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Center for West African Studies of UESTC

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电子科技大学西非研究中心
Center for West African Studies (CWAS) of UESTC

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主编简介

Introduction to editors in chief



赵蜀蓉，毕业于四川大学，管理学博士学位，电子科技大学西非研究中心主任、公共管理学院教授，致力于比较政府与政治、国家间关系下的企业全球化战略研究；关注在全球化背景下如何推进中国企业走进非洲战略研究。相关研究成果被引用 400 余次。作为公共管理国际会议 (ICPA) 执行主席及论文集主编，历届论文集获得美国情报研究所 ISI Web of Knowledge 检索平台下 CPCI-SSH 收录；获美国公共管理学会 2013 年度、2015 年度杰出贡献奖。近 5 年主持、参与国家社科基金及省部级以上课题 8 项，包括主持结项四川省哲学社会科学规划项目《“一带一路”战略下四川企业“走进非洲”的国际产能合作风险与应对策略研究》等非洲相关研究课题；主编与参编著作共 19 本，包括编著西非研究系列丛书如《公共管理篇 卷一：西非英语区国家公共治理面临的问题与挑战》、《经济篇 卷一：信息通信技术 (ICT) 与加纳中小企业成长》等；公开发表在国内外核心学术期刊和会议论文集学术论文 100 余篇，其中 22 篇被 EI 收录，45 篇被 ISTP/ISSHP、CSSCI 收录并被人大报刊资料复印。其代表性论文包括《中非国际产能合作面临的风险与对策研究》、《“一带一路”基础设施建设中 PPP 模式面临的风险与对策研究》等 CSSCI 核心期刊文章。

Dr. Zhao Shurong is professor at School of Public Affairs and Administration of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China and director of Center for West African Studies of UESTC with research focus on Comparative Studies on Politics and Government and Strategic Management in globalized context. She has chaired research projects on Chinese Businesses going to Africa from risk avoidances. She also serves as the Executive Chairperson and Editor in Chief for International Conference on Public Administration (ICPA) and its Proceedings from 2005-present respectively, whose proceedings have been collected by ISI Web of Knowledge-ISSHP since 2005 annually. She is the author of 102 articles with 20 top journal articles and up to 50 articles of collected by worldly recognized data bases such as EI, IEEE and ISI(CPCI-SSH/S-ISSHP/ISTP).

关于本成果集的出版是各方共同努力的结果，我们要向编著过程中付出辛勤工作的各方合作者致以诚挚的感谢。在此，要特别感谢电子科技大学西非研究中心的领导、老师、以及学生们的大力支持。

We would like to express our most sincere appreciation to the contributors for 2019 Collections for CWAS of UESTC to a quality product. An edited book is by definition the combined work of many hands and minds. Our special thanks go to our work team of postgraduates of School of Public Affairs and Administration of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC).

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2019 年西非研究系列丛书汇编

2019 CWAS Book Series on West African Studies

1. 《列国志·毛里求斯》

Guided to The World Nations • Mauritius



丛书名称：《列国志》丛书

国家“十三五”重点出版项目

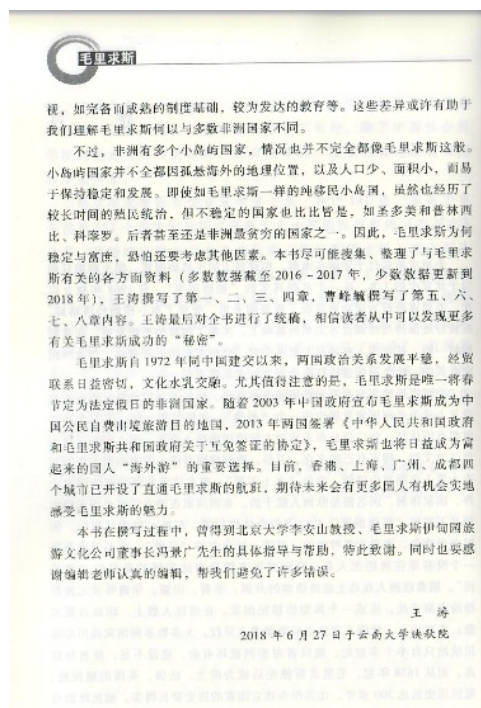
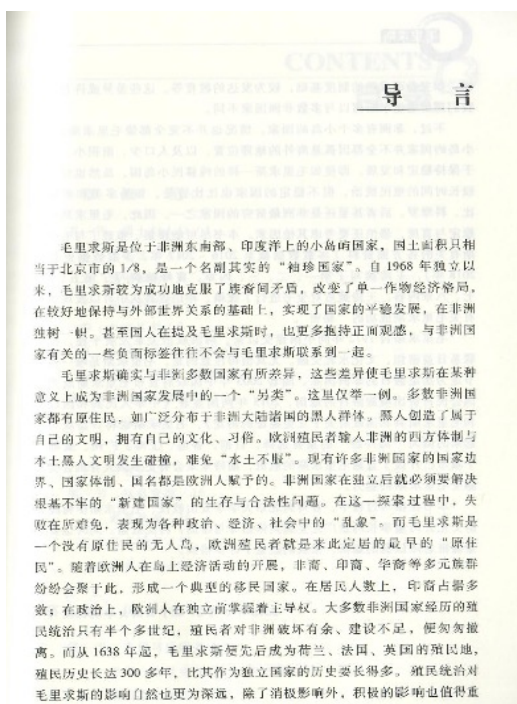
本书名称：《列国志·毛里求斯》

作者：王涛

单位：云南大学非洲研究中心，电子科技大学西非研究中心访问学者

出版社：社会科学文献出版社

出版时间：2019年10月



2. 《非洲华人社会经济史》

The social and economic history of the Chinese overseas in Africa



本书名称：《非洲华人社会经济史》（三卷）

作者：李安山

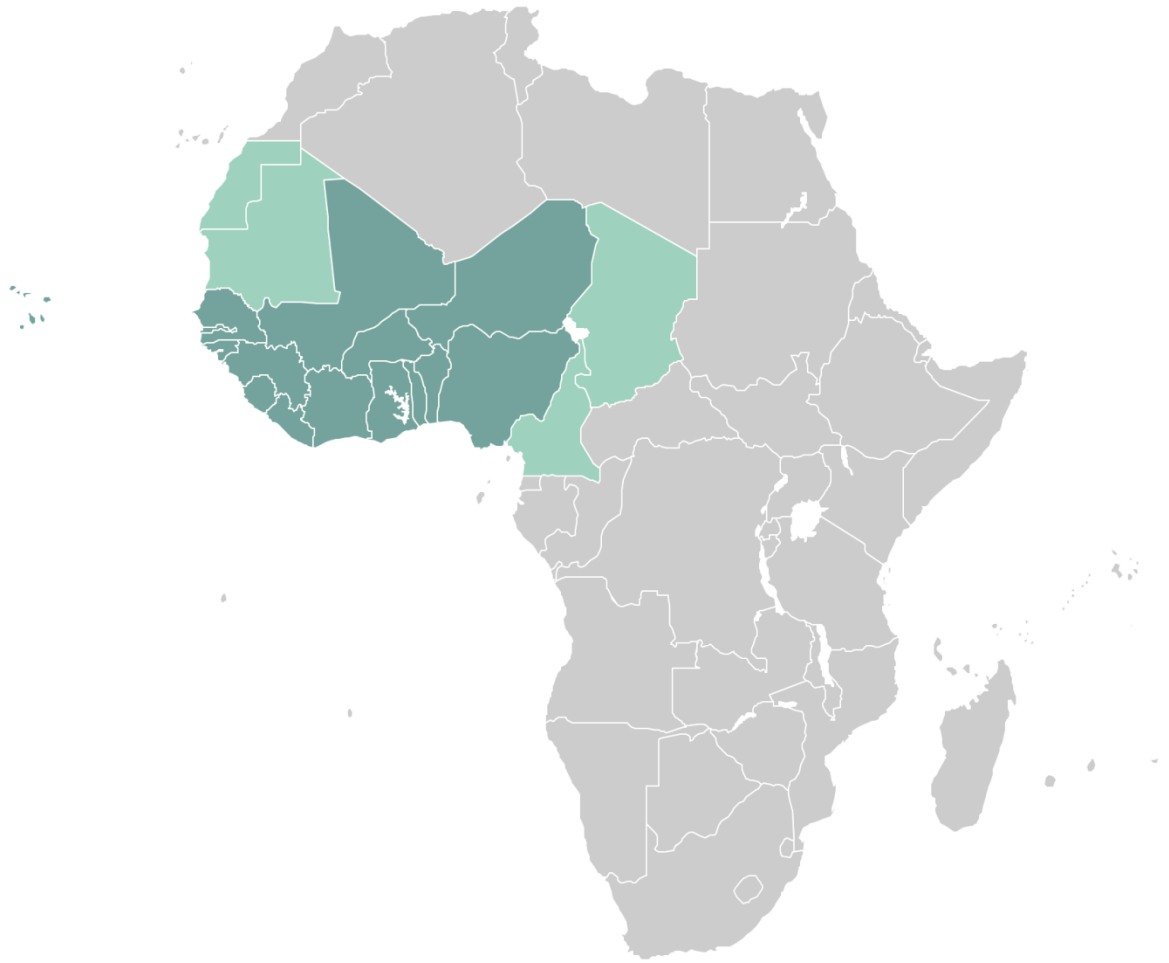
单位：北京大学教授，电子科技大学协议教授（西非研究中心）

出版社：江苏人民出版社

出版时间：2019年10月

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非洲人是否存在于古代中国是一个颇有争议的问题。① 中国对非洲的间接认识，可谓始于汉代。从汉代起，中西交往日益频繁，国人对非洲的认识亦从间接到直接。从目前可查的史料或考古资料看，早在宋代，已有一些华人居住于非洲。17世纪中叶，荷兰殖民者将印度尼西亚从印度尼西亞的巴达维亚（今印尼首都雅加达）迁至毛里求斯或南非的开普殖民地，其中一些就是华人。国外研究者认为，早在1593年，即有华人被遣入毛里求斯；1554年又有3名中国人被殖民者从巴达维亚遣送到毛里求斯。② 这些应该是较早早于非洲的华人。然而，华人或渡地移居非洲，则出现在清末。	2
不将忽略的是，我国对非洲华侨华人史的研究十分薄弱。迄今为止，对世界其他各国的华侨华人的研究大多已有专著出版，但对非洲华侨华人的研究却呈现出边缘化的趋势，为数不多的研究文章以及汇编的史料亦多限于早期非洲华工和商人。鉴于此，本书作者的工作量不浅，但亦不可避免地填补一空白。值得说明的是，本书所使用的“华侨”和“华人”的词汇与学术界一般理解的相似，即“华侨”是指那些至今仍保留中国国籍的“华人”是指居住在非洲的中国人，主要指那些至今仍在非洲的中国人，还包括这两种人的后裔，即人们所说的“华裔”。由于华人、华裔和侨居在主体上的相关性和客观认同上的相似性，除特殊语境外，本书一般未对这些词汇进行严格区分。由于大部分读者	3

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2019 年西非研究中心 SSCI 文章汇编

2019 CWAS SSCI Paper Publications on West African Studies

1.对非洲集群过早衰落的影响因素的实证研究：基于加纳纺织集群的实证研究
An empirical examination of the influencers of pre-mature decline of African clusters: evidence from the textile clusters in Ghana

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Abstract

Industry clusters have played a significant role in the development of both regional and national development in past decades (Sturgeon, 2003; Sturgeon et al., 2008). For instance, Silicon Valley and the San Diego Biomedical Cluster in the USA, Brits Valley in Tokyo, Bangalore in India and the Zhongshan Gas Appliance cluster in China contribute greatly towards the socio-economic development of their individual economies. In addition to enhancing various economies, they contribute towards the enrichment of the global value chain as well as improving the standard of living of a region's citizenry (Bankova, 2015; He & Rayman-Bacchus, 2010; Matton & Wang, 2014; Saxenian, 1996). An industry cluster refers to a geographical concentration of interconnected firms, upstream and downstream customers and other supporting institutions (Gulati, 1995; Krugman, 1991; Kurniawan, Abdullah, Som, & Parasuraman, 2013; Mowery, 2009; Porter, 2000; Xingang et al., 2016). The geographical proximity of a firm is a critical factor in the success of firms in an industry cluster as that enables the transfer of knowledge and information between firms and other related agents (Schmitz & Nadvi, 1999; Tao & Forman, 2016; Tsai, Yeh, Wu, & Huang, 2005). The continuous interaction between actors within a particular geographical location leads to the establishment of some form of social network. The establishment of such a network is backed by the constant sharing of knowledge and information among parties. Social ties are improved significantly during these interactive sections (Gereffi et al., 2016; Gordon et al., 2000; Morosini, 2003). When knowledge and information are shared, it results in the development of new improved products and processes that are of high value and quality (Freeman, 2002; World Development, 1999). In addition, there exists a high diffusion rate of innovation among actors in this ecosystem because of the embedded characteristics, which enhance trust and tacit understanding between members in an ecosystem (Weng, 2016a; Xingang et al., 2016).

