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A Comparative Analysis of Ghana and China

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Abstract

This study conducts a comprehensive comparative analysis of Ghana and China, focusing on the economic, political, and social factors that have shaped their recent development trajectories. China has solidified its position as a global economic powerhouse, while Ghana has demonstrated remarkable resilience and growth within the African continent. The paper explores the nuances of their governance structures, economic policies, trade relations, and technological advancements. It also examines the roles of foreign direct investment, industrialization, and digital transformation in influencing their growth patterns. By identifying key lessons from China's development experience, the study offers strategic insights that could enhance Ghana's economic sustainability and global competitiveness. In 2024, Ghana's economy exhibited a significant rebound, achieving a GDP growth rate of 7.2% in the third quarter—the highest in over five years. This growth was driven by robust performances in the industry and services sectors, with notable contributions from mining, construction, information and communication, and financial services. Despite this progress, challenges such as inflation and food security persist, necessitating ongoing policy attention. Concurrently, China has faced a complex international landscape. The U.S. administration's consideration of new tariffs has raised concerns among Chinese exporters about potential disruptions to the global trading system. Additionally, China's recent delay of a \$23 billion sale of Panama Canal ports to a U.S.-backed consortium has highlighted geopolitical sensitivities and Beijing's increasing influence over strategic assets. Domestically, China's oil consumption is projected to increase by 1.1% in 2025, reflecting ongoing economic growth and a rising demand for petrochemicals.

Keywords: Ghana, China, Economic Development, Trade Relations, Industrialization, Governance, Foreign Direct Investment, Digital Transformation, Comparative Analysis

Introduction

Often considered a shining example of democracy in West Africa, Ghana has shown itself to be a politically calm and economically forward country. Before separating from British colonial control on March 6, 1957, Ghana—formerly known as the Gold Coast—was a vital center for transatlantic traffic in gold, ivory, and slaves. Inspiring other African countries to pursue self-rule, Ghana cleared the path for decolonization throughout the continent as the first Sub-Saharan African nation to gain independence. A major turning point in the nation's

political development came when it adopted a multi-party democratic framework in 1992 (Briney, 2016).

Celebrated for its dynamic democracy, free press, and dedication to economic reforms today, Ghana is among the most stable and progressive nations in Africa. Still, issues including inflation, unemployment, and economic reliance on natural resource exports endure, and there is a need for calculated measures for long-term growth. With a known history going back to the First Dynasty in the 21st century BCE, China, an East Asian country, claims one of the most resilient civilizations in the world. One of the four most ancient civilizations, China has seen significant political and economic change across millennia. Originally ruled under dynastic control, the nation underwent a radical turn toward communism and state-owned economic policies in 1949 with the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC) under Mao Zedong (Infoplease, 2016).

China's economic liberalization, industrial growth, and worldwide trade domination during the past few decades have helped it to rank as the second-largest economy in the world. Its global superpower status has been confirmed by its rapid urbanization, technological developments, and infrastructural investments as well as by China, which, however, also has domestic difficulties like environmental issues, income disparity, and problems in foreign trade relations.

Though their historical background, government structure, and economic scale differ greatly, Ghana and China have certain significant parallels, including a focus on economic development, technology innovation, and foreign direct investment (FDI). Through bilateral trade agreements, infrastructure projects, and investment in important areas including energy, mining, and telecommunications, China has been instrumental in Ghana's growth. On the other hand, Ghana's democratic model contrasts with China's single-party government and generates significant political stability and governance debates.

This comparison tries to find the main similarities and differences between Ghana and China by looking at things like government, economic growth, trade, and technological progress. Through investigating these aspects, the study aims to offer a better understanding of how historical settings, policy decisions, and sociopolitical structures have molded the paths of development in both countries. Moreover, the study will evaluate any lessons Ghana may pick from China's economic success while evaluating the sociopolitical consequences of such approaches in the African setting.

Chapter 1

1.0. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

China is widely regarded as one of the countries situated within the geographical region of Northeast Asia, characterized by its proximity to North Korea and Japan, with which it has contiguous borders. Moreover, China possesses territorial boundaries that are contiguous with thirteen nations in Central, South, and Southeast Asia. These countries encompass Russia, Pakistan, Laos, and Nepal, among others. Moreover, China ranks as the third most extensive nation globally in terms of geographic area, following Canada and Russia.

