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Motivation Mechanism of Kucong People in Economic Transition

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Abstract Based on introduction of economic transition of Kucong people, this paper presents two motivation mechanisms, namely, political pulling and economic promotion. For political pulling, it is required to build grass-roots government service system in Zhemi Town and promote economic transition from external side; strengthen leadership of Party Committee of Zhemi Town in grass-roots government; enhance construction of grass-roots government in Zhemi Town; and regulate relationship between grass-roots government and village committee of Zhemi Town. For economic promotion, it is proposed to set up collective producers' cooperatives and promote economic transition of Kucong people from internal side. By taking pilot of Liuliu xinzhai Village production cooperative as an example, it puts forward that new production working cooperatives should be established to solve Kucong people's problem of not good at working separately. It is proposed to cultivate their agricultural activities through collectivization, promote development of its backward productivity, and strive for permanent residence and sustainable development of agriculture on the basis of economic development, finally to realize social development of Kucong people.

Key words Kucong people, Economic transition, Motivation mechanism, Political pulling, Economic promotion

In 1957, Kucong people strode into the socialist society from the later period of primitive society with their triple backward production mode "shifting cultivation, collection and hunting". However, "direct-change" Kucong people have a deep economic color of the later period of primitive period. The backward production mode of "planting a hillside and harvesting a basket" and the primitive equalitarianism idea of "average allocation of meat and wine" seriously hinder their production development and wealth accumulation. Their social development level is greatly lower than other ethnic minorities and other rural areas. Although anti-poverty projects bring huge change to production and living of Kucong people, the change is led by government and is not sustainable. What's more, Kucong people are not good at autonomous development and lack entity of promoting self-economy and social development.

1 Theoretical foundation of economic transition of Kucong people

According to Marx's social development theory, contradictory movement of productivity and production relation is the basic force of development of human society. The productivity determines production relation and the production relation must suit situation of productivity and development requirement. As long as production relation suits development level of productivity development, the productivity will develop. Major problem of Kucong people's productivity development is not the problem of advanced productivity unsuitable for backward production rela-

tion and superstructure, but the problem of primitive backward productivity unsuitable for advanced production relation and superstructure. Therefore, it is required to explore a mode that is able to reflect development requirement of entity of Kucong people, and promote their economic development through cultivating self-development ability, to realize leap style development of primitive backward productivity.

Economic transition in China, from the macroscopic level, refers to transformation of national planned economic system into market economic system. From microscopic level, it refers to transition of form of ownership, production mode, and production relation. *Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Big Issues on Promoting the Reform and Development of Rural Areas* adopted at the *Third Plenary Session of the 17th Central Committee of the CPC* states that it is required to stabilize and perfect basic management system in rural areas, and the unified management should turn to joint and cooperative development, form diversified, multi-level and multi-form management service system, develop collective economy, enhance service function of collective organizations, and cultivate new farmer cooperative organizations. For Kucong people, this is a great opportunity to speed up their development. Through this study, it is expected to establish a new form of production relation, namely, production cooperative organization, in residential regions of Kucong people, to promote development of their primitive backward productivity. In general, motive force of economic transition is roughly divided into external intervention and endogenous force. Specifically, two basic motive forces can be manifested as political pulling, economic promotion and resource restriction^[1]. Economic transition of Kucong people is realized mainly through political pulling and economic promotion.

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2 Motivation mechanism for economic transition of Kucong people

2.1 Political pulling: build grass-roots government service system in Zhemu Town and promote economic transition from external side During the economic transition of Kucong people, political pulling plays the most significant role, because their social development level is relatively low and their economic transition is inseparable from the state support. Grass-roots government of Zhemu Town bears great responsibility for assisting Kucong people in realizing economic transition and promoting their social development. Apart from this grass-roots government, Party Committee of Zhemu Town and village committee are also important forces for helping Kucong people in realizing economic transition. Therefore, it is required to build a grass-roots government service system which is led by Party Committee, takes grass-roots government of Zhemu Town as center, and based on villager committee of Zhemu Town, to promote economic transition of Kucong people.

