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KEY=VILLAGE - MICHAEL PALMER

FACTORY GIRLS

VOICES FROM THE HEART OF MODERN CHINA

Picador USA Every year in China millions of migrant workers leave their rural villages to find jobs in the cities. Through the lives of two young 'factory girls' this book explores the day-to-day reality of life for these migrant workers.

CHANGE OF CHINA'S RURAL COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF ZHEJIANG'S JIANSHANXIA VILLAGE

World Scientific This book analyzes the industrialization process of Jianshanxia, a mountain village in Zhejiang Province, and its organizational changes since China's reform and opening-up. As a small mountain village far from the city, Jianshanxia Village used its contingent funds to open up a factory collectively owned by the village. At that time, it was common for city dwellers to run a factory in cities but this was still rare in rural areas. The book analyzes how the village could quickly claim a large market share of the domestic electric mosquito incense market. The successful industrialization of the village increased the income of the villagers, improved its appearance and enhanced its

collective economic strength. In retrospect, the transformation of this village was a miracle and a typical example of industrialization of township enterprises in China.

FACTORY GIRLS

FROM VILLAGE TO CITY IN A CHANGING CHINA

FROM VILLAGE TO CITY

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN A CHINESE COUNTY SEAT

Univ of California Press "Between 1988 and 2013, the Chinese city of Zouping transformed from an impoverished village of 30,000 people to a bustling city of over 300,000, complete with factories, high rises, parks, shopping malls, and all the infrastructure of a wealthy East Asian city. *From Village to City* paints a vivid portrait of the rapid change of Zouping, its environs, and the lives of the once-rural people who live there. Despite its modernization and higher standards of living, Zouping is far from a utopia; its inhabitants face new challenges and problems such as alienation, class formation and exclusion, patriarchy, and pollution. To understand this transformation, Andrew B. Kipnis has developed a theory of urbanization, demonstrated in his compelling portrayal of an emerging metropolis and the hopes, fears, joys, and sorrows of the people who call it home"--Provided by publisher.

URBAN VILLAGE RENOVATION

THE STORIES OF YANGCHENG VILLAGE

Springer Nature This book addresses the mystery and diversity of urbanization in China, especially with regard to urban villages. The "village in the city" is a unique social phenomenon in the process of Chinese urbanization. A local village society composed of deep-rooted social networks linked by blood, geography, folk beliefs, and folk customs is the outcome of a complex social process, which is accompanied by changes in property rights, restructuring of social networks, and conflicting benefits and values. The end of the village is the epitome of social transformation, and for China as a whole, this change may take a very long time to complete. This book includes various examples of and stories on urban villages, offering readers a wealth of insights into the phenomenon and its significance.

RURAL WOMEN IN URBAN CHINA

GENDER, MIGRATION, AND SOCIAL CHANGE

M.E. Sharpe Focuses on the experiences of rural-urban migrants, the particular ways in which they talk about those experiences, and how those experiences affect their sense of identity. Through first-hand accounts of actual migrant workers, the author provides insights into how rural women respond to migration and life in the city; and more.

GREEN VILLAGE AND TOWN CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

Springer Nature By means of multidisciplinary research on urban and rural planning, construction engineering, environmental engineering and engineering sociology, this book conducts pioneering research on the construction theory, construction methods, evaluation technology and application of demonstration projects in China's green villages and towns. The book is divided into three parts and eleven chapters. Part I is about the theory and development of green village and town construction, including the theory and innovation, the evolution and development, the patterns and mechanisms, and the community of green village and town construction. Part II is about the planning and construction methods of green villages and towns, including the plan compilation, the environmental infrastructure construction, and the construction and renovation of green buildings in villages and towns. Part III is about the evaluation of the planning and construction of green villages and towns, including the evaluation of plans, the evaluation of environmental infrastructure construction, the evaluation of green building construction, and the comprehensive evaluation of the planning and construction of green villages and towns. Today, 564 million farmers live in 28,500 towns and 2.452 million villages in China. In 2018 alone, 820 million m² of new houses were built in rural areas. This proves that China's green village and town construction has great significance and can provide enlightenment to developing countries and even to the world. The book describes new theories, new perspectives and new methods of green village and town sustainable construction in China for overseas experts and readers.