According to Infoplease (2016), China is in Southeast Asia along the Pacific Ocean shoreline, encompassing an expansive land area of 9.6 million square kilometers and boasting a coastline spanning 18,000 kilometers. China possesses a substantial geographical expanse characterized by many topographical features, encompassing basins, foothills, plateaus, and mountains.

The Qinghai-Tibet plateau, which sits at an average elevation of 4,000 meters, and the Kunlunshan range constitute the majority of China's conventional ladder topography, according to Infoplease (2016). Ghana is located on the western coast of the African continent. Ghana shares its northern border with Burkina Faso, its western border with Cote d'Ivoire, and its eastern border with Togo.

According to Compare Infobase Limited:

The total area covered by Ghana is 239,460 square kilometers, which is occupied by land and 8,520 square kilometers by water. Moreover, Ghana's highest point is Mount Afadjato, which rises to an altitude of 880 meters, and half of the country lies below 152 meters above sea level" (2016, 2).

"Another notable physical geography feature of Ghana is Lake Volta, which dominates the southeastern section of the country. Globally, people widely acknowledge Ghana's Lake Volta as the world's largest artificial reservoir. In contrast, China does not possess any artificially constructed bodies of water. Furthermore, when considering the physical geography of Ghana and China, it is important to note that these two countries are in distinct regions and continents. Both nations possess distinct viewpoints concerning their geographical characteristics. According to Salm and Falola (2002), the southeastern boundary of the country encompasses the highest elevation, reaching an altitude of 2,920 feet (0.89 km).

According to the source from 2002, the southern coastal region is characterized by a lower precipitation level, a predominantly flat topography, and the presence of multiple saline water lagoons. Furthermore, Ghana possesses numerous picturesque landscapes, including the forested hills and plateaus that form an escarpment on the outskirts of the Greater Accra Region. Historically, these locations functioned as desirable dwelling places for colonial elites because of their absence of mosquitoes (Salm & Falola, 2002, p. 3). Still, there are a lot of dense forests in the main areas. Unfortunately, the wood business and cocoa farming have done a lot of damage to the original, untouched rainforest that covered a lot of the country.

1.1. Ghana And China Cultural, Economic, Historical Aspect

Colonialism in Africa shaped Ghana's historical dimensions. Ghana was historically recognized as a compact African realm situated within the geographical expanse spanning the Volta and Tano Rivers until the arrival of European entities during the 15th century. According to Bamber Gascoigne, Ghana was known as:

"Cargo Gold, or the Gold Coast, is the European name for Ghana. Additionally, Ghana traded gold with the Europeans, which made possible the development in the early 17th century of Akwamu, the first African state to dominate a large part of the seaside (2001, 1).

Additionally, Gascoigne indicates that the Akwamu held a prominent position within the territory prior to the 18th century. Akwamu (2001, 2) notes that the primary commodity of export during that period was not gold, but rather people's slaves. During that era, the British, Dutch, and Danes emerged as the most prominent European slave dealers in the region. The exchange of enslaved individuals for weaponry and other goods from the Western world in Africa resulted in the Ashanti gaining considerable influence within their local context.

Furthermore, Gascoigne (2001) asserts that during the period from 1804 to 1814, the Ashanti people experienced significant setbacks because of the prohibition of the slave trade in Africa by the British and other nations (p. 2). The historical background of China suggests that it originated in the Huang He basin, approximately 500 B.C. The development of an ideographic writing system occurred during the Shang dynasty, which is considered a forerunner to contemporary China. In that time, this important progress made it possible for the growing feudal states to reach a level of civilization like any society in the West, East, or America (Infoplease 2016, 4).

Additionally, the Chou dynasty, often known as the Zhou dynasty, extended from 1122 to 249 B.C. Furthermore, Mo Ti and Mencius established the foundational principles of Chinese philosophical understanding. Upon analyzing the historical aspects of both nations, it becomes apparent that China predates the formation of Ghana by a significant number of millennia. Moreover, a significant portion of Western neocolonialism in China transpired through the imposition of economic privileges rather than the acquisition of territory because of military conflicts. Nevertheless, China was compelled to relinquish its authority over Korea to Japan, whereas in Ghana, certain leaders engaged in the reprehensible practice of selling their people into the slave trade. In relation to its cultural dimensions, Ghana's culture is rich and abundant with traditional

beliefs and narratives that have long played a significant role in shaping the country's constitutional and traditional identity, akin to other African nations.