摘要

在过去的几十年中，产业集群在区域和国家发展中都发挥了重要作用 (Sturgeon, 2003; Sturgeon et al, 2008)。例如，美国的硅谷和圣地亚哥生物学集群，东京的 Brits 谷，印度的班加罗尔和中国的中山燃气器具集群对各自经济体的社会经济发展做出了巨大贡献。除了促进各种经济发展外，它们还有助于丰富全球价值链以及改善该地区公民的生活水平 (Bankova, 2015; He & Rayman-Bacchus, 2010; Matton & Wang, 2014; Saxenian, 1996)。产业集群是指相互联系的公司，上游和下游客户以及其他支持机构的集中区域 (Gulati, 1995; Krugman, 1991; Kurniawan, Abdullah,

Som, & Parasuraman, 2013; Mowery, 2009; Porter, 2000; Xingang et al, 2016)。企业的地理位置接近性是产业集群中企业成功的关键因素，因为它可以在企业和其他相关代理之间传递知识和信息(Schmitz & Nadvi, 1999; Tao & Forman, 2016; Tsai, Yeh, 吴和黄, 2005)。特定地理位置内的参与者之间的持续互动导致建立某种形式的社交网络。各方之间不断共享知识和信息为这种网络的建立提供了支持。在这些互动环节中，社交联系得到了显著改善(Gereffi et al, 2016; Gordon et al, 2000; Morosini, 2003)。当知识和信息共享时，就会导致开发出具有高价值和高质量的改进的新产品和工艺(Freeman, 2002; World Development, 1999)。此外，由于具有内在的特性，该生态系统中的行为者之间存在很高的创新扩散率，从而增强了生态系统中成员之间的信任和默契(Weng, 2016; Xingang et al., 2016)。

2. 利益相关者参与，信任，感知环境保护和企业社会责任的属性研究

Let the Talk Count: Attributes of Stakeholder Engagement, Trust, Perceive Environmental Protection and CSR

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Abstract

This article tests the links between attributes of stakeholder engagement (information sharing [quantity and quality of information sharing], procedural fairness [respectful treatment and providing voice], and empathy) and local communities' acceptance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives with the mediating roles of trust and perceived environmental protection. Using Ghana as a case, survey data were collected from 604 local inhabitants in mining communities for the study. In analyzing data with a structural equation modeling technique via IBM SPSS AMOS Version 22.0, the quality of information shared, respectful treatment, giving voice to and showing empathy to local inhabitants positively related with trust. Trust and perceived environmental protection partially mediated the relationships between attributes of stakeholder engagement and acceptance of CSR. The findings show different dimensions with different extent to which

trust between mining firms and local communities can resolve conflicts on CSR initiatives as well as provide guidelines for healthy communication between stakeholders.

Keywords: trust, corporate social responsibility, stakeholder engagement, perceive environmental protection, Ghana

摘要

本文测试了利益相关者参与的属性（信息共享[信息共享的质量和数量]，程序公平性[尊重的对待和提供声音]以及同理心）与社区对企业社会责任（CSR）倡议的接受之间的联系，信任和环保意识的调解作用。以加纳为例，从采矿社区的 604 位当地居民中收集了调查数据以进行研究。在通过 IBM SPSS AMOS 22.0 版使用结构方程建模技术分析数据时，共享信息的质量，应受尊重的对待，对与信任成正相关的本地居民发出声音并表示同情。信任和环保意识在一定程度上调解了利益相关者参与和接受企业社会责任之间的关系。研究结果表明，矿业公司与当地社区之间的信任可以解决企业社会责任倡议中的冲突，并为利益相关者之间的健康沟通提供指导，具有不同程度的不同程度。

关键词: 信任，企业社会责任，利益相关者参与，感知环境保护，加纳

3. 员工对企业社会责任（CSR）的感知及其对内部结果的影响

Employees' perception of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and its effects on internal outcomes

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Abstract

Based on the Means-End Chain Theory, this paper tested the relationship between Employee perception of CSR and its effects on firms' internal outcomes (Employee Performance and Employee Corporate Identification) with Employee perceived Quality of Work Life (QWL) and Employee Work Motivation patterns (Intrinsic and Extrinsic) as

intermediating variables in the relationship. The paper then uses structural equation model to analyze data on 235 employees from the best rural banks registered with the Bank of Ghana and listed on the Ghana Club 100. The findings show that: (1). Employees' perception of CSR relates positively to their performance and corporate identification. (2). Perceived extrinsic motives for CSR by intrinsically motivated employees weakened the positive link between their perceptions of CSR and performance. (3). A partial mediation of QWL in the relationships between perceptions of CSR, performance and corporate identification was identified. Implications for theory and practice are discussed accordingly.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, employee corporate identification, employee work motivation, employee performance, employee quality of work life

摘要

基于均值-末端链理论, 本文通过员工感知的工作生活质量 (QWL) 和员工工作动机模式, 测试了员工对企业社会责任的感知及其对公司内部结果 (员工绩效和员工企业认同) 的影响之间的关系。内在和外在作为关系中的中间变量。然后, 本文使用结构方程模型分析了在加纳银行注册并列在加纳俱乐部 100 强中的最佳农村银行的 235 名员工的数据。研究结果表明: (1) 员工对企业社会责任的想法与他们的绩效和企业形象有着积极的关系。(2) 具有内在动力的员工对企业社会责任的外部动机被感知, 削弱了他们对企业社会责任的想法与绩效之间的积极联系。(3) 在企业社会责任感, 绩效和企业识别之间的关系中, 发现了 QWL 的部分中介。相应地讨论了对理论和实践的影响。

关键词: 企业社会责任, 员工企业认同, 员工工作动机, 员工绩效, 员工工作生活质量

4.企业对员工的社会责任的后果: 工作动机模式的调节作用研究

Consequences of corporate social responsibility on employees: The moderating role of work motivation patterns

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to draw on affect social exchange theory and related literature to develop and test a research model linking employees' perception of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to their outcomes [performance and organizational pride (ORP)] with moderating variables: perceived work motivation patterns (autonomous and controlled motivation) to sustain firm's operations through their employees.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors used Ghana as a case for this study due to recent turbulences in the banking sector of Ghana. A sample data of 244 subordinate/supervisor dyads from rural and community banks was collected with a time-lagged technique and analyzed through a structural equation modelling for this study.

Findings – These employee's perceptions of CSR positively related to their performance and ORP. Autonomous motivated employees had a stronger positive moderated impact on perceived CSR-Performance link whereas controlled motivated employees recorded a stronger impact on perceived CSR-ORP link.

Practical implications – Based on these results, managers and human resource (HR) professionals can aim at acquiring favorable employees' perception of their firms' CSR initiatives. In that, it can help firms to remain in business particularly in difficult times. Also, autonomous and controlled motivators may seem inversely related, however, they are not contradictory to each other. Both can coexist within a firm and it is crucial that HR professionals and managers endeavor to balance them discreetly to attain organizational goals.

Originality/value – Despite the growing interest in CSR across continents, CSR outcomes on employees among small and medium scale firms especially in Africa has fairly been toned-down by respective management of firms, governments and researchers.

Keywords: Quantitative, Ghana, Work motivation, Corporate social responsibility, Employee performance, Organizational pride

摘要

目的 - 本文的目的是利用有影响力的社会交流理论和相关文献来开发和测试一种研究模型, 该模型将雇员对公司社会责任 (CSR) 的感知与他们的成果 [绩效和组织自豪感 (ORP)] 进行适度协调变量: 通过员工维持公司运营的感知工作动机模式 (自主和受控的动机)。

设计/方法/方法 - 由于加纳银行业最近动荡, 作者以加纳为例进行了这项研究。本研究采用时滞技术收集了来自农村和社区银行的 244 个下级/上级主管的样本数据, 并通过结构方程模型进行了分析。

调查结果 - 这些员工对 CSR 的看法与其绩效和 ORP 呈正相关。积极主动的员工对感知的 CSR-绩效链接具有更强的积极适度影响, 而受控积极的员工对感知的 CSR-ORP 链接具有更强的积极影响。

实际意义 - 基于这些结果, 管理人员和人力资源 (HR) 专业人员可以致力于使员工对公司的 CSR 举措有良好的认识。这样, 它可以帮助公司尤其是在困难时期保持业务。同样, 自主和受控的动机似乎是相反的关系, 但是, 它们彼此并不矛盾。两者都可以在公司中共存, 因此人力资源专业人员和经理必须谨慎地平衡他们, 以实现组织目标, 这一点至关重要。

独创性/价值 - 尽管各大洲对企业社会责任的兴趣日益浓厚, 但企业, 政府和研究人员各自的管理层已相当大地降低了中小型企业 (尤其是非洲) 的员工的企业社会责任成果。

关键词: 定量, 加纳, 工作动机, 企业社会责任, 员工绩效, 组织自豪感

5. 非洲纺织品体现中的模仿者盛行: 利益相关者之间的责任博弈

Prevalence of copycat in Africa textile clusters: the blame game among stakeholders

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Abstract

In this paper we investigate the reasons behind the pirated textiles and try to address the questions of why copycats are rampant on the African textile market, their impact on textile clusters and why it is ineffectively being controlled. Taking Ghana as a sample, this study employed grounded theory methodology to explore the key factors that account for copycat prevalence in African textile industry. This study reveals that economic foundations, political factors and stakeholder interactions in the textile ecosystem have influenced copycat popularity in Africa. More specifically, the blame game among stakeholders with no one accepting responsibility for copycat prevalence gave space for perpetrators of copycat textiles to breed. The study extends the stakeholder and cluster theories particularly within the confines of developing regions, the interplay of actors and how their actions promote or revert the fight against copycats. This article implores

governments should proactively lead in collaborative inter-agency actions to fight the copycat menace by repackaging and designing strategies/approaches through the employment and increasing of stakeholder consultations.

Keyword: copycat problem, African textile clusters, blame game, grounded theory, stakeholder, government policy

摘要

在本文中，我们调查了仿冒纺织品背后的原因，并试图解决以下问题：模仿者为何在非洲纺织品市场上猖獗，它们对纺织品集群的影响以及为何对其进行无效控制。本研究以加纳为样本，采用扎根的理论方法论来探讨造成非洲纺织业仿冒品流行的关键因素。这项研究表明，纺织生态系统中的经济基础，政治因素和利益相关者之间的相互作用已经影响了模仿者在非洲的流行。更具体地说，利益相关者之间的无赖博弈，没有人对模仿者的流行承担责任，为仿冒纺织品的犯罪者提供了繁殖的空间。该研究扩展了利益相关者和集群理论，特别是在发展中地区，参与者之间的相互作用以及他们的行为如何促进或逆转与模仿者的斗争中。本文恳请各国政府应积极领导机构间的协作行动，通过重新包装和通过雇用和增加利益相关者协商来设计策略/方法来打击模仿威胁。

关键字：仿冒问题，非洲纺织集群，非理性博弈，扎根理论，利益相关者，政府政策

6.与社区利益相关者合作，建立企业社会责任（CSR）项目以建立有效的公司与社区关系

Unlocking from Community Stakeholders, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects for effective Company–Community relationship

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Abstract

Conflicts in mining fields that revolve around the type and perceived impact of CSR projects seem to be daunting to solve. Such conflicts emerge from misconceptions among

community stakeholders' that lead to a failed company–community relationship. This inimical situation threatens peace, security, lives, and properties at the community level. To resolve the company–community conflicts, it is important to minimize the misconception among community stakeholders' by identifying their preferences of CSR projects. However, the challenge of identifying these projects in mining fields is yet to be fully explored and understood. The aim of this paper is to identify community stakeholders' topmost preferences of CSR projects for an effective company–community relationship and propose a path for community engagement. A sample of 604 respondents comprising community leaders' and local residents from three regions which host Gold Mining Firms with level 'A' membership from the Ghana Chamber of Mines were drawn for this study. Using a questionnaire made up of close and open-ended questions, a survey was conducted. With SPSS 16.0, the data on the close ended questions were analyzed with ranking and factor analyses while the open ended were drawn into teams to support the former. The results of the ranking analysis show that different group of stakeholders had a different preference for CSR projects. The factor analysis revealed that for effective company–community relationship both stakeholders preferred a Streamline Social Intervention and Improve Stakeholder Economic related CSR projects. Based on these findings, the study recommends that Mining firms should give maximum consideration to projects that seek the welfare of both stakeholders' and have equal engagement with all stakeholders. Also, managing expectations before, during and after mining should be a shared responsibility of all the stakeholders.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, community leaders, local residents, Ghana

摘要

围绕着企业社会责任项目的类型和可察觉的影响而发生的采矿领域的冲突似乎难以解决。这种冲突源于社区利益相关者之间的误解，导致公司与社区关系失败。这种恶劣的局势威胁着社区一级的和平，安全，生命和财产。为了解决公司与社区之间的冲突，重要的是通过确定社区利益相关者对 CSR 项目的偏好，最大程度地减少对社区利益相关者的误解。但是，在矿场中识别这些项目的挑战尚待充分探索和理解。本文旨在确定社区利益相关者对于企业社会责任项目最有效的偏好，以建立有效的公司-社区关系，并提出社区参与的途径。本研究抽取了来自三个地区的社区领导人和来自三个地区的当地居民的 604 名受访者作为样本，这些托管了加纳矿业商会“ A”级会员的金矿公司。使用由封闭式和开放式问题组成的调查表进行了调查。在 SPSS 16.0 中，封闭式问题的数据通过排名和因子分析进行了分析，而开放式问题则被分为小组以支持前者。排名分析的结果表明，不同的利益相关者群体对企业社会责任项目的偏好不同。因子分析表明，为了建立有效的公司-社区关系，两个利益相关者都希望简化社会干预并改善与利益相关者经济相关的 CSR 项目。基于这些发现，研究建议矿业公司应最大限度地考虑那些寻求双方利益攸关方利益并与所

有利益相关方平等参与的项目。同样，在采矿之前，之中和之后管理期望应该是所有利益相关者的共同责任。

关键词：企业社会责任，社区领导，当地居民，加纳

7.对化石燃料燃烧产生的 CO₂ 排放进行调查，预测和提出减排途径：以选定国家为例

Investigating, forecasting and proposing emission mitigation pathways for CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion only: A case study of selected countries

