Landlord And Peasant In Colonial Oaxaca

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A Century of Peasants
Antonio Casillas 2013-08-12 Addressing an important gap in the historiography of modern Asian, this book traces the relatively unexplored but profound transformations in the agrarian landscape of late- and post-colonial Asia that were instrumental in the making of modern Vietnamese peasantry and rural politics. It discusses the changing relations between various sections of peasantry, state, landowners, and politicians of different ideological hues -- nationalistic, communist and socialist -- and shows how a primarily agrarian question concerning peasant power came to occupy the centre stage in the nationalist politics of the state. It will interest social historians of history, agrarian and peasant studies, sociology, and contemporary politics, as also those concerned with Northeast India.

Agrarian Structure Political Power
Enrique Superina 1995-01-15 The troubled history of land policy in Latin America has been a subject of much scholarly commentary. This volume breaks new ground by systematically exploring the linkages among the historical legacies of large landholding patterns, agrarian class relations, and authoritarian versus democratic trajectories in Latin American countries. The essays address questions about the importance of large landowners for the national economy, the labor needs and labor relations of these landowners, attempts of landowners to resist the state's rule over labor, and the democratic forms of rule in the twentieth century.

Peasant Struggles in India

Sugata Bose 2014-07-18 The period from 1876 to 1946 in Korea marked a turbulent time when the country opened its market to foreign powers, became subject to Japanese colonialism, and was swept into agricultural commercialization, industrialization, and eventually postcolonial revolutionary movements. G-Wook Shin examines how peasants responded to these events, and their subsequent and political circumstances, with protests that shaped the course of political revolutions in the north and reform in the south. Utilizing interviews, economic data, and statistical analysis, Shin analyzes variation in peasant actions and the historical, political, and socioeconomic costs, and offers a major revisionist interpretation. The study contributes to an understanding of Korea's rural political economy during the colonial era, Japanese agricultural policy, and the historical legacy of colonialism for postwar social and political change in Korea.

Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950
N. D. Shauhan 1963

The Peasant and the Raj: Eric Stokes 1978 These twelve essays explore the nature of south Asian agrarian structure and examine the extent to which it changed during the period of British rule. The central focus of the book is directed to peasant agitation and violence and the fear of the studies look at the agrarian explosions that formed the background to the 1872 Mutiny. The essays give a coherent historical treatment of the Indian peasant world, and the paperback edition of this successful book will be of interest to the student of peasant studies and to the sociologist as well as to development economists and agronomists generally.

Landlords, Peasants, and Intellectuals in Modern Korea
Kyu-jong Paek 2005 This volume introduces, for the first time in English, the work of one of the major schools of historiography in South Korea. Centred at Yonsei University, the school focuses on intellectual and socioeconomic history. A selection of studies illuminates the internal dynamics and historical roots of Korea's transition to modernity and the division of the country and is a powerful refutation of the so-called ideologically driven history. The volume is in three parts: the first covers the period before the Japanese occupation; the second focuses on the socioeconomic history during the occupation; and the last examines the work of three major intellectuals of the occupation period: Park Yuansan, Kim Cheoljong, and Yi Sun-uk.

The Palestinian Peasant Economy Under the Mandate
Amos Nathan 2000 Challenging the claim that the Palestinian peasantry's economic progress during the 1920s and 1930s, Amos Nathan skillfully integrates a wide variety of sources to demonstrate that the period was actually one of deterioration on both the macro and micro levels. The economy would have most likely continued its downward spiral during the 1940s had it not been for the temporary prosperity that resulted from World War II. Nathan argues that this deterioration continued despite the British authorities' championing of food from the Jewish sector and the wealthier Arab sections into projects for the Arab rural economy. The British were hoping that Palestinian peasants would not rebel if their economic conditions improved. These programs were, on the whole, deleterious because they deprived the Palestinian peasantry of important aspects of their lives. The British thus engaged in a policy of economic exploitation.

The Moral Economy of the Peasant
James C. Scott 1977-09-10 James C. Scott places the critical problem of the peasant household—subsistence—at the center of his analysis. He adopts the peasant's viewpoint and examines the peasant rebel's awareness of his own power and the limits of his political options. The book is written in a simple, straightforward style and is written in a clear, logical manner. It is an excellent introduction to the study of peasant resistance and a valuable resource for students and researchers in the field.

The Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970
R. Tamania 1986-10-24 This book presents the first comprehensive account of the history of economic growth in modern India. The book is divided into two parts: Part One covers the period from 1860 to 1947 and Part Two covers the period from 1947 to 1970. Part One discusses the economic development of India during the colonial period, while Part Two examines the economic development of India during the postcolonial period.

The Political Economy of the Peasant Under the Mandate
Peter Bol 2013-10-23 This study analyzes the character of the land relations of peasant society in the Mandate period. It shows how the peasantry was able to ensure the survival of the peasant's social structure and how the peasantry was able to resist the pressures from the British system. The study also examines the role of the peasantry in the political development of the country.

Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India
Gandhi, 1918-1947 This is the extraordinary story of how one man's indomitable spirit inspired a nation to triumph over tyranny. This is the story of Mahatma Gandhi, a man who owned nothing and gained everything.

Did Colonialism Captivate the Peasantry? Charles David 1969

The Peasant Production of Opium in Nineteenth-Century India
Rolf Bauer 2006-08-08 In The Peasant Production of Opium in Nineteenth-Century India, Rolf Bauer examines the widespread production of opium and the use of opium as a cash crop. He also explores the role of the colonial state in the production of opium and the impact of opium on the rural economy of India.

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Peasants and Globalization
Neeladri Bhattacharya 2019-09-01
Groundbreaking analysis of how colonialism created new conceptual categories and spatial forms that reshaped rural societies. This book examines how, over colonial times, the diverse practices and customs of an existing rural universe—with its many forms of livelihood—were re-created to create a new agrarian world of settled farming. While focusing on Punjab, India, this pathbreaking analysis offers a broad argument about the workings of colonial power: the history of imperialism, it says, is to make the universe understood. Such radical change, Neeladri Bhattacharya shows, is as much conceptual as material. Agrarian colonization was a process of creating spaces that conformed to the demands of colonial rule. It entailed establishing a regime of categories—tenancies, tezries, properties, habitats—and a framework of laws that made the change possible. Agrarian colonization was in this sense a deep compact. Colonialism, the book suggests, has the power to revalue and reorder social relations and lands of community. It alters the world radically, even when it seeks to preserve elements of the old. The changes it brings about are simultaneously stifling the scope for radical action. In Andhra Pradesh, on the other hand, the relative independence of the grassroots mobilization process has allowed the peasantry to exercise multiple options for collective action. As exemplified in West Bengal, the co-option of peasant movements by the state has largely stifled the scope for radical action. In Andhra Pradesh, however, the relative independence of the grassroots mobilization process has allowed the peasantry to exercise multiple options for collective action.

Drowned and Dammed
Rohan D’Souza 2016-08-21
This book explores the idea and practice of flood control and argues that this is a part of a political agenda, deeply ingrained in the social, economic, and political calculations of capitals in general and colonialism in particular. It argues for a comprehensive reconsideration of the debate on the colonial environmental watershed. As a hydrological legacy, and questions contemporary exceptions for flood control in post-independent India. The author argues that the British-assembled and deployed the idea and practice of flood control in order to secure their presence in the Orissa Delta. It was principally a political project deeply implicated in the social, economic, and political calculations of capitals in general and colonialism in particular. "Through the function of flood control, colonial rule sought to organize systems of land revenue, institute capitalist private property, and shape the region’s hydrology with physical infrastructure such as embankments, rural networks, and eventually the Hirakud Dam. In seeking to dominate the delta's many river, colonial capitalism brought about an unprecedented ecological rupture by transforming the Orissa Delta from a flood-vulnerable landscape. This ecological rupture revealed the particularities of colonial capitalism in its relationship with the natural world.

Government, Landlord, and Peasants in India
Debal K. Singharoy 2004-04-14
The central concern of this book is to examine in a comparative framework, the ways in which peasants mobilize: transformations transform and institutionalize themselves, forge new collective identities and articulate new strategies for survival and resistance. Debal Singharoy focuses on three major radical movements—Tebhaga and Naxalite in West Bengal and Telengana in Andhra Pradesh. Based on empirical data and supported by a wide range of secondary sources, the author argues that as spontaneous expressions of discontent against oppression, discrimination and marginalization turn into institutionalized movements, the space for radical challenge shrinks. As exemplified in West Bengal, the co-optation of peasant movements by the state has largely stifled the scope for radical action. In Andhra Pradesh, however, the relative independence of the grassroots mobilization process has allowed the peasantry to exercise multiple options for collective action.

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