. Ghana's cultural landscape is characterized by a diverse array of traditional dance forms and artistic expressions. Joanne Thomas states that:

"Traditionally, Ghana's commonwealth was split into three various castes: royal, citizens, and slaves. The traditional legal status is still known, although captivity or slavery played an inevitable role in Ghanaian society. Additionally, although marriage is legal, only wealthy and influential people in the nation practice it. A widow was expected to marry the brother of her late husband, and the brother was scheduled to assume responsibility for any children. Additionally, to endure the attribution of Ghanaian social culture, which includes an emphasis on hospitality, etiquette, and good manners" (2013, 3).

Several African nations, such as Nigeria and Togo, exhibit cultural and traditional mythology like that of Ghana. In Nigerian society, there exists a practice wherein the brother of a deceased individual is permitted to enter a marital union with the deceased brother's widow and assume the role of a caregiver for their offspring, in accordance with prevailing cultural norms. In China, there are notable disparities in cultural traditions as compared to those observed in Ghana. China is the world's largest country in terms of population and land area.

The cultural practices and customs of the Chinese population exhibit significant diversity, influenced by geographical and ethnic factors" (Zimmerman 2015, 1). In Chinese tradition, the bride and groom pay their devotion and loyalty to heaven and earth at the family altar. Moreover, Tao Chium, the kitchen god, and the family ancestor are revered. Significantly, individuals within communities establish themselves in their own culture.

Additionally, Zimmerman notes that

"Culture involves religion, food style, language, marriage, music, morals, and other things that make up how a group acts and communicates. After all, Chinese art is greatly influenced by the country's wealth, spirituality, and mystical history" (2015, 1).

Ghana and China have different cultural practices because their beliefs are different because they follow their traditions and folklore on their own.

Chapter 2

2.0. Economic Of Ghana and China

Ghana's role within the global economy is characterized by its reliance on the exportation of primary commodities, specifically cocoa, gold, and lumber. Ghana is an agrarian nation that relies on the cultivation of staple crops and other tangible commodities, like cassava, tomatoes, and corn. The agricultural sector is the main contributor to Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP), which also includes a sizable and robust service and trading sector. However, international trade accounts for around one-third of Ghana's GDP.

Furthermore, the three main commodities, namely cocoa, gold, and timber, still account for a significant portion, specifically 70%, of their export earnings. Ghana's industrial production accounts for a mere 10% of its overall national output, indicating a very low level of industrialization. Moreover, the country heavily relies on imported commodities, particularly petroleum, to meet its domestic needs.

According to a report by Compare Infobase Limited (2016), the economy of Ghana is characterized by a diverse range of resources and industries. These include mining, aluminium production, food processing, milling, light manufacturing, cement production, and small-scale commercial shipbuilding. As a result of this economic diversity, Ghana has maintained a reputation as one of the most economically stable countries in West Africa. Nevertheless, the domestic economy of Ghana remains heavily reliant on agriculture, with the

sector contributing approximately 34% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Small landholders engage approximately 60% of the labour force. According to Compare Infobase Limited (2016), the main sources of export profits in this region are cocoa and cocoa products, accounting for almost two-thirds of the total.

In the realm of the economic sector, Ghana and China exhibit many parallels regarding their respective product offerings. China's economy has been widely recognized and positioned as the leading global economy in terms of economic growth. It is noteworthy that the Chinese economy has witnessed remarkable expansion over the past few decades, resulting in its ascent to the position of the second largest economy worldwide (Focus Economics, 2016, p. 2, 4). According to a report by Focus Economics, China's economic reforms, which commenced in 1978, resulted in a significant transformation of the country's economic standing. Prior to these reforms, China held the ninth position globally in terms of GDP, with an income of \$214 billion. However, after a span of 35 years, China's economy experienced a remarkable ascent, securing the second position with a nominal gross domestic product of \$9.2 trillion (Focus Economics, 2016, p. 2-4).

In 2015, the Chinese economy became the largest in the world, surpassing that of the United States, according to a report by Focus Economics (2016, pp. 2, 4). In terms of economic development, a comparative analysis between Ghana and China reveals significant disparities. China has become a global leader in economic reform, while Ghana's economy holds a modest 72nd rank on the global scale. Consequently, it is evident that China's economic growth outpaces that of Ghana. Global recognition of China's economic rise is widespread in contemporary times.

2.1. Ghana's Recent Developments

Ghana's economy showed wonderful resilience and expansion in 2024. The third quarter's GDP growth rate was 7.2%, rising above the 7.0% increase in the second quarter and marking the greatest growth in more than five years. Strong developments in the industry sector—especially in mining and quarrying, construction, and manufacturing—have driven this result. With a noteworthy increase in information and communication as well as financial and insurance operations, the services industry also made a major contribution. Notwithstanding these achievements, issues including food security and inflation still exist and call for constant attention to guarantee sustainable development.

