

Agricultural Cooperatives In Korea Agnet

Study Under Idpad, Examines The Growth And Structural Transformation In Korea And India In 1950S In A Comparative And Historical Perspective At The Macro And Micro Levels. Analysis The Factors For Differential Growth In The Two Countries And Assesses The Role Of Rural Institutions In Rural Transformation. Also Covers Small Farm Economy In Korea And Coastal Andhra Pradesh In India.

This global study provides an overview of the development of cooperatives over the last fifty years, addressing the major challenges that they face in the future.

North Korea remains the most mysterious of all Communist countries. The acute shortage of available sources has made it a difficult subject of scholarship. Through his access to Soviet archival material made available only a decade ago, contemporary North Korean press accounts, and personal interviews, Andrei Lankov presents for the first time a detailed look at one of the turning points in North Korean history: the country's unsuccessful attempts to de-Stalinize in the mid-1950s. He demonstrates that, contrary to common perception, North Korea was not a realm of undisturbed Stalinism; Kim Il Sung had to deal with a reformist opposition that was weak but present nevertheless. Lankov traces the impact of Soviet reforms on North Korea, placing them in the context of contemporaneous political crises in Poland and Hungary. He documents the dissent among various social groups (intellectuals, students, party cadres) and their attempts to oust Kim in the unsuccessful "August plot" of 1956. His reconstruction of the Peng-Mikoyan visit of that year—the most dramatic Sino-Soviet intervention into Pyongyang politics—shows how it helped bring an end to purges of the opposition. The purges, however, resumed in less than a year as Kim skillfully began to distance himself from both Moscow and Beijing. The final chapters of this fascinating and revealing study deal with events of the late 1950s that eventually led to Kim's version of "national Stalinism." Lankov unearths data that, for the first time, allows us to estimate the scale and character of North Korea's Great Purge. Meticulously researched and cogently argued, *Crisis in North Korea* is a must-read for students and scholars of Korea and anyone interested in political leadership and personality cults, regime transition, and communist politics.

The papers published in the volume describe the present situation of the ordinary farmer with regard to the marketing of his agricultural products in four Asian countries: Japan, Republic of China, Korea, and the Philippines.

Collection of papers from various sources.

Rural cooperatives have existed in Asia for well over nine decades. All Asian countries have some experience with cooperatives - in agriculture, fisheries, crafts, rural thrift and credit, distribution of consumer articles. Barring their phenomenal success in Japan, Korea and in a few sectors elsewhere, Asian rural cooperatives in general are yet to reach their full potential either as agents of change or as member-oriented enterprises. Recent experience with Asia's rural cooperatives has shown that their performance is determined partly by the climate within which these function and partly by the conditions which affect their management and operations. The fact that rural cooperatives have survived and flourished in some parts of the region suggests the scope for useful lessons to be learnt and applied where they have not done as well. This collection of 16 papers - all acknowledged experts in the field of cooperatives - presents the major issues before Asia's rural cooperatives, assesses their experiences, and critically examines the relevance of such experiences in the unfolding scenario of increased competition and diluted role of the government in the process of their development. The thrust of this collection of papers is on (i) major obstacles to the development of

cooperatives; (ii) steps that could help develop self-reliant, autonomous cooperatives; and (iii) role of cooperatives under structural adjustment programmes. In their pursuit to hasten the process of agricultural development, governments in different countries have been experimenting with alternative institutional devices like cooperatives; pre-cooperatives; farmers organisations; self-help groups and similar other grass-root institutions. Because of highly localised character of rural communities. It would be naive to think of a uniform pattern of rural cooperatives for the entire continent; but it is still possible to describe the conditions that are conducive to growth and development of cooperatives and cooperative-like organisations. The contributors drawing from their vast experience describe and list the elements of these conditions with cogent analysis and remarkable rigour.

This book explores the politics of Korean developmental state and commitment of state agents to rapid industrialization within world political economy, focusing the Korean green revolution. It assesses how differences in state/society relationships affect agricultural research system priorities.

Corporatism and Korean Capitalism employs corporatist theory to examine the Korean experience of state-business ties. It includes theoretical chapters on Asian and Korean corporatism, case studies of agriculture, industry and industrial relations and an introduction to comparative corporatism. It helps to push the study of Korean political and economic change from description on to theoretical analysis. This volume will challenge researchers and students of Asian studies, economics and politics to extend and refine their understanding of both corporatism and Korea. Moreover, this book offers a guide to policymakers confounded by the curious mix of collusion and competition in Korean political economy.

The Saemaul Undong movement was a community-driven development program of the Republic of Korea in the 1970s. The movement contributed to improved community well-being in rural communities through agricultural production, household income, village life, communal empowerment and regeneration, and women's participation. This report examines the strengths and weaknesses of the movement along with contributing factors, including institutional arrangements, leadership influence, gender consideration, ideological guidance, and financing. It also reviews existing studies and government data on the movement, and presents excerpts from interviews with key persons engaged in the movement and useful lessons for implementing community-driven development initiatives in developing countries.

This edited collection traces the social, economic, political, and cultural dimensions of Korea's dramatic transformation since the late nineteenth century. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, the chapters examine the internal and external forces which facilitated the transition towards industrial capitalism in Korea, the consequences and impact of social change, and the ways in which Korean tradition continues to inform and influence contemporary South Korean society. Transformations in Twentieth Century Korea employs a thematic structure to discuss the interrelated elements of Korea's modernization within agriculture, business and the economy, the state, ideology and culture, and gender and the family. The essays in this volume encompass the Choson dynasty, the colonial period, and postcolonial Korea. Collectively, they provide us with

an original and innovative approach to the study of modern Korea, and show how knowledge of the country's past is critical to understanding contemporary Korean society. With contributions from a number of prominent international scholars within sociology, economics, history, and political science, Transformations in Twentieth Century Korea incorporates a global framework of historical narrative, ideology and culture, and statistical and economic analysis to further our understanding of Korea's evolution towards modernity.

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