

The Study of The Asian World
From an Economic Standpoint
History and Present Conditions

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Chapter 2

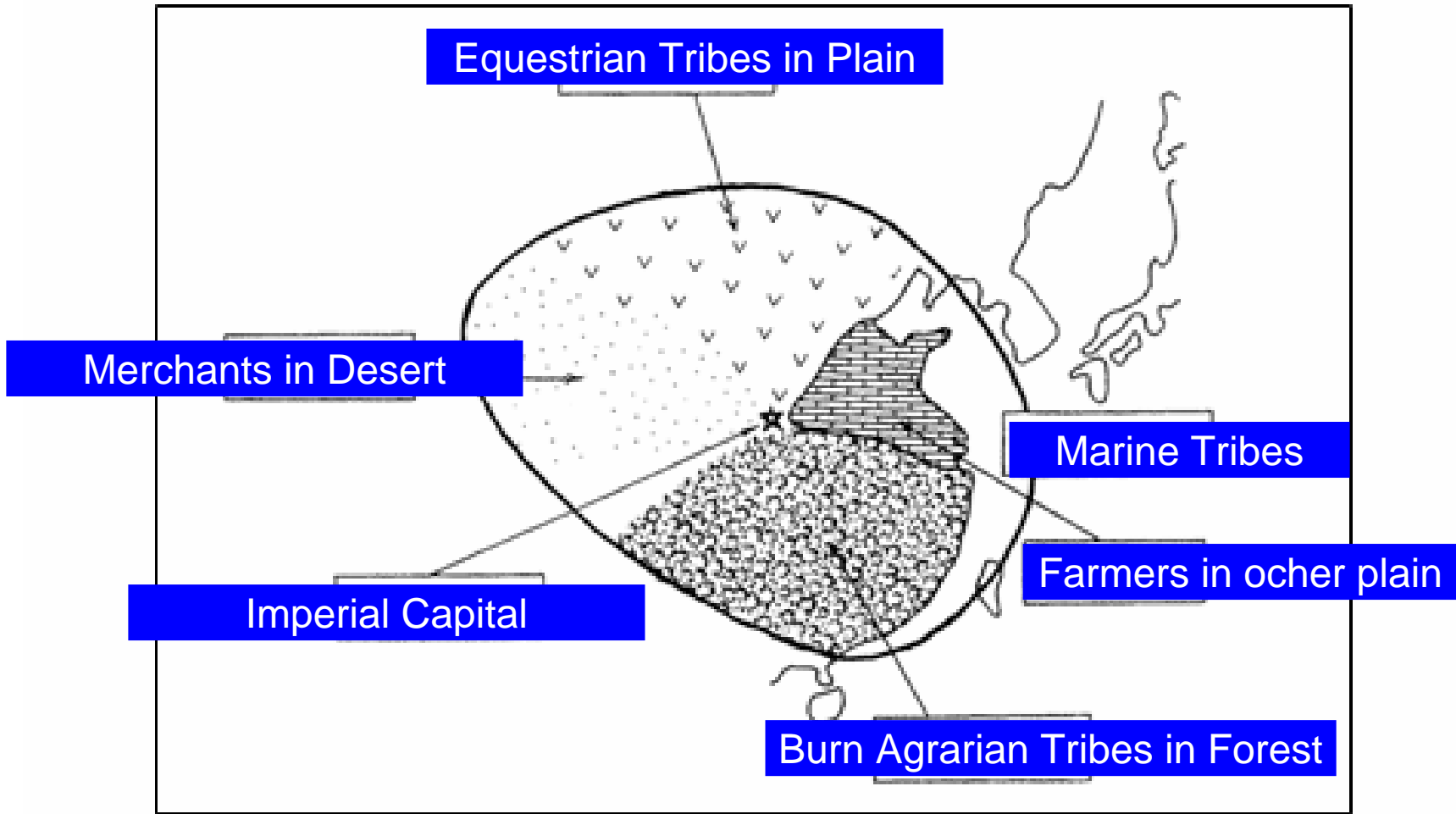
Great Civilizations in Asia China and India

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1) China

- Northern Chinese Civilization (*Kahoku*)
 - Central Plain
 - Walled city
 - Farming in other plain oats, cereals
- Southern Chinese Civilization (*Kanan*)
 - Lower and middle current areas of Yangtze
 - Irrigation, Rice cropping