2.1.1 Strengthen leadership of Party Committee of Zhemu Town over grass-roots government. In the grass-roots government service system of Zhemu Town, the Party Committee of Zhemu Town takes leading position. So it is required to strengthen its leadership over grass-roots government, to guarantee smooth construction of grass-roots government service system of Zhemu Town. Firstly, we make the relation between Party Committee and grass-roots government of Zhemu Town in order. Party Committee is the leader of grass-roots government, but this leadership is an overall leadership, including political, ideological and organizational leadership, not the absolute obedience relation of superior and subordinate within the Party. Secondly, we should change style of leadership. Party Committee of Zhemu Town should combine local situations, focus on lines, principles and policies of the Party, especially implementation of the Party's policies towards nationalities, and make them become mandatory measures of grass-roots government through legal proceedings; it is proposed to turn the Party's will to the will of grass-roots government through organizational, propaganda work and necessary administrative laws, rather than taking orders for all works; and it is expected to bring into play exemplary role of Party members through doing good job in political and ideological works^[2]. Finally, we should strengthen organization work of the Party, cultivate and select outstanding cadres to serve as leaders of grass-roots government. Quality of cadres cultivated and selected by the Party Committee of Zhemu Town directly influences leadership of the Party Committee over grass-roots government and full play of overall function of grass-roots government.

2.1.2 Enhance construction of grass-roots government in Zhemu Town. The grass-roots government of Zhemu Town is the center of building grass-roots government service system. However, as for current operating status of the grass-roots government, there are still some problems. So it is required to enhance construction of grass-roots government and provide guarantee for construction of grass-roots government service system.

2.1.2.1 Establish and perfect the People's Congress of Zhemu Town. It is required to establish and perfect the People's Congress of Zhemu Town, to bring into full play functions of the People's Congress as organ of state power. Firstly, we should perfect institution and set up the People's Congress of Zhemu Town. With own standing institution, it is favorable to supervising Zhemu Township Government and its staff and handling routine affairs. Secondly, we should straighten out the relation between the People's Congress, Party Committee and Township Government, to prevent marginalization of actual position of the People's Congress. The People's Congress should exercise its power and bring into full play its functions according to provisions of the *Constitution*. Finally, the People's Congress standing committee of Zhemu Town should make special policy suitable for economic social development of Kucong people in line with local situations according to the provision "In exercising their functions and powers, the People's Congresses of townships, nationality townships, and towns in which minority nationalities live in concentrated communities shall adopt specific measures appropriate to the characteristics of the nationalities concerned" in *Organic Law of the Local People's Congress and Local People's Governments of the PRC*.

2.1.2.2 Institutional reform of Zhemu Township government. Zhemu Township government should seize such important opportunity of rural reform and development, conduct institutional reform in time, and innovate management system of Zhemu Township government, to provide political guarantee for economic development of Kucong people. Firstly, Zhemu Township government should transform government functions. Functional transformation of government is important precondition and foundation for institutional reform. Government function refers to responsibilities and functions of government in the state and social life. Specifically, it is the role the government plays in management of political, economic and other social affairs by law as administrative organ^[3]. In Zhemu Town, Kucong people is the poorest and their social development is the lowest. As grass-roots government of the state administrative organ, Zhemu Township Government functions, to a great extent, as guaranteeing and realizing equal rights of Kucong people. The most important mission of Zhemu Township Government is to research how to make Kucong people shake off poverty and improve their living environment. For this purpose, Zhemu Township Government should firstly transform its function to economic construction, promote economic development, enhance social management and provide public services for ethnic minorities. Secondly, Zhemu Township Government should properly reduce or increase institutions in accordance with local geographic, resource conditions and economic development, to strengthen its social management and public service functions. Zhemu Township Government should optimize the national work team and establish collective cooperative management committee. The central task of this committee is to guide and help Kucong people to carry out collective cooperative production. It forms a collective production system together with all village committees and natural villages. The collective cooperative

management committee functions as the management center and natural villages take charge of collective production.

