

Agricultural Development In China 1368 1968

Documents the rise and fall of a market economy in China from 1000–1500. Since the economic liberalization of the 1980s, the Chinese economy has boomed and is poised to become the world’s largest market economy, a position traditional China held a millennium ago. William Guanglin Liu’s bold and fascinating book is the first to rely on investigate the early market economy that existed in China, making use of rare market and population data produced by the Song dynasty in the eleventh century. A counterexample comes from the century around 1400 when the early Ming court deliberately turned agrarian society into a command economy system. This radical change no caused a sharp decline in the living standards of common people. Liu’s landmark study of the rise and fall of a market economy highlights important issues for contemporary China at both the empirical and theoretical levels.

Seventeenth-century Korea was a country in crisissuccessive invasions by Hideyoshi and the Manchus had rocked the Choson dynasty (1392-1910), which already was weakened by maladministration, internecine bureaucratic factionalism, unfair taxation, concentration of wealth, military problems, and other ills. Yu Hyongwon (16221673, p. 1622), a recluse scholar, responded to this time of chaos and uncertainty by writing his modestly titled Pangye surok (The Jottings of Pangye), a virtual encyclopedia of Confucian statecraft, designed to support his plan for a revived and reformed Korean system of government. Although Yu was ignored in his own time by all but a few admirers and was not as prominent by the mid-eighteenth century as discussions were underway to solve problems in taxation, military service, and commercial activity. Yu has been viewed by Korean and Japanese scholars as a forerunner of modernization, but in Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions James B. Palais challenges this view, demonstrating that Yu’s outstanding example of the premodern tradition. Palais uses Yu Hyongwons mammoth, pivotal text to examine the development and shape of the major institutions of Choson dynasty Korea. He has included a thorough treatment of the many Chinese classical and historical texts that Yu used as well as the available Korean primary sources and secondary scholarship. Palais traces the history of each of Yus subjects from the beginning of the dynasty and pursues developments through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He stresses both the classical and historical roots of Yus reform ideas and analyzes the nature and degree of proto-capitalistic changes, such as the use of money, the introduction of wage labor into the agrarian economy, the development of unregulated commercial activity, and the appearance of industries with more differentiation of labor. Because it contains much comparative material, Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions will be of interest to scholars of China and Japan, as well as to Korea and the United States.

This landmark study provides an integrated analysis of China’s unexpected economic boom of the past three decades. The authors combine deep China expertise with broad disciplinary knowledge to explain China’s remarkable combination of high-speed growth and deeply flawed institutions. Their work exposes the mechanisms underpinning the rise of China’s great boom. Penetrating studies track the rise of Chinese capabilities in manufacturing and in research and development. The editors probe both achievements and weaknesses across many sectors, including China’s fiscal, legal, and financial institutions. The book shows how an intricate minuet combining China’s political system with market liberalization, resource transfers across geographic and economic space, and partial system reform delivered an astonishing and unprecedented growth spurt.

Economic Development in Chinese Societies

Agricultural Development in China, 1368-1968. With the Assistance of Yeh-Chien Wang, Kuo-ying Wang Hsiao [a.o.]. Yu Hyongwon and the Late Choson Dynasty

Agricultural development in China 1368-1968 China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy

Focusing on China during the last twenty-five years, the author illuminates the country’s traditions, customs, political structure, and economy

Agricultural Development in China explains how China’s farm economy historically responded to the demands of a rising population. Dwight H. Perkins begins in the year A.D. 1368, the founding date of the Ming dynasty. More importantly, it marked the end of nearly two centuries of violent destruction and loss of life primarily connected with the rise and fall of the Mongols. The period beginning with the fourteenth century was also one in which there were no obvious or dramatic changes in farming techniques or in rural institutions. The rise in population and hence in the number of farmers made possible the rise in farm output through increased double cropping, extending irrigation systems, and much else. Issues explored in this book include the role of urbanization and long distance trade in allowing farmers in a few regions to specialize in crops most suitable to their particular region. Backing up this analysis of agricultural development is a careful examination of the quality of Chinese historical data. This classic volume, now available in a paperback edition, includes a new introduction assessing the continuing importance of this work to understanding the Chinese economy. It will be invaluable for a new generation of economists, historians, and Asian studies specialists and is part of Transaction’s Asian Studies series.