Eco-historical Framework in China



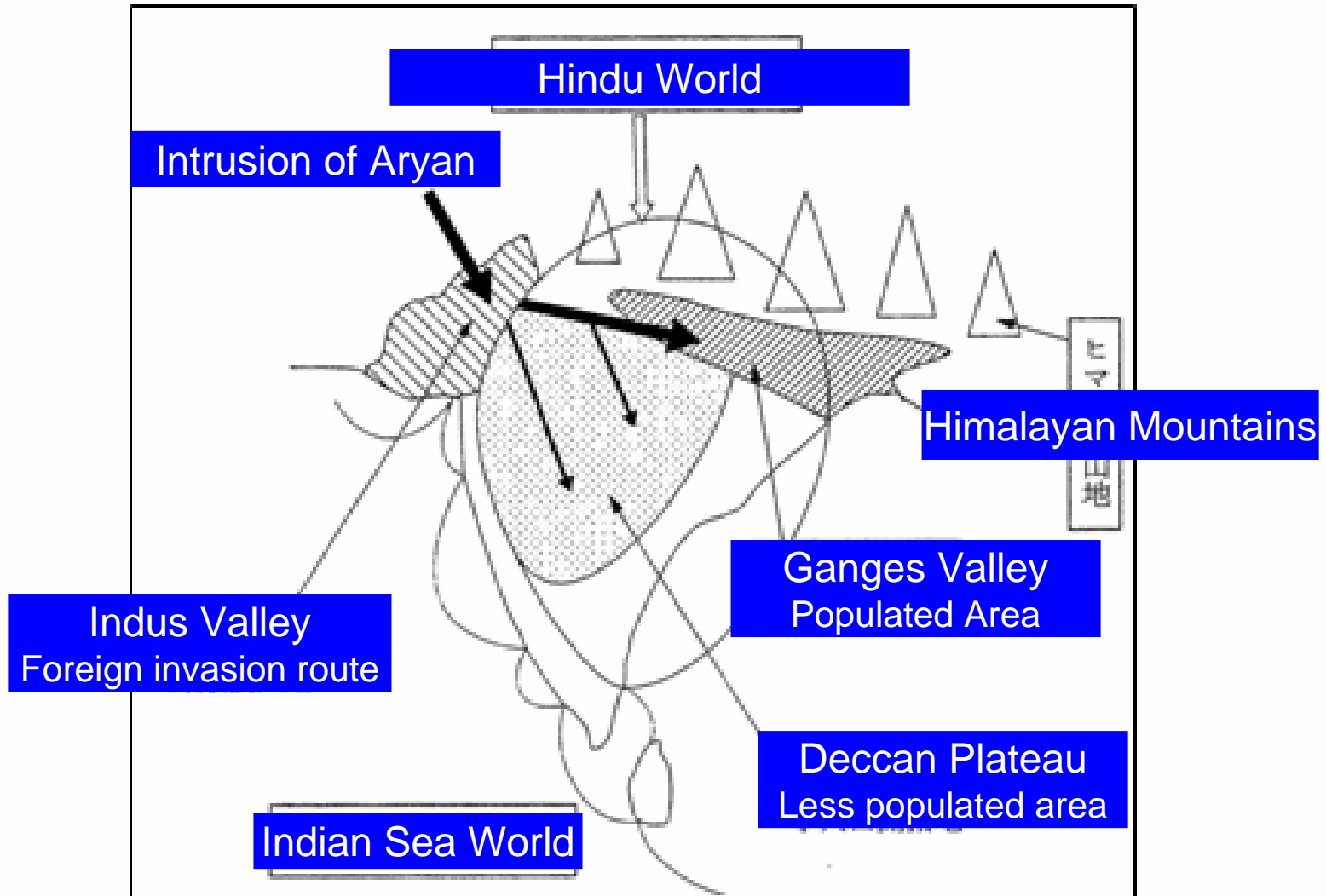
Market Economy in China

- Developed Merchants and Commerce
broker system, banking system, financial institution system
- State and Private Title to Property
government supervision and merchant management system
- Competitive Society and Familial Society
- Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*
“China seems to have been long stationary, and had, probably, long ago acquired that full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws and institutions. But this complement may be much inferior to what, with other laws and institutions, the nature of its soil, climate, and situation, might admit of.”

2) India

- Hindu Civilization
- Indus Arid Belt
 - upland farming, oat farming in winter, nomadic grazing
- Ganges Humid Belt
 - pluvial humid climate, rice cropping in summer
- Deccan Plateau
 - plateau basalt, cotton farming

Eco-historical Framework in India



Market Economy Ingrained in Hindu Culture

- The Caste System

Economic Activities are embedded in the Caste and *Jati* system.

The society that has the nested structure of segmentation and integration

“Until several centuries ago, western children had grown up seeing the affluence of India. But, why has India become the poor country that has low per capita income?”

(Amartya Sen)