Talent Need for Economic Construction of “One Belt One Road”: A Survey

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Abstract. Surveying available manpower resources for One Belt One Road Construction and mutual supports, this paper analyses related social and economic needs, highlights the importance of on job training and Acculturation of One Belt One Road Youths and its Guidance.

Introduction

Today, with rapid growth of Chinese economy, China can not only provide rich, colorful, high quality and inexpensive goods, but also can output more technology and equipment and maintain financial stability with other countries. The strength and development of China, has create development opportunity to Silk Road countries who need money and technology urgently.

In September 2013, President Xi Jin-ping proposed: to make the world economy more closely, mutual cooperation more in-depth, development space more broad, we can use the innovative cooperation model to build. “Silk Road Economic Zone” together, from point to area, from the line to the pieces, and gradually form a large regional cooperation. In October of the same year, President Xi Jinping said: Chinese is willing to strengthen maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries, and making good use of “Chinese ASEAN maritime cooperation fund”, develop the marine partnership to build twenty-first Century “maritime Silk Road” together. In May 2014, at the CICA summit, President Xi Jinping pointed out: China will work together with other countries, accelerate the twenty-first Century “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “Marine Silk Road” construction, start the Asian infrastructure investment bank as soon as possible, involved in the process of regional cooperation more and more deeply, accelerate the development and safety of Asia and promote each other, complement each other.

It is no doubt that, “one belt one road” is the longest span economic corridor in the world, and also the most potential economic cooperation area. It originated in the China, including Russia, Mongolia and Central Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Eastern Europe, West Asia, North Africa and other regions of the 65 countries, the total population of countries along the Silk Road accounted for 60% of the world, annual GDP accounted for 30% of the world.

For thousands of years, the expand of silk road is guide with culture, the integration of Chinese and west culture in ancient silk road has formed silk road spirit with peace, open,
tolerance, mutual trust, beneficial. The spirit of the Silk Road is the crystallization of multicultural integration, and is the precious wealth in the world. It is worth noting that Zhejiang, especially the Hangzhou, where has rich silk culture resources, it not only have the silk, porcelain, tea and other traditional products can represent the elements of Chinese culture, but also have unique Liangzhu culture, Seal culture, Buddhist culture, tea culture, landscape culture, West Lake, the Grande Canale and other world cultural heritage.

According to the above mentioned, in order to build “one belt one road” economic zone, first of all, we should combine China’s surplus capacity, high technology, and program investment with Industrial development, employment development and social welfare in countries along the silk road. We also should take culture as guide, connect people along the line and Chinese common dream, living a quality life. Finally, realize the countries along the economic belt and China development together. In this magnificent business, we require a large number of people with international vision, master working language and their professional knowledge. They are also the disseminators and advocates of Chinese culture. Therefore, talent shortage has become practical demand. How to take the culture as guide and bring forth the new through the old, combine the training and spread Chinese culture, is also become a practical subject.

Methods

According to the spirit President Xi Jinping’s propose, building the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “twenty-first Century Maritime Silk Road” (Hereinafter referred to as “One belt One road”), we based on the conclusion about more than 50 documents and pretest questionnaire with “One Belt One Road” foreign scholars and Overseas Chinese scholars, “One Belt One Road” foreign Affairs Officers and businessman thematic interview, we launch more than half year research around the feasibility about “One Belt One Road” talent shortage and training. The conclusion has get more than 100 related experts and scholars, more than 50 related businessman, more than 50 related foreign affairs officer’s support.

This study interviewed economic consult institution and Think tank in Far East, south East Asia (The first station of “One Belt One Road” economic construction), Europe, American and Canada (The client terminal of “One Belt One Road” economic construction). According to Xi Jinping’s speech, 《Connected and lead partners developing focus cooperation》, Emphasis on Asian countries as the key direction, realize interconnection and interaction in Asia. Our research group and group member Jiang Bingjun (Confucius college teacher at Russian Far East University) invited Southeast Asian Transaction expert studied China provide public goods with Asian neighbors and win-win cooperation files talent shortage and training suggestion.