RURAL CHINA: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Routledge This book reports the findings of two field studies conducted between 1993 and 2001 in seven townships and six provinces in China. The authors describe the process of rural urbanization and its related economic, social, and political changes by focusing mainly on the zhen (town), in addition to administrative offices and companies involved in the local economy, and village committees. The authors show that the social changes resulting from China's economic reforms are occurring mainly from below, and that this process is also resulting in a weakening of the economic and political dominance of the central government. Other changes discussed in this study include the development of new ownership structures and the increasing dominance of the private sector; a shift in the functions of administrative offices as the bureaucracy becomes increasingly business oriented; the rise of a new local elite; a rebirth of traditional social structures (clans, local associations); and the emergence of new interest groups and institutions to represent their needs.

FACTORY GIRLS

VOICES FROM THE HEART OF MODERN CHINA

Pan Macmillan 'Head and shoulders above almost all other new books about China, this unflinching and yearningly compassionate portrait of the lives and loves of ordinary Chinese workers is quite unforgettable' **Simon Winchester** Every year in China millions of migrant workers leave their rural towns to find jobs in the cities. These people are the driving forces behind China's economic boom: they work very hard and for little money to make the trainers, ornaments, designer handbags and toys which we buy. Through the lives of two young women, Chang vividly portrays a world where you can lose your boyfriend and your friends with the loss of a cell phone; where lying about your age, your education, and your work experience is often a requisite for getting ahead; where a few computer or English lessons can catapult you into a completely different social class. This is a powerful and humane portrait of the forces which are shaping China. 'Astonishing . . . Heartbreaking . . . As one tool in trying to understand today's China, this is a most valuable, if troubling read' **Irish Times** 'Engrossing . . . An exceptionally vivid and compassionate depiction of the day-to-day dramas, and the fears and aspirations, of the real people who are powering China's economic boom' **Scotsman** 'Chang's elegant book is evidence that the best trips home often require a circuitous approach' **Nell Freudenberger, Financial Times**

THE SPIRAL ROAD

CHANGE IN A CHINESE VILLAGE THROUGH THE EYES OF A COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, SECOND EDITION

Westview Press Through the eyes of the leading Party cadre in Lin Village in southeast China, this book unravels the turbulent events that affected individuals and families in the village: the downfall of the landlords during the Land Reform, the rise to political power of poor peasants, the political fanaticism of the Great Leap Forward and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and recent efforts to restore rational, pragmatic policies in China's countryside. The second edition includes two new chapters, based on the author's continuing visits to China. One chapter details changes in Lin Village, such as Taiwanese investment of capital, large-scale production, international marketing, and new lifestyles. The other focuses on the continuing story of Mr. Ye: his ideas for expanding the villagers' wealth, his wheeling and dealing to set up lucrative businesses in Lin Village, and his arrangements to secure jobs for his family members and close kin.

RURAL MIGRANTS IN URBAN CHINA

ENCLAVES AND TRANSIENT URBANISM

Routledge After millions of migrants moved from China's countryside into its sprawling cities a unique kind of 'informal' urban enclave was born - 'villages in the city'. Like the shanties and favelas before them elsewhere, there has been huge pressure to redevelop these blemishes to the urban face of China's economic vision. Unlike most developing countries, however, these are not squatter settlements but owner-occupied settlements developed semi-formally by ex-farmers turned small-developers and landlords who rent shockingly high-density rooms to rural migrants, who can outnumber their landlord villagers. A strong state, matched with well-organised landlords collectively represented through joint-stock companies, has meant that it has been relatively easy to grow the city through demolition of these soft migrant enclaves. The lives of the displaced migrants then enter a transient phase from an informal to a formal urbanity. This book looks at migrants and their enclave 'villages in the city' and reveals the characteristics and changes in migrants' livelihoods and living places. Using an interdisciplinary approach, the book analyses how living in the city transforms and changes rural migrant households, and explores the social lives and micro economies of migrant neighbourhoods. It goes on to discuss changing housing and social conditions and

spatial changes in the urban villages of major Chinese cities, as well as looking into transient urbanism and examining the consequences of redevelopment and upgrading of the 'villages in the city'; in particular, the planning, regeneration, politics of development, and socio-economic implications of these immense social, economic and physical upheavals.

