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Hyun Bang Shin is Professor of Geography and Urban Studies and the Head of the Department of Geography and Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Until recently, he directed the Saw Swee Hock [Southeast Asia Centre](#) and was an Editor of the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. Having more than 20 years of experience in researching Asian cities, Hyun's work centres on the critical analysis of the political economy of urbanisation, focusing on speculative urbanisation, gentrification, politics of displacement, mega-projects, mega-events as urban spectacles, and Asian urbanism. His books include [Global Gentrifications: Uneven Development and Displacement](#) (Policy Press, 2015); [Planetary Gentrification](#) (Polity Press, 2016); [Neoliberal Urbanism, Contested Cities and Housing in Asia](#) (Palgrave Macmillan, 2019); [Exporting Urban Korea? Reconsidering the Korean Urban Development Experience](#) (2021, Routledge); [Covid-19 in Southeast Asia: Insights for a Post-pandemic World](#) (2022, LSE Press); *The Political Economy of Mega Projects in Asia: Globalization and Urban Transformation* (forthcoming, Routledge). He currently works on two other book projects, including a monograph entitled *Making China Urban* (for Routledge) and a monograph on the making of the speculative city of Seoul.

Locating Temporality in China's Urban Political Economy

In China, the experiences of condensed economic development and urbanisation during the past few decades have raised expectations for 'fast urbanism', making the development speed critical for economic and political gains. While the extant scholarship on China's urban-rural development has been actively exploring the spatiality of urban and regional planning and economic development, I would like to take this talk of mine to call for the need to think critically about the temporality in China's urban political economy and discuss what 'fast urbanism', both real and imagined, may mean across China's uneven geographies and generations, especially given the on-going challenges of adapting to the 'new normal'.