chinese culture, the political culture of internal struggle and communist ideology, and the final economic cultural modification of reform and opening up, which just marked its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary for the entire state of China. These are some of the areas through which culture becomes dynamic in trying to stand the taste of time and covering virtually all aspects of the society.

In a special emerging city report of Hangzhou conducted by the United States Department of State (2018), it described Hangzhou to be located in northwestern Zhejiang province. Its administrative area (sub-provincial city) extends west to the mountainous parts of Anhui province, and east to the coastal plain near Hangzhou Bay. The city center is built around the eastern and northern sides of the West Lake, just north of the Qiantang River. Hangzhou is conveniently located at the terminal of Jinghang Grand Canal, providing comprehensive water transport. It covers a total area of 16,596 sq. km. with downtown area of 683 sq. km (USDA, 2018).

The major objective of this research therefore, is: (i) To provide a link between culture and development (ii) To explain the relationship between culture, education and philosophy (iii) To discover how Hangzhou has utilized culture and philosophy for its development. The research is of great significance as: (i) The study will further open the eyes of sinologists on the relationship between culture and development, (ii) It will encourage cultural renaissance, and (iii) The study will make people discover Hangzhou as a model of development. The research also proposes to seek for the truth based on the following propositions: (i) development is strongly hinged on culture (ii) Culture has no relationship with development, and, or (iii) Teachings of culture can be adopted for development.

### **Conceptual Elucidation of Culture**

Albeit the concept of culture has assumed a plethora of interpretations developed over time, it has some unique characteristics that are commonly found in all definitions. Culture is for example learned, passed from generation to generation, dealing with the belief system of a people. Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individuals. Chinese culture is therefore the belief system, knowledge, experience, values, norms, attitudes, religion, concepts, and material objects of the Chinese people that pass from one generation to another.

To better understand the link between culture and development, it is pertinent to have an eagle view into the assertions of E.B. Tylor, who argues that, culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" (James, Magee, Scerri and Steger, 2015). It should be noted that, knowledge, knowledge and only knowledge plays an important role in the development of a people. Secondly, capabilities are also attached to the culture of a people because those who are capable of making progress in their societies change the society for good. This shows that, Chinese culture especially as upheld by the people and government



of Hangzhou has produced capabilities that made them produce what is obtainable in the city of Hangzhou, Zhejiang.

The above contradicts what people commonly see in culture and a mere traditional expression. Culture is seen as a continuous tool for development and progress in the society. *James, Magee, Scerri and Steger (2015) agree that culture*, “is as a social domain that emphasizes the practices, discourses and material expressions, which, over time, express the continuities and discontinuities of social meaning of a life held in common.” Culture from the above perception is a material expression that defines the meaning of continuity of life. One can see the material expression of Hangzhou from infrastructure build-up, industrial production, trade, e-commerce and many other areas of material well-being. This shows the significance of culture to societal development.

There Are 29 ways According To Panikkar (1991) through which cultural change can be achieved. Some of these ways are: growth, development, evolution, involution, renovation, reconception, reform, innovation, revivalism, revolution, mutation, progress, diffusion, osmosis, borrowing, eclecticism, syncretism, modernization, indigenization, and transformation. In this context, according to Panikkar (1991), modernization could be viewed as adoption of Enlightenment era’s beliefs and practices, such as science, rationalism, industry, commerce, democracy, and the notion of progress. This shows the relevance of cultural change and instigators of such change. Hangzhou is not an exception from the analysis of Panikkar (1991), where it embraces science, rationalism industry, commerce and democracy as essential features of its culture.

### **Characteristics of Chinese Culture**

Many people are not aware of the features of their culture or even if they are, they cannot identify such existing features. Contrary to the Chinese, characteristics of Chinese culture are unique, studied and appreciated not only by the Chinese, but by other peoples around the world. Some of these unique features of Chinese culture are as follows:

1. Agriculture is the economic foundation. From this, the Chinese language has developed from several agricultural produce, sustainability and income from agriculture. Agriculture is also the basis upon which every society was established.
2. Hold the naturalistic view of life;
3. Develop the process view of the universe;
4. Respect humanism;
5. Hold the thought of continuity between the supernatural and the human world;
6. Family relations and mutual dependence;
7. Respect for scholars and contempt for business men. This shows the distinction between justice and profit;
8. Predominance of morality and underdevelopment of law;
9. Moderation and harmony; and
10. Conservatism (of Chinese custom and tradition).