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Abstract

In this study, we investigate the direction of causal relationship between carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel combustion only (CO₂EFFCO) and economic growth for the USA, China, Canada, and Nigeria by using annual time series data for the period 1990–2016. The results depict a unidirectional causality running from gross domestic product per capita to CO₂EFFCO for the USA, China, and Canada. However, no causality direction was found for Nigeria. Furthermore, with the quest to achieve cleaner energy targets, we formulate long short-term memory (LSTM) algorithm devoid of exogenous variables and assumptions required to forecast CO₂EFFCO for the USA, China, Canada, and Nigeria. Based on the performance of our algorithm, we propose emission-mitigation pathways for the countries herein to follow to achieve zero CO₂EFFCO by the year 2030. The emission-mitigation pathways demonstrate that intensifying and promoting current and future policies that mitigate CO₂EFFCO based on our projections are enough to reduce energy-related CO₂EFFCO to a considerable level.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions, Long short-term memory (LSTM), Climate change, Forecasting, Forecast evaluation

摘要

在这项研究中，我们调查了仅 1990-2016 年间，化石燃料燃烧产生的二氧化碳（CO₂）排放（CO₂EFFCO）与与美国，中国，加拿大和尼日利亚的经济增长之间的因果关系方向。但是，没有发现尼日利亚的因果关系方向。此外，为了实现更清洁的能源目标，我们制定了长期短期记忆（LSTM）算法，该算法缺乏用于预测美国，中国，加拿大和尼日利亚的 CO₂EFFCO 的外生变量和假设。根据我们算法的性能，我们为此处的国家提出了减少排放的途径，以期到 2030 年实现 CO₂EFFCO 为零。根据我们的预测，排放减轻的途径表明，正在加强和促进缓解 CO₂EFFCO 的当前和未来政策。足以将与能源有关的 CO₂EFFCO 降低到可观水平。

关键词：二氧化碳排放量，长期短期记忆（LSTM），气候变化，预测，预测评估

8.加纳政府债券的零息和正收益率曲线

Zero-Coupon and Forward Yield Curves for Government of Ghana Bonds

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Abstract

This article seeks to provide a framework for modeling daily zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Ghana bonds based on secondary market daily trades. It also proposes method for modeling the forward yield curve. The current practice in Ghana is to produce yield curve for Government of Ghana bonds based on primary market weekly auctions. This article demonstrates the extraction and fitting of secondary market daily yield curves for Government of Ghana bonds, using bootstrapping and piecewise cubic hermite interpolation. The article also compares the piecewise cubic hermite method with the piecewise cubic spline method, the Nelson–Siegel–Svensson model, and the penalized smoothing spline method. Data used are the daily bond price data from the Ghana Fixed Income Market, accessible at the Central Securities Depository of Ghana. The results show yield curves that reflect the actual daily yield movements in the secondary bond market of Ghana. The results also show that the piecewise cubic hermite method fits the zero-coupon yield curve better than the other methods as far as the Ghanaian bond market is concerned. For the forward curves, we recommend that either or both of the piecewise cubic hermite method and the Nelson–Siegel–Svensson method could be used by the market participants.

Keywords: Ghana bond market, Government of Ghana bonds, zero-coupon yield curve, forward yield curve, piecewise cubic hermite method

摘要

本文旨在为基于二级市场每日交易的加纳政府债券每日零息票收益率曲线建模提供框架。还提出了建模正向收益率曲线的方法。加纳目前的做法是根据主要市场每周拍卖得出加纳政府债券的收益率曲线。本文演示了使用自举和分段三次赫米特插值法对加纳政府债券的二级市场日收益率曲线的提取和拟合。本文还比较了分段三次 Hermite 方法与分段三次样条方法, Nelson - Siegel - Svensson 模型和惩罚平滑样条方法。所使用的数据是来自加纳固定收益市场的每日债券价格数据, 可从加纳中央证券存管处获取。结果显示收益率曲线反映了加纳二级债券市场的实际日收益率变动。结果还表明, 就加纳债券市场而言, 分段三次赫米特方法比其他方法更适合零息票收益率曲线。对于正向曲线, 我们建议市场参与者可以使用分段三次厄米方法和 Nelson - Siegel - Svensson 方法中的一种或两种。

关键词: 加纳债券市场; 加纳政府债券; 零息债券收益率曲线; 远期收益率曲线; 分段三次厄米方法

9.尼日利亚债券市场的零息, 正向和票面收益率曲线

Zero-Coupon, Forward and Par Yield Curves for the Nigerian Bond Market

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Abstract

The Nigerian bond market is currently one of the most liquid in sub-Saharan Africa. Many African countries regard it as a model from which to learn and based on which to develop their respective bond markets. The developments achieved in the Nigerian bond market are of particular interest to both investors and fixed income analysts—both domestic and international. One of the important tools required for fixed income analysis, pricing, and trading is the yield curve. To the best of our knowledge, even though the Nigerian bond market has a secondary market yield curve, the yield curve is a yield-to-maturity curve, and not zero-coupon yield curve. The purpose of this study is to

model the zero-coupon, par, and forward yield curves for the Nigerian bond market. We use various methods such as the piecewise cubic Hermite method, the piecewise cubic spline method (with not-a-knot end condition), the Nelson–Siegel–Svensson method, and the variable roughness penalty method. Data are obtained from the FMDQ OTC website. The results show that the piecewise cubic Hermite method is very suitable for producing the Nigerian par and zero-coupon yield curves. Our best recommended method for producing the Nigerian zero-coupon yield curve is therefore the piecewise cubic Hermite method, followed by the Nelson–Siegel–Svensson method. For the forward yield curve, the results show that the best method is the Nelson–Siegel–Svensson method, followed by the variable roughness penalty method.

Keywords: Nigerian bond market, African bond market, Nigerian yield curve, zero-coupon yield curve, yield-to-maturity yield curve

摘要

尼日利亚债券市场目前是撒哈拉以南非洲地区流动性最高的市场之一。许多非洲国家将其视为学习和发展各自债券市场的基础。尼日利亚债券市场上取得的进展特别吸引了国内外投资者和固定收益分析师的兴趣。固定收益分析，定价和交易所需的重要工具之一是收益率曲线。据我们所知，即使尼日利亚债券市场具有二级市场收益率曲线，收益率曲线也是收益率至到期率曲线，而不是零息票面收益率曲线。本研究的目的是为尼日利亚债券市场的零息票，票面和远期收益率曲线建模。我们使用各种方法，例如分段三次 Hermite 方法，分段三次样条方法（具有非结末端条件），Nelson - Siegel - Svensson 方法和可变粗糙度惩罚方法。数据可从 FMDQ OTC 网站获得。结果表明，分段三次 Hermite 方法非常适合于生成尼日利亚票面和零息票息率曲线。因此，我们推荐的生成尼日利亚零息票率曲线的最佳方法是分段三次 Hermite 方法，然后是 Nelson-Siegel-Svensson 方法。对于正向屈服曲线，结果表明，最好的方法是 Nelson - Siegel - Svensson 方法，然后是可变粗糙度罚分方法。

关键词：尼日利亚债券市场，非洲债券市场，尼日利亚收益率曲线，零息票率收益率曲线，收益率至到期收益率曲线

10.使用非假设驱动的双向长短期记忆分析GDP对CO₂排放的影响并预测非洲的CO₂排放总量

Analyzing the Impact of GDP on CO₂ Emissions and Forecasting Africa's Total CO₂ Emissions with Non-Assumption Driven Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory

Abstract

The amount of total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions emitted into the environment threatens both human and global ecosystems. Based on this background, this study first analyzed the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and CO₂ emissions in five West African countries covering the period of 2007–2014 based on a panel data model. Our causality analysis revealed that there exists a unidirectional causality running from GDP to CO₂ emissions. Second, after establishing the nexus between GDP and CO₂ emissions, we forecast Africa's CO₂ emissions with the aim of projecting future consumption levels. With the quest to achieve climate change targets, realistic and high accuracy total CO₂ emissions projections are key to drawing and implementing realizable environmentally-friendly energy policies. Therefore, we propose a non-assumption driven forecasting technique for long-term total CO₂ emissions. We implement our bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) sequential algorithm formulation for both the testing stage (2006–2014) and forecasting stage (2015–2020) on Africa's aggregated data as well as the five selected West African countries employed herein. We then propose policy recommendations based on the direction of causality between CO₂ emissions and GDP, and our CO₂ emissions projections in order to guide policymakers to implement realistic and sustainable policy targets for West Africa and Africa as a whole.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions; bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM); Africa; West Africa; diversification of energy sources; climate change; forecasting

摘要

排放到环境中的二氧化碳 (CO₂) 总量威胁着人类和全球生态系统。基于此背景, 本研究首先通过面板数据模型分析了五个西非国家在 2007 年至 2014 年期间的国内生产总值 (GDP) 与 CO₂ 排放之间的关系。我们的因果关系分析表明, 存在从 GDP 到 CO₂ 排放的单向因果关系。其次, 在确定了 GDP 与 CO₂ 排放之间的联系之后, 我们预测了非洲的 CO₂ 排放量, 目的是预测未来的消费水平。为了实现气候变化目标, 现实的与高精度的二氧化碳排放总量预测是制定和实施可实现的环保能源政策的关键。因此, 我们提出了一种非假设驱动的长期总二氧化碳排放量预测技术。我们针对非洲的汇总数据以及此处采用的五个选定的西非国家或地区的测试阶段 (2006-2014) 和预测阶段 (2015-2020) 实施了双向长短期记忆 (BiLSTM) 顺序算法公式。然后, 我们根据 CO₂ 排放量与 GDP 之间的因果关系方向以及我们的 CO₂

排放量预测提出政策建议，以指导决策者为西非乃至整个非洲实施现实的以及可持续的政策目标。

关键词：二氧化碳排放量；双向长短期记忆（BiLSTM）；非洲；西非；能源多样化；气候变化；预测

11.使用神经网络分析衡量“一带一路”倡议下的中国与伙伴国的贸易

Estimating China's Trade with Its Partner Countries within the Belt and Road Initiative Using Neural Network Analysis

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Abstract

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) under the auspices of the Chinese government was created as a regional integration and development model between China and her trade partners. Arguments have been raised as to whether this initiative will be beneficial to participating countries in the long run. We set to examine how to estimate this trade initiative by comparing the relative estimation powers of the traditional gravity model with the neural network analysis using detailed bilateral trade exports data from 1990 to 2017. The results show that neural networks are better than the gravity model approach in learning and clarifying international trade estimation. The neural networks with fixed country effects showed a more accurate estimation compared to a baseline model with country-year fixed effects, as in the OLS estimator and Poisson pseudo-maximum likelihood. On the other hand, the analysis indicated that more than 50% of the 6 participating East African countries in the BRI were able to attain their predicted targets. Kenya achieved an 80% (4 of 5) target. Drawing from the lessons of the BRI and the use of neural network model, it will serve as an important reference point by which other international trade interventions could be measured and compared.

Keywords: belt and road initiative; trade; gravity model; neural network analysis

摘要

在中国政府主持下的“一带一路”倡议（BRI）被创建为中国与其贸易伙伴之间的区域一体化和发展模式。对于这项计划从长远来看是否会对参与国有利的问题，人们已经提出了争论。我们着手研究如何通过将传统引力模型的相对估计能力与使用 1990 年至 2017 年双边贸易详细出口数据的神经网络分析进行比较来衡量这一贸易倡议。结果表明，神经网络比重力模型方法更易学习和理清国际贸易结算。就像 OLS 估计量和 Poisson 拟最大似然法相比一样，具有固定国家效应的神经网络与具有国家-年份固定效应的基线模型相比衡量更为精确。另一方面，分析表明，在“一带一路”倡议的 6 个非洲东部参与国中，有 50% 以上的国家能够实现其预期目标。肯尼亚实现了 80% 的目标。借鉴“一带一路”倡议的经验教训和神经网络模型的使用，它将成为衡量和比较其他国际贸易干预措施的重要参考点。

关键词：一带一路倡议；贸易；重力模型；神经网络分析

12.加纳债券市场收益率曲线的模型构建

Modelling of Yield Curve for Ghana Bond Market

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Abstract

The bond market is an important part of the financial market of Ghana. Even though zero-coupon yield curve is an important tool used in secondary bond markets, there is no observed zero-coupon yield curve in the secondary bond market of Ghana. The purpose of this paper is to model the zero-coupon yield curve for Ghana Government bond market. We extract the yields from the daily bond price data available on the secondary bond market, and then use piecewise cubic hermite interpolation to fit the yield curve. The bond price data is obtained from the Central Securities Depository of Ghana. The study seeks to solve the problem of non-availability of observed zero-coupon yield curve in the secondary bond market of Ghana. This work also serves as a fundamental preparation for developing a database of daily yield curves for the Government bonds.

Keywords: Yield curve, Piecewise cubic hermite, Term structure, Interest rates, Ghana bond market

摘要

债券市场是加纳金融市场的重要组成部分。尽管零息票收益率曲线是二级债券市场上使用的重要工具,但加纳的二级债券市场没有显示零息票收益率曲线的使用。本文旨在为加纳政府债券市场的零息票收益率曲线建模。我们从二级债券市场上可获得的每日债券价格数据中提取收益率,然后使用分段三次赫米特插值法拟合收益率曲线。债券价格数据来自加纳中央证券存管处。该研究旨在解决加纳次级债券市场上观察到的零息票收益率曲线不可用的问题。这项工作也为建立政府债券日收益率曲线数据库提供了基础准备。

关键词: 收益率曲线; 分段三次赫米特; 期限结构; 利率; 加纳债券市场

13.赋权、热情和员工绩效: 加纳的影响

Empowerment, passion and job performance: implications from Ghana

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Abstract

Purpose – Drawing upon the “too-much-of-a-good-thing (TMGT)” effect and conservation of resources (COR) theory, the purpose of this paper is to examine the mediation mechanism between empowering leadership and employee job performance. Specifically, the authors propose a curvilinear relationship between empowering leadership and job performance, and also suggest that employee harmonious and obsessive work passions mediate the curvilinear relationship between empowering leadership and job performance. Further the moderation role of collectivism orientation (CO) in the relationship between empowering leadership and job performance is also examined.

