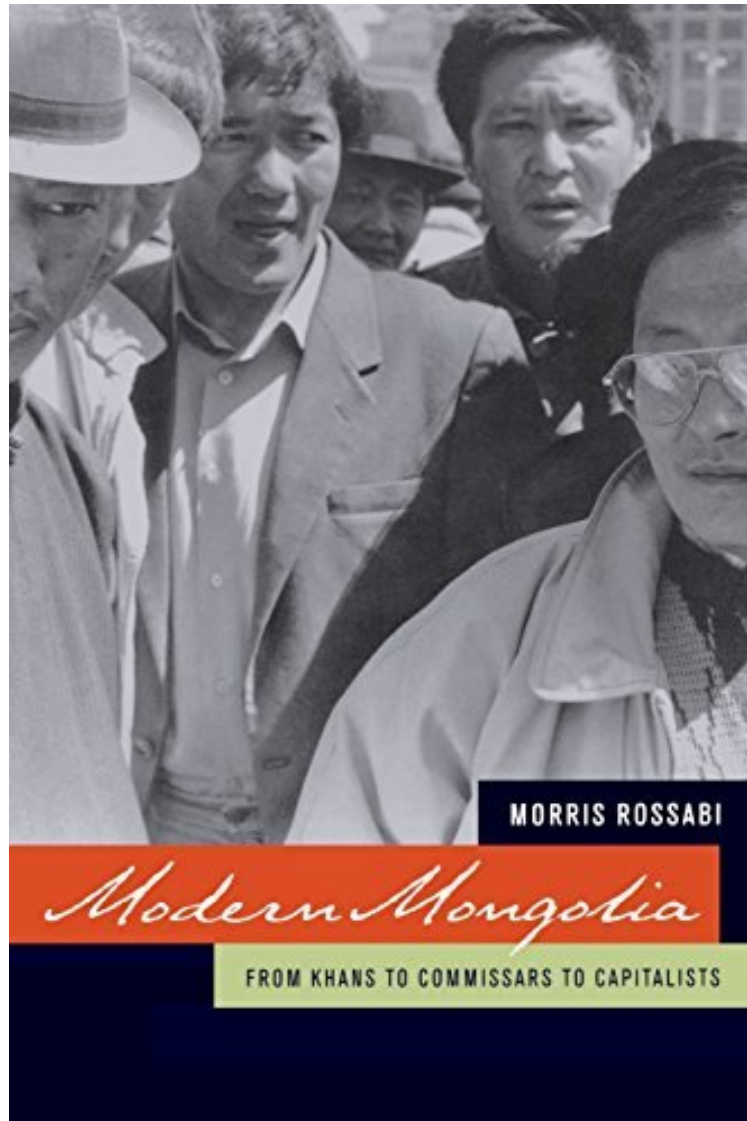


[FREE] Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists

Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists

Von Morris Rossabi

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Von Morris Rossabi : Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Modern Mongolia: From Khans to Commissars to Capitalists:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Nicht so tollVon uudraaRossabis Werk beschreibt die Entwicklung der Mongolei von 1990 bis Anfang des 21 Jahrhunderts. Es konzentriert sich hauptsaechlich auf wirtschafts- und sozialpolitische Aspekte, und darauf, was nach Meinung des

Autors falsch gemacht wurde. Das Buch enthaelt einige recht interessante Aussagen und eine sehr umfangreiche Literaturliste im Anhang, allerdings konnte ich nur wenig fuer mich neues entdecken, und einige Saetze schienen sich staendig zu wiederholen. Das grosste Problem fuer mich waren offensichtliche Fehlinterpretationen des Autors: Wenn 37% der Rekruten aus medizinischen Gruenden ausgemustert werden, heisst dass nicht, dass sie wirklich zu krank fuer die Armee sind, sondern dass sie es geschafft haben, das passende Attest zu besorgen. Die meisten Autos in UB sehen nicht so aus, als wuerden sie Auslaendern oder Neureichen gehoeren, etc. etc.

Kurzbeschreibung Land-locked between its giant neighbors, Russia and China, Mongolia was the first Asian country to adopt communism and the first to abandon it. When the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s, Mongolia turned to international financial agencies including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank for help in compensating for the economic changes caused by disruptions in the communist world. Modern Mongolia is the best-informed and most thorough account to date of the political economy of Mongolia during the past decade. In it, Morris Rossabi explores the effects of the withdrawal of Soviet assistance, the role of international financial agencies in supporting a pure market economy, and the ways that new policies have led to greater political freedom but also to unemployment, poverty, increasingly inequitable distribution of income, and deterioration in the education, health, and well-being of Mongolian society. Rossabi demonstrates that the agencies providing grants and loans insisted on Mongolia's adherence to a set of policies that did not generally take into account the country's unique heritage and society. Though the sale of state assets, minimalist government, liberalization of trade and prices, a balanced budget, and austerity were supposed to yield marked economic growth, Mongolia the world's fifth-largest per capita recipient of foreign aid did not recover as expected. As he details this painful transition from a collective to a capitalist economy, Rossabi also analyzes the cultural effects of the sudden opening of Mongolia to democracy. He looks at the broader implications of Mongolia's international situation and considers its future, particularly in relation to China.

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