2.2. China's Recent Developments

China continues to navigate complex economic and geopolitical landscapes. In early 2025, the country launched large-scale military drills around Taiwan, signalling heightened tensions in the region. Economically, China's oil consumption is projected to increase by 1.1% in 2025, reaching 765 million metric tons, driven by economic growth and rising demand for petrochemicals (Financial Times Newspaper, 2025). Additionally, Shanghai Fashion Week showcased the resilience and creativity of local designers, highlighting China's growing influence in the global fashion industry. However, challenges remain, including trade tensions with the United States and internal economic adjustments.

Chapter 3

3.0. Governmental Policies and Practices of Ghana and China

Ghana and China have distinct governance systems that influence their policy-making and socio-economic development. Ghana operates as a constitutional democracy, with a multi-party system and separation of

powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The president, elected by popular vote every four years, serves as both head of state and head of government. Ghana's democratic model promotes freedom of speech, political pluralism, and civil liberties, making it one of Africa's most stable democracies. China, in contrast, follows a single-party system under the rule of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The President of China wields significant power and also serves as the General Secretary of the CPC, with governance deeply centralized. The country's political system prioritizes state control, economic planning, and national unity, with limited political opposition.

There are notable distinctions between the government policies and practices of Ghana and China. China is characterized by a communist system of governance, while Ghana's government is recognized as a constitutional democracy, with the same individual holding both the positions of head of government and head of state (Birney 2016, 3). Ghana's unicameral parliamentary system characterizes the legislative branch, while the Supreme Court alone comprises the judiciary. Birney (2016) further divides Ghana into 10 regions for the purpose of local governance. These regions are Brong Ahafo, Ashanti, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, and Western (p. 3).

According to Infoplease, China functions as a single-party political system. According to Infoplease (2016, 2), the Chinese Society (CP) holds average power. Since 1982, the Chinese Society (CP) has legitimately ruled the country, marking the fifth legal change since the rise of Marxists (communists) in 1949 (Infoplease 2016, 2). According to Infoplease, "the unicameral legislature in China is the National People's Congress, which consists of deputies; they are indirectly elected to terms of five years" (2016, 2). Furthermore, the National People's Congress plays a crucial role in determining the national economic strategy, appointing or dismissing high-ranking officials, and amending China's constitution. It frequently follows the instructions given by the Communist Party's Politburo.

Recently, Ghana has encountered the formidable issue of climate change, which poses a significant threat to the sustenance and well-being of its populace. Amoateng, Kenneth, and Nana (2009) assert that climate change in Ghana poses a significant threat to the local population's way of life (p. 1-2). Furthermore, the recurring occurrence of excessive flooding and drought in certain areas of the Northern region of Ghana has become a perennial source of concern for both the local population and the government.

According to Amoateng (2009, 1-2), individuals residing in proximity to Lake Volta experience persistent displacement and social alienation. Human activities in the southern region have had a detrimental impact on aquatic ecosystems, leading to pollution in the surrounding sea. Individuals in Ghana predominantly pursue fishing as their livelihood. The decline of the fishing sector has had a significant impact on the socioeconomic well-being and living standards of the population in the nation.

The occurrence of climate change impacts in the northern region of Ghana led to the manifestation of diverse patterns during the dry season, including a succession of flooding events. According to Amoateng (2009), the meteorological conditions in Ghana have had a significant impact on its population, resulting in neglect, loss of agricultural production, and damage to property. We expect the adverse effects on farm products to cause widespread suffering, yet we have not implemented measures to address hunger. Despite Ghana's government's acknowledged efforts, the challenges posed by climate change surpass human expectations in magnitude. The Ghanaian government dispatched engineers in 2015 to devise an alternative strategy to tackle the issue of climate change in their country. In addition, the president of Ghana collaborated with neighboring countries, like Burkina Faso, to address the issues of flooding and drought within the nation.

In China, the issue of climate change has emerged as a pressing concern throughout the nation. Nevertheless, China is currently grappling with the challenges of combating corruption, mitigating pollution, and addressing the impact of natural catastrophes or other adversities that hinder economic growth. According to Lai (2011), there was an observed increase in the annual temperature of 0.70 Celsius in Northwest China from 1961 to 2000. Furthermore, there has been an increase in rainfall ranging from 22

percent to 33 percent. According to Chih-Yin Lai (2011), there is an observed increase in the frequency of short-duration heat waves occurring every few decades. According to Chih-Yin Lai (2011), there has been a significant increase in rainfall in western and southern China, leading to unexpected levels of flooding in the Changjiang River over the past decade.

