

## The Theory Of Peasant Economy

*Amazonian Caboclo Society is concerned with peasant society in Brazilian Amazonia. Most anthropological work in Amazonia has focused on Indian groups, and caboclos (peasants of mixed ancestry) have generally been regarded as relics of the haphazard development of Amazonia and have received little serious attention. This volume aims to analyze the reasons for the relative 'invisibility' of caboclo society. It traces the development of caboclo societies and argues that much of the current discussion of 'sustainable development' fails to recognize the important legacy of historical caboclo society.*

*Key topics are efficiency, risk, time allocation, gender, agrarian contracts, farm size and technological change as well as the environment, in a revised and expanded edition of this popular textbook on the economics of farm households in developing countries,*

*In 2007, for the first time in human history, a majority of the world's population lived in cities. However, on a global scale, poverty overwhelmingly retains a rural face. This book assembles an unparalleled group of internationally-eminent scholars in the field of rural development and social change in order to explore historical and contemporary processes of agrarian change and transformation and their consequent impact upon the livelihoods, poverty and well-being of those who live in the countryside. The book provides a critical analysis of the extent to which rural development trajectories have in the past and are now promoting a change in rural production processes, the accumulation of rural resources, and shifts in rural politics, and the implications of such trajectories for peasant livelihoods and rural workers in an era of globalization. Peasants and Globalization thus explores continuity and change in the debate on the 'agrarian question', from its early formulation in the late 19th century to the continuing relevance it has in our times, including chapters from Terence Byres, Amiya Bagchi, Ellen Wood, Farshad Araghi, Henry Bernstein, Saturnino M Borras, Ray Kiely, Michael Watts and Philip McMichael. Collectively, the contributors argue that neoliberal social and economic policies have, in deepening the market imperative governing the contemporary world food system, not only failed to tackle to underlying causes of rural poverty but have indeed deepened the agrarian crisis currently confronting the livelihoods of peasant farmers and rural workers. This crisis does not go unchallenged, as rural social movements have emerged, for the first time, on a transnational scale. Confronting development policies that are unable to reduce, let alone eliminate, rural poverty, transnational rural social movements are attempting to construct a more just future for the world's farmers and rural workers. Analyses of agrarian change and rural development strategies; Structural analysis of agrarian change: capital and peasantry; Analyses of the peasant farm economy; Rural labour; The state and the peasantry.*

[Peasants and Globalization](#)

[Chayanov \(A.V.\) on the Theory of Peasant Economy](#)

[\\*A. V. Chayanov on The Theory of Peasant Economy](#)

[\*Political Economy, Agrarian Transformation and Development\*](#)

[\*Chayanov's Theory of Peasant Economy Applied Cross-culturally\*](#)

[\*Peasant Poverty and Persistence in the Twenty-First Century\*](#)

[\*The Rational Peasant\*](#)

[\*Peasant Economy, Culture, and Politics of European Russia, 1800-1921\*](#)

[\*A Programming Synthesis of Chayanov's Theory of Peasant Economy\*](#)

Challenging the claim that Palestine's peasant economy progressed during the 1920s and 1930s, Amos Nadan skillfully integrates a wide variety of sources to demonstrate that the period was actually one of deterioration on both the macro (per capita) 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. Nadan argues that this deterioration continued despite the British authorities' channeling of funds from the Jewish sector and the wealthier Arab sectors into projects for the Arab rural economy. The British were hoping that Palestine's peasants would not rebel if their economic conditions improved. These programs were, on the whole, defective because the British chose programs based on an assumption that the peasants were too ignorant to manage their farms wisely, instead of working with the peasants and their own institutions.

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A third Chayanov dimension emerges from the autobiographical material he was forced to write in the interrogation that followed his arrest, in 1930, and in the letters he wrote in the early 1920s when he lived and worked both in England and in the Germany to which thousands of Russia's greatest minds were drawn, willingly or unwillingly, after the Bolshevik revolution, the Germany whose capital became 'Russian Berlin'. "--BOOK JACKET.

Chayanov and economic anthropology. Operationalizing chayanov. Prospects for a probabilistic reinterpretation of chayanovian theory: An exploratory discussion. Chayanov should be right: testing Chayanov's rule in a french fishing community. The chayanov slope in a swidden society: household demography and extensive agriculture in west kalimantan. Chayanovian versus neoclassical perspectives on land tenure and productivity interactions. Chayanov in Bolivia: Changes in potato productivity among cochabamba peasants. Market and nonmarket factors in Taiwanese peasant economy. The domestic mode of production and peasant social organization: the chinese case.