Why did it take China more than a century after its defeat in the first Opium War to begin systematically acquiring the fruits of modern technology? To what extent did the rapid economic developments after 1949 depend on features unique to China and to Chinese history as well as on the socialist reorganization of society? These are the major questions examined in this collection of papers which challenges many previously accepted generalizations about the nature and extent of advances in China’s economy during the twentieth century. The papers discuss the positive and negative effects of foreign imperialism on Chinese economic development, the adequacy of China’s financial resources for major economic initiatives, the state of science and technology in late traditional China, the changing structure of national product and distribution of income, the cotton textile and small machine-building industries as examples of pre-1949 economic bases, the village-market town structure of rural China, the tradition of cooperative efforts in agriculture, and the influence of the Yen’an period on the economic thinking of China’s leaders.

Urban Networks in Ch’ing China and Tokugawa Japan

Central and Eastern China, 1870-1937

(In 3 Volumes)Volume 1: Policies for Agricultural Markets and Rural Economic ActivityVolume 2: Policies for Food Safety and Quality, Improved Nutrition, and Food SecurityVolume 3: International Trade Rules for Food and Agricultural Products

Economics Working Paper

Agricultural Development in China and Africa

Agriculture in China’s Modern Economic Development

Explores the relationship between the Chinese peasantry and the state-led economic system established by the Party after 1949.

Economic development in mainland China during the first two decades of Communist control provides a typical example for the difficult task to transform a vast underdeveloped agrarian economy into a modern industrial one. In the first half of this period, a series of massive transformations of social and economic institutions was accompanied by a drafted industrialization program; the result was an impressive speed-up in economic growth. The second decade witnessed an economic crisis (1960–62) and a political upheaval (1966–68). These disruptions marred the economic performance over the period as a whole. Consequently, the long-term growth rate appears to have been only moderate. The Economy of Communist China reviews selected aspects of the economy. After examining the development strategy, it analyzes the quantitative trends and the structural changes. The book goes on to analyze the key factors contributing to the earlier growth and the elements responsible for the later disruption and finally assesses the impact of the Cultural Revolution on the Chinese economy and the prospects of the current Third Five-Year Plan. The text includes a bibliography of selected materials on Chinese economic development.

"This textbook will be welcomed by professors and students who have been long looking for an appropriate textbook for teaching and studying the changing geography of post-reform China." —Hongmian Gong, Hunter College, CUNY "A wonderful collection of current source data. The range of bibliographic material in these pages is great." —Kit Salter, University of Missouri, Columbia Changing China: A Geographic Appraisal provides an up-to-date and detailed account of the giant country that is undergoing an unparalleled and historic transition from a centralized command economy to a market-based economy, and from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial power. Contributions from a distinguished team of geographers both inside and outside of China are divided into three parts that assess, respectively, economic changes since the reform of 1978, recent social transformations, and changes along China’s peripheries including Hong Kong, Taiwan, Xinjiang, and inner Mongolia. An introductory chapter provides an overview of major themes. Includes a chronology of major events in Chinese history and a glossary of Chinese terms.

Perspectives On Development In Mainland China

Agricultural Development in Qing China

Western Philanthropy in South, East, and Southeast Asia in the 20th Century

Bulletin de L’Institut International de Statistique

A Quantitative Study, 1661-1911

China’s Disappearing Countryside

This book, first published in 1987, studies the forces promoting underdevelopment in China prior to 1949 and the character of the development that has occurred since then. It presents a unified perspective for grasping the development process as a whole, for relating this to the class structure of China, and for considering development in the context of Chinese efforts to carry out a transition to socialism.