CHINA'S CHANGING WELFARE MIX

LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

Taylor & Francis This book draws attention to two neglected areas in the growing body of research on welfare in China: subnational variation and the changing mix of state and non-state provision. The contributors to this volume demonstrate the diversity of local welfare provision that lies behind broad national policies and programmes. Their focus on local diversity is particularly relevant to understanding the welfare system in China because national state programmes are so often organized by local governments in line with the specifics of their economic and social development. At the same time that social and economic development is itself independently creating an array of different conditions that shape non-state (family, business and third sector) welfare roles. Through chapters that draw on original research in eight provinces, the book adopts a 'local' perspective to illustrate and explain some of the transformations that are under way and discuss not only local government initiatives and programmes, but also the services and support provided by families, informal social networks and community or third sector organizations, as well as those delivered by private businesses on a commercial, for-profit basis. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese society, social policy, and Chinese studies more widely. **Beatriz Carrillo** is Lecturer in Asian Studies at the University of Technology, Sydney, Australia **Jane Duckett** is Professor of Chinese and Comparative Politics at the University of Glasgow, UK

BEYOND URBANISM

URBAN(IZING) VILLAGES AND THE MEGA-URBAN LANDSCAPE IN THE PEARL RIVER DELTA IN CHINA

LIT Verlag Münster Large urban agglomerations have emerged over the past decades, and, in some cases, entire rural regions have been urbanized in less than a decade. These trends not only reflect an unprecedented quantitative dimension of urbanization, but also the emergence of new urban forms - 'beyond urbanism' - thus posing new

challenges to regional planners, politicians, and urban governance actors. This book examines the process of urbanization in villages along China's Pearl River Delta. (Series: HABITAT - INTERNATIONAL: Articles on International Urban Development / HABITAT - INTERNATIONAL: Schriften zur internationalen Stadtentwicklung - Vol. 20) [Subject: Sociology, Asian Studies, Chinese Studies, Urban Studies]

CHINA: A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE URBAN

Springer This book offers a unique contribution to the burgeoning field of Chinese historical geography. Urban transformation in China constitutes both a domestic revolution and a world-historical event. Through the exploration of nine urban sites of momentous change, over an extended period of time, this book connects the past with the present, and provides much-needed literature on city growth and how they became complex laboratories of prosperity. The first part of this book puts Chinese urban changes into historical perspective, and probes the relationship between nation and city, focusing on Shanghai, Beijing and Changchun. Part two deals with the relationship between history and modernity, concentrating on Tunxi, a traditional trade center of tea, New Villages in Shanghai and street names in Taipei and Shanghai. Part three showcases the complexities of urban regeneration vis-à-vis heritage preservation in cities such as Datong, Tianjin and Qingdao. This book offers an innovative interdisciplinary and international perspective, which will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese urban studies, as well Chinese politics and society.

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN URBANIZING CHINA

A CASE STUDY OF RURAL SHAREHOLDING COOPERATIVES IN GUANGZHOU

Open Dissertation Press This dissertation, "Institutional Change in Urbanizing China: a Case Study of Rural Shareholding Cooperatives in Guangzhou" by Zhuojun, Liu, 刘卓军, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: China's economic reform has not only led to the rapid growth of cities, but also to the dramatic transformation of villages. To fulfill the demand for land and other resources, the state expropriates rural land and the villagers attached to the land are turned into urban residents. Villagers' committees, the governing body of the village,