In view of the “One Belt One Road” began in the East Asian economic circle, ended in the developed European economic circle, throughout Europe and Africa continent, the research group and He Ying, the members of the research group invited East Asian economic circle and European Economic Circle experts studied talent support and training advice about smooth Chinese through Central Asia, Russia and Europe (Baltic); Chinese through Central Asia, West Asia to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean; China to Southeast Asia, South Asia, India ocean; from China coastal ports over the South China Sea to India ocean, extending to Europe; from China coastal ports over the South China Sea to the South Pacific and so on.
The main members of our research group and relevance provinces delegation hold counsel with local economic circles (related trade and industry representatives, etc.), the relevant economic and trade cooperation think tank (Pacific Cooperation Forum, etc.), the relevant support platform (WTO, etc.) about “One belt one road” economic cooperation.

Analysis

The need of more talent master road traffic.

With the support of Asia interconnection, “One belt One road” taking every countries need into account, relying on the economic corridor, coordinating sea and land two direction, The radiation effect of road traffic is especially important because of theirs wide range and strong inclusion. From the Baltic Sea to the Pacific, from Central Asia to the transportation economic corridor of India Ocean and the Persian Gulf, east and west across the Eurasian continent, south and north connect with China and Pakistan Economic Corridor, China and India Bangladesh Economic Corridor. Urgent need for talent in the international road traffic is as follows.

The cooperate between Russia and China is based on Middle East railway, though Vladivostok - Suifenhe - Harbin - Manchuria - Chita into the old Eurasian Continental Bridge and Dalian - Harbin - Manchuria - Chita railway into the old Europe continent.

Including a new dug river with 35 km, broaden and deepen a 37 km old river, to the Suez Canal to achieve double waterway traffic in Egypt cooperation.

The cooperate between Thai and China is based on two railway, From central Ayutthaya to the north of the Chiang Rai government, and the line from central Rayong to the northeast of Nong Khai, through Laos eventually connected to the railway in China. The northeast city Nongkhai, connected the railway between Lao and China and constituting middle line of Trans-Asian Railway.

The extension of Gwadar Port, which is constructed by China and Pakistan, can reach to the north of Pakistan through Uthal, Khuzdar, Sukkur.

The Hungary-Serbia high speed railway, invested by China and constructed by China, Hungary, Serbia, is a modern railway with European standard.

The Qinghai-Tibet railway will extend 540 km from Shigatse to Gyirong before 2020.

The two Ocean Railway, across the South American continent, which is invested by China and connects Brazil and Peru.

China and Thai will plan to construct the Kra canal in Isthmus of Kra. The Isthmus of Kra, north to Central South Peninsula, South to Malay Peninsula, East adjacent to South China Sea, Pacific Ocean, west to Andaman Sea and India ocean.

The Kunming to Bangkok International Avenue, total length more than 2600 km, is built by Western China and ASEAN, and constitute a land route aorta.

The project of Jakarta to Bandung high-speed railway in Indonesia, is joint constructed and operate by China and India.

The British and China government agreed to set up a high-speed rail project.

China will give priority to the deployment and connection of the transportation network in Eastern Europe, West Asia and Southeast Asia. North South East West Corridor will create a new platform for international trade and investment cooperation and opening up. Southwest to the sea route will be connected to the “Silk Road Economic Zone and the twenty-first Century maritime silk road.”
Through the Yangtze River or railways, highways, and then through the Silk Road from Chongqing to Xingjiang to Europe, can access Central Asia, Russia and the whole Europe. It’s very convenience to go out. The new Eurasian Continental Bridge, from Lianyungang to Rotterdam, has constituted the new aorta of Silk Road. Kazakhstan has taken Lianyungang as their seaport.

The need of more talent master Russian and Spanish

The need of talent master Russian

Far East with Broad economy, and the development is in the ascendant. Russian is widely used in Russia and other members of the former Soviet Union. It is also the first foreign language of the Warsaw treaty member states. The use of Russian language as the mother tongue more than 140000000, as second language nearly 45000000. Under the European and American diplomatic and economic sanctions, the economic development center of Russian moved to the east naturally, and the Far East has become the new economic growth pole. Because of the Far East adjacent to Northeast China and far away from the political and economic center of Russian, Russia’s future economic development, especially the development of the Far East, urgent need Chinese support, and cannot do without the participation of Chinese Russian talents.