3.1. Economic Policies

Both countries' economic policies mirror their governing styles and development agendas. With a mixed economy, Ghana strikes a compromise between government intervention and free-market ideas. Particularly in industries including agriculture, mining, and telecommunications, the government runs pro-business policies meant to draw foreign direct investment (FDI). Programs like Ghana Beyond Aid seek to lower foreign reliance and advance economic self-sufficiency.

However, the primary concerns remain inflation, the depreciation of currencies, and the burdensome public debt. China keeps state control over important sectors as it has moved from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one. Policies like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and "Made in China 2025" have helped China take center stage in the world economy. China's plan stresses industrialization, technical innovation, and export-led growth, therefore enabling it to control world production and trade.

Both Ghana and China have had comparable difficulties in relation to climate change concerns in their respective nations. Moreover, the issue of global climate change in Ghana has emerged as a significant concern for humanity. In the coming year, global warming is expected to increase floods and droughts, which are common in Ghana and other countries. These factors have resulted in a state of ambiguity and substandard living conditions. The phenomenon of global warming has resulted in a scarcity of food in various African nations, leading to the migration of individuals from other regions of Africa who now form part of the Ghanaian diaspora.

In China, there has been an observed increase in global climate change during the previous decade. Elisa Chih-Yin Lai asserts that there is a projected increase in global climate change of approximately 1.4 degrees Celsius by the conclusion of the 21st century. Additionally, the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) has observed a minimum increase of 1.1 degrees Celsius in the Earth's surface temperature in China over the period from 1908 to 2007. The cited source comes from the second month of 2011, specifically. Furthermore, according to Chih-Yin Lai (2011), China recorded a total of 21 mild winters between 1986 and 2007. Notably, the year 2007 stands out as the hottest year on record since the commencement of regular meteorological measurements by the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) in 1951 (p. 2). Elisa Chih-Yin Lai's 2011 study predicts that China will experience an average increase in climate change of 3.5 degrees Celsius by the 21st century (p. 2). The United States also experiences similar circumstances. As stated by Elisa Chih-Yin Lai (2011), the effects of global climate change in China are unique due to the country's vast size and diverse geographical features, ranging from expansive mountains, grasslands, and deserts to warm and humid forests and coastal regions (p. 2). It is evident that both China and Ghana encountered similar global challenges pertaining to climate change and the rise in sea levels.

Moreover, environmental concerns in Ghana have emerged as a paramount issue inside the nation due to the prevalence of significant environmental challenges, notably the issue of illegal mining. According to a report by Modern Ghana (2014), Ghana continues to face significant and complex environmental challenges despite the various interventions implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency over the past four decades. Furthermore, the problem encompasses many environmental concerns, such as illicit mining, inadequate waste disposal practices, timber extraction, the clearing of forests, excessive noise levels, atmospheric contamination, and water contamination (Modern Ghana, 2014, p. 2). The Vice President of Ghana delivered a speech to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), urging the agency to enhance its awareness

of the environmental issue and ensure the support of various stakeholders, including individuals, society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who are advocating for the implementation of effective safeguards to enhance environmental conditions.

Nevertheless, the People's Republic of China is currently grappling with significant environmental challenges that have had diverse impacts on the nation. Air and water pollution are among the environmental challenges that exist. The Chinese government has acknowledged and officially endorsed legislation aimed at addressing prevailing challenges and has implemented substantial reforms that have yielded certain progress. Regrettably, the populace perceives the alterations as lacking in efficacy. The environmental challenges in China have prompted certain residents, primarily students, to express their dissatisfaction with government policies through a series of public protests. Albert and Xu (2016) argue that China's environmental issue is a significant and urgent challenge that has emerged because of the country's rapid industrialization (p. 1–2).

China has become the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere because of its industrialization. This has made the air quality in some cities much worse and doesn't meet international health standards (Albert & Xu, 2016, pp. 1–2). The environmental degradation in China undermines the country's economic growth and erodes popular support for reform efforts. According to Albert and Xu (2016), the environmental challenges in China have had a detrimental impact on the country's global reputation and pose a threat to domestic stability, particularly as the governing party grapples with increasing scrutiny and popular discontent (pp. 1–2). Nevertheless, it is evident that China and Ghana have comparable environmental challenges. But over the past few decades, China's environmental problems have gradually undermined its policies.