2.1.3 Regulate relationship between grass-roots government and village committee of Zhemi Town. Village committees of Zhemi Town are foundation of grass-roots government service system. To promote economic transition of Kucong people, we must bring into play functions of village committees of Zhemi Town. Due to backward situation of economic social development in Zhemi Town, self-governance feature of village committee is not fully manifested. Therefore, we should regulate relationship between grass-roots government and village committee, to provide guidance and service for economic transition of Kucong people. In the first place, the People's Congress of Zhemi Town should exercise its special power and make special measures to promote economic transition of Kucong people. Specifically, it is to establish collective cooperative management committee in Zhemi Township government. When measures become resolutions, the committee should submit to Township government to implement and supervise the implementation. Besides, the People's Congress of Zhemi Town should strengthen connection with village committees, and timely feedback opinions and suggestions about economic transition of Kucong people to Zhemi Township government and supervise the rectification and improvement. In the second place, it is required to establish an appropriate relation of guidance, support and assistance between collective cooperative management committee and village committee of Zhemi Town. Guidance, support and assistance are mainly manifested as providing guarantees for village committee in organizing and managing collective production of Kucong people, such as policy inquiry, technical guidance and financial support. Therefore, the central task of village committee in managing collective production cooperative of Kucong people is to organize and lead Kucong people to conduct collective production.

In sum, it is required to build a grass-roots government service system which is led by Party Committee, takes grass-roots government of Zhemi Town as center, and based on Villager committee of Zhemi Town, to promote economic transition of Kucong people.

2.2 Economic promotion: set up collective producers' cooperatives and promote economic transition of Kucong people from internal side

In the course of economic transition of Kucong people, only external political pulling is not enough, it is required to conduct economic promotion from internal side. Such economic promotion is not economic support provided by government from outside, but rather production practice of Kucong people themselves. The new production cooperative organization of Kucong people is a big collective economic organization, consisting of many small collective economic organizations as basic units. Here, on the basis of adhering rural household contract responsibility system, it is expected to establish collective producers' cooperatives with natural Villages where Kucong people live as units, organize Kucong people to carry out collective production and allocation, finally to build subject of Kucong people in developing economy and to

promote their productivity development. We take a natural village Liuliu Xinzhai as pilot of collective production cooperative.

2.2.1 General situations of Liuliu Xinzhai. Liuliu Xinzhai is a famous Kucong village. Reestablished in 1966, this village is an important demonstration pilot project of centralized production and activity. At that time, Jinping County government took following measures for Kucong people in Liuliu Xinzhai, including providing free assistance for Kucong people in building tile-roofed houses, allocating arable land from surrounding ethnic minorities, and buying farm cattle for Kucong people^[4]. Liuliu Xinzhai is situated in Zhemi River valley, 6 km from township government, and near the highway to Jinping County. It is the only village that has highway among over 30 natural villages. When I arrived at this village, I found no pig, chicken, nor horse, ox, or sheep. There is no one working in fields, so it is not like a nation of paddy field farming. As to economic status of this village, only few families plant rubber trees by themselves, but most families plant nothing and maintain their living in reliance on hiring out land (annually 9 000 yuan/hm²) and the minimum income protection. From the change of Liuliu Xinzhai Village, it can be seen that the economic globalization has penetrated into this poor Kucong Village. If the price of rubber and banana rises, villagers of Liuliu Xinzhai can maintain their living only through hiring out land. Therefore, many Kucong people who have been objecting to paddy field cultivation and are not good at working alone choose to hire out land. As long as their land can be hired out, in addition to the minimum income protection provided by the state, they need not returning to remote and deep forest any more. However, we must realize that what the economic globalization brings to Kucong people is not richness, but the change of life style and struggle at the poverty line. Originally, Kucong people are good at paddy field farming, but new Kucong people are not good at this technology, and it is impossible for their offspring to master this technology, so poverty alleviation is not within the foreseeable future. Once the global sales trend of rubber and banana deteriorates, no one will hire land of Liuliu Xinzhai, Kucong people will have to return to primitive state, or even return to deep and remote forest.