By examining several philanthropic programs of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations in public health, medical education, agriculture and science in South, East and South-East Asia in the 20th century, this volume addresses the success and failure of Western philanthropy, and their long-term implications for those societies. It provides a thorough analysis of Asian perspectives on philanthropy based on predominant religious values, and their influence on the emerging philanthropic foundations in the region. Contributors to this volume include such prominent scholars and practitioners of philanthropy as Barnett F. Baron (Asia Foundation), Warren F. Ilchman (Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University) and Kathleen D. McCarthy (Center for Philanthropic Studies, City University of New York), as well as a number of Asian experts from around the world.

The contributors to this book explore a variety of issues concerned with mainland China’s political processes, military structure, and economic development, among them changes in both the ideological superstructure and the organizational base of Chinese politics; the problem of succession; military strategies and civil-military relations; the use o

The Evolution of Agricultural Credit during China’s Republican Era, 1912–1949

Regional Productivity Growth In China’s Agriculture

Chinese Economic History up to 1949 (2 vols)

The Social History of Agriculture

Chinese Economy Post-Mao

A Geographic Appraisal

How has the government of the PRC transformed traditional economic institutions into a socialist, central-planning system? What has been the impact of this transformation on China’s economic growth? What is the essence of the Chinese development model and how successfully has it functioned during the past three decades? What are the prospects for t

A landmark comparative history of Europe and China that examines why the Industrial Revolution emerged in the West The Great Divergence sheds light on one of the great questions of history: Why did sustained industrial growth begin in Northwest Europe? Historian Kenneth Pomeranz shows that as recently as 1750, life expectancy, consumption, and product and factor markets were comparable in Europe and East Asia. Moreover, key regions in China and Japan were no worse off ecologically than those in Western Europe, with each region facing corresponding shortages of land-intensive products. Pomeranz’s comparative lens reveals the two critical factors resulting in Europe’s nineteenth-century divergence—the fortunate location of coal and access to trade with the New World. As East Asia’s economy stagnated, Europe narrowly escaped the same fate largely due to favorable resource stocks from underground and overseas. This Princeton Classics edition includes a preface from the author and makes available a powerful historical work available to new readers.

This study by Shenggen Fan makes three important and original contributions. It is the first study to report regional patterns of productivity growth in Chinese agriculture. There have been dramatic differences in output and productivity growth among Chinese regions. The second contribution is to measure the separate effects of technical change and institutional reform on productivity growth. Much of the rapid growth in agricultural production and in productivity since the late 1970s has been a consequence of an important series of institutional reforms. The third contribution is the first test of the induced innovation hypothesis against experience in a centrally planned economy. Regional patterns of productivity growth are consistent with the hypothesis that the path of technical change has been responsive to regional differences in resource endowments.

From the Origins to the Current Crisis

An Interpretation

The United States and China

A Comparative Analysis

The United States and China, 4th Revised and Enlarged Edition

A Survey of Agricultural Economics Literature

This innovative text provides a compelling narrative world history through the lens of food and farmers. Tracing the history of agriculture from earliest times to the present, Christopher Isett and Stephen Miller argue that people, rather than markets, have been the primary agents of agricultural change. Exploring the actions taken by individuals and groups over time and analyzing their activities in the wider contexts of markets, states, wars, the environment, population increase, and similar factors, the authors emphasize how larger social and political forces inform decisions and lead to different technological outcomes. Both farmers and elites responded in ways that impeded economic development. Farmers, when able to trade with distant markets and towns, used the revenue to gain more land and security. Elites used commercial opportunities to accumulate military power and slaves. The book explores these tendencies through rich case studies of ancient China; precolonial South America; early-modern France, England, and Japan; New World slavery; colonial Taiwan; socialist Cuba; and many other periods and places. Readers will understand how the promises and problems of contemporary agriculture are not simply technologically derived but are the outcomes of decisions and choices people have made and continue to make.