Chapter 4

4.0. Population, And Migratory Pattern of Ghana and China.

The population of Ghana was slightly over 27.2 million people in 2015, according to a United Nations study. This figure indicates that the population of Ghana has been experiencing continuous growth. In 2013, the recorded number of residents was 25.9 million. The data indicates a rise of 1.82 percent, resulting in the addition of 487,903 individuals to the population. According to estimates made in 2015, the population of Ghana was approximately 26.778 million individuals. Presently, the population has experienced a notable increase, reaching a total of 27,266,312 million individuals. In a natural manner, the quantity of live births exceeded the number of deaths, resulting in a surplus of 503,434 individuals. According to a report by Ghana Web (2016), the population estimate for Ghana considered the effects of increased death rates and shorter life expectancy due to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). AIDS has also caused a rise in infant mortality and death rates.

According to Ghana Web (2016), the lower rates of population increase have affected the distribution of a population by age and sex, deviating from initial expectations. China has experienced more rapid population growth compared to any other nation globally. According to available data, the estimated population of China in 2013 was approximately 1.357 billion individuals.

According to World Meter:

"The recent China population was estimated at 1,380,542,542 on March 19th, 2016. China's population is equal to 18.72 percent of the world population. China was ranked as the country with the largest population in the world. However, the population density in China is almost 147 per kilometer. In 2016, over 56.6 percent of the population lived in urban settings (799,964,410 people). The average age in China is 37.3 years" (2016, 1).

The population of China is seeing significant growth on a continuous basis. China's population is double that of Ghana. Additionally, China has experienced significant improvements in living conditions and

population growth, which have led to the emergence of an elite class that operates outside the purview of political control by the government. Drawing a parallel between Ghana and China in terms of population can be likened to juxtaposing an adolescent with an adult or contrasting developed nations with underdeveloped nations.

The migratory patterns seen in Ghana display significant differences in comparison to those observed in China. Moreover, the immigration patterns in Ghana have witnessed a significant increase due to its geographical proximity to neighboring countries in the West African region. Furthermore, a considerable percentage of Ghanaian migrants have decided to stay inside the boundaries of the West African region. However, it is worth noting that Ghanaian immigrants have a significant presence in over 33 nations across the globe. Thomson Gale (2016) reports that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has devised a repatriation strategy targeting a specific cohort of 15,000 Liberian refugees. Since June 1997, a cumulative number of 3,342 individuals have been repatriated to Liberia as part of this initiative, resulting in the presence of a remaining population of Liberian refugees in Ghana.

Moreover, an additional 4,000 individuals exhibit a strong inclination and preparedness to return to their country of origin. Furthermore, the majority express a preference for remaining in Ghana. In the year 2000, the population of migrants residing in Ghana exceeded 614,000 individuals. According to the Word-Mark Encyclopedia of Nations:

"In 2004, Ghana... hosted some 42,053 thousand refugees; the majority of them were Liberians. From 1990 to 2003, the level of payments in Ghana was raised from \$201.9 million to 1.017 million precisely in 2013. In 2005, the net migration rate in Ghana was approximated as 0.59 migrants per 1,000 population" (2007, 4).

The Government of Ghana perceives the current immigration level within the country as satisfactory. The ways that people move between China and Ghana are very different because each country has its own policies and plans for seasonal migration. The following map provides an analysis and depiction of the aggregate gross migration of millions of individuals within China, illustrating their patterns of travel.