2.2.2 Establishment of Liuliu Xinzhai collective producers' cooperatives. The collective producers' cooperatives should be established on the principle of "forced and voluntary" to motivate Kucong people. Leader of collective production cooperative should be a person with adequate production skills, organizing ability, and certain culture, preferable the skilled person of the village. For few families capable of getting rich independently, they may not join in collective producers' cooperatives. However, these families should choose a person to serve as the leader of the collective producers' cooperatives. The leader of the collective producers' cooperatives should organize young enterprising people in the village to include them into central force of the cooperatives and organize villagers to conduct collective cooperative production. In this collective cooperative production, land is the basic means of production and it is indispensable, so the collective producers' cooperative must gath-

er lands of participating families and carry out unified management in the way of pooling of land as shares. In other words, such collective production separates the right of management from the right of ownership. The ownership of land is still in the possession of farmers, but the right of management is transferred to the collective cooperative. The collective cooperative arranges production plan, allocates labor force, organizes production and management and allocates income in a unified way. The collective producers' cooperative of Liuliu Xinzhai must be provided with guidance, support and assistance of Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee, as well as organization and management of Dingqing Village Committee. Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee should provide manpower and material support, dispatch agricultural technicians to Dingqing Village Committee to guide the collective cooperative production, and allocate special funds for alleviating poverty of collective cooperative production. This special fund is jointly managed by head of Dingqing Village Committee and guider of collective cooperative production, and mainly used for subsidy of leader and production and operation activities of the cooperative. Dingqing Village Committee and guider of collective cooperative production should establish simple production management system, labor discipline and incentive measures, regularly hold meetings of collective cooperative leaders, inspect collective production activities, solve existing problems, and motivate those people who are unable to get rich independently and unwilling to take part in collective producers' cooperatives.

2.2.3 Production of Liuliu Xinzhai collective producers' cooperatives. The leader of Liuliu Xinzhai collective producers' cooperatives is responsible for organizing production and the guider provides technical guidance. Production of collective producers' cooperatives includes agricultural production and sideline production. The former is mainly paddy field farming and planting economic crops, while the latter is conducted in slack season and is mainly the hand-knitting. Liuliu Xinzhai collective producers' cooperatives should classify the land and allocate the land according to specific conditions. For lands suitable for planting commodity trees, such as banana, rubber and apple, the collective production cooperative should make proper plan and apply for funds to Dingqing Village Committee to purchase banana, rubber and apple saplings. Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee should organize training of planting skills for leaders and production backbones of Liuliu Xinzhai Collective Cooperative. Especially the rubber, because rubber tapping skill is critical, all cooperative members should handle this skill. Besides, the collective cooperatives should encourage members to reclaim wasteland in slack season, and the reclaiming members will have the right to use newly reclaimed land. Most men of Kucong people have basic skills of knitting, and the knitted handicrafts are famous in local places, so the collective cooperative should organize members to do knitting. Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee should provide service for sales of knitted handicrafts. In the distribution of labor time, about 50% is for

paddy field farming and management, 30% for economic crop planting and management, 10% for knitting, and the rest 10% for public activities and infrastructure construction, such as repairing roads and maintaining irrigation canals and ditches^[5].

2.2.4 Allocation of Liuliu Xinzhai collective producers' cooperatives. Harvest yield of land is allocated in accordance with shares of land and the input land force. Firstly, the collective producers' cooperatives should count harvest yield of land and quantity of input labor forces within the cooperative. Counting includes physical and monetary forms, one young man as a laborer and two young women as a laborer. Secondly, divide harvest yield of land into two parts on average. One part is allocated according to shares of land (calculating harvest yield of unit land), and the other part is allocated according to input labor forces (calculating harvest yield of each laborer). Finally, the collective cooperative should calculate the harvest yield of each family as per the harvest yield of unit land and laborer. The income of cooperative members from knitting is calculated as per quantity of pieces they knit. The collective cooperative should count the knitted handicrafts before sales, and make a record of who knit and how many pieces they knit. Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee should actively seek sales channel for knitted handicrafts, regularly organize sales, make a record of sales and hand the sales income to the leader, who will allocate to knitters.

