
Understanding Chinese Families A Comparative Study Of Taiwan And Southeast China

Languages of Ancient Southern Mongolia and North China

A Comparative Study

Morality and Practice

Chinese Families in the Post-Mao Era

A Comparative Study of Chinese Family Law

A Comparative Study on Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong

The Family Law of the Chinese, and Its Comparative Relations with that of Other Nations

Comparative Chinese Family Law

A Comparative Study of Mainland CFOBs and Overseas CFOBs

Understanding Chinese Society

A Comparative Study of Value Orientations of Chinese Families and American Families

The Basis of Chinese Culture, Society, and Government

Family Conflict Among Chinese- and Mexican-Origin Adolescents and Their Parents in the U.S.

Structure and Ethos in Family Life

A Psychoanalytic Exploration

Change and Continuity in the Management Model of Overseas Chinese Family Enterprise

Succession and the Transfer of Social Capital in Chinese Family Businesses

Marriage and Family in Modern China

International Handbook of Chinese Families

A Comparative Study of the Family Law in the Chinese and English Legal Systems

Comparative Chinese Family Law

Tradition, Modernization, and Change

The Family and Social Change in Chinese Societies

Modernization of Chinese Family Law in China, Hong Kong and Singapore
Family and Kinship in Chinese Society
A Comparative Study of Two Traditions and Cultures
The Wiley Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Families
Tradition and Transformation in a Chinese Family Business
Entrepreneurial Families and Government-Business Relations
The Impact of Urbanization on the Chinese Family : a Comparative Study of Urban and Rural Families in Contemporary Taiwan
A Comparative Study of a Chinese Novel, Family, and an American Novel, the Age of Innocence
Family, House, and Home in Tianjin, China, 1860-1960
State and Family in China
The Political Culture of China's University Students
Cooperation in Chinese Communities
Cultural Influences on the Perception of Child Temperament and Difficulty
A Comparative Study of Taiwan and Southeast China
New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, Number 135
An Empirical View

Understanding Chinese Families A Comparative Study Of Taiwan And Southeast China

Downloaded from archive.imba.com by guest

OCONNOR ANAYA

Languages of Ancient Southern Mongolia and North China Oxford University Press

Shakespeare in China is an attempt to explore systematically and deeply the nature and significance of the interaction between Shakespeare and traditional

Chinese drama and between the dramatist and Chinese culture. Ever since Shakespeare was introduced into China at the beginning of this century, his works have exerted a pervasive influence upon Chinese theater and culture. During this process of transplantation into Chinese culture, the dramatist's works have also undergone some transformation, with the plays interpreted and reshaped by the Chinese from the perspective of their own culture and tradition. The value of the

book is not limited to the scope of Shakespeare studies and comparative literature. With the combination of the literary criticism and sociological approach, it describes and investigates a variety of social and psychological phenomena in the process of cultural exchange between the West and the East. The book also provides a brief view of the social, political, and historical changes in modern China for Western readers. Stanford University Press

Reflecting on over half a century of study on Chinese culture, Jordan Paper explores new ways of approaching religion in China. Moving away from using Christianity as a model for examination, which has led to considerable misunderstandings between China and the West, Paper instead applies the paradigm of Familism to Chinese religion. By looking through the lens of Familism, which emphasises the importance of the family unit, Paper argues that we can understand the basis of Chinese culture, society, government, and religion. In the book, Paper explains how, when and why Familism appears in the development of human culture in the Neolithic period, as well as its ramifications in more complex societies, using the imperial Chinese state as an example. The discussion in the book includes how the Chinese state can be understood as a religious institution; the role of spirit possession; the relationship of other religions in China to Chinese Religion, including Buddhism, Daoism and Judaism; and the issue of freedom of religion in contemporary China. Chinese Religion and Familism not only challenges the discipline's perception of Chinese

religion, but all of the religions of East Asia, indigenous sub-Saharan African religions, Polynesian Religion, and elsewhere.