It is upon the above characteristics that many philosophers have built up their philosophies and among them is the greatest philosopher called Confucius. The teachings of Confucius are focused on two interrelated areas: Social Teachings, which deal with the proper behavior of the individual in the society and to his fellow men, and Political Teachings, which deal with the art of governance and the proper relationship of the Ruler to the ruled. He viewed education as central to achieving proper conduct both within Society and in Government. From Confucius teachings one can easily see the combination of education, leadership, responsiveness in governance and proper human relations. These factors have developed Hangzhou to what it is today.

### **Political Teachings**

Confucius advocated for true justice and compassion on the part of the ruler and the ruled. Only by being a just ruler would the ruler enjoy the Mandate of Heaven and continue to have the right to rule. In his social teachings, Confucius believed that the key to good governance lies in each man, carrying out his duties as prescribed by his position within the hierarchy. He stated: "Good government consists in the ruler being a ruler, the minister being a minister, the father being a father, and the son being a son" (Analects 12.11). It was essential that the ruler possesses virtue, which would enable the ruler to retain the supreme position. Confucius believed that rulers should not have to resort to force or the threat of punishment to maintain power. He stated: "Your job is to govern, not to kill" (Analects XII: 19).

### **Educational Teachings**

Confucius taught that the only key to self-mastery was through scholarship and study. He stated "He who learns but does not think is lost. He who thinks but does not learn is in great danger" (Analects 2.15). In exhorting men to become gentlemen or Superior Men, Confucius recommended diligent study under a master familiar with the rules of correct behavior. He recommended learning from the classics. In time, Confucius's emphasis on education and his belief that position and rank should be based on merit, led to the establishment of an imperial bureaucracy in which admission was based not on birth but on how well the applicant did on the imperial examinations

### **Social Teachings**

Confucius taught that people should have compassion for one another, and to avoid treating others in ways that they themselves would not wish to be treated: What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others (Analects 12.2). this teaching has promoted social cohesion and solidarity among not only the people of Hangzhou, but the entire people of China.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework adopted in this research is Brian Arthur's theory of cultural change. In his book, *The Nature of Technology*, Arthur attempts to articulate a theory of change that considers that, existing technologies (or material culture) are combined in unique ways that lead to novel new technologies. Behind that novel combination is a purposeful effort arising in human motivation, to bring development in the society. Arthur (2009) believes that "More than anything else technology creates our world. It creates our wealth, our economy, our very way of being." Arthur believes that until now the major questions of technology have gone unanswered. Where do new technologies come from -- how exactly



does invention work? What constitutes innovation, and how is it achieved? Why certain regions such as Cambridge, England, were in the 1920s and Silicon Valley today -- hotbeds of innovation, while others languish? Does technology, like biological life, evolve? How do new industries, and the economy itself, emerge from technologies?

In providing answers to the above questions, Arthur shows that explanations are inadequate but rather, technologies are put together from pieces of technologies that already exist. Technologies therefore share common ancestries and combine, morph, and combine again to create further technologies. Technology evolves much as a coral reef builds itself from activities of small organisms -- it creates itself from itself; all technologies are descended from earlier technologies. Arthur believes that technology evolves from the primitive cultural crafts, creative traditional technologies combined with modern ideas to form what is obtainable today. The relevance of Arthur's theory to our research work is that, the people of Hangzhou as shown by history, have been hard-working people, creative in the production of silk, bamboo works and other cultural objects through the use of cultural technologies. This ambiance, however, is what produces today's Hangzhou that attracts millions of people for either economic purpose or to see the wonders of the grand canal and other historically developed sites as tourist attractions.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the argument of Arthur (2009), Hangzhou has been able to change in combining culture, tradition and modernity especially in its transformation in industrial sector. The Hangzhou pillar industries have been developed in the circles of IT, e-commerce, tourism, culture and recreation, financial services, advanced equipment manufacturing and biopharmaceuticals. Leading players and MNCs investing in Hangzhou include: Netease, Alibaba Group (IT); Nokia, Samsung (communications and IT); Wahaha Group (FMCG); Geely, Wanxiang, Bosch (auto and auto parts manufacturing) (Hangzhou Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

