

## The Rational Peasant The Political Economy Of Rural Society In Vietnam

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In The Rational Peasant, Popkin attempts to discredit the common assumption of moral economy and impose his own idea of political economy. Moral economists believe that peasant protest is a result of falling below a subsistence level (short-run security), or the loss of traditional institutions that "provided for peasant welfare (long-term security)" which often result as the imposition of a capitalist economy (5).

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural ...

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural Society in Vietnam is a non-fiction book by University of California, San Diego political scientist Samuel L. Popkin. Originally conceived to be a reflection on the Vietnam Revolution, the book introduces the term "political economy" as a new theory of peasant behavior. Popkin surveys the precolonial, colonial, and revolutionary history of Vietnam seeking to understand the impact of outside shocks on peasant communities, and ultimately ...

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural ...

The Rational Peasant The Political Economy of Rural Society in Vietnam. by Samuel L. Popkin (Author) June 1979; First Edition; Paperback \$33.95, £ 28.00; Title Details. Rights: Available worldwide Pages: 332 ISBN: 9780520039544

The Rational Peasant The Political Economy of Rural ...

by. Samuel L. Popkin. 3.46 · Rating details · 41 ratings · 3 reviews. Popkin develops a model of rational peasant behavior and shows how village procedures result from the self-interested interactions of peasants. This political economy view of peasant behavior stands in contrast to the model of a distinctive peasant moral economy in which the village community is primarily responsible for ensuring the welfare of its members.

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural ...

THE RATIONAL PEASANT The Political Economy of Peasant Society SAMUEL POPKIN This essay concerns the impact of colonialism, the expansion of markets, and the formation of central states on peasant society. I shall discuss both the widely-accepted interpretation of this impact, the moral economy

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Peasant Society

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The level of selective incentives in any peasant upheaval is a function of demand and supply considerations. Peasants demand selective incentives. The suppliers include one or more dissident peasant organizations, the authorities, and the allies of both. A political struggle ensues as the suppliers compete and attempt to monopolize the market.

What Makes Rational Peasants Revolutionary? Dilemma ...

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Chapter 2 ( “ The Political Economy of Peasant Society ” ), particularly pp. 35-72 ( “ Villages ” ). Protests are collective actions and depend on the ability of a group or class to organize and make demands. Many movements are a reflection of peasants' growing ability to organize and struggle for rights and privileges previously denied them.

Samuel Popkin. 1979. The Rational Peasant: The Political ...

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The Rational Peasant : The Political Economy of Rural ...

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The Rational Peasant (豆瓣)

The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural Society in Vietnam Candidates, Issues and Strategies Chief of Staff: Twenty-Five Years of Managing the Presidency , co-editor with Samuel Kernell

Samuel L. Popkin - Wikipedia

The publication of The Rational Peasant by Samuel Popkin has revived an old argument over whether the impact of the modern world benefits or harms peasant societies. As a "political economist," Popkin devotes his first two chapters to a debate against the "moral econ-

The moral economy dispute - Taylor & Francis

In this seminar, we will explore political action by the largest group of ordinary people in the world -- peasants. Substantively, our topics will range from “ everyday forms of resistance, ” to nonviolent collective action to outright defiance and insurgency. We will consider work both in the moral economy and the choice-theoretic traditions.

Kevin J. O ' Brien - Political Science

He is equally well known for his work on peasant society, with particular reference to East and Southeast Asia, including The Rational Peasant: The Political Economy of Rural Society in Vietnam.

[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].

The puzzle of revolution in the Third World -- Theories of revolution : the evolution of the field -- Dependent development and the crisis of rural stability -- Mobilizing peasant social movements -- The response of the state : reform or repression? -- State repression and the escalation of revolutionary violence -- Win, lose, or draw : how civil wars end -- Reform, repression, and revolution in El Salvador -- Peruvian land reform the rise of Sendero Luminoso -- The future of revolutions in the countryside : globalization, democratization, and peacekeeping.