A Comparative Study John Wiley & Sons
This book focuses on families and their changes in Taiwan and China. Traditional notions of what constitutes a family have been changing in China, Taiwan and other Asian countries. The chapters in this book provide interesting methodological and substantive contributions to the discourse on family and social change in Chinese societies. They also underscore the implications of the various social changes in Chinese families. Written by Chinese and Western scholars, they provide an unprecedented overview of what is known about the effects of social change on Chinese families. One might think that defining a "family" is an easy task because the family is so significant to society and is universal. The family is the first place we learn culture, norms, values, and gender roles. Families exist in all societies throughout the world; but their constitution differs. In the past several decades there have been many changes in the family in Taiwan and China. For

instance, whereas in the West, we use a bilineal system of descent in which descent is traced through both the mother's side and the father's side of the family, in many parts of China, descent is patrilineal, although this is changing, and China and Taiwan are starting to assume a family constitution similar to that in the West. This and other issues are discussed in great detail in this book. Indeed it is the very nature of the differences that motivated the writing of this book on changing families in Taiwan and China. The chapters in Part I: The Family in Taiwan and China focus on the basic family issues in Taiwan and China that provide the groundwork for many of the chapters that follow. Chapter 1 is about the distribution of resources in the family in Taiwan. Chapter 2 focuses on filial piety and the autonomous development of adolescents in the Taiwanese family, and Chapter 3 explores the important issue of family poverty in Taiwan. Chapter 4 moves away from Taiwan and looks at several issues of family growth and change in Hong Kong, noting the interesting similarities and differences between Hong Kong and China. Part II: Issues of Marriage,

the Family and Fertility in Taiwan and China focuses specifically on marriage, family and fertility. In Chapter 5 the authors discuss the relationships between marital status, socioeconomic status and the subjective well-being among women in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Chapter 6 describes patterns of sexual activity in China and the United States. Chapter 7 considers gender imbalances in Taiwan and their impact on the marriage market. Chapter 8 also focuses on Taiwan and examines the effects of mothers' attitudes on daughters' interaction with their mothers-in-law. Chapter 9 compares female and male fertility trends and changes in Taiwan. Part III: Children and the Family in East Asia and in Western Countries consists of comparative studies of the family and children. Chapter 10 examines the dynamics of grandparents caring for children in China. Chapter 11 explores family values and parent-child interaction in Taiwan. Chapter 12 examines the significant amount of diversity among families in contemporary Taiwan. Chapter 13 describes adolescent development in Taiwan. Chapter 14 examines the impact of son preference on

fertility in China, South Korea and the United States. And Chapter 15 explores the determinants of intergenerational support in Taiwan. The final chapter in our book, the only chapter in Part IV: The Family and the Future in Taiwan, examines the future of the family in Taiwan with respect especially to the marriage market and aged dependency.

Morality and Practice Routledge

Family businesses have been an important part of the economy in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and in the Chinese diaspora, and, since the reforms, in mainland China itself. Some people have argued that the success of Chinese family businesses occurs because of the special characteristics and approach of such businesses. This book examines the nature of Chinese family business and the key issues involved by exploring in detail the case of a leading Hong Kong jewellery company which was established in the early 1960s and which has grown to become one of the biggest jewellery manufacturers, exporters, and retailers in post-war Hong Kong. The book considers the motivations of Chinese people to set up their own businesses, outlining the

strategies adopted, including the strategies for raising capital, and the qualities of successful Chinese entrepreneurs. It discusses the management of the company, including relations between family members, profit sharing and succession planning, and assesses how conflict and crises are coped with and overcome. It charts the evolution of the company, looking at how it has been transformed into a listed corporation. The book concludes by arguing for the importance of studying Chinese family businesses culturally.

Chinese Families in the Post-Mao Era
John Wiley & Sons

Chinese Families Upside Down offers the first systematic account of how intergenerational dependence is redefining the Chinese family and goes beyond the conventional model of filial piety to explore the rich, nuanced, and often unexpected new intergenerational dynamics.

A Comparative Study of Chinese Family Law Associated University Presse
Examines the intersection of politics and intergenerational family relations in China from the Qing period to 1949.