Design/methodology/approach – Questionnaires are used to obtain survey data from 256 supervisor–subordinate dyads in three companies in the communication sector of Ghana. A follow-up interview was also conducted to enhance explanation of research findings. Hierarchical regression analysis is used to analyze the associations among the variables.

Findings – The results revealed that the significant inverted U-shaped relationship between empowering leadership and subordinate job performance is mediated by both

harmonious and obsessive passion for work. A significant moderation effect of CO in the empowering leadership–job performance relationship could not be established.

Originality/value – This study adapts the “TMGT” effect and COR theory in the explanation of an integrated model including empowering leadership, job performance, employee passion for work, and CO in the Ghanaian context.

Keywords: Ghana, Job performance, Empowering leadership, Curvilinear, Work passion, Collectivism orientation

摘要

目的——借鉴“过犹不及”（TMGT）的影响和资源节约（COR）理论，本文旨在研究领导力与员工绩效之间的中介机制。具体来说，本文提出了增强领导能力和员工绩效之间的曲线关系，并指明员工间和谐共处和自我工作热情可以调解增强领导能力和员工绩效之间的曲线关系。此外，本文还研究了集体主义倾向（CO）在增强领导能力和员工绩效之间的关系中的适度作用。

设计/方法/方法——对加纳通信部门3家公司的256个主管及其下级组进行问卷调查，以获取相关数据，并对其进行后续访谈，以加强对研究结果的解释。层次回归分析用于分析变量之间的关联。

研究结果——结果表明，领导能力增强与员工绩效之间存在显著的倒U型关系，这归因于员工工作氛围的和谐与自身的执着热情。在增强领导力与员工绩效关系中，集体主义倾向未显示出突出的调节作用。

独创性/价值——这项研究采用“过犹不及”效应和资源节约理论来解释一个集成模型，包括在加纳背景下增强领导能力、员工绩效、员工工作热情以及集体主义倾向。

关键词：加纳；工作绩效；领导才能；曲线；工作热情；集体主义取向

14. 自相矛盾的思考：女性自恋型领导者如何以及何时整合性别-领导者身份

Thinking paradoxically: How and when female narcissistic leaders integrate gender–leader identities

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Abstract

I focused in this research on how and when female leaders' narcissism facilitates gender–leader identity integration. Drawing upon paradox theory, I examined whether or

not female leaders' narcissism was positively related to identity integration, and if this positive relationship was strengthened by leader humility. I also applied a self-affirmation perspective to determine whether or not female leaders' narcissism facilitated identity integration by promoting positivity in leader identity. Finally, I applied paradox theory to examine whether or not female leaders' positivity in leader identity was positively related to identity integration, and, if it was, whether or not this positive effect was strengthened by positivity in gender identity. The proposed model was supported by data obtained from a sample of 248 Chinese female managers and their 534 immediate subordinates. I discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these results in the context of narcissism, humility, identity integration, and female leadership.

Keywords: Female Leaders; Gender–Leader Identity Integration; Humility; Leader Identity; Leadership; Narcissism; Social Identity

摘要

该研究重点是女性领导者的自恋如何以及何时促进性别与领导者身份的融合。根据悖论理论，研究了女性领导者的自恋是否与身份整合成正相关，以及领导者的谦卑是否增强了这种积极关系。运用自我肯定的观点来确定女性领导者的自恋是否能通过提高对领导者身份认知的积极性来促进身份整合。最后，运用悖论理论来检验女性领导者对领导者身份认知的积极性是否与身份整合成正相关，如果是，那么这种积极效果是否会由于性别认同的积极性增加而得到加强。从 248 位中国女经理及其 534 位直属下属的样本中获得的数据支持了该模型。该研究将在自恋、谦卑、身份整合和女性领导下讨论这些结果的理论和实践意义。

关键词: 女领导人；性别—领导者身份整合；谦逊；领导者身份；领导；自恋；社会认同

15. 基于爱因斯坦 T 范式和 T 重塑范式的概率语言聚合算子及其在多准则群决策中的应用

Probabilistic Linguistic Aggregation Operators Based on Einstein t-Norm and t-Conorm and Their Application in Multi-Criteria Group Decision Making

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Abstract

One of the major problems of varied knowledge-based systems has to do with aggregation and fusion. Pang's probabilistic linguistic term sets denotes aggregation of fuzzy information and it has attracted tremendous interest from researchers recently. The purpose of this article is to deal investigating methods of information aggregation under the probabilistic linguistic environment. In this situation we defined certain Einstein operational laws on probabilistic linguistic term elements (PLTESs) based on Einstein product and Einstein sum. Consequently, we develop some probabilistic linguistic aggregation operators, notably the probabilistic linguistic Einstein average (PLEA) operators, probabilistic linguistic Einstein geometric (PLEG) operators, weighted probabilistic linguistic Einstein average (WPLEA) operators, weighted probabilistic linguistic Einstein geometric (WPLEG) operators. These operators extend the weighted averaging operator and the weighted geometric operator for the purpose of aggregating probabilistic linguistic terms values respectively. Einstein t-norm and Einstein t-conorm constitute effective aggregation tools and they allow input arguments to reinforce each other downwardly and upwardly respectively. We then generate various properties of these operators. With the aid of the WPLEA and WPLEG, we originate the approaches for the application of multiple attribute group decision making (MAGDM) with the probabilistic linguistic term sets (PLTSs). Lastly, we apply an illustrative example to elucidate our proposed methods and also validate their potentials.

Keywords: Einstein t-norm; Einstein t-conorm; PLTSs; multiple attribute group decision-making; entropy; operational laws; Einstein aggregation operator; Shannon entropy

摘要

基于知识的系统的主要问题之一是聚合和融合有关。最近，庞（Pang）的体现模糊信息聚集的概率语言术语集（PLTS）引起了研究人员的极大兴趣。本文旨在探讨概率语言环境下信息聚合的研究方法。在此情况下，我们基于爱因斯坦乘积与爱因斯坦加总定义了关于概率语言术语元素（PLTES）的爱因斯坦运算定律。因此，我们开发出一些概率语言集合算子，尤其是概率语言爱因斯坦平均算子（PLEA）、概率语言爱因斯坦几何算子（PLEG）、加权概率语言爱因斯坦平均算子（WPLEA）和加权概率语言爱因斯坦几何算子（WPLEG）。上述算子分别扩展了加权平均算子和加权几何算子，以分别汇总概率语言项值。爱因斯坦T范式和爱因斯坦T重塑范式构成有效的聚合工具，其允许输入参数并分别向下和向上相互加强。然后，我们生成这些运算符的各种属性。借助爱因斯坦平均算子和爱因斯坦几何算子，我们提出了使用概率语言术语集进行多属性组决策（MAGDM）应用的方法。最后，我们使用一个说明性的例子来阐明我们提出的方法并验证其潜力。

关键词：爱因斯坦 T 范式；爱因斯坦 T 重塑范式；概率语言术语元素；多属性小组决策；熵；运营法；爱因斯坦聚合算子

16. 自营还是外包？第三方再制造回收操作的战略选择

Owning or Outsourcing? Strategic Choice on Take-Back Operations for Third-Party Remanufacturing

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Abstract

Despite the remanufacturing process having demonstrated economic, social, and environmental benefits, many original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) have not engaged in the remanufacturing process themselves, as they often outsource it to a third party. In practice, such outsourcing usually involves two different options/modes for OEMs with consideration of take-back operations: (1) owning the reverse channel and collecting cores directly (Model D) or (2) outsourcing these operations to a third-party remanufacturer (TPR) and collecting cores indirectly (Model I). However, this raises the important question of whether OEMs should also outsource their reverse channels to third-party remanufacturers when outsourcing remanufacturing. Furthermore, there needs to be an investigation of which method is more beneficial in terms of economic, social, and environmental outcomes. This paper uses modelling to investigate the costs and benefits of these options in terms of sustainability. We found that, compared to Model I, the OEM conducting take-back operations itself can achieve the overall better outcomes for all economic, social, and environmental situations.

Keywords: sustainability; remanufacturing; reverse channels; outsourcing; game theory

摘要

尽管再制造过程显示出经济、社会和环境方面的效益，但许多原始设备制造商（OEM）本身并未参与再制造过程，因为其通常经常将再制造业务外包给第三方。实际上，此类外包通常会考虑原始设备制造商回收操作，从而为原始设备制造商带来两种不同的选择模式：(1)模型 D：拥有反向信道并直接收集核心；(2)模型 I：将这些运营业务外包给第三方再制造商（TPR）并间接收集核心。但是，这涉及一个

重要的问题，即原始设备制造商在外包再制造业务时是否也应将其反向信道外包给第三方再制造商。此外，还应研究何种发展方式对经济、社会和环境成效而言更为有利。本文使用上述两种模型来研究各类方案在可持续性方面的成本和收益。我们发现，与模型 1 相比，原始设备制造商自身进行回收操作可以在经济、社会和环境总体上取得更好的效益。

关键词：可持续性；再制造；反向信道；外包；博弈论

17.与企业环境和社会责任相关的再制造外包业务决策—可持续发展的视角

Operational Decisions on Remanufacturing Outsourcing Involved with Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility—A Sustainable Perspective

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Abstract

Due to increasing consciousness of sustainability and pressure from legislation, numerous studies and managers have sought to integrate traditional operations management with green environment and social responsibility. One such effort is remanufacturing, which has emerged as a growing topic. Although outsourcing remanufacturing operations to third-party remanufacturers (TPRs) has been well studied in the literature, the research has paid little attention to the fact that original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) have the flexibility of outsourcing to other agents but not TPRs. In practice, besides TPRs, many brand-name OEMs have outsourced remanufacturing operations to their suppliers. The question this raises is: TPR vs. supplier, which remanufacturer is better for the economic, environment and social responsibility? To understand this fundamental question, in this paper, we develop two models that allow an OEM to have potential flexibility to (1) outsource remanufacturing operations to a TPR (Model T) or (2) outsource remanufacturing operations to a supplier (Model S). Among other results, we find that, although the Model T creates more potentially sustainable economic, social, and environmental situations, this strategy is not supported by the supplier because it always leaves the supplier worse off. In order to achieve a

“win-win-win” outcome that meets economic, social, and environmental requirements for all parties, a revenue-sharing contract is proposed and incorporated into Model T.

Keywords: green operations; environmental impacts; remanufacturing outsourcing; coordination contract; game theory

摘要

由于人们越来越意识到可持续性和立法带来的压力，许多研究和管理人员都在寻求将传统运营管理与绿色环境和社会责任相结合的发展模式。再制造就是其中之一，并且其已成为一个愈发受到关注的话题。尽管诸多文献已对将再制造业务外包给第三方再制造商（TPR）进行了深入的研究，但该领域的研究很少关注原始设备制造商（OEM）如何灵活地将业务外包给供应商而不是第三方再制造商。实际上，除了第三方再制造商之外，许多品牌的原始设备制造商也将再制造业务外包给供应商。由此引起的问题是：第三方再制造商与供应商之间哪个更适合经济发展、环境保护和社会责任？为探讨这一问题，本文中我们设计出两个模型，使原始设备制造商可以具有以下灵活性：(1)将再制造业务外包给第三方再制造商（T型）；(2)将再制造业务外包给供应商（S型）。研究结果发现，尽管以第三方再制造商为主T模型创造出更多潜在的可持续性经济发展，更好地改变着社会和环境状况，但是供应商不支持此策略，因为这会造成供应商处境恶化。因此，为了实现满足经济、社会和环境要求的“双赢”结果，政府提出收益共享原则，并将以供应商为主的S模型纳入以第三方再制造商为主的T模型。

关键词: 绿色运营；环境影响；再制造外包；协调合同；博弈论

18. 废弃物管理消费者在线价值共同创造对环卫态度和倡导的影响：消费者-企业的二元视角

Effects of Waste Management Customer Online Value Co-Creation on Sanitation Attitude and Advocacy: A Customer-Enterprise Dyadic Perspective

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Abstract

The study aims at establishing the benefits of actively utilizing the intangible resources of solid waste management customers in designing and implementing solid