are also restructured in response to urbanization. For a long period of time, villagers and villagers' committees have been deemed to be in a weaker position, suffering from the exploitation by the state and a lack of sufficient social welfare. The literature has suggested that the development of modern cities will result in the demise of peasantry and rural collectives. Is this true in Southern China? As a set of new institutional arrangements, the rural shareholding cooperative (RSC) was created in the 1980s that appeared to have reassembled the power and interests of individual farmers and restored the importance of collective actions in the countryside. Using Guangzhou as a case study, this research attempts to find out what role the RSC plays in China's urbanization. To achieve this goal, quantitative data were collected from national and local governmental departments to illustrate the "big picture" of rural development and shareholding reform in Guangzhou. Qualitative data were obtained from interviews with government officials, rural cadres and villagers, and from fieldwork conducted in representative towns and villages. This study also examines the roles of RSC in three aspects: rural governance, land development and welfare provision. Rural governance mainly refers to the impacts of administrative restructuring, village election and kinship. Land development focuses on the retained land policy, rural land use planning and "Three Oldies (old city, old factory and old village)" redevelopment. In terms of welfare provision, rentier issues, conflicts on shareholding and rural taxation have also been investigated. The results of spatial analyses and quantitative analyses show that shareholding reform normally took place in economically developed villages situated in locations that were close to the city center. Analyses on rural governance show that RSC has remodeled the interactions of state, cadres and villagers. The powers of these parties have become more balanced now. RSC can also promote physical urbanization in the countryside via profitable development projects and new arrangements on rural planning and land property rights. Moreover, the RSC can facilitate villagers to acquire labor skills, a sense of social equity and awareness as taxpayers. This study has updated the empirical works on institutional change in rural southern China. More importantly, it has examined the new roles of rural collective organizations and contributed to the theories on collectivization in the post-reform era, which have been largely ignored by previous research. Findings of this study imply that the RSC is playing a critical part in China's urbanization process. As an emerging form of rural collective, it can facilitate rural-urban transformation or even achieve unprecedented integration of Chinese villages and cities. Subjects: Urbanization - China - Guangzhou - Case studies

ELECTIONS, VILLAGE LEADERSHIP, AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN RURAL CHINA

A formidable task challenging many developing countries is to build a committed and effective local leadership to implement state policies while maintaining legitimacy and stability. Elections have been widely adopted as a solution

to help governments reconstruct local order and elicit compliance of both local leaders and citizens. However, the case of village elections in Rural China shows that the electoral reform is confronted with resistance not only from local leaders but also from the majority of rural residents. To explain the puzzle, I differentiate the purposes and strategies of the state from those of its agents and focus on how local leaders strategically react to new policies under the constraints of institutional settings. Drawing on data from fieldwork and various secondary sources, I look at two sets of problems that are pertinent to grassroots governance. The first is the principal-agent problem concerning local leaders. The second is collective action problem facing individual peasants. In specific, I examine how village leaders react to elections and maintain their control with three measures. One is the coercion provided by higher-level governments. Other two are compliance measures involving either material distribution or social networks mainly associated with lineages. I argue that current institutional constraints prevent electoral reforms from empowering the majority of peasants but may rather deepen the problems that have plagued rural control in China. More specifically, ongoing political and economic changes in China in the past two decades have driven the rural society into fragmentation while giving local officials greater autonomy to resist both state supervision and popular pressure. As a result, social disintegration and agent autonomy jointly prevent elections from solving the problems facing the state and rural society.

URBAN VILLAGES IN THE NEW CHINA

CASE OF SHENZHEN

Springer Focusing on Shenzhen as a representation of the general urban village phenomenon in China, this book considers the impact of China's economic reform on urbanization and urban villages over the past three decades. Shenzhen's urban villages are some of the first of their kind in China, unique in their diversity and organizational capacity, but most notably in their ability to protect village culture whilst coexisting with Shenzhen, one of the fastest urbanizing cities on earth. Providing a study of regional contrast of urban villages in China with newly collected fieldwork materials from Guangzhou, Beijing, and Xi'an, this book also considers recent developments within urban villages, including attempts at marketization of the so-called xiao chanquanfang (the quintessential urban village apartment units). It also addresses the corruption scandals that engulfed some urban villages in late 2013. Through cutting edge fieldwork, the author offers a cross-disciplinary study of the history, culture, socio-economic changes, and migration of the villages which arguably embody Chinese social mobility in an urban form.