Eurasian Economic Union has formed and Eurasian continent develop together. On the other hand, Central Asia region, in the history and reality, is Russia’s traditional sphere. There is lot of overlap in Russia’s “Eurasian Economic Union” and “China One belt one road” construction. The development strategy of the two great countries was converged in the Eurasian continent. There is a great shortage in Russian talent at regional cooperation, human resources, trade complement, investment demand and other side which support Asia Europe Regional Integration.

The need of talent master Spanish

The region using Spanish was wide and with good economic situation. Spanish was the official language of 21 countries, one of the six working languages in the United Nations, about more than 400 million native speakers, was second language in the world after Chinese. The number of Spanish speakers was about 500 million and distributed in Latin America, Spain, southern United States, Philippines and Africa, ranked fifth in the world. Spanish was closed to Italian, popular used in Europe and forty-three States of fifty states in American.

Spanish have large amount of overseas Chinese, and the culture in Chinese and Spanish has integration. Local resident, in the most areas of Spanish use, was optimistic to life and harmonious trading and communicating with Chinese. Chinese culture was integrated with Spanish mainstream society, and the overseas Chinese economic strength is relatively strong, and their social status was generally higher, their industries with great potential. The silk culture at relevant region has a long history, high-end products and consumption in the Silk Road economic zone was concentrated.

The need of talent master financial and currency.

Due to the loose monetary policy and other difficulties, we need to improve the long-term mechanism of currency. In 2014, the annual growth of Japan GDP was -1.4%, and it indicates the failure of the “A double economics”, and it also show that the loose monetary policy, accelerate depreciation of the exchange rate cannot really crack the plight of the economic recession. China and many countries on Silk Road economic zone also face this problem.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will increase the reform policy, and need
supervised the area allocation in currency. Joint construct the “One belt one road” have the mission of breakthrough limitations, introduce and remedy. The construction of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank relies on the “One belt one road”, and the important measures of increasing the reform policy.

So, urgent needing the talent master financial and currency, can help “One belt One road” realize three goals, one is improve the allocate efficiency of China deposit in foreign countries; secondly, it can help the countries along the silk road developing economic, and improve people’s living conditions; last, it can improving the structure of China’s foreign assets and liabilities.

The multiplicative effect of 500 billion dollars, need deal the risks of cross-border currency. The total population of the “One belt one road” were 4 billion and 400 million, accounted for sixty percent of the world; the economic aggregate is about $21 trillion, accounted for 30% of the world. In the construction of “One belt one road”, China will take infrastructure, interconnection and interaction as priority construct areas, and the infrastructure construction will bring multiplier effect of currency, every $1 investment in infrastructure construction will drive $3-$4 investment demand in other industries. In Asia, every 1 billion dollars investment in infrastructure construction will create 18000 employment opportunities. In the next 5 years, China will invest more than 500 billion dollars in the construction of “One belt One road”, and it will provide great vitality in the “One belt One road” economic zone, at the same time, it also face great challenges in returns and risks.

The need of a cooperation mechanism to coordinate currency policy.

In 1997, former Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called the eight countries in Caucasias and China as Silk Road area and start the diplomacy of silk road aim to develop Japan in Caucasias areas, this foreign policy had impact on APEC and the development and utilization of oil and natural gas resources in “One belt One road” economic zone.

In 1999, the United States Congress had passed the “Silk Road strategy act”; In 2011, U.S. State Department asked the United States in Central Asia, South Asia policy to unify the naming of the new Silk Road strategy, seeking to influence the economic development order in Central Asia and South Asia, and control abundance oil and gas resources and mineral resources.

It is no doubt that China’s currency will go aboard and go to the world. In Han and Tang Dynasties, Kai yuan Tong Bao was circulate in overseas, and after the metal currency, in October this year, RMB has become the world’s second largest trading finance currency, the fifth largest payment currency, and the sixth largest foreign trading currency. The countries along the Silk Road urgent need the value from RMB internationalization.

