

Agricultural development in Jiangnan, 1620-1850

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 Studies on the Chinese economy seriesAgricultural development in Jiangnan, 1620-1850

Notes: Bibliography: p223-238.
 This edition was published in 1998

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What kind of knowledge should be the result of a sustained research program of economic history? Draft animal numbers increased steadily from about 56 million in 1955 to 67 million in 1985 despite rapid increases in the number of tractors and trucks in rural areas. In addition to , China had available a supply of skilled labor and a stock of technical information on seed varieties and fertilizer use despite the damage done by the Cultural Revolution 1966—76. First, it is important to have a clear statement of the knowledge goals that motivate the discipline of economic history, at a range of levels; and the answers to this set of questions are not yet clear.

References : China's Long

Over time, many farming techniques have been modernized: chemical fertilizers have supplemented organic fertilizers, and mechanical pumps have come into use in irrigation. In addition, almost 500 agricultural schools had a total staff of 29,000 teachers and 71,000 students.

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After the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1911, and 's , the ROC , following the wishes of , made Nanjing the national capital. Major producing areas include , , , and provinces. It was built around a system that store grain.

Agriculture, Labour, and the Standard of Living in Eighteenth

Power and Civil Society: Toward a Dynamic Theory of Real Socialism, trans. Grain is China's most important agricultural product. Sideline industrial output included fertilizer, farm machinery, textiles, bricks, electrical appliances, and various consumer goods.

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