The Chinese culture of harmony which relates to Confucius (*kongzi wen hua*) political teachings on responsiveness in governance has brought about political and economic institutional stability that result in greater development of GDP in Hangzhou. Hangzhou maintains a robust double-digit GDP growth over the past five years from RMB 1,005.4 billion in 2015, to 10.2% over the previous year. The growth rate ranked first in Zhejiang Province, the second in all sub-provincial cities, and the figure is 3.3 percentage points higher than the national average. Hangzhou is among the top 10 Chinese cities by GDP value with GDP exceeding RMB 1 trillion. Despite decelerated economic growth nationwide, Hangzhou maintained dynamic expansion, with growth rate returning to over 10% after three years of single-digit growths. In comparison, first-tier cities such as Beijing and Shanghai only managed 6.9% GDP growth in 2015, while other new first-tier cities such as Suzhou maintained 7.5% growth (Hangzhou Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

Hangzhou's strong economic development is attributable to its information technology industry. The information technology industry recorded added value of RMB 231.4 billion in 2015, up by 25%, and accounted for 23% of GDP, an increase of 4.9% over the previous year. Notably, the e-commerce and digital content industries have grown by 34.5% and





35.5%, respectively. The economy in Hangzhou has lifted itself from the traditional economic development model and shifted to a high-end economy mainly relying on promoting emerging industries. In 2015, Hangzhou's GDP per capita reached RMB 112,268, equivalent to USD 18,025 based on current exchange rate. GDP per capita is up by 9.1% on year. According to the classifications of the World Bank, Hangzhou has reached the level of affluent cities in the country (Hangzhou Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

Hangzhou's tertiary sector rises to account for 58.2% of total GDP in 2015; service sector boosted by strong online retail sales. In 2015, Hangzhou's primary, secondary and tertiary sectors registered added value of RMB 28.8 billion, RMB 391.1 billion and RMB 585.5 billion, an increase of 1.8%, 5.6% and 14.6%, respectively. The industrial structure by the three sectors changed from 3.5%, 47.3%, and 49.2% in 2010 to 2.9%, 38.9%, and 58.2% in 2015. In the past few years, the shares of the secondary and tertiary sectors have continued to rise and the tertiary sector has become a dominant sector. The total retail sales of consumer goods were RMB 469.7 billion in Hangzhou, a real increase of 11.6%, reflecting a steady and healthy growth of retail goods consumption. It is worth noting that online retail sales registered remarkable growth of 42.6% on year to reach RMB 267.983 billion, while Hangzhou citizens' online consumption value was RMB 111.9 billion, up by 38.2% (Hangzhou Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

### **Imports**

The stability of Hangzhou engendered by the cultural teachings has widened the scope of internal production which also requires importation of raw materials and other goods that aid in further production. It is economically approved especially by economic nationalists that an economy should be able to export more than it imports (Sheriff, 2013). When there are more imports than exports, such an economy may face some difficulties. Due to this factor, Hangzhou has tried to utilize the available resources in Zhejiang, by decreasing the level of importation by making sure that the necessary inputs needed are obtainable at home. Consequently, Hangzhou's import trade has continued to decline with total import trade value of USD 16.5 billion (RMB 102.4 billion), decreasing by 12.3% (11.3%).

