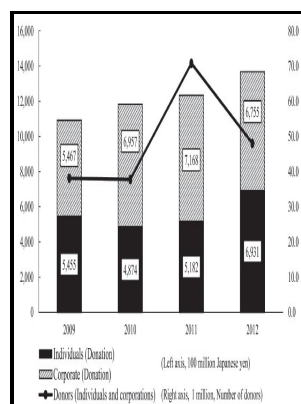


Kōeki kigyō ron

Kokudosha - Nihon no minkan zaidan to kigyō kifu : kokusai koryū kyōryoku katsudō no gaikyō



Description: -

- Public utilities Kōeki kigyō ron

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Nihon no minkan zaidan to kigyō kifu : kokusai koryū kyōryoku katsudō no gaikyō

For productivity, present the estimates of the primary-sector output per person at the national level for the years 1600, 1721, 1804, and 1846. In the shogunate domain, since the shogunate did not impose a monopsony or monopoly policy, the farmers controlled decision-making.

Property Systems and Economic Growth in Japan, 730

The imperial government also executed the Ordinance for Pledging Land for Loan and Securing Loan by Land Jisho Shichiire Kakiire Kisoku of 1873, which equally protected land-collateral loans either within or beyond village borders. In that sense, lords were not independent feudal lords anymore , ;. Senshū Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyūjo Senshū University Research Institute of Social Sciences 27:97—152.

The State of Nonprofit Sector Research in Japan: A Literature Review in: Voluntaristics Review Volume 2 Issue 3 (2017)

The protection of property rights provided smallholders with incentives to improve productivity. While rice was widely grown in early modern Japan, other kinds of crops were also grown.

The State of Nonprofit Sector Research in Japan: A Literature Review in: Voluntaristics Review Volume 2 Issue 3 (2017)

Notes: For 1150, we adopted the low estimate of agricultural output by : 101.

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