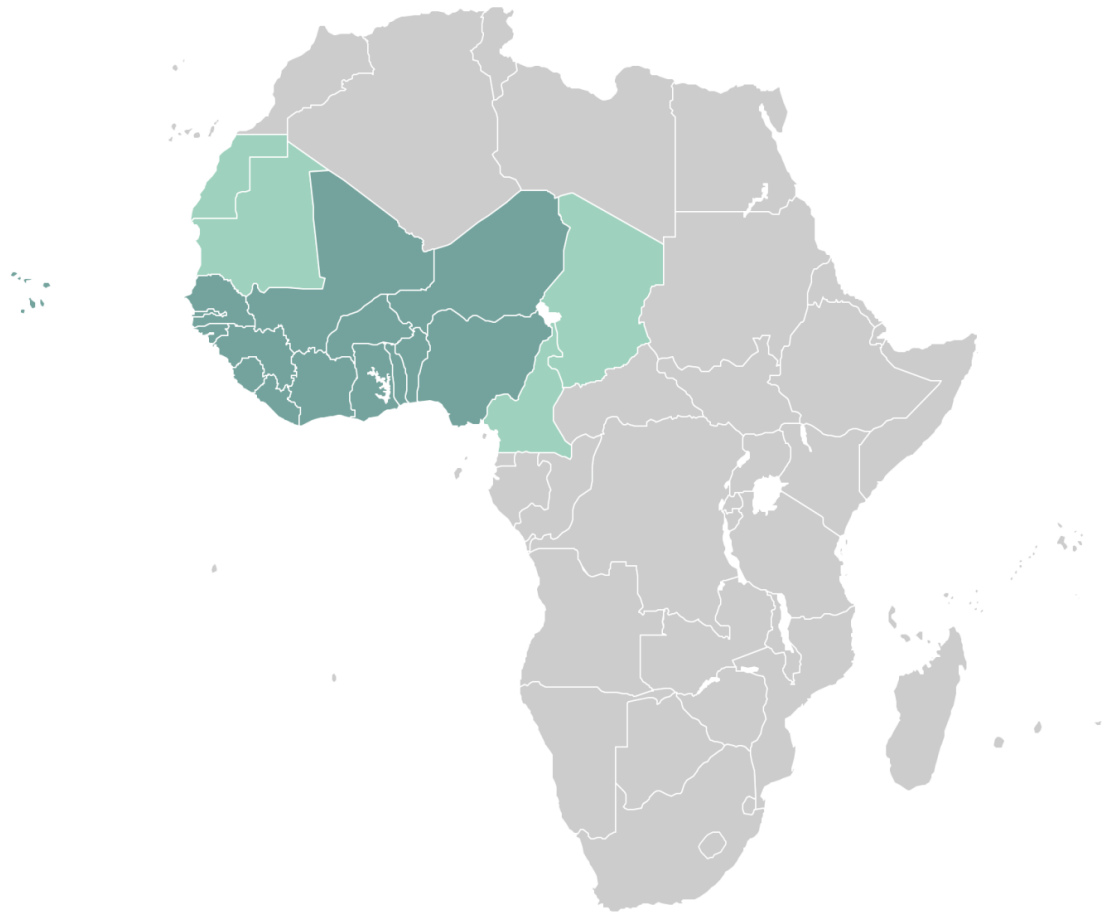
waste collection services, using the social media platforms. While Ghana generates high volumes of solid waste on a daily basis, less than half of it is effectively collected and disposed of. This calls for the adoption of innovative strategies to better connect and serve customers. Adopting a marketing approach to solid waste management has not been given much needed attention in Ghana and Africa, and this research sought to contribute in that direction. There is high usage of mobile telephony services in Ghana which a waste firm can explore to change negative attitude to waste disposal by the populace. Online co-creation is seen as a modern marketing approach leading to behavioral change in consumers. In this regard, the study looked at customer online co-creation in the solid waste collection sector in Ghana. The study adopted the survey strategy using structured questionnaire as the measure instrument, and data analyzed using both the structural equation model (SEM) and hierarchical multiple regression. The key findings are that customer intangible resources (online experience and skills) can be tapped by waste firms to co-create services that would generate positive attitude towards sanitation issues and the willingness to advocate the services and programs of the firm. Similarly, waste firms must invest in well-functioning and information rich digital platforms, and to devise innovative strategies to direct traffic to these platforms for effective customer participation.

Keywords: co-creation; sanitation; solid waste; SEM; digital platform

摘要

该研究旨在通过社交媒体平台利用消费者无形资源以对其造成的固体废弃物资源进行充分管理，并对固体废弃物相关服务进行有效规划和实施。加纳每天产生大量固体废弃物，但只有不到一半的废物得到有效收集和处置。因而，这要求使用创新的策略，以更好地联系和服务消费者。在加纳乃至非洲，采用固体废弃物管理的市场营销方法并没有引起太多关注，因此这项研究旨在深入该领域以做出一定贡献。加纳的移动电话服务使用率很高，废弃物管理公司可以探索如何转变人们对废弃物处理的负面态度。政府部门、企业和消费者的在线共同创造被视为使消费者行为得到改变的现代营销方法。基于此，该研究考察了加纳固体废弃物收集部门与消费者的在线共同创造情况。该研究采用以结构化问卷为测量工具的调查策略，并使用结构方程模型（SEM）和多元回归对数据进行分析。关键的发现是废弃物管理公司可以通过利用消费者的无形资源（即在线经验和技能）来与其一同创建服务，使消费者对卫生问题产生积极态度，并倡导该公司的服务理念 and 计划设定。同样，废弃物管理公司必须投资运作良好且信息丰富的数字平台，并设计创新策略以将更多流量引向这些平台，以实现有效的消费者参与。

关键词：共同创造；卫生；固体废弃物；结构方程模型；数字平台



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CSSCI 期刊论文:

1. 蒋晖. 中国的非洲文学研究展开的历史前提、普遍形式和基本问题[J]. 文艺理论与批评, 2019(5)

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中国的非洲文学研究展开的历史前提、普遍形式和基本问题

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一、中国的非洲文学研究展开的两个历史前提

来过南非野生动物园的朋友如果幸运的话, 会看到狮子捕捉羚羊的场景。然而, 十次之中, 想象中的狮子发动猛攻而羚羊四散奔逃的图景恐怕只会出现一次。大多数时候, 在望远镜中见到的永远是微扬着头颅的狮子, 它一动不动地伏在地上, 微风中的鬃毛几乎和枯草融为一体。在没有十拿九稳的时候, 它绝对不会贸然发动进攻。

南非南部的河里没有鳄鱼, 但是北方的水域则有许多在水面上露出眼睛的鳄鱼。它们一动不动地张着嘴, 等着不幸的猎物自己撞到嘴里来, 而来与不来, 时间都仿佛凝固于永恒之中。

我们可以想象, 如果狮子使用鳄鱼的方法而鳄鱼使用狮子的方法狩猎, 这两个令百兽望而生畏的动物都会灭绝。使他们成为自己的, 不仅仅是武力, 还有使用武力的方法。方法赋予武力以形式, 使它们成为各自暴力形式的化身。

和自然规律一样, 中国的非洲文学研究也必须有自己的方法, 这个方法就是自我存在所依赖的那个独特的形式, 它必须是自在的, 同时也将可能是自由的。我们期待这个崭新的、充满希望的、朝气蓬勃的学科一开始就建立在自在已立和自由将至的状态。这就是探讨非洲文学研究的中国方法的重要性和紧迫性。

这个问题重要吗? 非常重要! 因为对我们来说, 这是一门才开始起步的学科, 可对西方来说, 却早已是一个成果累累和在方法上不断推陈出新的领域。这使得我们的非洲文学研究在开端便面临颇为尴尬的局面: 我们的非洲文学研究不是从非洲文学开始, 而是从西方的非洲文学研究开始, 我们的材

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2. 赵蜀蓉, 杨科科, 谭梦涵, 龙林岸. 中非国际产能合作面临的风险与对策研究[J]. 经济问题, 2019(04):92-97

赵蜀蓉, 杨科科, 谭梦涵, 龙林岸: 中非国际产能合作面临的风险与对策研究

中非国际产能合作 面临的风险与对策研究

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摘 要: 中非国际产能合作的开展为中国经济的转型升级和非洲工业化的实现带来了重大机遇。但在开展中非国际产能合作的过程中, 国际局势的变化、中非社会文化的差异, 以及政治、经济、社会环境等复杂问题使中国企业面临诸多风险与挑战。中国企业对非投资经营的风险识别和风险控制是影响中非产能合作能否顺利开展的重要因素之一, 通过基于对国际产能合作背景与中非国际产能合作动因分析, 结合 PEST 分析工具, 从政治、经济、社会及技术四个维度设计问卷, 对中非国际产能合作中中国企业面临的风险进行了实证调研, 针对各类风险提出相应的对策与建议, 旨在为中非产能合作的顺利开展、实现中非产能合作的互利共赢、打造新时代更加紧密的“中非命运共同体”提供助力。

关键词: 国际产能合作; 风险; 对策

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一、引言

产业转移是指当某个国家或地区的资源或产品的供需产生变化时, 其所属产业的上下游产业链会在效益驱使下从一个国家转移到另外一个国家, 或是从一个地区转移到另外一个地区。产业转移是发生在不同经济发展水平区域之间的一种重要的经济现象, 符合经济合理性及可持续性发展理念, 是当今世界各国经济发展的必然规律。在全球产业结构深度调整与中国经济新常态发展背景下, 2015 年国务院发布的《关于推进国际产能和装备制造合作的指导意见》指出将与我国装备和产能契合度高、合作愿望强烈、合作条件和基础好的发展中国家作为重点合作国别, 并积极开拓发达国家市场, 以点带面, 逐步扩展; 将钢铁、有色、建材、铁路、电力、化工、轻纺、汽车、通信、工程机械、航空航天、船舶和海洋工程等 12 个行业作为重点行业, 分类实施, 有序推进^[1]。当前, 中国对非洲国家投资的领域不断扩展, 投资集中程度最高的行业逐步从建筑业向制造

业、金融业、信息产业、互联网等新兴行业倾斜, 积极响应中非合作论坛北京峰会所聚焦的促进中非合作转型升级的目标, 大力促进中非合作领域的均衡协调发展^[2]。根据《关于推进国际产能和装备制造合作的指导意见》的内容, 国际产能合作适应经济全球化趋势, 结合国内经济新常态特点, 旨在围绕生产能力的新建、转移和提升, 将产业优势和资金优势与国外需求相结合, 并按照商业原则和国际惯例, 以市场为导向, 以企业为主体, 以基础设施建设、生产线建立、设备工具提供为主要内容, 鼓励我国企业单独或者与国外企业合作在国外开展各种形式的工程承包、投资设厂等企业经营活动^[3-4]。

根据《中国工业化进程报告(1995-2015)》, 在“十二五”末的 2015 年, 中国已进入了工业化后期后半阶段(工业化综合指数为 84)。中国一方面拥有了大量的如钢铁、有色金属、铁路等优势产业及工业化发展方面积累的丰富经验、先进的技术、高性价比的产品装备等, 但另一方面中国经济发展面临着

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3. 蒋晖. 从“民族问题”到“后民族问题”——对西方非洲文学研究两个“时代”的分析与批评[J]. 文艺理论与批评, 2019(6)

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从“民族问题”到“后民族问题” ——对西方非洲文学研究两个“时代”的分析与批评

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引言

非洲现代文学从诞生之日起就是殖民的产物，同时也必然是反殖民的产物，这双重的特点决定了非洲文学写作和研究的方向。1960-90年代，非洲作家积极参与了“什么是非洲文学”的讨论，这些讨论涉及了一系列非洲文学的根本命题：非洲文学的内容与形式、文学的社会功能、作家与读者的关系、文学与政治、语言问题，等等。恐怕没有谁比非洲作家自己在这些问题上更有发言权了，因为这是他们在日常写作中时时感受到的问题。作为新崛起的非洲知识精英群体，他们有责任回答这些问题，在回答的过程中，作家们的自我意识逐渐形成。以这样的方式写作和思考文学的时代，我们称之为批评的时代。

在批评的时代，文学研究是在西方研究者和非洲作家的对话中进行的，作家对文学批评的每一次介入都是下一个创作的序曲，而每一次作品的完成又带来对非洲文学本质的新的思考。批评和创作处于积极的互动之中，彼此投影于对方，相互言说，文学写作和研究之间没有篱墙，言说非洲文学的权力没有旁落到西方，尽管也无法摆脱西方。在这一时期，非洲文学肩负启蒙和革命的双重任务。一个不容忽视的事实是，至少从1930年代开始，现代非洲文学就受到全球左翼文化的深刻影响。举例来说，如下历史因素对理解非洲文学的发展至关重要：1930年代在法国出现的“黑人性运动”是现代非洲文化民族主义的肇始，这个运动的领导者表示，他们从未将黑人解放的希望寄托于西方右翼身上；二战后东方国家的独立极大推动了非洲民族主义的产生；1950-60年代美国黑人的民权运动和黑人艺术运动为非洲培养了大批思想家和艺术家；亚非作家协会等第三世界作家合作组织将非洲最重要的思想运动——泛非主义运动——与国际主义思想结合起来；社会主义国家的“人民文学方案”对于从1970年代开始独立的前葡萄牙殖民地影响深刻，

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岂非如此

蒋晖

当代非洲的社会和阶级

从二十世纪六十年代开始的非洲反殖独立运动，是二十世纪世界革命的一个有机组成部分，它和中国的反帝反封建的社会主义革命有相同的性质，但也有很大的差别。中国的革命和建设经验为思考非洲种种现实问题提供了有力的参考。

如果将中国的反帝和非洲的反殖斗争进行比较，在政治层面上我们会发现如下显著差异：非洲反殖独立运动不是以阶级斗争为理论基础，以阶级动员和武装革命为斗争方式，以无产阶级政党为先锋队从而最后实现的无产阶级专政。非洲的反殖斗争的胜利固然离不开冷战格局中社会主义力量的支撑，在意识形态上深受马克思主义革命理论的影响，但同样离不开西方资本主义阵营内在的分化，特别是将过去非洲对欧洲的臣服关系调整为依附关系，从而导致非洲的独立在大多数情况下是以比较和平的方式完成。但如此一来，非洲革命党也失去了深入发动群众的机会，从而缺乏独立后管理国家所需要的执政能力和公信力。

从六十年代到八十年代末，独立后的非洲大多实行了名义上或准名义上的社会主义制度，这主要体现在整个非洲一党体制的确立和计划经济。然而，这条道路并没有走通，除了少数国家在七十年代中叶由于原油的国际价格走高而出现了短暂的经济繁荣之外，非洲整体的情况则是经济不振、贫富分化、政治独裁和部落冲突加剧。

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5.Lartey, Victor & Li, Yao. (2019). Daily Frequency Zero-Coupon Yield Curve for Government Bonds Traded on e-Bond Trading Platform of the Ghana Fixed Income Market. *International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning*. 9.306-315.10.17706/ijejee.2019.9.4.306-315.