After the 1911 fall of the Manchus came the most hideous breakdown in Chinese history. Sheridan, a Northwestern University scholar, concentrates on the Kuomintang movement of Chiang Kai-shek, insisting that we judge a political force by whether it solves the problems posed to it, not, as Chiang’s partisans prefer, by means of what-if’s. Sheridan’s focus on the rise of Chiang brings more to light than do many surveys of Mao’s revolutionaries. The KMT failed either to create an effective dictatorship or to mobilize fascist passions which could ensure willingness to “sacrifice.” Thus the difficulty in squeezing enough wealth out of the peasantry to meet a foreign debt which totaled half the national revenue. The KMT did ensure that forced labor and production took up at least a fifth of Chinese cropland by the 1929-1933 period, and they consolidated a soldier recruitment system that approximated Nazi roundups. However, the book underlines Chiang’s failure to give the masses a ""Strength through Joy"" spirit; and, as wartime inflation of 300% gave way to postwar collapse, the anti-Communist pitch became empty and emptier. The Kuomintang turned into a mere holding operation and faded into chaos. Sheridan gives a strong sense of the rapine of the warlords who were Chiang’s off-and-on allies, and of the feeble heritage of Sun Yat-sen’s patriotic platitudes. He leaves out explicit investigation of the international context while underlining, more than most writers, Chiang’s commitment to repay external debt at the expense of the Chinese people. A sound and striking approach to these decades of desperation in the lives of a quarter of the human population—if not bypassed in the glut of “China books,” it may encourage students and academics to go further. —Kirkus Reviews

For generations scholars and the general public have looked to John King Fairbank for knowledge and insights about China. In four editions of this work he has provided these. Reviews of this book: "An indispensable book for thoughtful people." DD--New York Times Book Review "Fairbank provides a miraculously concise account of Chinese civilization from its foundations to the present day...Maps, photographs, and an 80--page bibliography make this an invaluable reference work." DD--New Republic "As useful and timely as when it first appeared in 1948. Written by America’s foremost China scholar, John Fairbank, the book addresses a popular, not the academic, audience. It offers a sweeping view of the Chinese polity from ancient times up to the recent, convoluted period of Western contact, spiced by the wit and insight into detail of a geographer who drew the maps himself...Yet the book offers much to the specialist as well as the layman. To the historian, a state-of-the-art review of the latest historical analysis of modern china..To the student, a cogent guide to the field..For the general reader and businessman, the work explores that most intangible but also most influential area of human feeling between the two countries that has launched ventures and derailed them." DD--China Business Review "The best general introduction to the Chinese political system...A book of love and great learning." DD--Kirkus Reviews "Still flashes with brilliance in its latest incarnation...With this latest edition of what is arguably the best guide to China in any language, American and other non-Chinese readers may finally catch a glimpse of the ‘very complex’ Chinese way of life." DD--Asiaweek Literary Review "[Fairbank’s] ability to transcend the academic to write a highly readable, authoritative, information-packed, perceptive and analytical account of the Chinese is unsurpassed. This is must reading for all Asiaphiles." DD--Asia Mail

China’s Economic Development

The Chinese Market Economy, 1000–1500

The Economy of Communist China, 1949–1969

Dwight H. Perkins, with the assistance of Yeh-Chien Wang, Kuo-Ying Wang Hsiao, Yung-Ming Su

China’s Modern Economy in Historical Perspective

Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged

In Agricultural Development in Qing China: A Quantitative Study, 16661-1911 SHI Zhihong offers for the first time an overview of agricultural development in Qing China in the English language.

In the modern era, China’s rural credit landscape is transforming at a dizzying rate, but, in terms of financial development, these changes represent a second attempt in the past 100 years to reform China’s credit institutions and provide credit access to farmers. The

first period was during the Republican era, between 1912 and 1949, which saw the first attempts at formalizing rural credit with the Industrial and Agricultural Banks. This book uses primary data and papers to present a full picture of the difficult conditions China faced during the Republican era in order to explain the myriad reforms to the country's rural credit system. Fu and Turvey build a narrative around these developments based on the foundation of thousands of years of dynastic rule in order to explore the specific impacts of drought, floods, famine, communist insurgencies, Japanese expansionism, and more on credit access, supply and demand. They consider powerful personalities—such as J.B. Taylor, John Lossing Buck, Paul Hsu and Timothy Richards—and influential institutions—from Nanking and Nankai Universities to the China International Famine Relief Commission—that sought ways to end the cycle that trapped the vast majority of Chinese farmers in poverty. This rich, wide-ranging, and stimulating work will appeal both to readers focused on present day China and those who want to understand China's rural economy and credit policies in a historical context.