[\*A.V. Chayanov on the Theory of Peasant Economy\*](#)

[\*A. V. Chayanov on the theory of peasant economy \(O erki po ekonomike trudovoge sel'skogo chozjajstva organizacija krest'janskogo, engl.\)\*](#)

[\*A Story of Colonial Bungling\*](#)

[\*On the Theory of Peasant Economy \(Organizatsiya Krest'yanskogo Hhozyaistva\)\*](#)

[\*Elements of a Theory for the Analysis of a Peasant Economy\*](#)

[\*Farm Households in Agrarian Development\*](#)

[\*The Implosion of Contemporary Capitalism\*](#)

[Class Dynamics of Agrarian Change  
Theories, Debates, Realities and Policies](#)

*Based on Enrique Mayer's 30 years of research in Peru, this collection of new and revised essays presents in one accessible volume Mayer's most significant statements on Andean peasant economies from pre-colonial times to the present. As a result, The Articulated Peasant is noteworthy as a sustained examination of household economies as the author explains the relationship of the household and the village community to the Andean mountain environment through systems of land use and agricultural production within changing historical circumstances. Though the volume stresses the Andean context, its relevancy is wider. It will resonate with those who are struggling with issues of survival and development in Latin America or elsewhere where units of production and consumption are largely household based.*

*With a Preface reviewing some of the debates prompted by the earlier edition of this book.*

*[This provocative reinterpretation of Vietnamese history in particular and peasant society in general will be of wide interest to political scientists, historians, anthropologists, sociologists, development planners, and Asian scholars].*

*A classic in its field, Bread and Democracy in Germany has been widely praised since its publication in 1943 for its account of German political and economic development. In his preface, Alexander Gerschenkron states: "The primary purpose of this study is to show, first, how, before 1914, the machinery of Junker protectionism is agriculture, coupled with the Junker philosophy . . . delayed the development of democratic institutions in Germany; and second, how the Junkers contrived to escape almost unscathed from the German revolution of 1918 and how this fact contributed to the constitutional weakness and subsequent disintegration of the Weimar Republic." Emphasizing the importance of the problem of German agriculture in its relation to democratic reconstruction, Gerschenkron asserts that "the political attitude of farmers in several European countries had a decisive influence on the fate of European democracy. Nowhere is this more true than in Germany. The German farmers bear their full share of responsibility for the advent of fascism in that country."*

[The Peasant Economy and Social Change in North China](#)

[Chayanov, Peasants, and Economic Anthropology](#)

[Amazonian Caboclo Society](#)

[Rural Development](#)

[The Political Economy of Rural Society in Vietnam](#)

["Chayanov and Java](#)

[The Politics of Numbers](#)

[The Micro-Economics of Peasant Economy, China 1920-1940](#)

[Theories of Peasant Economy and Agrarian Change](#)

The author presents a convincing new interpretation of the origins and nature of the

agrarian crisis that gripped the North China Plain in the two centuries before the Revolution. His extensive research included eighteenth-century homicide case records, a nineteenth-century country government archive, large quantities of 1930's Japanese ethnographic materials, and his own field studies in 1980. Through a comparison of the histories of small family farms and larger scale managerial farms, the author documents and illustrates the long-term trends of agricultural commercialization, social stratification, and mounting population pressure in the peasant economy. He shows how those changes, in the absence of dynamic economic growth, combined over the course of several centuries to produce a majority, not simply of land-short peasants or of exploited tenants and agricultural laborers, but of poor peasants who required both family farming and agricultural wage income to survive. This interlocking of family farming with wage labor furnished a large supply of cheap labor, which in turn acted as a powerful brake of capital accumulation in the economy. The formation of such a poor peasantry ultimately altered both the nature of village communities and their relations with the elites and the state, creating tensions that led in the end to revolution.

The objectives of this study, first published in 1982, are to elaborate a micro-economic model which adequately explains the interrelationships among economic forces determining the distribution of income in a peasant economy in the early stages of transition to industrialization. It also examines the development of the 'dual economy', an economy composed of a large peasant agricultural sector with its ancillary handicraft sector, both traditional in techniques and institutions, and a small but growing modern industrial sector.