International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning

Daily Frequency Zero-Coupon Yield Curve for Government Bonds Traded on e-Bond Trading Platform of the Ghana Fixed Income Market

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Abstract: Even though the Ghanaian government bonds are listed and traded on the e-bond trading platform of the Ghana Fixed Income Market, the secondary bond market of Ghana is still underdeveloped and illiquid. Due to the underdeveloped and illiquid nature of the market, and the accompanying problem of non-availability of enough bond and yield data, the only source of data relied upon for yield curve fitting in Ghana is the primary bond market. Meanwhile, the primary market yield curve has low frequency because it is produced weekly. Furthermore, movement in the primary curve is localized at the short ends. The long ends of the curve remain static for months or even years. This does not help reveal the underlying dynamics of bond yield or bond interest rate in Ghana. Despite the fact that there is scarcity of daily frequency data due to the illiquid and underdeveloped nature of the market, we believe that with appropriate methodology, a practically useful daily frequency yield curve can be produced. This paper seeks to fit the secondary market daily frequency zero-coupon yield curve for the Government bonds traded on the e-bond trading platform, using the piecewise cubic Hermite interpolation. Data is obtained from the Central Securities Depository of Ghana. The results show yield curves which have daily frequency; and reveal the true yield dynamics prevailing in the secondary bond market. The yield curves also show the underlying bond market interest rates resulting from free market operations among market participants, devoid of direct involvement of the central bank.

Key words: e-bond trading platform, Ghana fixed income market, daily zero-coupon yield curve, primary market yield curve.

1. Introduction

The Ghanaian bond market in general has seen some level of improvement over the recent years. In particular, the secondary market has experienced much growth and development over the last few years; especially since the establishment of the Central Securities Depository, Ghana Fixed Income Market and the adoption of the Bloomberg e-bond trading system. The entire bond market capitalization (both government and non-government) increased by 217.95% from 10,348.68 million Ghana cedis (3,943.97 million US dollars) as at the end of 2011, to 32,903.91 million Ghana cedis (12,539.96 million US dollars) as at the end



2019 年西非研究中心项目结项&西非漫谈

2019 Completion of Sichuan Social Science Planned Research Project (Project No. SC17B031) of CWAS of UESTC

四川省社会科学研究“十三五”规划一般项目（批准号：SC17B031）结项：

项目名称：“一带一路”战略下四川企业“走进非洲”的国际产能合作风险与应对策略研究

本课题研究成果在“一带一路”战略背景下，立足四川省优势产能企业，以四川与加纳为例探讨了中国企业“走进非洲”的国际产能合作的风险并提出应对策略，同时剖析了中非产能合作中的风险与应对策略。理论方面，能够一定程度上为“国际产能合作”的内涵和合作模式做出补充，并丰富风险治理及政府推动国际合作中的职能内涵等。应用方面则一方面突出了地方特色，做到具体问题具体分析，为四川企业“走进非洲”一定程度上提供了投资指南，推进四川省积极融入“一带一路”国家战略，推进企业“走出去”并与此相关所提出“251 三年行动计划”，国际产能合作“111 工程”和“千企行丝路”贸易投资促进活动等；另一方面，则为四川企业、中国企业进行风险预警、风险防范提供参考，有利于企业提高风险意识及风险应对能力，从而进一步推进中非国际产能的合作、我国供给侧改革的实施及中非命运共同体的构建。

项目成果：

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“西非漫谈”在环球网正式上线

该栏目由电子科技大学西非研究中心主办。环球网开设“西非漫谈”栏目，将定期发表关于西非国家（但不局限于西非国家）相关研究的文章，旨在为广大从事对西非工作和西非问题研究的科研、教学、外事、经贸、新闻、出版工作人员和有关西非国家的公司、企业界人士等提供一个交流平台，以促进对西非问题的研究，推动中非友好关系的发展。



【西非漫谈 2019 年第一期】：中国非洲研究七十年：回顾与展望

【作者李安山 (电子科技大学协议教授)】中非关系源远流长。中国人从听说非洲和接触非洲开始，到与非洲同呼吸共命运，经历了千年的历史。20 世纪是中国与非洲共命运的世纪，21 世纪将是中国与非洲同发展的世纪。如果说，20 世纪中国与非洲共命运主要表现在列强瓜分、社会剧变、民族复兴和国家建设四个方面的话，21 世纪的中国与非洲可以在建立新的国际政治秩序、推进世界经济发展、塑造包容和可持续发展模式以及构建人类命运共同体等方面通力合作。只有这样，中国与非洲才能为人类做出更大贡献。新中国成立以来，中国的非洲研究取得了较大的进展。中国非洲研究可以概括为五个阶段：感受非洲、支持非洲、了解非洲、熟悉非洲和研究非洲。

感受非洲(古代-1949)。早在汉朝，中国与埃及即存在文化交流。唐代的杜环可能是首位留下有关非洲文字记载的中国人。在随后的宋元明清各个朝代，中国学者不断探讨非洲这块遥远的大陆。民国时期，中国学者继续探讨中非关系。张星烺先生在 1930 年即得出中非交往源远流长的结论。他将古代典籍爬梳整理编成汉唐、宋元明代中国与非洲之交往各章。他对典籍的疑难之处进行详细注释，留下难得的史料汇编。

支持非洲(1950-1965)。这个阶段的非洲研究主要是政治导向，与非洲的接触和研究集中在支持民族独立运动方面。了解非洲(1966-1976)，在文化大革命中，一些相关机构仍在加强对非洲国家情况的了解，同时翻译了大批作品。熟悉非洲(1977-2000)。改革开放促使中非关系的加强，学界对非洲的熟悉程度也在加深，并

开始了初步研究。研究非洲(2000-至今)。随着中非关系的全面发展,中国人对非洲的全方位研究正式拓展。

中国的非洲研究可以说经历了四代人的努力。

第一代以北京大学杨人楩教授和北京外国语大学纳忠教授为代表。杨人楩教授从欧洲学成回国后一直从事教育工作。为了响应中国政府加强研究亚非拉国家的号召,他从法国历史教学转为非洲历史教学,并且培养几位学生如郑家馨、陆庭恩等人,他们成为第二代非洲研究者的骨干。北京外国语学院的纳忠教授曾留学埃及,长期从事阿拉伯研究,对埃及史有专著出版,后来也成为中国非洲史研究会的首任会长。南京大学的张同铸教授从人民大学毕业后,主要从事非洲地理研究。还有涉及中非关系史的学者如中国社会科学院西亚非洲所的第一任领导张铁生先生,他从早期参加革命工作时就开始研究中非关系史。这一代学者对中国的非洲研究起到了重要的开拓作用。

第二代非洲研究者包括中国社会科学院西亚非洲所以葛佶、屠尔康、吴秉真和赵国忠为代表的一批学者,包括陈公元、高晋元、唐大盾、吴期扬、杨立华等,还有世界历史所彭坤元和杨灏城以及民族所的葛公尚等。北京大学的郑家馨、陆庭恩、何芳川、宁骚,北京师范大学的张文淳,人民大学的赵淑慧、华东师范大学的艾周昌、中央民族大学的顾章义、湘潭大学的李广一、外交学院的潘蓓英、南开大学的张象、郑州大学的许永璋、南京大学的姜忠尽等。第二代学者有三大成就,制度建设(1979年创立了中国非洲研究会,1980年中国非洲历史研究会)、组织工作(组织各机构和高校的非洲研究中心并就非洲的相关知识和研究问题进行交流)和学术成果,最突出的是非洲研究丛书的出版,特别是《非洲通史》(3卷本)和《简明非洲百科全书》和《简明西亚北非百科全书》,翻译了联合国教科文组织《非洲通史》(8卷本)。

中国非洲研究第三代是随着改革开放出现的新一批研究者。中非关系的快速发展向研究者提出了新要求,政府有研究导向,中国企业有新的需求,民众希望了解非洲。这样,诸多政策研究和咨询报告纷纷出笼。这一代积极参与国际学术交流,最好的例子是李安山作为唯一的亚洲学者参与联合国教科文组织《非洲通史》(9-11卷)国际科学委员会的工作,并在委员会第一次会议上被选为副主席。他有关加纳的历史学著作(中英文版)被北京大学作为礼物送给加纳学者、联合国前秘书长安南先生。此外,舒运国、张宏明、刘鸿武、沐涛和张忠祥等人先后承担了有关非洲历史和中非关系(史)的国家重大(点)研究课题。各种著作和译著的出版开拓了读者的视野,非洲列国志是一个非常好的尝试。各非洲研究中心的各种出版物,为中国非洲研究的普及和深入做出了贡献。

目前中国的数十家非洲研究机构和智库正在耕耘非洲这片沃土。新的时代赋予了新的要求。中国也涌现出一批新的青年非洲研究者。第四代学者中相当部分具有较好的外语交流能力,不乏实地调研经验,同时与学术网络紧密联系。更值得庆幸的是,他们热爱非洲研究,并有一定的非洲语言训练和较系统的学术训练,对新的

研究领域具有较高敏感度，并与国际学术界联系广泛。这些青年学者中还有不少具有海外学习经验和在非洲长期调研经历，在非洲研究方法论和研究领域开拓上有自己的体会和感悟。这些青年学者中有的已获得国际学术界的承认。例如，北京大学的程莹博士的论文获得尼日利亚“拉各斯研究论文奖”，北京师范大学的刘少楠的论文于2018年获得美国非洲研究会优秀论文奖。

中国的非洲研究有些什么新课题与新趋势？在法律方面，我们应该注意与国际形势相关的法律问题，例如查戈斯群岛的归属问题。在政治学方面，非洲自主性、政治传统的合理性、民主选举的利弊以及反恐问题应该给予更多重视。经济学应加强对非洲大陆自由贸易区的研究。自贸区将覆盖12亿人口、GDP达2.5万亿美元的市场，自贸区秘书处设在加纳，其溢出效应不可小视。西非国家经济共同体(总部位于尼日利亚首都阿布贾)是区域一体化发展较快的区域组织，2019年部长级会议重申将加快货币一体化进程，于2020年推出单一货币，此举之作用及趋势需着力探讨。此外，国际发展合作中的非洲视角以及水环境、非洲法郎区、小企业等方面也需关注。人类学与文化研究的领域包括民族与族群认同、非洲哲学、非洲文化适应力和影响力、非洲文学以及影视的研究。社会学可加大对游牧民与定居者的互动、城乡的互补、城市化、非洲移民裔群的探讨。国际政治与国际关系应加强非洲的一体化、非洲在联合国的作用以及非洲与大国的平衡关系等方面的研究。

中国未来的非洲研究应该处理好以下关系：学术研究与社会实践的关系、微观探讨与宏观把握的关系、知识普及与深入研究的关系、实地调研与理论概括的关系、基础研究与智库研究的关系、国别、地区与全球研究的关系等。研究是艰苦的，也是快乐的。本人对中国的非洲研究充满着希望！

(作者为中国非洲史研究会会长、联合国教科文组织《非洲通史》(9-11卷)国际科学委员会副主席、电子科技大学协议教授、北京大学教授)



2019 年电子科技大学留学生“中国红色文化之旅”征文 汇编

2019 Essay Collections for "Red Cultural Tour"

Winners:

First Prize: Takudzwa Esther A. Gurupira 201824160007

Second Prize: Sorn Sovannara 201924160121, Nisha Kunwar 201924160105

Third Prize: Dhakal Bidhur 201924160104, Fatima Salhane 201924160134, Juliani Pratiwi 201924160130

Essay of First Prize Winner:

An Account of the SPAA Educational Trip to Guang'an, Sichuan Province - Deng Xiaoping's Hometown

-- Takudzwa Esther A. Gurupira (电子科技大学)

On Saturday 19 October 2019, I was part of the 32 students who included both Chinese and International SPAA students who went to Guang'an which is Deng Xiaoping's Hometown. Deng Xiaoping is one of the great sons of China who contributed and served his people to his death bed. He is responsible for China's Socialist opening up to the world allowing foreign businesses to set up in China in December 1978. One of his famous quotes, "Whether it is a black cat or a white cat, as long as it can catch mice, it is a good cat" explained his Open Door Policy. The trip from Chengdu was refreshing and educational as I learnt a lot about the late Deng Xiaoping and the lessons he left for all the people who now live after him. His life is a symbol of patriotism.



Our first stop was at Sichuan Guang'an Middle School where Deng Xiaoping attended school. At the entrance of the school we were welcomed by the Principal, Head of Administration and some English teachers who took us on a tour around the school. From the entrance we saw a statue of the young Deng Xiaoping to commemorate his life and the contribution he made to the school in particular.

In memory of Deng Xiaoping, the school has a Memorial Square with wall sculpturing depicting his life from birth to the rise of his political career. When he was in school, Deng Xiaoping got to be part of the work-study program in France. He went to study abroad because he wanted to learn new knowledge to help save China. He was aware and understood the suffering of the people of China and his love for his country motivated him to



go study abroad.



Just behind the wall, there is a beautiful Museum built in his honor with pictures and a big space occupied by a sculptor of the grown Deng Xiaoping. The Museum also has pictures showing of the school's history, a collection of some of the books used long back and former scholars of the now Sichuan Guang'an Middle School. The wall behind the sculptor had the picture of the Great Wall of China with a short letter from Deng Xiaoping written during his time. The letter translated to English meant, "I am a son of China. It is my duty to serve my people. Wherever I go, I will carry you". Profound words that show

his patriotic heart for his country China.

We took part in some paper cutting and calligraphy writing and took some photos with the arts. The Principal treated us to lunch before seeing us off to our next stop, Deng Xiaoping's Residence.