STATE, MARKET AND LIFE CHANCES IN CONTEMPORARY RURAL CHINESE SOCIETY

EVIDENCE FROM GUANGDONG

Springer This study focuses on the effects of market reform on the life chances of rural people in China. Based on comparative ethnographical evidence from three townships of rural Guangdong province, this book provides a more recent and detailed story about the social inequality in rural China, a further explanation for the institutional analysis on the social stratification of China, a new typology of the developmental results and the changing roles of political elite of rural china.

YOU'RE NOSE IS IN MY CROTCH! AND OTHER THINGS YOU SHOULDN'T KNOW ABOUT FACTORY GIRLS

FROM VILLAGE TO CITY IN A CHANGING CHINA

Lennox In this book, we have hand-picked the most sophisticated, unanticipated, absorbing (if not at times crackpot!), original and musing book reviews of "Factory Girls: From Village to City in a Changing China." Don't say we didn't warn you: these reviews are known to shock with their unconventionality or intimacy. Some may be startled by their biting sincerity; others may be spellbound by their unbridled flights of fantasy. Don't buy this book if: 1. You don't have nerves of steel. 2. You expect to get pregnant in the next five minutes. 3. You've heard it all.

FAREWELL TO PEASANT CHINA

RURAL URBANIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY

East Gate Book Eleven essays look at the increasing involvement of the Chinese peasant in the industrial and commercial activities of China, particularly in terms of the regional patterns and social dimensions of the phenomenon. The areas considered include Southern China, Guangzhou, Guangdong's Pearl River Delta, Xiamen City's Caitang Village, the Liaodong Peninsula, and Tibet. In a foreword, Guldin (Chinese studies, Pacific Lutheran U.) compares Chinese urbanization with urbanization in the US and questions the perceived benefits of urbanization. Paper edition (unseen), \$24.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

URBAN LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA

University of Chicago Press Through interviews with city residents, Martin King Whyte and William L. Parish provide a unique survey of urban life in the last decade of Mao Zedong's rule. They conclude that changes in society produced under communism were truly revolutionary and that, in the decade under scrutiny, the Chinese avoided ostensibly universal evils of urbanism with considerable success. At the same time, however, they find that this successful effort spawned new and equally serious urban problems—bureaucratic rigidity, low production, and more.

CHANGING CHINA

A GEOGRAPHIC APPRAISAL

Routledge Changing China: A Geographical Appraisal brings together over twenty experts on China, both inside and outside China, to examine the spatial patterns and spatial dynamics of postCold War China. Organized around themes such as social change and economic change, the book includes individual chapters on food supply and agricultural growth, patterns of land use, transfer of surplus labor, population migration, urbanization and changes in urban structure, environmental stress, the changing regional development pattern, increasing interregional economic disparities and tensions, the situation of interior China, and Chinas role in the Pacific Rim. A concluding chapter considers Chinas emerging status in world affairs. Changing China: A Geographical Appraisal will be a useful resource for students and scholars of geography, anthropology, and Asian studies. }China is undergoing an incredible metamorphosis that is unmatched in its long history. The economic reform, the double-digit rate of growth, the expanding market economy, the expansion of private enterprises, the construction boom in Chinas cities, the extraordinary rural industrialization, the large amount of migration, and the increasing links between China and the world economyall are reshaping the landscape of this fascinating and complex giant. Its emergence as an economic superpower has implications not only for the Asia-Pacific realm but also for the world in the twenty-first century. Changing China: A Geographical Appraisal brings together over twenty experts on China, both inside and outside China, to examine the spatial patterns and spatial dynamics of postCold War China. Organized around themes such as social change and economic change, the book includes individual chapters on food supply and agricultural growth, patterns of land use, transfer of surplus labor, population migration, urbanization and changes in urban structure, environmental stress, the changing regional development pattern, increasing interregional economic disparities and

tensions, the situation of interior China, and China's role in the Pacific Rim. A concluding chapter considers China's emerging status in world affairs. *Changing China: A Geographical Appraisal* will be a useful resource for students and scholars of geography, anthropology, and Asian studies. }