This book provides an assessment of China's recent reform of the foreign trade system and discusses the benefits of such reform.

Growth And Structural Change

Models and Experiences

With the Assistance of Yeh-Chien Wang (o.fl.a.).

Agricultural Development in China, 1368-1968

Commercialization and Agricultural Development

The Economic Development of China

*Agricultural Development in China, 1368-1968*Routledge

While China's hybrid rural land tenure system has contributed to agricultural development, it is interwoven with rising farmland loss and social conflicts.This book examines the linkages between land tenure, development and governance in the context of China's development transformation. Drawing on empirical studies, it advocates the exploration of innovative land tenure systems that address the wider determinants: institutions, power, politics and social development. It argues that a land tenure system can only be sustainable when it is compatible with the overall biophysical, social, political and economic conditions. This new institutional lens into the conditions and dynamics of land tenure systems marks a paradigm shift away from those focusing on the narrow meaning of land rights and tenure security strengthening, as these approaches can paradoxically contribute to weaker land and resource governance. Contributing to an enhanced understanding of the challenges China faces in agricultural development and natural resource governance and to the international debates on land tenure reform, this book will be of interest to researchers, practitioners, policy-makers and students in development studies, anthropology, sociology, political sciences, law, geography, economics, public administration and other relevant disciplines. The lessons learnt from China also shed light on its global engagement on sustainable development and governance issues.

The development of China's economy has been an enigma to Western historians. Was it centuries of stagnation followed by collapse or was it a process of steady development, reaching a high point by the eighteenth century? What is certain is that its economic growth never developed into a full industrial revolution and was overtaken by the West.

Changing China

Agriculture in Economic Development 1940s To 1990s

Policy Developments from the 1930's to the 1950's

A Reappraisal of Perkins's Estimate of China's Man and Farmland in 1880-1930

Agricultural Development in China 1368-1968

Women in China

Many African countries are increasingly interested in learning from China's experiences in achieving effective agricultural development. The Chinese government and academic community are also keen to share experiences and lessons with Africa. China made agriculture one of its development assistance priorities at the Third FOCAC Summit in Beijing in 2006. This systematic comparative study of agricultural development in China and Africa provides a unique basis for African countries and international organizations seeking to understand agricultural development in China, and for China to understand agricultural development on the African continent. The book highlights experiences and lessons from China and, in particular, analyzes why Africa has not yet been able to emulate China's agricultural development trajectory. It compares the similarities and discrepancies in conditions, processes, and outcomes between China and Africa from the perspectives of investment, science and technology, policies and international development aid. Based on this it explores which experiences and lessons from China's agriculture development can be shared with African countries in order to contribute to the sustainable improvement and transformation of African agriculture. It does not claim that China has all of the answers, but while recognizing the diversity within both China and Africa, concludes that much can be gained from such a comparison.