Around 2pm in the afternoon, we arrived in Paifan Village, where Deng Xiaoping's residence is located. The village is now a tourist site where people can visit and learn and know more about Deng Xiaoping's life. The village has beautiful gardens, numerous ponds and sites where people can take breaks and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

One of the trees in the Village was planted by the current President of China, Xi Jinping, in memory of Deng Xiaoping. The tree was planted way before he became the President! We toured the house Deng Xiaoping lived in with his parents, sisters, brothers and grandparents. Going through the rooms of the house helped me imagine the life Deng Xiaoping lived with his family and the humble background he came from. The humility he lived in from childhood was exhibited throughout his life even during his political career.



The trip was insightful, and I was reminded of how important it is to be patriotic. I was given the opportunity to study abroad just like Deng Xiaoping and because of his love for his country, he returned home and lived his life serving his people. He left a trail of history well documented and cherished by his people that I one day dream to leave for my country, Zimbabwe. His dream to save China came true and I hope this experience will help me be a better ambassador for my country.

Essay of Second Prize Winner:

China Opening Policy: Experience of visiting DENGXIAOPING's Hometown

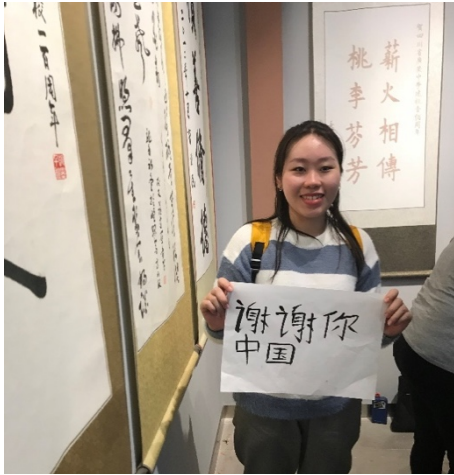
-- Sorn Sovannara (电子科技大学)

In the morning on October 19th, school prepared a trip to Deng Xiao Ping's Hometown which is around 300km from UESTC. Thank to Professor Zhao for organize this amazing trip.

The bus departs at 7:30am in the morning but before going to visit Deng Xiao Ping house, we went to visit the place where he used to study when he was young which is not far from where he live. During visiting, the school president and school's staff give us very warm welcome and provide us a tour guide around the school. Moreover, all of the international student experienced in cutting the paper into the very beautiful Chinese style and writing the Chinese character with the brush. Furthermore, the school president gave us some Chinese character as the gift and an honored invitation for lunch that give me another opportunity to try local Chinese cuisine with so many type of dish from dry dishes to watery dishes with different type of meat and vegetable cooked by the local restaurant and the teste are very unique, favorable taste and enjoyable eating Chinese style.



Picture: Writing the Chinese character and cutting the paper



Me holding my paper



Group Photo

After lunch, we continue our destination to DENGXIAOPING's hometown. On the way, we can see beautiful Chinese architecture building along the road, clear blue sky and breath the fresh air outside of the city that can help to release the stress out for a moment.



Inside Deng Xiaoping's residence

DENGXIAOPING'S hometown is a very beautiful landscape that located on mountain. During this, we can see how is the Chinese house style was built and people living condition in previous time. DENG XIAOPING is a great leader and architect of China's opening-up and modernized development was boom around his residence on 22 August 1904. The area is 833.4 square meters in size. From 2001, the former residence of comrade Deng Xiaoping was classified as one of the important heritage sites under the state protection. For nowadays, this area become popular tourism destination for both national and international people that can make job opportunity for local residence nearby come to sell their product, food, drink and souvenir to visitors.

Before coming back to school, we took a group photo as a souvenir of this memorable moment. October 19th is a day that make me understand how much Chinese citizens love and willing to sacrificed for their own nation. I feel really touched by one sentence of former leader Deng Xiaoping said, "I am the son of Chinese people", this mean a lot and I can feel the love of him toward his people and his country. Also, another interested quote "It is doesn't matter whether the cat black or white, as long as it catches mice", I can say that this is one the reason why China can be able to develop the country really fast in a very short period. In the end, I would like to say that I am really proud of his achievement for China and I hope in the future I will become someone who be able to take part of developing my own country and sustain my people to liv e in a better life.



The building outside residence area

Essay of Second Prize Winner:

The Power of an Idea

-- Nisha Kunwar (电子科技大学)

Have you ever come across an idea that makes the mountains move, an idea that travels thousands of miles and an idea that is more powerful than any weapon on this planet? An idea that changes your whole life and changes the course of history?

I have.

An idea that changed my life, even before I came to this world, Communism.

I was born during the rise of Maoist revolution in Nepal, as United Nations like to call it The Nepalese Civil War (1996-2006). As the name suggests, it was inspired by Mao Zedong's Marxist-Leninist political theory and it lasted for 10 years, overthrowing hundred-year-old monarchy at the end in Nepal.

But for my parents in a remote village called Marinkhola, this was not just a theory. It was their life, the idea that changed the course of their lives and their country's history. My father, politically active since he was in school, is believed to be the first person in my district to advocate for Communism. My father and my mother joined thousands of others from all over the nation, leaving me a 13 months old child behind. They joined to fight for the equal rights of the underprivileged, women and the poor.

But this fight was an arduous one; I lost my home, got displaced, lost two of my cousins, my own elder sister and my father to the war. I moved from places to places and lied about my identity wherever I went to not get myself killed by the state force.

I lost my childhood to the war.

As I grew up, I resented my parents for doing this to me, putting me up for such struggles and pain. I asked myself a million 'Why', why did they do it? Why did it have to be my family? Why were they crazy to fight for just a single idea? An idea that was not even theirs.

In search of these million why, I started reading books, books on Communism, Marx's idea of bourgeois and proletariat, Mao's story and his idea of Communism but I didn't fully understand it whole heartedly. Why was this idea worthy enough to die for? Why was it worthy enough to give up your home and family?

Last Saturday on the 19th of October, 2019, I understood why as I went to visit Dengxiaoping's hometown and his school in Sichuan. It was Dengxiaoping's idea, a single idea that changed the face of China. An idea that changed lives, an idea that put China's economy on world map and an idea that promised a better future for generations to come.

In his hometown, I did not see the color of the cat he talked about, but it surely did catch the mouse.

As I am about to finish this memoir, I remember a conversation I had with my mother before I came to Chengdu. She was asking me to join politics with her after graduation and I told her, “I can’t mom, I am not like you, I do not know how to do it”. She then smiled and said to me calmly, “politics runs in you, you learnt this since you were in my belly”. And I chuckled and said, “It is a ridiculous idea mom! never!”

Since coming to Chengdu, I have discovered so many things in this short span of time and now my mother’s ridiculous idea doesn’t look as ridiculous. It feels like as if I had to leave my home to discover myself in this foreign land, to discover my ‘idea’.

Essay of Third Prize Winner:

Young Deng Standing with Smile: Seems He is Still Spreading the Message of Modern China

-- DHAKAL, Bidhur (电子科技大学)

Sichuan: Deng Xiaoping, the promoter of modern China, is remembered as the god due to his steps toward poverty elevation and sketching the path towards the development of New China. Born in 1909 and, left the world in 1997, Deng open the China to the world of new era.

On the last Saturday we reached to the same village where he spent his early life and gain the school education. where he is still standing in the slum and introducing China's development to the world.

Guang'n'Middle School; the school where he studies, we show the smile of the young Deng appeared to be holding his hand in pockets. The smiles metaphors towards the future of the great China. As I came to know that the photo was captured in France where at the age of 16 where he was gone for study.

Tian Xeumin, president of the school, is still committing toward the fulfilling the dreams of the Paramount Leader Deng. Says, 'We are building leadership to follow the dreams of Deng, the supreme leader, in fulfilling his dream.'

Deng was the second tier leader in the hands of the Chinese Communist Party Mao. After Mao's death, he became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

The meritorious students produced by the school have reached the highest levels in the country. Their photo has been marked at school besides the Deng's.

'Not only do we have book knowledge, but we also give students a sense of community in the school,' said Jesse, an English teacher at the school who is guiding foreign students studying at University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (USETC), adding, 'We have to produce billion citizens in every field which was the dream and campaign of Deng.' Deng Xiao Ping has been involved in a youth-driven campaign to fulfill his dream.

It was only 40 years since China entered the modern age that celebrated 70 years of the establishment of the People's Republic. The door to China, which remained closed until Mao's rule, opened to the rest of the world in 1979. From here, China has struck the brunt of development.

A statement from Deng hangs on everyone's mouth - 'Whether the cat is white or black does not matter, but it must kill the rat.'

40 years ago, China has gone through poverty, scarcity and food crisis, has moved towards economic progress. Next year, China is hitting a landmark achievement through the declaration of the No Poverty.

In the memory of Deng, in his hometown of Guang'an China has built a magnificent natural museum spread over an area of 55.3 hectares. Deng spent 16 years of his youth in this village, about 300 km far from Chindu, the capital of Sichuan province. He was born and raised in this village. Led the whole of China on the path of development.

'I am the son of all Chinese,' said Deng. Now all the Chinese call him luck.

'The progress that China is seeing in the world right now is only in the last 40 years,' Professor Zhao Shurong used to say in class, 'all this is the endowment of the supreme leader Deng. So all heads bow to him with reverence. That is what the Chinese are living in now.'

The tree planted by the recent Chinese President Xi Jinping has grown in this huge natural museum. A few months before Deng's 100th birth anniversary in 2004. Xi has planted 'Jing Xu' as the head of the Chinese Communist Party in Zhejiang Province is now seen to be accelerating with the pace of Chinese development. And the dreams of Deng 'Poverty free China' to be declared next years following the path by President Xi.

Impressions left by Deng are still alive at the huge natural museum. His house is similarly situated. From the sleeping room of Deng, the bedrooms of each of his family members have been preserved in the same manner as his family used in the house.

Deng, who is sitting in a chair surrounded by natural shades, is still reciting the mantra of Chinese development. He is smiling 2.5 meters tall and 2.5 tones, which can be seen in all his pictures.

Inside the museum there is an exhibition room on Deng Xiaoping. Which reflects all the dimensions of his life. His Deng Memorial Hall is similarly decorated. Seems to have reached his own home. The slogan is 'Coming back to home'. Here is what his simple life looks like.

Essay of Third Prize Winner:

Sichuan Guang'an Middle School and Former Residence of the Great Leader

Deng Xiaoping

-- Fatima Salhane (电子科技大学)

On the 19th of this month our university UESTC together with our school of Public affairs administration under the leadership of Prof Zhao Shurong, organized a fruitful trip to one of the most important places here in China's history, Guang'an City as it is a memory from the Great Leader Deng Xiaoping.

Our first station was at Sichuan Guang'an Middle School, also called the Alma Mater of the great leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping is the national demonstrative high school with the most prolonged educational history in Guang'an City with the most profound humanitarian atmosphere. The school was founded in 1912 by Mr. Zhang Lan, Mr. Zhang Yanan and Mr. Wang Xuanyi. The school space is as convenient for its students as it has almost 114 teaching classes for more than 6500 students also qualified teaching staffs including 2 Elite teachers, 2 senior teachers and more than 300 senior and intermediate teachers. Guang'an Middle school is a top institution at Guang'an city known for its innovation and high-quality brands of virtues as well as art features. Our visit to this school was meaningful because it has a very big history and lesson to learn from it. The Great Leader Deng Xiaoping is a symbol of high ethics, pure love and full engagement to develop and improve his homeland-China- when it was struggling to provide its citizens with basic needs for a modest life. Deng Xiaoping experience and knowledge earned during his stay in France served him to be someone unforgettable by all Chinese people because of his great contribution to what China looks like today. He used to call himself "the son of every single Chinese people" the thing that gave him a huge popularity and love from his people.

Our second station was at the great leader's Mr. Deng Xiaoping former residence. A huge place with colorful view, full of trees and nice lakes where the great leader used to live in. In every corner of his residence there is a special story of success, sense of community and love for China, I personally felt it. In that residence the paramount leader of China used to watch his dear hometown with an amiable smile. Between 1978-1989, the Great Leader carried out "the Reform and opening up" policy in China. This latter has been introduced as a global market and greatly enhanced the living conditions of millions of Chinese people who were living severe poverty. Furthermore, the Great Leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping stood behind the return of Hong Kong to China under the Policy of "One country, two systems". It was such a once in life

opportunity for me to visit this place because it carried a lot of interesting stories, tears and smiles that I could see in the eyes of all Chinese People who were visiting the former residence of this Great Leader.

To sum up, this trip was fruitful and provided us with a lot of information mainly about the main cause behind China of today and how can a good Individual like the Great Leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping move his country from the extreme poverty and sufferings to one the most powerful and leading countries in the world. I believe that what he has done is not easy but at the same time not impossible as it requires hard work, focus and high belief that as an individual I can contribute to the change and improvement of our countries back home that's through the good usage of the knowledge we will get during our study journey in China.