James Scott taught us what's wrong with seeing like a state. Now, in his most accessible and personal book to date, the acclaimed social scientist makes the case for seeing like an anarchist. Inspired by the core anarchist faith in the possibilities of voluntary cooperation without hierarchy, Two Cheers for Anarchism is an engaging, high-spirited, and often very funny defense of an anarchist way of seeing--one that provides a unique and powerful perspective on everything from everyday social and political interactions to mass protests and revolutions. Through a wide-ranging series of memorable anecdotes and examples, the book describes an anarchist sensibility that celebrates the local knowledge, common sense, and creativity of ordinary people. The result is a kind of handbook on constructive anarchism that challenges us to radically reconsider the value of hierarchy in public and private life, from schools and workplaces to retirement homes and government itself. Beginning with what Scott calls "the law of anarchist calisthenics," an argument for law-breaking inspired by an East German pedestrian crossing, each chapter opens with a story that captures an essential anarchist truth. In the course of telling these stories, Scott touches on a wide variety of subjects: public disorder and riots, desertion, poaching, vernacular knowledge, assembly-line production, globalization, the petty bourgeoisie, school testing, playgrounds, and the practice of historical explanation. Far from a dogmatic manifesto, Two Cheers for Anarchism celebrates the anarchist confidence in the inventiveness and judgment of people who are free to exercise their creative and moral capacities.

How do societies negotiate the apparently competing agendas of environmental protection and social justice? Why do some countries perform much better than others? Democracy in the Woods answers these questions by explaining the trajectories of forest and land rights - and the fate of forest-dependent peasants - in the forested regions of India, Tanzania, and Mexico. To organize a comparative inquiry that straddles the fields of comparative politics, historical

institutionalism, and policy studies, this book develops a political economy of institutions framework. It shows that differences in structures of political intermediation - venues that help peasant groups and social movements engage in political and policy processes - explain the varying levels of success in combining the pursuits of social justice and environmental conservation. The book challenges the age-old notion that populist policies produce uniformly deleterious environmental consequences that must be mitigated via centralized systems of environmental regulation. It shows instead that the national leaders and dominant political parties that must compete for popular support in the political arena are more likely to fashion interventions that pursue conservation of forested landscapes without violating the rights of forest-dependent people. Mexico demonstrates the potential for win-win outcomes, India continues to stumble on both environmental and social questions despite longstanding traditions of popular mobilization for forestland rights, and Tanzania's government has failed its forest-dependent people despite a lucrative wildlife tourism sector. This book's political analysis of the control over and use of nature opens up new avenues for reflecting on nature in the Anthropocene.

“ One of the most profound and illuminating studies of this century to have been published in recent decades. ” —John Gray, New York Times Book Review Hailed as “ a magisterial critique of top-down social planning ” by the New York Times, this essential work analyzes disasters from Russia to Tanzania to uncover why states so often fail—sometimes catastrophically—in grand efforts to engineer their society or their environment, and uncovers the conditions common to all such planning disasters. “ Beautifully written, this book calls into sharp relief the nature of the world we now inhabit. ” —New Yorker “ A tour de force. ” — Charles Tilly, Columbia University

"This book is a publication of Indiana University Press, Office of Scholarly Publishing."

James C. Scott places the critical problem of the peasant household—subsistence—at the center of this study. The fear of food shortages, he argues persuasively, explains many otherwise puzzling technical, social, and moral arrangements in peasant society, such as resistance to innovation, the desire to own land even at some cost in terms of income, relationships with other people, and relationships with institutions, including the state. Once the centrality of the subsistence problem is recognized, its effects on notions of economic and political justice can also be seen. Scott draws from the history of agrarian society in lower Burma and Vietnam to show how the transformations of the colonial era systematically violated the peasants’ “ moral economy ” and created a situation of potential rebellion and revolution. Demonstrating keen insights into the behavior of people in other cultures and a rare ability to generalize soundly from case studies, Scott offers a different perspective on peasant behavior that will be of interest particularly to political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, and Southeast Asianists. “ The book is extraordinarily original and valuable and will have a very broad appeal. I think the central thesis is correct and compelling. ” —Clifford Geertz “ In this major work, . . . Scott views peasants as political and moral actors defending their values as well as their individual security, making his book vital to an understanding of peasant politics. ” —Library Journal James C. Scott is professor of political science at Yale University.

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.

State structures, international forces, and class relations: Theda Skocpol shows how all three combine to explain the origins and accomplishments of social-revolutionary transformations. Social revolutions have been rare but undeniably of enormous importance in modern world history. *States and Social Revolutions* provides a new frame of reference for analyzing the causes, the conflicts, and the outcomes of such revolutions. It develops a rigorous, comparative historical analysis of three major cases: the French Revolution of 1787 through the early 1800s, the Russian Revolution of 1917 through the 1930s, and the Chinese Revolution of 1911 through the 1960s. Believing that existing theories of revolution, both Marxist and non-Marxist, are inadequate to explain the actual historical patterns of revolutions, Skocpol urges us to adopt fresh perspectives. Above all, she maintains that states conceived as administrative and coercive organizations potentially autonomous from class controls and interests must be made central to explanations of revolutions.

Explores the relationship between long-distance trade and the economic and political structure of southern India.

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