It is from the argument made above, reflecting the economic strength of a nation when it exports more than it imports that Hangzhou is presented as a rapidly growing economy. Total export trade value was USD 50.1 billion (RMB 310.8 billion), increasing by 1.8% (2.9%). Export has been stable, reflecting a gradual shift from the previous economic development model relying on foreign trade to a model relying on promoting the secondary and tertiary sectors to make industrial structure more reasonable (Hangzhou Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

### **Tourism**

Tourism as an industry is one major area that states within the global system have identified as potentially viable and seek to explore in boosting their economic positions. Albeit industrial revolution and development in manufacturing, technology, information communication, transportation among others have been utilized by states and nations, tourism is an emerging trend within the global economic system. It is axiomatic that the achievement of tourism related goals is primarily hinged on the openness of states and their ability to forming an international cooperation, upon which the economic goals of the industry would be achieved. China is taking the lead in this direction as on September 12, 2017, it founded



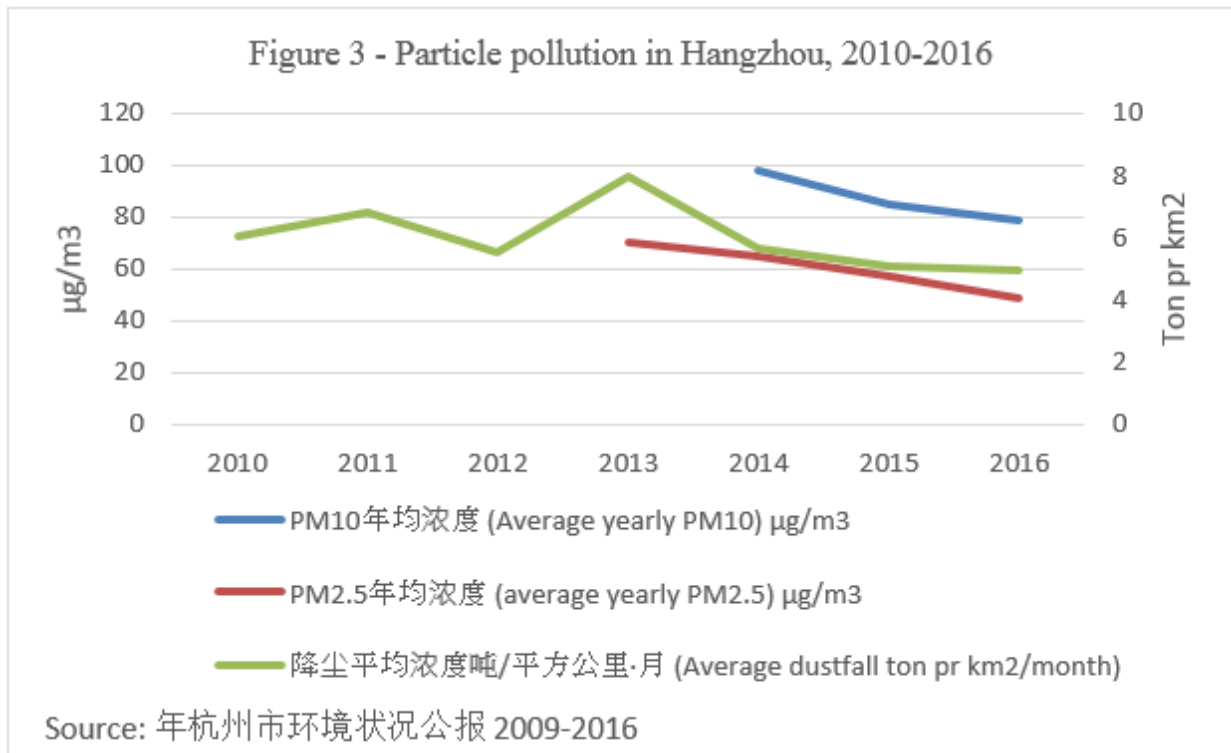
the World Tourism Alliance (WTA) whose opening received a congratulatory message from Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and was witnessed by 137 Tourism Ministers and their deputies as well as the heads of 41 international organizations.