CHINA'S RURAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN THE REFORM ERA

Routledge The rural market in China is not only the venue where 60 per cent of the country's 1.3 billion inhabitants buy their daily necessities and sell agricultural products, but also a key area of conflict between government control and liberalization policies. Previous research on the topic has adopted a purely economic perspective, focusing on macro issues such as price control and grain procurement. This book focuses instead on peasants - the major participants in rural marketing activities. Illustrated by two comparative case studies with a diverse level of development from the Pearl River Delta - one of the most prosperous regions in coastal China - this book investigates the market hierarchy, its change of functions and the interactions between peasants and market outlets. In doing so, it shows how China's rural market district has changed since the Reform, and how these changes affect the marketing activities of peasants.

GETTING RICH FIRST

LIFE IN A CHANGING CHINA

Random House The peasant revolutionary turned lifestyle guru, the former Shaolin monk working on a Shanghai building site, the once-conservative father running a gay hotline - and the teenagers who just want to dress up as their favourite Japanese cartoon characters - welcome to the new China, a nation in motion, where whole streets are rebuilt in a week, car ownership is soaring, education goes private and rural workers migrate to the cities in search of a better life. It is a transformation that has swept through the country since the first economic reforms of the 1980s, when Deng Xiaoping announced that China would have to 'let some of the people get rich first'. But while many have benefited under the new 'aspiration nation,' others are struggling to keep up in what is now one of the most divided societies on earth. Former BBC correspondent Duncan Hewitt lives and works in China and has witnessed first hand the impact and speed of these vast social and economic upheavals. His timely book speaks with the voices of everyday people as they learn to adapt to one of the most rapid transformations in human history

PERI-URBAN CHINA

LAND USE, GROWTH, AND INTEGRATED URBAN-RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Routledge The urban-rural relationship in China is key to a sustainable global future. This book is particularly interested in peri-urbanization in China, the process by which fringe areas of cities develop. Recent institutional change has helped clarify property rights over collective land, facilitating peri-urban area development. Chapters in this book explore how rural industrialization has changed the landscape and rules about land use in peri-urban areas. It looks at the role of rural industrialization and provides a detailed exploration of peri-urbanization theory, policy, and its evolution in China. Leading discussions find out how fragmented bottom-up industrialization, urbanization, and lax governance have led to a series of social and environmental problems. The progress in redevelopment of peri-urban areas was initially slow due to the spatial lock-in effect. This book offers practical solutions to environmental issues and explains how policymakers have the potential to redevelop a future collaborative, inclusive, and sustainable approach to peri-urban areas. This in-depth approach to urbanization will be useful to academics in urban planning and governmental organizations. It will also be advantageous to NGOs and professionals involved in urban planning, public administration, as well as land-use work in China and other developing countries.

RURAL URBAN FRAMEWORK

TRANSFORMING THE CHINESE COUNTRYSIDE

Walter de Gruyter While most attention is given to the booming mega-cities in China and the associated problems of over-population, the rural areas in China are being largely ignored. Yet, a sustainable development of the rural areas is precisely that, which will be decisive for China's future. Through its rapid development into an industrial country, China now needs to tackle far-reaching problems such as increasing population, growing income gap between the poor and the rich, rural exodus, decreased agricultural production, and environmental pollution. Rural Urban Framework is a work group at the University of Hong Kong that not only researches the far-reaching changes of the last thirty years in China's rural areas, but has also realized concrete projects aimed at improving supply and infrastructure on site. In this publication, the authors present for the first time the results of their research as well as their built projects in the Chinese backlands, and question whether China's only future model lies in cities.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CHINESE DEVELOPMENT