Realization of economic transition "establishment of new production cooperative organization" provides a road for solving problems of economic development. The new production cooperatives of Kucong people take cooperatives of natural villages as basic units, take Zhemi Township Collective Cooperative Management Committee as guidance, and take Village Committee as management center. The purpose of such new production cooperatives is to lift productivity development level of Kucong people and build production relation suitable for productivity development level, to promote development of the backward productivity. The economic transition of Kucong people needs joint efforts of political pulling from external side and economic promotion from internal side.

3 Conclusions

In sum, when Kucong people stepping into socialist society from primitive society, several social development periods are crossed over. However, this is only the transition of social formation, but not the leap of productivity development level. The productivity level of Kucong people is still very low. Karl Marx claimed that a steam-driven grinder produces an industrial capitalist dominated society while a manual grinder a feudal lord dominated society^[6]. According to basic Marxist principles, situations of productivity are objective precondition and material base of production relation, the productivity determines production relation; the production relation has dynamic reaction on productivity. When the production relation is not suitable for development of productivity, it will impede development of productivity. For Kucong case, the production relation surpasses productivity level and it will impede development of productivity. To

(To page 26)

3 Conclusion and proposals

From the factor analysis results, the factor of the level of natural resources in rural areas explains 46.694% of the total amount of information, nearly half, and it also fully shows that the current economic development in rural areas of Hubei Province still takes natural resources as the main body, and the mode of agricultural production and management is extensive. From analysis results of cities (regions), there is a great difference in the level of economic development in rural areas of Hubei Province, and the development is uneven. How to achieve harmonious and balanced development in all cities (regions), so that "powerhouse is an eternal powerhouse and the weak is no longer weak", is the top priority of Hubei Province in the next development cycle. Specifically, we should note the following points. First, promote the continuous increase in farmers' income, and improve the living standard of farmers. On the basis of stabilizing planting area of grain, we should spare no efforts to improve the product structure; focus on improving the grain yield and quality; stick to the guideline of industrialization and take a new road to industrialization; constantly enhance the overall strength of the county economy; adopt more ways to promote farmers' employment and beginning an undertaking. Second, implement the policies of benefiting farmers and making farmers powerful, and propel the resource factors to be allocated in rural areas. We should constantly increase inputs into agriculture and countryside, implement policies of agricultural subsidies and market regulation, strengthen the support for building of new countryside, and strive to improve rural financial services. Third, promote the level of modern agricultural equipment, and promote the transformation of agricultural development mode. We should actively promote the standardization of agricultural production, strengthen the building of water conservancy infrastructure and stand-

ard farmland, reinforce agricultural technology innovation and promotion capacity, and strengthen ecological construction in rural areas. Fourth, coordinate the promotion of urban and rural reform, speed up the improvement of rural livelihood. We should improve the development level of culture, education, and health care in rural areas, perfect the new rural cooperative medical care and other rural social security systems, strengthen rural infrastructure building, constantly propel poverty alleviation and development, and deepen comprehensive rural reform.

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(From page 22)

solve this conflict, Zhemi Town must establish suitable production relation to realize economic transition and promote development of their backward productivity on the condition of adhering to two-tier management system that integrates unified with separate management on the basis of household contract management. To suit economic transition of Kucong people, Zhemi Town should bring into play its advantages as ethnic town and build grass-roots government service system, to provide policy favor, institutional guarantee, technical service and human resource for its economic transition. To promote economic transition, natural villages where Kucong people are concentrated should establish collective producers' co-operatives to organize Kucong people to conduct collective production and allocation.

Kucong people are "direct change" people, so their social development must be improved from economic transition. Economic development is the precondition and foundation of Kucong people's social development. Thus, it is significant to explore economic transition of Kucong people. It is not only favorable to shaking off poverty and getting rich, but also im-

proving their social development level. Besides, it will provide ideas for promoting healthy development of backward minorities in China. Finally, it is favorable to stability, unity, prosperity and progress of ethnic minorities.

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