It is evident that China has contemporarily become one of the world's most-watched and hottest inbound and outbound tourist markets. As of 2015, China was the fourth most visited country in the world, after France, United States, and Spain, with 56.9 million international tourists per year. In 2016, there were 59.27 million overnight foreign tourist arrivals of which a majority of China's foreign tourists came (transferred) from Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. Among the number of tourist arrivals who stayed for at least a night, 27.72 million came from Hong Kong, 4.81 million from Macau and 5.09 million from Taiwan. When adjusted to exclude transfers from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, the number of tourist arrivals from foreign countries directly to China is 21.65 million. China ranks second in the world for travel and tourism's contribution to GDP (\$943.1 billion in 2014), and first in the world for travel and tourism's contribution to employment (66,086,000 jobs in 2014). Tourism, based on direct, indirect, and induced impact, accounted for 9.3 percent of China's GDP in 2013. Since 2012, China has been the world's top spender in international tourism and has led global outbound travel. As of 2016, the country accounted for 21% of the world's international tourism spending, or \$261 billion. In 2017, China generated revenue of 5.4 trillion Yuan (about 832 billion U.S. dollars).

Hangzhou has also followed suit in making sure that it plays a significant role in the development of tourism, not only for the beautification of the city, but for revenue purpose. The top ten industries in Hangzhou are culture and recreation, leisure and tourism among others. Tourism is one of Hangzhou's pillar industries, with added value standing at RMB 71.9 billion in 2015, an increase of 12.8% on year. Total tourist income reached RMB 220.1 billion, an increase of 16.7%. The number of inbound tourists was 3.42 million, increasing by 4.7%. In addition, as the birthplace of Alibaba Group Holdings Ltd. ((NYSE: BABA), the worldwide leading player in e-commerce, and NetEase, an internet company, Hangzhou witnessed strong development in the e-commerce and information technology industries. Total added value of the information economy reached RMB 231.4 billion, up by 25%, accounting for 23% of total GDP value. E-commerce and the digital content industry grew by 34.5% and 35.5%, respectively (Sheriff, 2013).

### **Environment, Urbanization and Education**

On eco-civilization, the city government of Hangzhou has provided a nexus between Chinese culture and environmental development. This shows that, the green nature of the city and its beauty is hinged on the principle of Chinese culture. For example, Hangzhou's government published its first eco-civilization plan (2010-2020) in 2011. It stipulated 35 specific targets (Hangzhou City Government, 2011), divided into five broad categories, four of them with "ecological" as a prefix: Economy, environment, residential areas, and culture (Delman, 2018).



Source: See Jorgen, D. (2018): *Ecological civilization Politics and Governance in Hangzhou: New Pathways to Green Urban Development?* Vol 16, Issue 17.

Jorgen (2018) also noted that the data reveal improvements on some of the critical eco-civilization parameters. Although a causal link between Hangzhou's green governance approaches and the outcomes reflected in the figures cannot be conclusively established.

Culture enables environmental sustainability at various levels: through the intrinsic links between cultural diversity and biodiversity, through its influence on consumption patterns, and through its contribution to sustainable environmental management practices as a result of local and traditional knowledge. Arthur's (2009) theory of change in technological development brings together culture and modernity. Hangzhou has tried to make use of the past and present in augmenting the future, hence it adopts rapid modernization in its educational system and in environmental protection and development. Higher urbanization rate with a large universe of well-educated population at the end of 2015 has been witnessed. Resident population in Hangzhou was 9.018 million, an increase of 126,000 over the same period in 2014, among which urban population was 6.7906 million, accounting for 75.3%, up by 0.2 percentage points over the year before. Over the past five years, the share of urban population has increased steadily year by year, reflecting a continuous process of urbanization.