A Comparative Study on Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong

Univ of California Press

When humans cooperate, what are the social and psychological mechanisms that enable them to do so successfully? Is cooperativeness something natural for humans, built in to our species over the course of evolution, or rather something that depends on cultural learning and social interaction? This book addresses these central questions concerning human nature and the nature of cooperation. The editors present a wide range of vivid anthropological case-studies focused on everyday cooperation in Chinese communities, for example, between children in Nanjing playing a ballgame; parents in Edinburgh organising a community school; villagers in Yunnan dealing with "common pool" resource problems; and families in Kinmen in Taiwan worshipping their dead together. On the one hand, these case studies illustrate some uniquely Chinese cultural factors, such as those related to kinship ideals and institutions that shape the experience and practice of cooperation. They also illustrate, on the other hand,

how China's recent history, not least the rise and fall of collectivism in various forms, continues to shape the experience of cooperation for ordinary people in China today. Finally, they show that in spite of the cultural and historical particularity of Chinese cooperation, it does share some underlying features that would be familiar to people coming from radically different backgrounds.

The Family Law of the Chinese, and Its Comparative Relations with that of Other Nations BoD – Books on Demand
Declining fertility rates and increased life expectancies over the last few decades have conspired to make China one of the more rapidly aging societies in the world. *Aging Families in Chinese Society* focuses on the accelerated social and demographic changes in China and examines their implications for family care and support for older adults. Contributors to this landmark volume portray various challenges facing aging families in China as a result of reduced family size, changing gender expectations, rapid economic development and urbanization, rural-to-urban migration, and an emerging but still underdeveloped long-term care

system. Divided into four thematic areas – Disability and Family Support; Family Relationships and Mental Health; Filial Piety and Gender Norms; and Long-term Care Preferences – chapters in this volume confront these burgeoning issues and offer salient policy and practice considerations not just for today's aging population, but future generations to come. Combining quantitative data from social surveys in China, comparative surveys in Taiwan and Thailand, and qualitative data from in-depth interviews, *Aging Families in Chinese Societies* will be of significant interest to students and researchers in aging and gerontology, China and East Asian Studies and population studies.

Comparative Chinese Family Law

Cambridge University Press

Gain a nuanced understanding of parent-adolescent conflict in Chinese- and Mexican-origin families in the United States. This volume explores key issues related to family conflict such as acculturation gaps parent and adolescent internal conflicts conflict resolution seeking out confidants for help in coping with conflict. This volume showcases the complexity of conflict among Chinese- and

Mexican-origin families and furthers our understanding of how both developmental and cultural sources of parent-adolescent conflict are linked to adjustment. This is the 135th volume in this series. Its mission is to provide scientific and scholarly presentations on cutting edge issues and concepts in child and adolescent development. Each volume focuses on a specific new direction or research topic and is edited by experts on that topic. [A Comparative Study of Mainland CFOBs and Overseas CFOBs](#) Taylor & Francis

This dissertation, "Entrepreneurial Families and Government-business Relations: a Comparative Study on Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong" by Wengang, Zhou, 周文刚, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: This research aims to examine the interactions,

transformation and implications of the government-business relations of entrepreneurial families in Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The similarities and differences of their operational patterns, strategies and impacts are also investigated. Establishing the political dimension as the foundation for this study enables this research to enrich the understanding of Chinese entrepreneurial families and address the gaps of conventional theories. Three influential entrepreneurial families in the cross strait tri-region-the Rong family in Wuxi, the Koo family in Taiwan and the Fok family in Hong Kong-are examined, with the application of clientelism and corporatism as the theoretical framework for analysis. Traditional Chinese values on business and businessmen are integrated into the theoretical discussion that serves as the basis of critical review of conventional theories and formulation of a new government-business relations theory relevant to the context of Chinese societies. All assumptions leading to such a theory are substantiated through conducting historical reviews and empirical analysis. This research primarily

adopts a qualitative approach, using multiple case studies, historical and literature review, document analysis (including opened secret archives), in-depth interviews and field research. The research argues that such relations are rooted in the traditional Chinese cultural values and ideologies. With the support of party-state apparatus, or state apparatus, as well as operational mechanisms at both an individual and organizational level, the party-state-led or government-led government-business relations are established and sustained through various pathways. They also come as an embodiment of political alliance as the individual and organizational frameworks of corporatism interact and modify each other. It is asserted that an underlying mechanism is in constant operation to sustain the relational dynamics, but that such a mechanism cannot be explained in terms of legal considerations. The government-business relations of Chinese entrepreneurial families present cooperation but not opposition, and emphasize mutual dependence, trust and loyalty, which cannot be satisfactorily interpreted with clientelism. Public

