

ABSTRACT

The main purpose in this paper is try to answer the question: Why can Shanghai government reconstruct the city efficiently and makes it an international/global metropolitan? What happened in the city government itself?

Following the problematic, the paper will demonstrate that Shanghai has got the central government' s attention since 1984 and became one of the 14 coast open cities in the same year. In 1990, the central government also announced the development policy in Pudong. These mean that the central government gives Shanghai relative autonomy in financial and urban arrangement. On this basis, Shanghai launched some new policies, including loan foreign debts and land policies to raise funds to improve the city. By these means, city government can improve its infrastructure, develop Pudong and increase the connection of inner city and intercity, and all these efforts will help Shanghai to attain its target— an international/global metropolitan. However, despite its creative policies, Shanghai also brought some problems , especially in land policies and the real estate market, and all these demand Shanghai city government to solve.

Besides the preface, the paper includes four parts. First, we will discuss some main theories of city governance; second, we will examine the changes of Shanghai city government itself; third, we will point out the achievements on city spatial arrangement, and at last we will discuss some problems arisen by the city governance.

Keywords: Shanghai, global city, city governance, spatial arrangement, real estate market, Pudong.