
On the Urban and Rural Economy of Jingzhou in Modern Times

Fang Li

Liberal Arts College, Yangtze University, Jinzhou, Hubei 434020, China

Abstract

In modern Jinzhou in the revolution of 1911, the influence of Shashi port, Jingzhou urban and rural economy, there have been some changes, modern Jingzhou commercial and rural handicraft industry, agriculture etc. have different levels of development, and the influence and change of modern Jingzhou residents living in a certain extent.

Keywords

Modern; Jingzhou; Urban and Rural Economy Covered.

1. Introduction

The modern Jingzhou, in the influence of Shashi port and in the revolution of 1911, Jingzhou urban and rural economy have been some changes, modern Jingzhou commercial and rural handicraft industry, agriculture etc. have different levels of development, and the influence and change of modern Jingzhou residents living in a certain extent.

2. The modern Jingzhou commercial development and the prosperity of the town

Jingzhou Prefecture is consist of seven counties , it is full of lake groups, dense water, mostly along the river counties cities and towns located street, convenient waterway become an important basis for formation and development of small towns in Jingzhou. But we all know that before Shashi to be a port, Jingzhou Province town did not because of the existence of network to promote the development of urban and rural economy, the disintegration of the natural economy.

The opening of Shashi not only promoted the economic development of Shashi itself, but also promote Jingzhou's urban and rural economy, the first performance in modern Jingzhou commercial development and the prosperity of the town.

Before the end of the Qing Dynasty, the scale of Shashi's department stores was small, and the distribution of goods was some of the country's products. Such as the Shashi department store earlier Kaitai department store, distribution of varieties are generally small goods, needle, thread and buttons, cloth socks, skullcap etc. In the late Qing Dynasty, foreign goods flooded the market, the Japanese goods accounted for 30%, the main varieties of umbrella, towel, enamel products, Ssangyong bell. Due to foreign investment, the Shashi department store industry has been expanding, the variety of the structure has changed significantly. In Republic of China 13 to 17 years, is the most prosperous period in the history of Shashi department store industry. [1]

After the opening of Shashi, Shashi gradually developed into a new port economy, many agricultural products began to commercialization, such as cotton, with the commercialization of agricultural products and the development of commercial production, as some commodities such as agricultural products and industrial raw materials, economic crops, are exported to all over the country and city and countryside. These agricultural products and economic crops need to focus on the rural market, and then transport marketing around. And some large cities in the hands of industrial products, in-depth sales of rural markets. In this way, the rural market gradually active, merchants and hired apprentices seat Jia small workshops throughout the city and countryside.

Scattered throughout the country's rural trade fairs in Jingzhou, a good communication between the city and the country's trade exchanges. The emergence of the rural market trade reflects the development of the rural commodity economy. These rural market trade, in order to exchange the basic features of doing nothing, farmers will put own production of agricultural and sideline products into the market, in exchange for other daily necessities of life, and only a small number of shops trading places fixed in them, most of the non fixed street shops and shops, regular and poly, thus forming a range of rural farmers exchange production and living activities and places, the local economy, mainly through some foreign traders to communicate.

At the end of the Qing Dynasty, in addition to some of the more developed city based on the rural market trade development, Jingzhou gradually rise to a group of new town. Haoxue town ,Jiangling County, become an important material distribution center. There are 8 terminals in town, handling 280 thousand cotton , take 300 thousand grains , oil 50 thousand Dan, a 150 thousand cubic meters of wood, cloth 70 thousand pieces, pottery 150 thousand Dan and a large number of other goods. The Republic of China, Haoxue town commercial prosperity, commercial, catering and services a total of 97 categories, quite well known in more than 1000. Capital of 100 thousand silver dollars a few million yuan, the more than and 10 largest, amounting to about 300000 yuan. The population reached more than thirty thousand people to have thousands of people submissively, night light 10000 "of the poem describe its heyday of the situation.[2]

At the end of the Qing Dynasty,town developed not only reflect the Jingzhou urban and rural commodity economy developed, at the same time, they will in turn to promote the prosperity of commodity economy.

3. The development of the cotton industry in modern Jingzhou

The development of agricultural products in Jingzhou in late Qing Dynasty and the commercialization of urban and rural handicraft industry is very rapid, the most representative is the development of cotton industry in Jingzhou .

After the opening of Shashi, foreign trade development, transport facilitation, strengthening trade ties between city and country, to promote the commercialization of agricultural products, to promote the rise of the town. In the process of the development of town economy, Jingzhou cotton commercialization of products developed rapidly, significantly changed the agricultural economic structure of Jingzhou rural traditional, which mainly from single rice agriculture, cotton and a variety of business transition. At the same time, due to the continuous development of commodity cotton industry, also promoted the commercialization of agricultural products, especially grain commercialization, more generally in rural areas of Hubei.

