

Reactions to the Market: Small Farmers in the Economic Reshaping of Nicaragua, Cuba, Russia, and China / 241 pages / Penn State Press, 2010 / Laura J. Enríquez / 9780271036199 / 2010

Reactions to the Market examines the impacts of economic liberalization policies in agriculture. Focusing on a time frame from approximately 1990 to the turn of the present century, it concentrates on the transitions from socialism to either an exclusive or at least a greater reliance on the market. The book's case studies of Nicaragua and Cuba are based on original field research, including interviews in four communities in each country. The analyses of the transformations in Russia and China are drawn from secondary sources. The theoretical inspiration regarding market impacts is provided. To locate the Nicaraguan and Cuban cases within a larger context of transition, they will be compared with Russia and China. By looking in-depth at the circumstances of small farmers in two countries that have moved away from orthodox socialism, but in distinct directions, my study is located at the crossroads of these various literatures. The comparison with Russia and China not only highlights the commonalities of these two pairs of cases but also lends weight to my arguments regarding the question arising at this theoretical intersection. What follows below draws on findings generated by research I have conducted on these four countries. The case studies of Nicaragua and Cuba are based on interviews carried out with representatives of the Reactions to the Market book. Read reviews from the world's largest community for readers. It is manifest in developing countries around the world that the ... Through this comparison, we see the similarities between Nicaragua and Russia in their rapid retreat from socialism and their adoption of reforms that have placed small agriculture, especially that focused on food crops, at a distinct disadvantage relative to export-oriented production. By contrast, Cuba has been more like China in adopting aspects of market reform while emphasizing small-scale cooperative and private farming in an effort to achieve food self-sufficiency. By contrast, Cuba has been more like China in adopting aspects of market reform while emphasizing small-scale cooperative and private farming in an effort to achieve food self-sufficiency. Drawing insights from Karl Polanyi's study of the social and economic effects of the expansion of market relations in the nineteenth century, Enríquez highlights the role of the state in each of these countries in driving change in a certain direction: toward de-emphasis of small-scale farming and the eventual assumed demise of the peasantry in Nicaragua and Russia, which has led to countermovements of peasants. Reactions to the Market: Small Farmers in the Economic Reshaping of Nicaragua, Cuba, Russia, and China by Laura J. Enríquez. September 2011. Rural Sociology 76(3). Multi-level modeling is used to test the impact of aggregated immigrant receptivity attitude measures, derived from the General Social Survey, which are spatially merged with immigrant worker human capital, individual-level assimilation, and area labor market indicators to predict managerial/professional and service/labor occupation attainment of immigrant workers from a merged 1995-97 Current Population Survey data file. Reactions to the Market: Small Farmers in the Economic Reshaping of Nicaragua, Cuba, Russia and China June 2011. Social Forces. S. Cohn. Read more. Article.