John P. Hardt -- China's post-Mao economic future / Robert F. Dernberger and David Fasenfest -- Recent Chinese economic performance and prospects for the ten-year plan / Nicholas R. Lardy -- The political dynamics of the People's Republic of China / William W. Whitson -- The Chinese development model / Alexander Eckstein -- Soviet perceptions of China's economic development / Leo A. Orleans -- Economic modernization in post-Mao China: policies, problems, and prospects / Nai-Ruenn Chen -- China: shift of economic gears in mid-1970s / Arthur G. Ashbrook, Jr. -- Political conflict and industrial growth in China: 1965-1977 / Robert Michael Field, Kathleen M. McGlynn, and William B. Abnett -- A survey of China's machine-building industry / Jack Craig, Jim Lewek, and Gordon Cole -- China's energetics: a system analysis / Vaclav Smil -- China's mineral economy / K. P. Wang -- China's electric power industry / William Clarke -- Population growth in the People's Republic of China / John S. Aird -- Technology and science: some issues in China's modernization / Jon Sigurdson -- Chinese employment policy in 1949-78 with special emphasis on women in rural production / Marina Thorborg -- Chinese agricultural production / Henry J. Groen and James A. Kilpatrick -- China's grain trade / Frederic M. Surls -- The evolution of policy and capabilities in China's agricultural technology / Thomas B. Wiens -- China's international trade and finance / Richard E. Batsavage and John L. Davie -- The Sino-American commercial relationship / Martha Avery and William Clarke -- Contracts, practice and law in trade with China: some observations / Stanley Lubman -- An analysis of China's hard currency exports: recent trends, present problems, and future potential / Hedija H. Kravalis -- The impact of most-favored-nation tariff treatment on U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China / Philip T. Lincoln, Jr., and James A. Kilpatrick -- The impact of U.S. most-favored-nation tariff treatment on PRC exports / Helen Raffel, Robert E. Teal, and Cheryl McQueen -- Chinese relations with the Third World / Carol Fogarty -- The impact of aid on Albanian industrial development: the Soviet Union and China as major trading partners / Adi Schnytzer.

Ch'ing China and Tokugawa Japan were unusually urbanized premodern societies where about one half of the world's urban population lived as late as 1800. Gilbert Rozman has drawn on both sociology and history to develop original methods of illuminating the historical urbanization of China and Japan and to provide a way of relating urban patterns to other characteristics of social structure in premodern societies. The author also hopes to redirect the analysis of premodern societies into areas where China and Japan can be compared with each other and with other large scale societies. The author divides central places into seven levels and determines how many levels were present in each country century by century. Through this method he is able to demonstrate how Japan was rapidly narrowing China's lead in urbanization and show that Japan was relatively efficient in concentrating resources in high level cities. Explanations for differences in urban concentration are sought in: a general discussion of the social structure of each country; an analysis of marketing patterns; a detailed study of Chihli province and the Kant region; an examination of regional variations; and a comparison of Peking and Edo, which were probably the world's largest cities throughout the eighteenth century. Originally published in 1974. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions

China's Great Economic Transformation

China in Disintegration

Philanthropy and Cultural Context

The Socio-economic Development of Ming Rural China (1368-1644)

Towards Sustainable Land Governance for the Poor

Handbook of International Food and Agricultural Policies is a three-volume set that aims to provide an accessible reference for those interested in the aims and implementation of food and farm policies throughout the world. The treatment is authoritative, comprehensive and forward looking. The three volumes combine scholarship and pragmatism, relating academic writing to real-world issues faced by policy-makers. A companion volume looking at the future resource and climate challenges for global agriculture will be published in the future. Volume I covers Farm and Rural Development policies of developed and developing countries. The volume contains 20 country chapters together with a concluding comprehensive synthesis of lessons to be drawn from the experiences of the individual countries. Volume II examines the experience of countries with food policies, including those dealing with food safety and quality and the responsibility for food security in developing countries. The chapters address issues such as obesity, nutritional supplements, organic foods, food assistance programs, biotech food acceptance, and the place of private standards. Volume III describes and explains the international trade dimension of farm and food policies -- both at the bilateral and regional level -- and also the multilateral rules that influence and constrain individual governments. The volume also looks at the steps that countries are together taking to meet the needs of developing and low-income countries. The volumes are of value to students and researchers interested in economic development, agricultural markets and food systems. Policy-makers and professionals involved in monitoring and regulating agricultural and food markets would also find the volumes useful in their practical work. This three-volume set is also a suitable source for the general public interested in how their food system is influenced by government policies.

Handbook of International Food and Agricultural Policies

The Great Divergence

Agricultural Development in China, 1368-1968, by Dwight H. Perkins, with the Assistance of Yeh-chien Wang, Kuo-ying Wang Hsiao And Yung-ming Su

A Compendium of Papers