Routledge The first edition of "The Political Economy of Chinese Socialism" reconceptualized the political economy of China by highlighting the changing character of urban-rural and state-society conflicts in the era of Mao Zedong's leadership and in the contemporary post-Mao reforms. The economic and social crises that engulfed China - and indeed much of the rest of the socialist world - in the late 1980s, culminating in the 1989 democratic movement and its suppression, stimulated a rethinking of central propositions of the first edition. It particularly led the author to inquire anew into the meaning of socio-political as well as economic development in a populous and poor agrarian nation. This volume, then, assesses the economic performance and social consequences of China's political economy over four decades, with a focus on China's countryside and city-countryside relations. In addition to a reconceptualization and updating of the introductory chapter, there is a new chapter, "The Social Origins and Limits of the Chinese Democratic Movement".

A CENTURY OF CHANGE IN A CHINESE VILLAGE

THE CRISIS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

Rowman & Littlefield Publishers This compelling book analyzes the dramatic changes in rural Chinese society as a result of rapid urbanization. Building on eight decades of studies of the village of Lengshuigou, Chinese sociologists examine the fundamental changes over the last century that have radically transformed centuries-old systems of patriarchy and generational order.

GAO VILLAGE

A PORTRAIT OF RURAL LIFE IN MODERN CHINA

C. HURST & CO. PUBLISHERS An insider's account of life in Gao village in Jiangxi province in China, the author of this text was born and brought up in the village, before leaving at the age of 21 to study English at Xiamen University. He still returns annually to the village to visit his brother who continues to live there.

POWER AND WEALTH IN RURAL CHINA

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

Cambridge University Press This study focuses on China's rural industries, offering a theoretical framework to explain institutional change.

CHINA'S URBAN SPACE

DEVELOPMENT UNDER MARKET SOCIALISM

Routledge China's urban growth is unparalleled in the history of global urbanization, and will undoubtedly create huge challenges to China as it modernizes its society. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, this book presents an overview of the radical transformation of China's urban space since the 1970s, arguing that to study the Chinese urbanization process one must recognize the distinctive political economy of China. After a long period as a planned socialist economy, China's rapid entry into the global economy has raised suggestions that modernization in China will inevitably result in urban patterns and features like those of cities in developed market economies. This book argues that this is unlikely in the short term, because processes of urban transition in China must be interpreted through the lens of a unique and unprecedented juxtaposition of socialism and the market economy, which is leading to distinctive patterns of Chinese urbanization. Richly illustrated with maps, diagrams and in-depth case studies, this book will be an invaluable resource to students and scholars of urban economics and policy, geography, and the development of China.

CHINESE VILLAGE, SOCIALIST STATE

Yale University Press This portrait of social change in the North China plain depicts how the world of the Chinese peasant evolved during an era of war and how it in turn shaped the revolutionary process. The book is based on evidence gathered from archives and interviews with villagers and rural officials.

VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA

A STUDY IN SOCIOLOGY

Ardent Media

RURAL ROOTS OF REFORM BEFORE CHINA'S CONSERVATIVE CHANGE

Routledge China's economic and military rise dominates discussions of the world's most populous country. Resilient authoritarian government is credited with great successes, but this book expands the discourse to include governance by village heads - who often ignored central politicians. Chinese reforms for prosperity started circa 1970 under rural and suburban leaders. They could act autonomously then because of unexpected political and technological opportunities. Their localization of power eroded socialist controls. Since 1990, central leaders have tried to reverse reforms made by resilient local bosses. New findings, especially from the Yangzi delta around Shanghai, challenge the top-down approach to thinking about governance. As Deng Xiaoping admitted, the nation's spurt of prosperity began in local communities rather than Beijing. Reforms for triple-cropping and rural industrialization started long before Mao's death (not in 1978, the date most writers cite). Country factories competed with state industries for materials and markets. Shortages by the 1980s led to inflation, government deficits, unofficial credit, unenforceable planning, illegal migrations, then international exports - and severe political tensions. After 1990, Party leaders sought policies to build a Leninist regime that is mostly post-socialist. These reactionary changes have lasted into the era of Xi Jinping. China's reforms and subsequent changes can be understood as results of unintended situations not just ideas, and local not just central politics. This book will interest students and scholars of Chinese, as well as any readers who wonder about comparative development.

URBANIZATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN CHINA

World Scientific

RESTRUCTURING THE CHINESE CITY

CHANGING SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND SPACE

Routledge A sea of change has occurred in China since the 1978 economic reforms. Bringing together the work of leading scholars specializing in urban China, this book examines what has happened to the Chinese city undergoing

multiple transformations during the reform era, with an emphasis on new processes of urban formation and the consequent reconstituted urban spaces. With arguments against the convergence thesis that sees cities everywhere becoming more Western in form and suggestions that the Chinese city is best seen as a multiplex city, *Restructuring the Chinese City* is an indispensable text for Chinese specialists, urban scholars and advanced students in urban geography, urban planning and China studies.

CHINESE WOMEN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SIXTY YEARS OF CHANGE IN LU VILLAGE, YUNNAN

Lanham, Md. : Rowman & Littlefield Publishers Rich in its historical perspective on women and men in the context of economic development, this ethnography provides a unique window on rural China since the 1930s. Laurel Bossen uses her detailed knowledge to explore theories regarding such momentous changes as the demise of footbinding, the transformation and feminization of farming, the rise of family planning, and the question of missing daughters. Based on research conducted during the 1990s in Lu Village and informed by Fei Xiaotong's classic 1930s study of the same village, the book goes beyond the enduring myths of women as either victims or heroes. Throughout, Lu Village women defy stereotypes, their stories expressing the range of economic, social, and political practices that are both upholding and altering the boundaries of gender in the face of shifting state and market forces. Visit our website for sample chapters!

SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDUSTRIAL CHINA

UCL Press Life outside the mobile phone is unbearable.' Lily, 19, factory worker. Described as the biggest migration in human history, an estimated 250 million Chinese people have left their villages in recent decades to live and work in urban areas. Xinyuan Wang spent 15 months living among a community of these migrants in a small factory town in southeast China to track their use of social media. It was here she witnessed a second migration taking place: a movement from offline to online. As Wang argues, this is not simply a convenient analogy but represents the convergence of two phenomena as profound and consequential as each other, where the online world now provides a home for the migrant workers who feel otherwise 'homeless'. Wang's fascinating study explores the full range of preconceptions commonly held about Chinese people - their relationship with education, with family, with politics, with 'home' - and argues why, for this vast population, it is time to reassess what we think we know about contemporary

China and the evolving role of social media.

THE END OF THE VILLAGE

PLANNING THE URBANIZATION OF RURAL CHINA

U of Minnesota Press How China's expansive new era of urbanization threatens to undermine the foundations of rural life Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, China has vastly expanded its urbanization processes in an effort to reduce the inequalities between urban and rural areas. Centered on the mountainous region of Chongqing, which serves as an experimental site for the country's new urban development policies, *The End of the Village* analyzes the radical expansion of urbanization and its consequences for China's villagers. It reveals a fundamental rewriting of the nation's social contract, as villages that once organized rural life and guaranteed rural livelihoods are replaced by an increasingly urbanized landscape dominated by state institutions. Throughout this comprehensive study of China's "urban-rural coordination" policy, Nick R. Smith traces the diminishing autonomy of the country's rural populations and their subordination to larger urban networks and shared administrative structures. Outside Chongqing's urban centers, competing forces are at work in reshaping the social, political, and spatial organization of its villages. While municipal planners and policy makers seek to extend state power structures beyond the boundaries of the city, village leaders and inhabitants try to maintain control over their communities' uncertain futures through strategies such as collectivization, shareholding, real estate development, and migration. As China seeks to rectify the development crises of previous decades through rapid urban growth, such drastic transformations threaten to displace existing ways of life for more than 600 million residents. Offering an unprecedented look at the country's contentious shift in urban planning and policy, *The End of the Village* exposes the precarious future of rural life in China and suggests a critical reappraisal of how we think about urbanization.

THE UNKNOWN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LIFE AND CHANGE IN A CHINESE VILLAGE

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