The Theory of Peasant Co-operatives is the first translation of Chavanov's study of the transformation of the peasant economy within a market economy, and his prescription for the development of Russian agriculture. Predicting remarkably accurately the negative aspects of Stalin's collectivization programme, the book offers a realistic alternative. Chavanov argues that the success of the co-operative system is dependent on combined development linking diverse forms of farming organization. Although written in the 1920s, the theoretical concepts and practical insights Chavanov offers are directly relevant to the current restructuring of Soviet agriculture, as well as to debates about smallholders in the Third World and the so-called 'informal economies' of industrial societies. The book is likely to become an important text for students of sociology, development studies and Soviet studies.

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[The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry](#)

[Family Life Cycle Influences on Economic Differentiation and Economic Strategy](#)

[The Theory of Peasant Co-operatives](#)

[A Discussion of Chavanov's Micro- and Macro Theory of Peasant Economy"](#)

[Организация Крестьянского Хозяйства. The Theory of Peasant Economy. Edited by](#)

[Daniel Thorner ... Basile Kerblay ... R.E.F. Smith. \(Translated by R.E.F. Smith.\) With a Portrait.](#)

[Statistics and the Search for a Theory of Peasant Economy in Russia, 1861-1917](#)

[Aleksandr Chayanov and Russian Berlin](#)

[The Peasant Economy, Peasant Family Division, and Social Differentiation in Rural China](#)

[The Theory of Peasant Economy](#)

The work of A. V. Chayanov is today drawing more attention among Western scholars than ever before. Largely ignored in his native Russia because they differed from Marxist-Leninist theory, and neglected in the West for more than forty years, Chayanov's sophisticated theories were at last published in English in 1966. That trenchant is reprinted in this Wisconsin paperback edition, which includes a new introduction by the sociologist Teodor Shanin, of the University of Manchester, one of the world's leading Chayanov scholars. The Wisconsin edition will be essential reading for political scientists, anthropologists, and all whose interests include peasant studies, Third World development, and women's studies.

"The past two decades have seen the emergence of a whole new field called 'peasant studies' and, along with those of Karl Marx, Chayanov's ideas have been central to its development. . . . The publishers are to be commended for re-issuing the book with both old and new introductions and making it available as an affordable paperback for students. The work is a classic."--Times Higher Education Supplement

Development processes are never neutral. They impact various groups and classes of people differently. A high food price may benefit some rich peasants who produce and sell food surplus, but it may disadvantage landless rural laborers. A project on irrigation may benefit those who own the land, but not the landless tenants. Nowadays, official documents by governments and development agencies tend to lump different groups of people into vague categories like rural poor. This might be useful in some cases, but in large part this thinking can harm the poorest of the poor. Using Marx's theory of capitalism, *Class Dynamics of Agrarian Change* argues that class dynamics should be the starting point of any analysis of agrarian change. It provides an accessible introduction to agrarian political economy while showing clearly how the argument for bringing class back in provides an alternative to inherited conceptions of the agrarian question. It illustrates what is at stake in different ways of thinking about class dynamics and the effects of agrarian change in today's globalized world. This collection of original essays provides a rare in-depth look at peasant life in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century European Russia. It is the first English-language text to deal extensively with peasant women and patriarchy; the role of magic, healing, and medicine in village life; communal economic innovation; rural poverty and labor migration from the village perspective; the agricultural hiring market as workers' turf; and the regional components of the late nineteenth-century agrarian crisis. Originally published in 1991. 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.

Peasants are a majority of the world's poor. Despite this, there has been little effort to bridge the fields of peasant and poverty studies. Peasant Poverty and Persistence in the Twenty-first Century provides a much-needed critical perspective linking three central questions: Why has peasantry, unlike other areas of non-capitalist production, persisted? Why are the vast majority of peasants poor? And how are these two questions related? Interweaving contributions from various disciplines, the book provides a range of responses, offering new theoretical, historical and policy perspectives on this peasant 'world drama'. Scholars from both South and North argue that, in order to find the policy paths required to overcome peasants' misery, we need a seismic transformation in social thought, to which they make important contributions. They are convinced that we must build upon the peasant economy's advantages over agricultural capitalism in meeting the challenges of feeding the growing world population while sustaining the environment. Structured to encourage debate among authors and mutual learning, Peasant Poverty and Persistence takes the reader on an intellectual journey toward understanding the peasantry.

[Peasant Economics](#)

[Bread and Democracy in Germany](#)

[The Palestinian Peasant Economy Under the Mandate](#)

[Comments on and Criticism of Chayanov's Theory on the Peasant Economy](#)

[The Articulated Peasant](#)

[An Essay on Invisibility and Peasant Economy](#)

[Household Economies In The Andes](#)