Suggestions

In summary, the construction of “One belt one road” economic zone is new subject in China’s economic development, its development and construction face many contradictions and difficulties in history and reality, especially in the shortage of talent in transportation, language and currency. Close to the reality demand, we have to organize and configure related training as soon as possible, accelerate the talent training in transportation, language and currency, at the same time, take the culture as guide and do well in “bring in and go out”, prepare to deal with the development of silk road.
To take the advantage of “Qianjiang adult college” “China Vocational Education Association” “the economic group of CNDCA Entrepreneur Association” “Legal Committee and college branch of CNDCA”, facing “One belt one road” and connecting the economic construction launch specialized training.

Hangzhou “Qianjiang adult college” was joint built by “Zhejiang confederation of trade unions” and “Zhejiang Democratic National Construction Association” in March 1979. “Qianjiang adult college”, in the National Federation of democratic parties, was rated as advanced collective at service for four modernization; meanwhile, it’s also rated as advanced collective in education and training working of National Federation of industry and Commerce, advanced collective in China democratic national construction association. This school has rich training experience in foreign language and business class and it have training qualification approved by the Ministry of education and Zhejiang government, is the excellent platform to training “going out” talent.

In 1917, the famous educationist and the initiator of China Democratic National Construction Association, Huangyanpei, had established China Vocational Education Association.

The Entrepreneur Association can provide many support in the talent shortage of “One belt One road”, especially can provide legal, accounting, finance, security and other practical support and business management, policy experience, market information and other resources support. The Legal Committee and college branch of CNDCA, in the legal support and international co-operation, can provide entrepreneur for training and the legal support from inside to outside for the group members “going out” and take part in the “One belt one road” economic construction.

To take the training of Russian talent in science and Engineering and the training of Spanish talent in cross-border trade as first, from point to area, from training shortage talent to leader Silk Road economic, making a good work and service the “One belt One road” economic zone.

According to above investigation and analyses, the road, housing, industrial and agriculture infrastructures in Siberia and the Far East need using China company’s experience, technology, equipment and talent. There is a lot of education cooperation and cultural exchanges between China and Russia, but most of them was remain on the paper, and haven’t implementation. Specific training programs, plans, professional settings require a long time to start. In 2014, Chinese students in Russia were more than 25000, and most of them prefer to choice Humanities and social science majors, such as language, sociology, education, economy, tourism, and art and so on. Due to the language and difficulty from the major, seldom have student choice major like science and Engineer which is urgent need in our country. So, whether it is from the national political direction or geographical reality demand, it is necessarily to take the training of Russian talent in science and Engineering firstly.

Spanish is the official language of 21 countries (including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Republic of Dominica, Ecuador, Salvatore, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela), one of the six working languages of the United Nations, according to the number of users in the first language ranking, about 500 million people use Spanish as their mother tongue. Spanish is also used in the United States, Belize, Philippines, Trinidad and Gibraltor, Tobago and Western Sahara.
With Spain, Latin American countries and China’s trade continuing to deepen, the demand of Spanish talent has appeared in the market, and it’s no doubt that Spanish talent was very “hot”. The railway from Yiwu across Xinjiang to Europe, total length more than 13 thousand km, is the longest trains in China to Europe, which rote through the new silk road economic zone, opening a Safe, efficient and convenient logistics channel for China’s small commodities exports to Europe, and it’s also an important symbol that promote the “One belt One road” interconnection and interaction strategy from conception to implementation.

To Train Traffic Talent.

The Asian infrastructure investment bank (AIIB), catch the key channels, key nodes and key projects in the infrastructure of transportation, give priority to open up the missing sections, the bottleneck of the road, support the facility of road safety protection and traffic management, improve the level of road access, drive to construct a unite transport coordination mechanism, promote the linking between passed the international customs, reloading, multiple modal transportation, gradually form a transport rule with compatible and normative, and realize facilitation in international transport, promote the construction of port infrastructure, open the sea and land road, joint built the harbor, increase sea routes and flights, enhance the information cooperate in sea logistics, expand construct the platform and mechanism in the cooperate of civil aviation, improve the level of aviation infrastructure.