Source: Pestanalysis Contributor, 2015

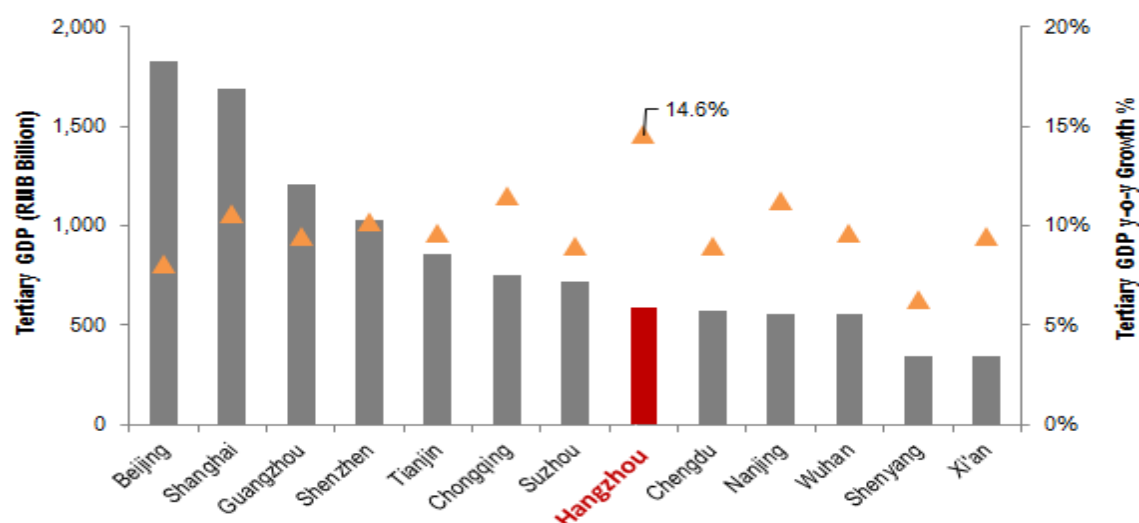
### Per Capita Disposable Income

Per capita disposable income of urban households far exceeds national average, ranks top 10 across domestic cities in 2015, urban household disposable income per capita was RMB 48,316 in Hangzhou, an increase of 8.3% over the previous year and a real increase of 6.4%, significantly (or 50%+) higher than the national average (RMB 31,195). The figure is ranked top 10 across domestic cities. Rural household disposable income per capita was RMB 25,719, an increase of 9.2% on year. Urban consumer expenditure per capita was RMB 33,818, up by 5.1% over the previous year and rural consumer expenditure per capita was RMB 19,334, up by 8.5%. Of the eight main categories of consumer expenditure, urban consumer expenditure on medical and healthcare experienced a greater growth rate of 17.2%, while rural consumer expenditure on transportation and communications grew fastest at a rate of 18.3%. The rise of expenditure on medical and healthcare reflects the improvement of living standards of residents and increasing health awareness.

In 2015, Hangzhou achieved real GDP growth of 10.2% while growth in the rest of China slipped to 6.9%. Within GDP, tertiary sector growth is the most meaningful indicator of office market demand, and a key contributor to GDP. JLL compared tertiary sector growth across China's thirteen Tier 1 and 1.5 cities and found that Hangzhou's tertiary GDP growth rate exceeded that of all the others, and notably was an average of 5 percentage points higher than Tier 1 cities like Beijing and Shanghai.



### Tertiary GDP of Tier 1 and Tier 1.5 cities



Source: Local Bureau of Statistics

### Transportation System

Hangzhou is home to multi-transportation network and advanced public transit. Hangzhou has an extensive network of transportation. Hangzhou enjoys convenient transportation via airlines, highways and seaways. Hangzhou is situated 155 km away from Ningbo Port and 173km away from Shanghai Port. The city currently has one airport, Xiaoshan International Airport. Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport's passenger throughput reached 28.35 million in 2015, ranking among the top 10 in China. As of end 2015, Hangzhou Xiaoshan International airport operates 32 international airlines, which was 4 more over the previous year. In railway network, the city's main station, Hangzhou East Railway Station, is one of the largest railway stations in Asia. It is one of the biggest rail traffic hubs in China, consisting of 15 platforms that house the High Speed CRH service to Shanghai, Nanjing, Changsha, Ningbo, and beyond. Hangzhou East Railway Station connects three important railroad lines of the country: Shanghai-Kunming Railroad, Hangzhou-Xuancheng (Anhui Province) Railroad and Hangzhou-Ningbo Railroad. Additionally, Hangzhou has two other railway stations offering passenger services, namely Hangzhou Railway Station and Hangzhou South Railway Station. The latter is under reconstruction and is expected to reopen in 2017. In water transport, Hangzhou is served by an extensive waterway system of the Jing-Hang Canal and Qiantang River.

