

Management Policies of Public Transport Services in Macau

Samuel Silva

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The present article refers to a research project developed to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration at the Macau Polytechnic Institute. The subject of research "Management Policies of Public Transport Services in Macau" currently takes on great significance and has raised a wide debate in Macau's society.

Given that Macau is a small territory with high population density and a large number of vehicles, traffic congestion and the huge problems followed harm both the environment and citizens' quality of life.

In order to improve traffic conditions, the government announced, in 2007, a set of measures to ensure sustainable development, solve the problems of traffic planning, reduce traffic congestion and avoid affecting citizens' quality of life.

Thus, we have focused our study on the inland public transport services, buses and taxis, and we have identified the main problems and the solutions that have been presented concerning these categories of public transport.

We have developed and applied a questionnaire survey aiming at identifying the habits of Macau's population, concerning the use of public transport services, and to gather opinions on the quality of vehicles, human resources and services provided by bus and taxi companies.

From the overall analysis of the questionnaire, it can be concluded that a large part of the population uses public transport services in their daily life, and that their evaluation of its quality is at a medium level. The main problems relate, essentially, to the lack of training of the human resources and to the insufficient number of taxis.

Two Origins and Co-existence: Religious Charity and Social Services in Macau

Lou Shenghua

(pp. 701)

Charity organized by religious institutions in Macau has a long history. Organizations of eastern or western religions in Macau immersed themselves in all areas of charity and social services, including social relief, medical, education, family service and rejoining community. The long-term, multilevel and wide-ranged participation in charitable activities make these religious

groups an inseparable part of charity and social services in Macau. Macau's charity is dominated by both religious and civil organizations. The nature of religious charity is, however, essentially philanthropic, not religious. The development of religious charity must be based on local charity demands, instead of religious needs.

Economic Regionalization in the Asia-Pacific: the Segmentation and Challenges to Macau

Chua Yee Hong

(pp. 731)

The trend of globalization has changed the world's social and economic development in the 1980s. Continually, the Four Asian Tigers (or called as Asian Dragons) has become a significant regional economic development momentum which driven with the significance of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific since the 1990s. On the other hand, the "Return" and "Liberalization" of the gambling industry led the rapid growth of Macau economy in recent years. Most of the Asian countries had committed for marketing segmentation and welfares from the regional integration while the regional economic integrations are processing vitally in the Asia-Pacific, such as APT, AFTA, and TPP etc. Several voices argued that the marginalization by the new trend of regional economic integration is affecting the future of Macau's economic growth. Meanwhile, what is the roles-playing for Macau undergoing the new wave of economic regionalization in the region? Moreover, another question raised that how to explore a new positioning which is suitable for the economic development of Macau? Above questions are perspective, and those worth to be explored deliberately by all circles in Macau.

Develop Cultural and Creative Industries in Macau through Guangdong-Macau Cooperation

Pang Xinxin

(pp. 759)

In recent years, the government vigorously promoted the development of cultural and creative industries in Macau, especially the development of the cultural and creative contents in fiscal policy addresses in 2008 and 2009. Based on the addition of Department for Cultural and Creative Industries within the Institute of Cultural Affairs and the newly established Office of

Cultural Industry Committee, the setting up of the "cultural and creative industries fund" was being studied, and combined with policies development and substantive support to promote pragmatic development of cultural and creative industries in Macau. The Commission will listen extensively to all comments and suggestions from the local cultural industry to develop policies, strategies and measures suitable for Macau's cultural industry development. Based on the existing foundation, the institute is committed to research and develop Macau's cultural resources, and promote cultural and creative industries and cultural brand.

Towards a global education in Macau

Ana Paula Dias

(pp. 773)

The article proposes a reflection on the educational system of Macau and its foreign language teaching policies to identify the challenges they pose. It emerges from this reflection the need to re-assess schools curricula and pedagogy, in order to equip their students with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to respond to the challenges of contemporary society. The article identifies as priorities the building of global-oriented curricula, the development of "global responsibility", the investment in the offer and the emphasis on foreign language proficiency, the elaboration of appropriate didactic materials and the understanding of other cultures to help young people to live, work and interact with people from different cultures and countries, due to the increased intensity and frequency of intercultural communication to which they are subject. To meet these challenges, schools also need trained teachers to understand the implications of globalization and be able to work with students diverse culturally and linguistically.

How many languages do you speak? Plurilingualism and economy of languages: the case of the Portuguese language in China

Rui Rocha

(pp. 781)

The author discusses the importance of multilingualism as symbolic capital and as economic value. It is through symbolic language that the human being is becoming autonomous of biogenetic memory which is common

to all animals, and acquires the ability to designate the world and things and to build a cultural memory. In other words, it is a passage of time of action, common to all animals, for a time of representation that is exclusive of the human being.

The languages are part of the cultural wealth of humanity and the world we live and work in. Its learning contributes not only to mutual understanding between different people, the realization of global citizenship, but also for personal growth. Through them, we learn to appreciate countries, culture and people from different communities. When comparing different worldviews, we acquire knowledge about our own culture and society.

All languages have equal intrinsic value, but the international dimension of a language is determined by its economic value, such as the level of socio-economic development and the degree of development of economic relationship with other economic areas. For this reason, the Portuguese language in Macau and China saw its importance increasing significantly in the last 6 years, including its value on the stock exchange of languages, the growing demand of learning and a looming unequivocally pragmatic cost-benefit.

Preliminary Study on "The Context of Jesuit in East Asia"

Kuan Chon Hong

(pp. 791)

The article tries to discuss "The context of Jesuit in East Asia". It is helpful for us to recognize the deeper characteristics of Jesuit with the context because human activity is influenced by the spatial background of space and time.

"The context of Jesuit in East Asia" includes China, Japan and Macau. Macau is a special area in China and the connection between China and Japan. There were some special policies in Macau and it became the center of the Society of Jesus in East Asia. Actually, Francis Xavier arrived in Kagoshima and began to preach in 1549, which is the beginning of Jesuit in Japan, but not "The context of Jesuit in East Asia". In 1583, Matteo Ricci came to the mainland of China and "The context of Jesuit in East Asia" began. The collapse of it happened in 1641 when the foreigners, Jesuit included, were forbidden to enter Japan, which is the end of the Jesuit subsystem in Japan. In 1772, the Society of Jesus was dissolved in Europe, and the Jesuit subsystem in China ended at last. In Order to recognizing the "The context of Jesuit in

East Asia”, the article will discuss the reasons of the Society of Jesus came to East Asia, the relationship between China and Japan, the adaptation policy and commercialization of the Society of Jesus.

Invoicing in Silver Taels and Payments in Reals-The Creation of the Ancient Macanese Monetary System

Carlos Lipari Garcia Pinto

(pp. 827)

Although Macau only started issuing its currency in the twentieth century, it always had a cash economy and this was made possible through the usage of different currencies.

When the Portuguese arrived at the Chinese coast, the monetary unit in China was the Silver Tael, whereas in Portugal it was the real, coined both in silver and gold. Because Portugal was not a Silver producer, the metal used in its trade with China, it had to buy such metal in other countries, including Japan and Spain as major suppliers.

In an informal but consented way, throughout the XVI and XVII centuries, Macau developed its own monetary system. This monetary system functioned through the articulation of both the Silver Tael and the Real. Gradually, though, a more active role was played by the so-called Spanish Pataca, whose original name is Real de a Ocho. This currency had the virtue of being indexed to the Tael and the Real.

The introduction of the Real de a Ocho was a success, later replicated by many other countries in the Pacific Basin. Macau, thus, provided a major contribution to the first globalization of the international monetary system.