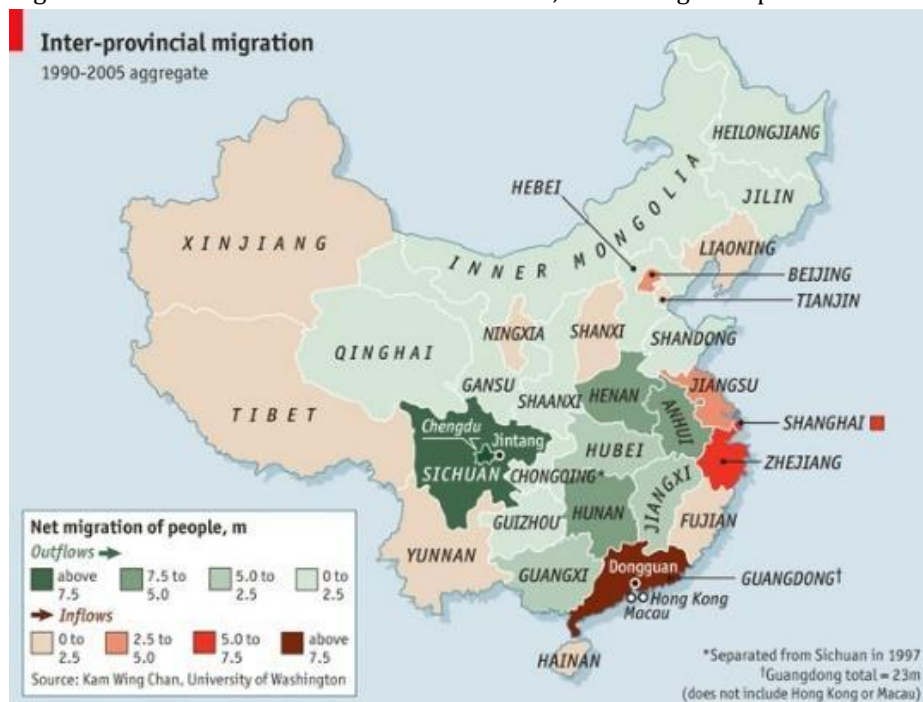


Figure 1: A figure consisting of inter-provincial migration from the Economist (Chan, 2012) (see <http://www.economist.com/node/21548277>).

The graph shows that between 1990 and 2005, there was a clear trend in China's migration pattern: people leaving areas like Sichuan and Hunan to find better job opportunities in coastal areas like Guangdong and Zhejiang, as well as the famous city of Shanghai (Fan Huang 2012, p. 2). Furthermore, according to Fan Huang (2012), the proportion of local Chinese individuals engaged in employment beyond their place of origin currently stands at approximately 160 million, which accounts for a significant portion of the nation's population.

4.1. Poverty, Inequality, and Development in China and Ghana

Over the course of several decades, Ghana has experienced a notable decline in poverty, resulting in improved socioeconomic conditions. This progress has enabled Ghana to establish itself as a relatively mature and developed nation within the Sub-Saharan African region. However, it is worth noting that in Ghana, individuals who rely on local incomes and natural resources for their livelihood, such as farmers, tend to belong to the socio-economic category with the lowest income levels.

According to the World Bank Group (2016), the rural Savannah and local forest areas in Ghana exhibit a higher poverty line, contributing to around 60% of the overall poverty in the nation. Additionally, it is worth noting that the prevalence and incidence of poverty in the capital city of Accra are rather low, with only 23% of its population classified as affluent.

"In local coastal and rural forest are responsible for 40% of all household agricultural activities. In 1992, the members of the rural family spent 37 minutes per day fetching water in Rural Savannah, Females in local Savannah spend a minimum of 70 minutes per day to collecting water"(World Bank Group 2016, 2).

According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), China ranks as the fourth-largest country globally in terms of land area and has a population of over 1.3 billion individuals. The cited source dates back to the second month of 2016. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2016) says that China's large territory includes long coastlines, fertile plains and valleys, rough mountains formed by erosion, and deserts that are open to strong winds.

According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), China witnessed an unprecedented surge in economic growth during the year 1970. This expansion was characterized by a remarkable rise in per capita income and a simultaneous drop in poverty levels but was accompanied by environmental pollution (IFAD, 2016, p. 2). Furthermore, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) reported in 2016 that China was the first developing country to successfully reach the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in severe poverty and malnutrition (IFAD 2016, 2).

Over the course of several decades, there has been a notable reduction in poverty levels in China. Nevertheless, despite the observed reduction in poverty rates in China, the nation continues to encounter numerous obstacles in its efforts to alleviate residual poverty. One such problem is the persistent disparity in income levels between urban and rural communities, a gap that has been progressively widening. In 2016, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) reported that approximately 40% of China's workforce resides in rural areas. The most impoverished rural households heavily rely on agricultural endeavors as a significant source of income.

These agricultural operations often exhibit limited productivity and net profit. The evidence presented plainly indicates that both China and Ghana have made significant strides in poverty reduction within their respective nations. The reduction of poverty in Ghana has led to the declaration of its status as one of the developed countries in the Sub-Saharan African region. Like Ghana, people widely acknowledge China as the first nation to successfully alleviate poverty within its borders.

4.2. INEQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA AND CHINA.

Osei-Assibey (2014) asserts that social and political disparities in Ghana have had an impact on different genders and spatial dimensions. Furthermore, Osei-Assibey (2014) said that the growing economic inequality in Ghana is a big sign of the growing differences between men and women and between places where people live. This observation highlights the interconnectedness of these many forms of inequality within the country.