interests, or at least the coexistence of public and private interests, characterize the collaboration between the two parties in question. This research further reveals that entrepreneurial families undertake more political costs and risks than general family enterprises. This in turn provides proof of both the positive and the negative sides of political capital, which can potentially evoke extreme effects and constitute unstable factors for the development of entrepreneurial families. This understanding deviates from the past discourse which upholds the view that participation in government-business relations brings reasonable expectations about acquiring more interests on the part of entrepreneurial families. A comprehensive analysis of the involved interests and costs, opport

Understanding Chinese Society V&R
unipress GmbH

Religion is a fundamental cultural factor profoundly influential on human mental health and behavioural choices, and, in addition, family is the most proximal and intimate socialization agent contributive to youth development. Religion, Family, and Chinese Youth Development explores how

religious involvement of Chinese parents affects their psychological health and family socialization, which leads to various aspects of the development of Chinese youths. Specifically, a structural relationship between religion, family socialization, and youth development was constructed theoretically and tested empirically in the Chinese context, which can portray the linked lives of religious involvement of Chinese parents, parental psychological health, family processes, parenting practices, the development of psychosocial maturity, and the internalizing and externalizing outcomes of Chinese youths. Undeniably, the findings of this book provide insightful social and policy implications for researchers and human service practitioners related to Chinese societies. By clearly depicting and empirically testing the connections between religion, family, and Chinese youth development, the book can be a reference for clergy, family practitioners, researchers, policy makers, management of NGOs, and graduate students of social sciences.

A Comparative Study of Value Orientations of Chinese Families and

American Families Springer Science & Business Media

Families are the cornerstone of Chinese society, whether in mainland China, in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, Malaysia, or in the Chinese diaspora the world over. Handbook of the Chinese Family provides an overview of economics, politics, race, ethnicity, and culture within and external to the Chinese family as a social institution. While simultaneously evaluating its own methodological tools, this book will set current knowledge in the context of what has been previously studied as well as future research directions. It will examine inter-family relationships and politics as well as childrearing, education, and family economics to provide a rounded and in-depth view.

The Basis of Chinese Culture, Society, and Government Routledge

The Chinese economy is undergoing dramatic changes and the world is watching and changing along with it. The Chinese family is also changing in many ways in response to the economic transformation that is moving the world's most populous nation from an agrarian

economy to a global superpower. This is the first book in English to describe and explain the social transformation of the Chinese family from the perspective of Chinese researchers. Presenting a comprehensive view of the Chinese family today and how it has adapted during the process of modernization, it provides description and analysis of the trajectory of changes in family structures, functions, and relationships. It tracks how Chinese marriages and families are becoming more diverse and face a great deal of uncertainty as they evolve in different ways from Western marriages and families. The book is also unique in its use of national statistics and data from large-scale surveys to systematically illustrate these radical and extraordinary changes in family structure and dynamics over the past 30 years. Demonstrating that the de-institutionalization of family values is a slow process in the Chinese context, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese Studies, Sociology, Social Policy and Family Policy.

Family Conflict Among Chinese- and Mexican-Origin Adolescents and Their Parents in the U.S. Bloomsbury Publishing

Written by an international team of experts, this comprehensive volume investigates modern-day family relationships, partnering, and parenting set against a backdrop of rapid social, economic, cultural, and technological change. Covers a broad range of topics, including social inequality, parenting practices, children's work, changing patterns of citizenship, multi-cultural families, and changes in welfare state protection for families. Includes many European, North American and Asian examples written by a team of experts from across five continents. Features coverage of previously neglected groups, including immigrant and transnational families as well as families of gays and lesbians. Demonstrates how studying social change in families is fundamental for understanding the transformations in individual and social life across the globe. Extensively reworked from the original Companion published over a decade ago: three-quarters of the material is completely new, and the remainder has been comprehensively updated.

Structure and Ethos in Family Life
Open Dissertation Press

Includes bibliographical references.