### Rich Cultural, Recreational and Education Resources

Hangzhou boasts a long history and a profound cultural background, hosting 21 professional and diverse performing arts groups and 15 cultural centers. Hangzhou's culture and recreation industry registered total added value of RMB 223.2 billion in 2015, increasing by 20.4% from the previous year. In terms of entertainment and sports, basic entertainment and sports facilities are exceptional with over 50 sports stadiums, including 13 large sports venues, enough to meet the needs of residents for fitness. Residents pay great attention to



daily exercise. According to the statistics of the 2014 Zhejiang National Fitness Survey Bulletin and 2014 Zhejiang National Physique Monitoring Bulletin released by Zhejiang Province Sports Bureau,

- i. 35.8% of people have regular physical exercise in Zhejiang Province and 40.2% are in Hangzhou, marking the highest proportion.
- ii. Hangzhou has hosted a series of sports events, including Hangzhou International Marathon.
- iii. Hangzhou has won a bid to host the 2022 Asian Games.
- iv. In terms of education, Hangzhou is home to the largest number of institutions of higher learning in Zhejiang Province, including top universities like Zhejiang University (浙江大学). According to Hangzhou's Bureau of Statistics, at the end of 2015, the city has 39 universities with total student body of 475,600 people. Among them, graduate students totaled 50,200.
- v. Hangzhou has an ample education resources supplying its new industries and growing economy. There are 18 institutions of higher education in Hangzhou, led by Zhejiang University, a Project 211 and 985 universities. In 2017, Hangzhou was home to 79,300 graduates with around 10,000 holding a master's degree or above, up by 4.6% and 21.7% YoY, respectively, the highest level on record. There are 13 international schools in Hangzhou with seven in Xihu District, including Cambridge International Centre of Hangzhou Yulan School, Hangzhou Entel Foreign Language School and Marco Polo International School.

## Wealth

Built on the fast growing high-technology industry and e-commerce, Hangzhou is quickly becoming home to fortune. GDP per capita increased 13.6% in 2017 to RMB136,656, and remains the highest in Zhejiang province. Urban disposable income per capita was RMB56,276, up 7.8% YoY. The robust IT industry in Hangzhou has also made an increasing number of billionaires; based on Hurun's 2017 "The Richest People in China" ranking, Hangzhou has 153 billionaires, 30 more than in 2016. Hangzhou is the 4th in China in number of billionaires and has the most billionaires among second-tier cities.

Hangzhou is also home to 26 unicorns (start-ups valued over US\$1 billion) and 105 companies valued over US\$100 million according to a weLian (a platform that connects investors and start-ups) report. The unicorns in Hangzhou rank third in volume after Beijing and Shanghai and second in value after Beijing. The unicorn companies have become the forerunners in the country's development of new technologies and the digital economy. Unicorns in Hangzhou were valued at \$141.9 billion and are focused mainly on e-commerce, IT and internet financing. Ant Financial, the company that runs Alipay and is located in Xihu district, was had the highest valuation at US\$75 billion.



## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is without doubt that, despite the influx of western culture into Asia and China, the Chinese have been able to maintain their culture. The city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang is not an exception, as the development of culture mixed with modern changes has produced what can be seen in Hangzhou today. Industrialization, e-commerce, manufacturing, transportation, infrastructure, education, tourism and many other areas of human development have been achieved. This is the reason why long ago, Marcopollo called it “paradise on earth.”

In order to maintain the tempo and level of development, Hangzhou as a modern city need to consolidate on the following:

1. One, it must continue to respect and appreciate the culture and allow changes to occur within key areas for more developmental projects and plans to be carried out.
2. Two, Hangzhou must be made open to the people of China and those who wish to come from other parts of the world. This will expand market and allow new technologies, skills and manpower into the city.
3. Three, Hangzhou must continue to develop green areas and prioritize environmental protection. This will continue to make the city cleaner and maintain the health system of the city dwellers.
4. Four, Hangzhou is good at tourism development, more efforts can be put in place to maintain the west lake and other museums. More can be built to attract more visitors, which in turn can generate more revenue.
5. Five, more areas of scientific research, technological inventions is making the city distinguished among other cities of China. If more is done, Hangzhou can emerge a futuristic city (though already it is) compared with other cities, Ali baba's new Hotel is making an impact into the world of science and technology, more can strengthen the city for further development.

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