Jingzhou area across the middle reaches of the Yangtze River jingjiang section of the north and South sides. The Jingzhou government under the jurisdiction of Songzi, public security, Jianli, Yidu, Shishou, Zhijiang, Jiangling seven counties, is a subtropical humid monsoon climate zone, four seasons, abundant rainfall, flat, with good growing conditions of crops, is China's earliest history of economic development of a region.

Before Sino Japanese War,Jiangling's Haoxue, Caoshi, Jianli's Chewan, Zhijiang's Jiangkou Dongshi, have become famous commodity cotton production. "Jingzhou Zhijiang cloth, cotton, silk from Jingzhou, river dissolved cocoon, born into a ripe, best-selling famous." The distribution range, near and far to Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou, "a few up to Burma territory". Because the cloth industry developed, Jingzhou area was at the time of the Westerners called "the greatest weaving center Chinese". As the main distribution market in Shashi cloth, is called "Chinese in Western Manchester".

After the opening, cotton instead of homespun become main social commodity export trade in Jingzhou and to be the largest. Before opening, the cotton circulation area is limited, mainly sold to Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and other provinces, after the opening, due to the impact of investment in factories from Japan, Jingzhou cotton textile industry declined, but on the other hand, the invasion of foreign

goods collapse the traditional natural economy jingzhou. In the late Qing Dynasty began to invest upsurge, the level of production and the scale of investment in cotton textile industry has made great progress, because of the large investment in factories caused the rise in cotton prices, such as the price of cotton from Shashi before the opening of 12 / bear. In the spring of 1918, soared to about 40 liang . Cotton prices rose after the First World War, Jingzhou's farmers, in the paddy field, upland cotton plant. At the same time the cotton varieties have been improved, in 1914, Zhang Jian as the northern government minister of agriculture and commerce, for "cotton iron salvation", the introduction of american cotton, in ten major cotton producing provinces including Hubei Province Department of industrial plant, also in the same period in Jingzhou, Zhongxiang, opened the first two cotton test field, improvement and promotion for Jingzhou the area of cotton and cotton along the Han river. Cotton has been widely jingzhou. By the middle of 20s, cotton planting and Gong'an, Shishou, Jianli , long fiber length, 32 yarn spinning. In 1919, Gongan product cotton 192 thousand bear, "in addition to the 110 cities, the tam for textile clothing needs", all the remaining distribution in Hankou, Sichuan two place. Jiangling, Jianli, gong'an, Shishou, Zhijiang County cotton area increased rapidly. In 1919, Jingzhou is seven cotton planting area reached 1 million 442 thousand acres.[3]

When cotton growing, at the same time, there are specializing in the middle of the exchange of cotton and the rise of flowers industry . The middle row that people spend cotton trading, valet sale, run the store, buy and short engaged in sporadic trafficking, profit main from the commission. After 1920, Jiangling flowers store more than 50, Gong'an more than 40 , Shishou 200 (half of flower seeds store), Jianli 25, Songzi 20, Zhijiang 41, Yidu 12, Shashi 15. Store 3% with a 2% range. Flowers store possess capital 30 to 40 thousands yuan, soome own two to three thousand yuan, compare with imoney houses ndustry, is far worse. As the majority of small capital, the number of flowers and more or less, the rise and fall of uncertainty.

In the area of Jingzhou, there are have Xianhudi, Amitabha Temple, Jiangkou, Dong Shi, Ouchikou, Shadaoguan, Haoxue, Zhujia River began to be a primary cotton market. They are mostly located in the water and land transportation hub and form a market near river, "the market's rise and fall depend on the production of cotton and the high and low prices ."

According to incomplete statistics of Shashi customs, in 1897 (Five years Guangxu), 152 tower cotton ginning machine have been imported from Japan. To twenty-nine years Guangxu (1903), has a total of 4000 tower iron cotton gin input by Bianhe.

4. The development of the rural handicraft industry in Jingzhou in modern timesces

After the opening of Shashi, agricultural products commercialization and planting of economic crops, soon attracted the rural handicraft industry developed. In the center of commercial crop cultivation, the center of this association is formed.