A Psychoanalytic Exploration BRILL

Marriage and Family in Modern China is a groundbreaking psychoanalytic examination of how 70 years of widespread social change have transformed the intimacies of life in modern China. The book describes the evolution of marriage and family structure, from the ancient tradition of large families preferring sons, arranged marriages and devaluation of girls, to a contemporary dominance of free-choice marriages and families that now prefer to remain small even after the ending of the One Child Policy. David Scharff uses extensive reports of his psychoanalytic interventions to demonstrate how the residue of widespread trauma suffered by Chinese families during past centuries has interacted with the effects of rapid modernization to produce new patterns of individual identity, personal ambition and family structure. This wholly original book offers new insight into Chinese families for all those interested in psychoanalytic psychotherapy and in the intricacies of Chinese domestic life.

Change and Continuity in the Management

Model of Overseas Chinese Family
Enterprise Emerald Group Publishing
 Chinese societies have undergone a tremendous amount of social, political, and economic change, which have been a catalyst for substantial shifts in fundamental structures within Chinese families. This edited collection focuses on the continuities and changes in gender and inter-generational relations of Chinese families in Greater China.

Succession and the Transfer of Social Capital in Chinese Family Businesses

Understanding Chinese Families
 A Comparative Study of Taiwan and Southeast China

This collection of essays concerns both urban and rural Chinese communities, ranging from professional to working-class families. The contributors attempt to determine whether and to what extent the policy shifts that followed Mao Zedong's death affected Chinese families.

Marriage and Family in Modern China
 Routledge

By the early twentieth century, Chinese residents of the northern treaty-port city of Tianjin were dwelling in the world. Divided by nine foreign concessions,

Tianjin was one of the world's most colonized and cosmopolitan cities. Residents could circle the globe in an afternoon, strolling from a Chinese courtyard house through a Japanese garden past a French Beaux-Arts bank to dine at a German café and fall asleep in a British garden city-style semi-attached brick house. *Dwelling in the World* considers family, house, and home in Tianjin to explore how tempos and structures of everyday life changed with the fall of the Qing Empire and the rise of a colonized city. Elizabeth LaCouture argues that the intimate ideas and practices of the modern home were more important in shaping the gender and status identities of Tianjin's urban elites than the new public ideology of the nation. Placing the Chinese home in a global context, she challenges Euro-American historical notions that the private sphere emerged from industrialization. She argues that concepts of individual property rights that emerged during the Republican era became foundational to state-society relations in early Communist housing reforms and in today's middle-class real estate boom. Drawing on

diverse sources from municipal archives, women's magazines, and architectural field work to social surveys and colonial records, *Dwelling in the World* recasts Chinese social and cultural history, offering new perspectives on gender and class, colonialism and empire, visual and material culture, and technology and everyday life.

International Handbook of Chinese Families
 Columbia University Press

This is the first book on the Serbi-Mongolic language family - a major language family of Asia - and the first modern linguistic study of the Serbi peoples, whose conquest of North China took place at approximately the same time as the Germanic and Hunnic Völkerwanderung into the former Western Roman Empire. The findings presented in this book - the first rigorous and systematic unified theory on the origins of the Mongolic and Serbi languages - add substantially to our understanding of the linguistic geography of Eastern Eurasia, and to the ethnolinguistic history of the Mongolic peoples and their neighbors, including speakers of Chinese, Japanese-Koguryoic, Tibeto-Burman, Tungusic, possibly Indo-

European, and later, Turkic. This book also enhances our understanding of attested Middle Chinese, Early Old Mandarin, and Old Tibetan phonology. Moreover, it is the first study to present linguistic sketches of

Taghbach , Tuyuhun, and Kitan, and to systematically compare Kitan and Mongol morphological and syntactic paradigms, resulting in the first reconstruction of Common Serbi-Mongolic phonology, morphology, lexicon, and syntax. Readers

interested in Mongolia, the Mongols, North China, Central Eurasia, the Tibetan Empire, languages of Asia, historical linguistics, and history will find this book to be a useful resource.

Related with Understanding Chinese Families A Comparative Study Of Taiwan And Southeast China:

- Parenting In Recovery Worksheets : [click here](#)