Essay of Third Prize Winner:

A Trip to Deng Xiaoping Former Residence

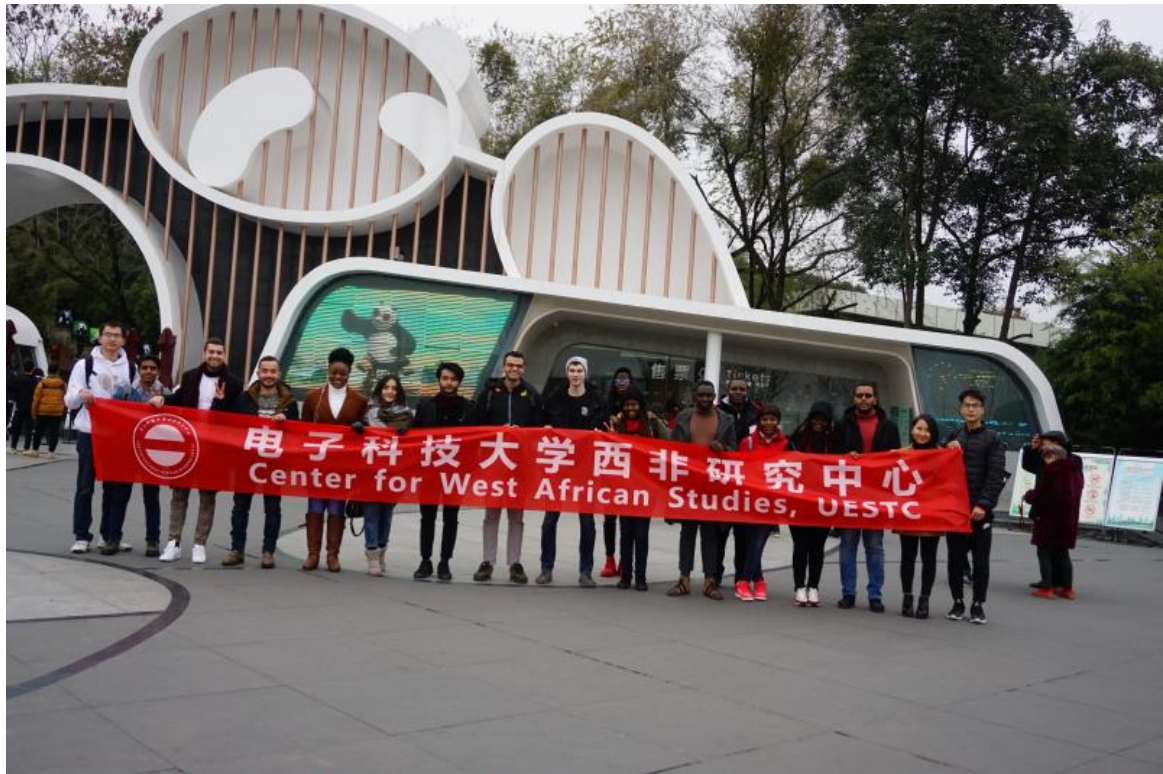
-- Juliani Pratiwi (电子科技大学)

Saturday, 19 October 2019 SPAA and Center for West African Studies of UESTC organize a trip for students to Deng Xiaoping's former residence. The residence placed outside Chengdu, to be exact we went to Guang'an County. So this is my first time going out from Chengdu. The trip took more than 3 hours with the bus. First place that we visited was Sichuan Guang'an Middle School.

Sichuan Guang'an Middle School was the Alma Mater of Mr. De Xiaoping, he is the Great Leader of China. When we arrived there, the president and the teacher from the school came to welcome us outside the school. In the front of the school there is a statute of Mr. Deng Xiaoping when he still young and we take picture there. After that, the teacher and the president bring us to take a round of school. While we took a look in the school the teacher telling us about the stories when and how Mr. Deng Xiaoping when he studied there. Mr. Deng Xiaoping studied there when middle school before he went to French to continue his studied there. After hearing how the stories of Mr. Deng Xiaoping, I can tell that why China people was so proud of their country and became strongest country like now. China people always proud and want to develop their country and make their country better and better.

After took a look the school, we came to the museum inside the school and the teacher teach us the Chinese calligraphy and paper cut. We learn how to write Chinese with brush and make a paper to different shape or form. Then we leave the school and went to get a lunch. We tried the Chinese food, there some pork, rabbit, duck, frog, chicken, vegetable, and some sticky rice. There is a lot food on our table. Chinese people like to have a big dine with a lot of food and of course with a lot people so they can eat together. We finished the lunch, and we visit the former residence of Mr. Deng Xiaoping.

The lace was so huge, it's a park and in the middle was the house of Mr. Deng Xiaoping when he lives in Guang'an. We relax and take a look in the park and his house. It's a good trip and memorable trip because I can learn about Chinese culture and history.



**2019 年电子科技大学留学生“中国文化之旅——熊猫基地”
征文汇编**

2019 Essay Collection for "Chinese Culture Experience -Panda
Trip"

Winners:

Prize Award:

Okagbue Ekene Francis 201824160019

Hamad Mohamed Bouha 201824160016

Phillipa Nakato 201824160004

Essay of Prize Winner:

A Visit to Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding

-- Okagbue Ekene Francis (电子科技大学)



BRIEF HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION OF CHENGDU

Chengdu city is one of the famous cities in China that has renowned histories and historical events that make China one of the beautiful nations on earth. Chengdu is regarded as the ‘mother of the earth’ that gives birth to the beautiful scenery and landscape that transforms nature into beauty and attracts people of different nations to reside and tour her.

Chengdu is one of the earliest developed and longest continued prosperous cities in China. In terms of the detailed historical data Chengdu city was built in 316 BC by Zhang with a history of more than 2300

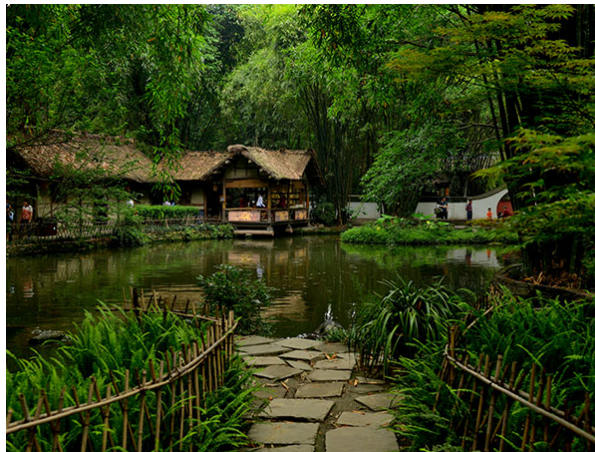
years. However, according to Jinsha and other cultural relics, Chengdu's highly developed civilization has at least appeared for 4000 years. It is the birthplaces of Ba Shu Culture.

In the early stages of Xia Dynasty or dating even earlier period, Shu Country, located in the Chengdu Plain, had already formed a highly developed bronze civilization, and became an important source of Chinese civilization and the birthplace of the Chinese nation.

During Spring and Autumn Period (4th century BC), the fifth Kaiming Emperor moved the capital to here, and named the city-Chengdu, and it has continued ever since. Chengdu has thus become the city rare in China which has not ever changed its name since built.

Today, there are many cultural relics of the ancient Shu County, such as the Sanxingdui, Jinsha ruins, Yufu ancient town ruins, Wangcong Temple, etc.. Jinsha Ruins located in Chengdu downtown is a pinnacle of the development of the ancient Shu culture.

Chengdu is not only a perfect and beautiful land for tourism, but also a city of with outstanding history.



During the Tang Dynasty, Chengdu's economy was developed, culture was prosperous, and Buddhism was prevailed. Chengdu become the country's few large cities, agriculture, silk, handicraft industry, commercial development, papermaking, printing has developed rapidly. "Shu Embroidery" as one of the country's three famous embroidery, "Shu Brocade" is deemed tribute treasures, production first. Chengdu is one of China Diaoban birthplace of printing. Tang Dynasty writer gathered in Chengdu, the great poet Li Bai, Du Fu, Wang Bo, Lu Zhaolin, Gaoshi, Censhen, Xue Tao, Li Shangyin, Yong Tao, Kangsu and other short-lived in Chengdu.

Apart from having a rich culture and history, Chengdu possesses beautiful scenic spots for tourism that have drawn local and international accolades to China which enchants people of different race to have a taste of these eye appealing city. One of the famous touristic areas is "CHENGDU RESEARCH BASE OF GIANT PANDA BREEDING".



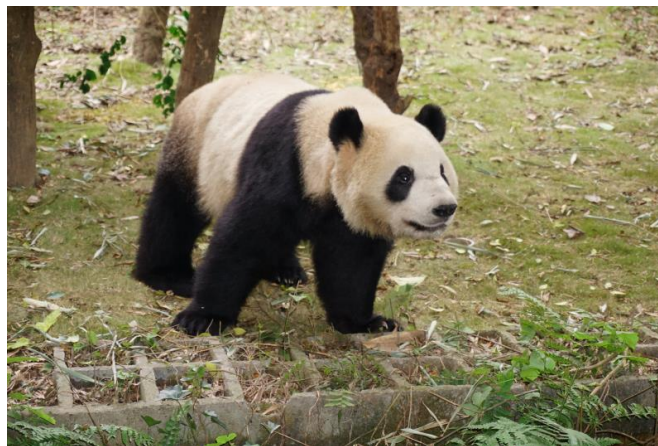
CHENGDU HOME OF GIANT PANDAS EXISTENCE

The giant panda, a Chinese national treasure, is one of the rarest animals in the world. The total number is estimated to be 1,500, including those living in the wild, 80 percent of which are in Sichuan Province.

A breeding center for giant pandas called Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding was founded in the north suburbs of Chengdu. It is the only one of its kind in the world that's located in a metropolitan area. In order to better protect wild giant pandas.

MY WONDERFUL UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE OF THIS PANDA VISIT

December 23,2018, was my first time to seeing this wonderful creature(panda), they were so cute and charming to watch for a whole day. There were tourists from all nooks and crannies that very faithful and glamorous day to have a very significant fun of their life with panda.



These pandas are highly smart and sensitive. They have been trained to respond to tourist's desires, when a tourist wants to snap them, they consciously pose for a picture, that was how I took a photo of this one.

While we were touring this aesthetic environment, we were entertained by these pandas. In the above picture, these two pandas were fighting about whose to climb first and to secure a comfortable place to sit on the those constructed woods. It was a big fight that lasted for about 30 minutes or thereabout, all the tourists gathered and was enjoying this wrestling of these two pandas and our faces were beaming with sweet smiles and a great outburst of laughter filled our cheeks.



Surprisingly for me, as these two pandas were fighting there were other two pandas that came along to rescue each friend making them four, it was two pandas against two pandas. Albeit, the fight became intense and people were keenly looking to know which group will win the fight. In the end the one on the wood with its partner pushed down the other ones attempting to fight their way up to the wood. When the people saw what happened they were overjoyed and started saying ‘熊猫很厉害’ that these pandas are great.

In this little tourism to panda breeding site, however, this little fight that occurred, astonishingly how the other two pandas came to fight and helped their friends indicates that these animals seemingly behave like human beings, that is standing for each other when we are in trouble and these pandas perfectly expressed that.



Watching these awesome creatures, explicitly indicates how magnificent and beautiful nature is and equally how Chengdu and China as nation are creating an attractive and live-able environment for the people.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND ADMINISTRATION VISITS PANDA'S HOME



This singular finite outing leaves a remarkable and spectacular memories in my heart and the hearts of my classmates, because through this outing we were able to bond together outside the classroom activities. We chatted, made jokes together and laughed uncontrollably like free birds in the sky. It brought us together as one family. This singular event will forever remain evergreen in my heart.

In conclusion, visiting and observing the behaviors of these wonderful animals, made me to come to realization that we might have similar attributes with animals according to Charles Darwin's theory on "EVOLUTION OF MAN" though we human beings and animals have a great disparities in attributes I.e human beings being the most intelligent animals. Secondly, other animals' life must be protected like Pandas.

Essay of Prize Winner:

A Visit to Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding

-- Hamad Mohamed Bouha (电子科技大学)

There is a Chinese saying: the miracle about Pandas is that they make every person happy that sees them.

We have all seen Pandas in pictures and documentaries. But to see them in person is amazing. They all seem to have their own personality, especially while chewing on their bamboo sticks. We were quite surprised to see Red Pandas, something we did not know.

An amazing experience to see these incredible creatures up close and personal. We were lucky enough to have a close encounter with a baby panda even though it was only a ten second meeting.

One of Chinese environment protection achievement protecting panda from extinction and getting benefit by investing Efforts to save giant pandas from extinction bring in far more money than they cost.

The giant pandas are not only a Chinese national treasure but are also beloved by people the world over when visitors from home and abroad come to Chengdu, one of their main objectives will be to see this lovely animal for themselves.

This is a very exclusive experience that is hard to put into words but will be forever in our hearts the breeding center is a must to visit in Chengdu no other place in the world where we can see so many pandas.



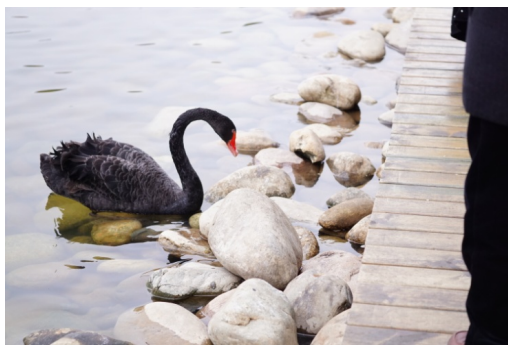
Essay of Prize Winner:

Chengdu Panda Breeding Research Center

-- Phillipa Nakato (电子科技大学)



Known as Kung Fu Panda in some movies, I finally got an opportunity to see the real panda. The Panda Centre has beautiful sceneries that look great when you take pictures. We not only came across the pandas but also saw Swans and a peacock. We had a great time and experience. Took lots of pictures and videos. I was really amazed by how big the pandas are. They seemed peaceful and playful but some of them liked to fight. I also saw the baby pandas being called by their given names to be fed.



I think anyone that would want to have some peace and calmness in their lives, away from the “noisy” world, should visit the panda center. Watching these unique animals makes you appreciate life and the nature surrounding you. It brings a smile on your face because you’re seeing these amazing animals which

baffle your mind. The experience and fun you get makes you want to go home with one of the pandas. But since you actually can't take any panda with you, you get a chance to purchase items that are engraved with images of the pandas. When you're sipping some tea from that cup with a panda picture, you remember these amazing animals that bring a smile on your face. There are no right words that can express the great feeling and experience you get from seeing pandas live (face to face) because the heartfelt warmth you feel from watching/seeing these beauties (animals) is unexplainable. The panda center is indeed worth paying a visit.