# Article information:

中国 30 年人工智能政策分布、目标和重点演变的定量映射 - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162521006211>

# Article summary:

1. The article describes the development and evolution of AI policies in China over the past 30 years using a research framework that integrates bibliometric methods, semantic analysis, and network analysis.

2. The study identifies four stages of evolution based on policy release frequency, trends, and key policy release time nodes, as well as core policies, institutions, and policy goals for each stage.

3. The findings and quantitative maps presented in the article may provide useful information for AI policies in China and other parts of the world, as well as help stakeholders participate in policy discussions related to AI technology, industry, and society.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "中国 30 年人工智能政策分布、目标和重点演变的定量映射" provides a quantitative mapping of the development and evolution of China's AI policies over the past 30 years. The study uses a research framework based on bibliometrics, semantic analysis, and network analysis to identify key policy elements and their evolution in the AI policy process.

Overall, the article appears to be well-researched and informative, providing useful insights into China's AI policy landscape. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that should be considered.

Firstly, the study only focuses on central-level AI policies in China, which may not fully capture the diversity of policies at local levels or in specific industries. This could lead to a biased view of China's overall AI policy landscape.

Secondly, while the study identifies key policy goals and targets at different stages of China's AI policy development, it does not provide a critical evaluation of whether these goals have been achieved or whether they are realistic. This could lead to an overly optimistic view of China's progress in developing its AI industry.

Thirdly, the article does not explore potential risks or negative consequences associated with China's AI policies. For example, there is no discussion of concerns around privacy violations or job displacement due to automation.

Finally, while the article provides insights into China's AI policies, it does not present both sides equally. There is little discussion of criticisms or alternative perspectives on China's approach to developing its AI industry.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into China's AI policy landscape, readers should be aware of its potential biases and limitations. A more comprehensive analysis would require consideration of local-level policies and a critical evaluation of policy goals and potential risks associated with China's approach to developing its AI industry.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of China's AI policies
* Local-level AI policies in China
* Privacy concerns in China's AI industry
* Job displacement due to automation in China
* Alternative perspectives on China's AI development
* Risks associated with China's approach to AI development

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8a1f168f9de7a0cd110a2a94f2eb77e7>