The “One belt One road” had put forward full range of open and cooperative, the whole country, especially the XinJiang, where transportation system have to re layout. At first, we should change our mind, turning the filed in the edge into front edge, integrate passageway in the seaport and center city, as a core area, XinJiang should interconnection and interaction. Second, XinJiang should take the task of opening up actively. Third, to become core area, the supporting facilities have to equipped and improved, especially in the soft power and comprehensive construction.

In the age of big data, the support of information was very important. HeLunZhi, the director of economic research Institute in Xinjiang University, had put forward to build Central Asia database. To promote the development of “One belt one road”, we should build the Central Asia database at first. Supporting the decision-making information for the national major development strategy. The construction of core area and the economic development in Xinjiang, needing a large amount of information from the countries around us, so that, we can provide decision-making suggestions when our country and government are making planning, at last, it can become think tank for countries decision.

The expert in the two university had suggest that, in the future, Xinjiang University and Tongji University will continue to deepen cooperation, holding the seminars irregularly scheduled, using both advantage resources, finding the research breakthrough point together, providing the research program and supporting theory for the country and Xinjiang implement the “One belt One road” strategy. Mengnan, the director of Central Asia Research Institute in Xinjiang University show that, two university, in their subject, all have advantages, in the construction, transportation and international liaison, etc., the Tongji University was very prominent, Xinjiang University have advantage in researching Xinjiang, the neighboring countries, the political situation in Central Asia, the situation, the economy, the national culture, religion, law, environment and so on. Both side of school though communication, can put forward suggestions for country and municipality about the economic construction of “One belt One road”, which as a reference for decision making by the government, and promote the development of Xinjiang as the Silk Road Economic Zone core area.
To Train Talent Master Currency.

Financially speaking, China, as the important trading partners for the countries along the “One belt One road”, will invest in these countries, furthermore, driving the output of goods and services, expanding the RMB export as capital, making the RMB in the global allocation of resources, production and sales, and other processes, to be further used, Promoting the regional and internationalization of RMB.

China’s currency out of the country, to the world is not unique to the modern era. During the Han and Tang dynasty, Kaiyuantongbao had begun circulate abroad. And after the metal currency age, RMB, the modern credit currency, which development process is remarkable. To October this year, RMB has become the world’s second largest trading finance currency, the fifth largest payment currency, and the sixth largest foreign currency trading currency. The RMB going out is not zero-sum game, it can bring values for the countries along the “One belt one road” economic zone. At the same time, the internationalization of RMB will also bring a lot of new opportunities for China, further, driving the implementation and realization of “One belt one road”.

To Create a Good Brand of Hangzhou and Spreading the Chinese Culture

Baozhicheng, the director of Zhejiang institute of culture and arts, suggest that today ,we are going to see the history, and we can’t see it in plane but we should see relationship between silk road and Hangzhou from a three-dimensional perspective.

In the history, however, the starting point of Land Silk Road was Changan, the starting point of Maritime Silk Road was Quanzhou, but the starting point is relatively speaking, different historical periods have different center of gravity.

From the Northern Song Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty, Hangzhou had always been one of the biggest port cities in the southeast coast, not only set Shibosi which was the foreign trade management organization, but also became the central transshipment port for foreign goods and tribute. From historical data and literature point of view, in the period of Southern Song Dynasty the earliest foreign trade warehouse was in Linan (Hangzhou).

In Yuan Dynasty, between the Hangzhou and the world’s largest port “Quanzhou” at that time, had built a sea station, which used to transport the foreign goods and tribute to Dadu (Beijing).

The four western travelers of middle age, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuba, Hubei Duolikedou, had visited Hangzhou, so Hangzhou has a very important historical position in the foreign trade of the maritime Silk Road.

Hangzhou can bring forth the new through the old, and promote the hard and soft power in comprehensive construction of “One belt One road” economic zone through the new model of do pioneering work and innovation and spread Chinese culture.

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