

Agriculture Policy Revolution Analysis in China under Perspective of Neutral Government

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Abstract: through research on positioning of Chinese government by this paper, it thinks neutral government in China has made important contribution for economic development and social stability in China. Long-term economic growth and social prosperity pursuit by neutral government makes Chinese government can pay more attention to internal demand of productivity on making policies and allocating national resources. It has surpassed interest of group of rank and paid more attention to interest of social group. This paper discusses this topic by economic system reform and policy conversion of treating issues concerning agriculture in different stages of economic development.

1. Introduction

This paper thinks economy system reform, political system reform and opening-p and reform, Chinese government all adopts reasonable and correct policies and directions. Why Chinese government can make it, it lies in that neutral government positioning of Chinese government, which makes it pay more attention to long-term development of overall economy, with the development of productivity and changes in social environment, it adjusts corresponding national policy, so that it can realize this overall target of sustained growth.

The first part of this paper makes literatures overview on government pattern, the second part makes demonstration on policy conversion of agriculture, farmer and rural problems in different periods and the third part gets conclusion.

2. Literature Overview

From political pattern of Chinese government, there are basically 4 kinds of government patterns, which are elitism, populism or compounds of both, as well as formation of mutual alternative of both.

Elitism divides social population into the upper elite and lower civilian. Out of difference in economic position, elite levels have no worry about survival problem, so they have much more time and energy to do other social activities in politics and culture. Mosca puts forward social level always existed 2 completely different levels in his book Ruling Class: ruling class and ruled class. The ruling class is composed of group with strong economy strength or outstanding talents; they manage national events, monopolies government power. Amartya Sen thinks there is no universal evidence can demonstrate authoritative elitism government can accelerate economic development by restricting politics and civilian rights. The single represents special and limited information, and it can completely reflect absolute relations between political pattern and economic growth.

Populism also means populist, its political appeals is indicated as distrust on elite level, as well as confrontation towards corruption and low efficiency problems accompanied by elite levels managing government. Blending or alternative of elitism and populism is one kind of universal situation in political pattern at present. government of South Asia is continually reversing in balance of elitism and populism. The political system in South Asia retains traditional elite level fighting for political powers; it also expresses party participation of representing civilian class. Under influence

of different stages, different external environment, domestic conditions, the expressed powers alternation has repeatability. The unstable overall political pattern of government has negative effect on foreign investment and national economic development.

In a word, government pattern usually represents certain and special level, whether it is elite level or civilian level, all can master power by democratic election. While pan-interest organization put forward by Allson and neutral government put forward by Yao Yang all can be regarded as one kind of government pattern surpassing level. Neutral government pays more attention to economic development and government prosperity, it adopts macro policy and adjustment which is favorable for economic growth, it inclines resources to department and level with higher productivity.

3. Conversion of Agriculture, Rural and Farmer

Economic system reform which means the process of China converts from agricultural society to industrialized society. In this conversion process, it needs plenty of labor forces. While provision of labor forces restricts salary of farmers to the lowest level by attracting labor forces from rural and market division of labor forces. In the process of Chinese rural population going into market, it appears one kind of very special society group, migrant worker, they are farmers engaging in non-agricultural industry their farmer identity have not been converted, and they engage in production and management of non-agricultural industry.

Low salary of migrant worker causes slow growth in city salary level and undertakes urbanization cost, therefore, migrant worker make huge contribution to Chinese economic development. While under condition lacking of social guarantee and benefit treatment, social position and economic strength of migrant worker is gradually decreasing, which will cause unsafe factors to society. Whether they migrate to city and go back to rural, how to arrange migrant worker is one problem urgently needs to be solved.

Since Chinese economic system reform, in order to subside urbanization development, agriculture makes fund accumulation and compulsory restriction of labor force salary in rural by ways of price difference of agricultural products, rural land converts into original accumulation of industrialization and urbanization in process of industrialization and urbanization by way of differential earnings from land. Because land ownership in China belongs to government, meanwhile land purpose is different, so it produces difference in deepening channel. Rural land converts towards market transaction mainly focuses on strengthening land right and rural farmers, while non-farmer land system converts towards direction of strengthening local government monopoly and land maximum interest. Through changes in land purpose, it causes changes in land share, which is the important problem of Chinese land system at present.

Since the 1990s, with the acceleration of Chinese urbanization and industrialization process, construction land demand is drastically increasing. In 10 years from 1997 to 2007, farmland in China has been reduced from 0.95 billion acres to 0.82 billion acres, while Chinese population has increased 85 millions in this period. Out of, systematic cause of government enclosing land lies in dual irritation of seeking rent space and fiscal revenue, government converts farmer land as government belongings for economic development. However, taking over land from farmers most is used for constructing market and factory, especially for commercial land used for developing real estate. The principal department takes over land from farmers by low price and transfers its usage right by price of ten time and tens of time, which is occupation on farmer interest to certain extent. Because taking over land has huge interest, local government actively participates in activity of taking over land, so it causes huge land loss from farmers and plenty of land abuse.

The capital original accumulation once transferred plenty of surplus values from agriculture, farmer level provide rich and cheap labor forces in the process of urbanization and industrialization. In the trend of urbanization and commercialization, basic life data of farmers have been threatened, which causes worry. When farmers have no basic production data-land, they have no employment in city, so they have no same social guarantee and medical guarantee with city citizens, so social problems becomes outstanding, finally it will influence overall development of economy.

Through conversion of economic system in nearly 3 years, Chinese industry and comprehensive

strength has already listed in the top of the world. While Chinese government has accordingly changed for farmer level and policy of rural problem. In 2006, emperor's grain tax lasts for 2600 years in China has been terminated, which symbolizes absorption relations between government and farmer has been broken through. Government makes certain support on rural, which changes from gradual demand to support and help. Tax reform in rural dose not only concerns reform in production relation, but also concerns reform in superstructure, which has become to be breakthrough point of breaking binary structure of city and rural government and farmer level presents characteristics completely different from the past, the core paid attention by government and farmer level has converted. Guaranteeing right and interest of farmers, developing rural, enhancing living standard of farmers, increasing farmer salary has become to be the focus of government and farmer relation under the new situation.

Guaranteeing rights of farmers enjoying public things and public service. The public service in China inclines to city in the long period, public fiscal is insufficient in rural. At the same time of reducing and eliminating farmer burdens by tax reform, which has caused influence on relations between central government and local government. They put investment by way of converting payment manner and increase investment into public things and public service such as education and medical in rural. Increasing farmers' salary, its core lies in increasing price of farm product, so that farmers can obtain profit from it. At the same time of providing production initiative of farmers, it also provides corresponding financial service for farmers, they provide technology and fund support in agricultural production or scaled breeding. The increase of farmer salary relies more on guidance and support of national policy as well as certain fund subsidy.

Guaranteeing rights of farmers of enjoying social guarantee, gradually expanding investment of public fiscal in constructing rural social guarantee system, on the basis of guaranteeing basic life of farmers, quickly accelerating and constructing social guarantee system covering city and rural is the direction of government emphasizes and fights for.

4. Conclusions

This paper starts from government positioning of Chinese government, it tries to demonstrate Chinese government is neutral government through attitude and policy conversion of government on agriculture problem, it starts from the overall and surpasses restriction of level of group, it adjusts corresponding policies according to long-term economic development target.

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