Furthermore, Osei-Assibey (2014) argues that, despite the significant reduction in poverty at the national level, there are substantial disparities between urban and rural households in various areas and regions. During their time in China, individuals in the contemporary age face a significant disparity in educational opportunities, which serves as a fundamental catalyst for inequality among the population.

Xie Yu and Xiang Zhou (2014) assert that there has been a notable escalation in investment imbalance and unfairness in the country since the 1980s, surpassing the pace observed in the United States of America. Additionally, "From 1980 to 2012, China's Gini coefficient rose from 0.30 to 0.55, eclipsed by the United States ratio of 0.45. Besides, the regional difference is meaningfully higher in China than it is in the U.S.A., which varies across Chinese divisions and accounts for about 12% of the country's overall income inequality, while disparities among states contribute to less than 2 percent of United States inequality (Yu & Zhou, Xiang, 2014, 2-3).

Furthermore, the level of inequality in China surpasses that in Ghana. The issue at hand has emerged as a significant challenge for the Chinese community. The growth of Ghana is contingent upon the interactions and relationships between it and other countries. Ghana is characterized as a politically stable and democratic nation with a well-implemented societal strategy. However, the Ghanaian government has collaborated with other nations to achieve and establish growth and security within the country.

The government has implemented strategies to enhance output, augment income, and expand employment opportunities for individuals living in poverty, while also improving the quality of healthcare services and education throughout the nation. The enhancement of local and regional government organizations has also been a key focus. As per the report by Global Affairs, Canada has acknowledged Ghana as a stable and transparent democracy that has made significant strides towards achieving its goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2020. With consistent economic growth rates exceeding six percent recently, Ghana has been recognized as a noteworthy example of economic success in Africa (Global Affairs, 2015, p. 3).

Nevertheless, in response to the global food crisis that occurred in 2008, Ghana has implemented many social support initiatives, including the elimination of import levies and taxes on food and gasoline. In 2014, the Government of Canada designated Ghana as a priority country for its international development endeavors. Furthermore, the Canadian government has consistently offered direct assistance to the Ghanaian government's budget to facilitate the unbiased and inclusive implementation of Ghana's national plan (Global Affairs Canada, 2015, p. 3). In addition, the Ghanaian government supports reforms in the public sector and calls for strict rules in parliament about government oversight and accountability to get more people involved in making plans and programs for the government. This statement lacks context or information about what Gavin Van Hinsbergh said. Provide more Please provide more details or remove the sentence.

no signs of a downturn at present. China weathered the global economic freeze very well and is now speedily out of it thanks to judiciously implemented policies, a budget surplus, and current government incentives. However, China's development can be seen economically. With an average annual growth rate of 9 percent, China has had a fast-growing major economy for the last 30 decades" (2016, 1). Both China and Ghana have implemented strategic plans over the course of the past five years. Moreover, China has made remarkable strides in economic development as well as in enhancing its regional and global economic and political ties.

Conclusion

Particularly in trade and investment, Ghana and China have many parallels in their economic systems and governmental approaches. For both countries, the early 2000s saw a notable increase in bilateral trade and expenditure. The establishment of the fourth office of the China-Africa Development Fund in Accra, which attests to China's long-term interest in the West African area, strengthened its dedication to economic cooperation with Ghana.

Though there are economic ties, the two countries have somewhat different migratory trends. China has experienced significant demographic changes; the government projects that 100 million domestic households will migrate to cities by 2020, while Ghana's migration patterns are mostly regarded as natural and backed by government measures.

Crucially important for world trade, China's economy has solidified its second-largest ranking among all countries. Isaac Dun-Arkhurst claims China is now Ghana's second biggest trading partner, greatly influencing imports and exports. With trade volumes skyrocketing from \$93.13 million in 2000 to \$433.74 million in 2005, the two countries' economic relationship has substantially improved. With major investments in manufacturing, construction, tourism, and services, China's direct investment in Ghana also came to \$75.8 million in 2008 (Dun-Arkhurst, 2008, pp. 14, 17).

Apart from trade and investment, Ghana and China have certain similarities in their approaches to economic development and climate change control. However, there are also significant differences in terms of geographic features, population dynamics, development levels, government structures, and cultural traditions. Despite their increasing economic interdependence, these variations draw attention to the different routes each country has followed in forming its political and economic environments.

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