According to the "*Jiangling County Township Enterprises*" set, the county town of rural areas by the manual industry there are more than 40 kinds, such as: wood, iron, bamboo industry, ceramic industry, slaughtering industry, milling, grinding, oil, wine, sugar, sauce, bean curd, lotus root starch, tobacco, cotton ginning, spinning, weaving, batting, silk silk, dyeing, sewing, embroidery, knitting, footwear, umbrella, scales, pottery, fish hook, gold, firecrackers, incense, candles, and hatchery, fen fang, lu fang maojiang, carpenter, bricklayers, masons, coppersmith, silversmiths, barber etc. The way of production and operation generally forms three mode: handicraft workshops, professional craftsmen, peasant household sideline. Occupy the main position of the rural handicraft industry is all kinds of handicraft workshops. [4]

A part of master unique skill famers of Honghu County gradually separated from the country, engaged in professional manual production. A number of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, wood, tile, stone, paint and other kiln, artisans throughout urban and rural areas, including skilled craftsmen, "they opened

workshop in the town or workshops, or pick a burden to go from village to village, to provide a variety of means of production and means of subsistence for farmers". [5]

According to "*Jiangling county*", Jiangling county has a long history of hardware products, product range. The period of the Republic of China the main production ware silver, copper, iron, tin products. Among them, gold and silver products industry in the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China have 27 shops in Jingzhou, Haoxue, Mishi, Cenhe, Puji, Libu and so on. engaged in the production of silver bracelet, necklace, foot ring, hand ring, earrings, a child, immortals, silver, at the same time, made gold rings, gold earrings, gold teeth etc.

5. The change of urban and rural life in Jingzhou in modern times

Shashi to be a port, the development of commodity economy, trade developed, affect the life of urban and rural residents. The first is the change of clothing food live and use, Jingzhou urban and rural areas generally accepted the muslin and calico. Before the mid nineteenth Century, in addition to a small number of wealthy city officials in Hubei, most people wear homespun clothes and socks. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, muslin and calico has been used in around the countryside of Hubei. Even clothing socks and shoes style and western style.

Second, it is the increase in the level of diet. Before the mid nineteenth century, most Jingzhou's farmers eat dry (rice) only meet holidays and festivals, usually eat lean (rice), non-staple food completely depend on breed pig, chicken, vegetables self-sufficiency, but only on holidays have access to eat meat. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, people's diet has increased to a certain extent, such as Songzi County, "With years of Tongzhi and Guangxu in Dynasty Qing Dynasty, all the goods are cheap, the landlord's life is luxurious and can not be controlled, farmers living in poverty, with old people and children begging in the streets is very common. After seven or eight years of the Republic of China, Price level is very high than ever before a few times, getting a job is very simple. beggars are scarce, tenant farmers and farmers with his own land did not worry hunger, wearing clothes is not old and shabby. Although few landlords, on the decline, life becomes worse and worse not as rich as before, but the common social resources become more affluent in the past."

Third, living conditions have improved. Songzi county since 1909, "The construction of the dam has been completed, the silt turn into fertile fields, just one county suddenly increase four hundred thousand acres of output, cotton production have three hundred thousand pounds, paddy production one hundred thousand bear, wheat and soybeans three hundred thousand bear." With the development of social economy, the income of the farmers in Songzi increase Rapidly, leading to "build a house" in vogue. In addition, farmers began to use industrial products widely. There both have domestic goods and imported goods. Such as cigarette, kerosene, sugar, medicine, cloth, nails, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, the match has begun to enter the rural areas of Jingzhou. Shashi's as representative, Jingzhou urban and rural life concept to be most advanced, while the urban and rural people's life concept gradually closer to Shashi. Shashi as a port and the change of Jingzhou farmers' life way a double-edged sword, on the one hand to improve the living standards of farmers, but on the other hand, it also makes foreign imperialism in rural Hubei plunder more cruel and to promote the Jingzhou natural economic bankruptcy, appeared in two fractions, accelerated the poor farmers bankruptcy. The modern Jingzhou urban and rural economy appeared many new changes, but there were still existed many obstacles of many factors, such as usury, natural disasters, the collection of tax and so on.

References

- [1] Hubei province trade records: "Editorial Office of Hubei Modern Economy Trade Historical" fourth series in 1986, fourteenth.
- [2] Hubei provincial bureau of township enterprise management: "Modern Hubei Rural Sideline. Data (1840 ~1949)", 1987, page forty-first

- [3] Xu Kaixi: Journal of The Modern Development of The Cotton Industry and The Evolution of Jingsha Region, Jingzhou Teachers College (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION) in 1990, third, seventy-first pages
- [4] Hubei provincial bureau of township enterprise management: "Modern Hubei Rural Sideline. Data (1840 ~1949)", 1987, page twenty-first
- [5] Hubei provincial bureau of township enterprise management: "Modern Hubei Rural Sideline. Data (1840 ~1949)", 1987, page twenty-ninth
- [6] "Jiangling County Town andTownship Enterprises" ,June 1986, eighty-eighth pages
- [7] Yang Hongxiu: "Songzi County", the Republic of China in January twenty-six, 239th pages
Biography: Li Fang (1978 -), female, Qingyang Gansu, lecturer, master's degree, mainly engaged in the research of Chinese modern history