

A Historical Investigation of "Big Baogan" in Fengyang -- From "Baogan to Group" to the "Baogan Production Household"

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Abstract: From "Baogan to Group" to "Baogan Production Household" in Fengyang, Xiaogang production team has never had a bumper harvest. Practice has proved that "Big Baogan" hable results. From the perspective of the theory of historical resultant force, the historic transformation from "Baogan to Group" to "Baogan Production Household" is the result of the joint action of many factors, including the promotion of natural disaster factors, the change of agricultural policies, the support of local governments, and the role of farmers as the main body.

1. Introduction

The geographical location of Fengyang County is close to Bengbu City. Before the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, the county had 53000 people, 48000 agricultural population, and 1.08 million mu of arable land, including 180000 mu of low-lying land along the Huaihe River, which is relatively vulnerable to waterlogging. Other low mountains and hilly areas are also subject to drought. In addition, the exploitation of reactionary rule in previous dynasties has made Fengyang County a very poor place in history. It was once said that "Fengyang is a good place to talk about, and Fengyang is a good place. Since the birth of Emperor Zhu, there has been nine years of famine in ten years. Rich people eat fish and poor people sell children".

Since the implementation of agricultural cooperation, the agricultural production of Fengyang County has experienced twists and turns. When the primary co-operatives were implemented from 1953 to 1955, agricultural production was highly motivated and developed rapidly. The grain output increased rapidly from 99 million jin in the early days of liberation to more than 260 million jin; During the period from 1958 to 1960, when the people's commune was implemented, productivity was seriously damaged due to one-sided emphasis on "one dozen two public works", and grain output suddenly dropped to more than 95 million jin, lower than when New China was just founded in 1949. In particular, the "Great Leap Forward" movement launched in 1958, the prevalence of communism and grandiosity, had a disastrous impact on the agricultural development of Fengyang, resulting in a large number of cultivated land left uncultivated, The grain output dropped sharply. From 1961 to 1965, due to the adjustment of the national economy, the "responsibility field" was implemented, the "60 articles" of the rural people's commune was implemented, the Party's rural

economic policy was implemented, the enthusiasm of farmers was mobilized, and production was developed again. Fengyang began to implement the responsibility field in March 1961, which led to the recovery and development of the then Fengyang countryside, Farmers once shouted: "responsibility fields, life saving fields, more grain and cotton, the state collects more grain, and the collective keeps more money. Members have to eat and wear, and must not change", but the responsibility field policy was forcibly terminated in the second half of 1962. Since then, the responsibility farmland that has brought hope to farmers can only remain in the hearts of the people of Fengyang, which also provides a historical basis for the germination of the household contract responsibility system. Since 1966, due to the destruction of the "Cultural Revolution", farmers' enthusiasm for production has been seriously dampened again, and agricultural production has suffered a great loss. The grain output of the whole county is about 220 million jin, and agricultural production of some production teams has not yet recovered to the level of the early stage of cooperation. In 1978, the yield of wheat and rice per mu in Fengyang County was 104.5 kg and 166.5 kg respectively, and the grain output of the whole county was only 147.7 million kg, an increase of 13.37 million kg compared with 131.33 million kg in 1955 before the cooperative transformation. However, the population of the whole county has increased from 366000 in 1955 to 511000, resulting in the per capita grain share decreased from 358.8 kg in 1955 to 283.3 kg. Fengyang County has become a famous "three dependent county" in China, where production depends on loans, food depends on resale and money depends on relief. From 1956 to 1978, Fengyang County sold 480 million kilograms of grain to the state, while the state returned more than 670 million kilograms of grain to Fengyang County, and Fengyang ate more than 190 million kilograms of grain returned by the state [1].

From agricultural cooperation to the end of 1978, the total value of all fixed assets of the production teams in the county was 18.79 million yuan. In addition, the production teams used 18.88 million yuan of state loans. All the assets of the production teams in the county were not enough to repay the state loans, and the collective economy was actually an empty shell. This kind of "farmers farm, the state pays, lacks food and clothing, and the government supports" is the image summary of more than 20 years. The current situation at that time was that production was very backward and people's life was very difficult.

2. Promotion of natural disaster factors

The rural reform in Fengyang County was expedited in the crisis. In 1978, Fengyang County suffered the worst drought in a hundred years. The annual precipitation was only half of the normal one, and the draught of people and livestock in 2/3 of the county was poor. Farmers' life is very difficult, and the drought has aggravated the survival crisis of farmers in Fengyang. In order to survive, many farmers have to go back to the old ways of their ancestors, carry flower drums, and wander and beg. In 1978, the number of people fleeing from famine and begging in Fengyang County jumped from thousands to more than 20000 [1].

In order to fight against disasters and cope with famine, the Anhui Provincial Party Committee issued a policy of "borrowing land for famine" and decided that all land that cannot be cultivated collectively can be lent to community members. At the same time, members are encouraged to open up a variety of wastelands without affecting water and soil conservation. The state does not collect public grain and does not assign the task of unified purchase. While the provincial party committee encouraged farmers to produce and save themselves and cultivate crops, it also broke the restricted area in land management and use, giving new inspiration to the implementation of the production responsibility system in various regions.

From the historical process of dynamic development from "Baogan to Group" to "Baogan

Production Household", the reason why "Big Baogan" was formed in Fengyang County is that, in addition to natural disaster factors, changes in agricultural policies, support from the local government, and farmers' independent creativity have all driven this historical process forward.

3. Changes in agricultural policies and support from local governments

The change of agricultural production mode is inseparable from the change of the government's agricultural policy and the support of the local government. Fengyang's "Big Baogan" came into being in the process of implementing the "Six Provincial Party Committees" and implementing the policy of "borrowing land to relieve shortage". On November 20, 1978, the four cadres of the county Party Committee was held, Jin Wenchang, the party branch secretary of the Shima brigade of the Liyuan Commune, talked about the small Jia production team in the meeting discussion is divided into four work groups, at the end of the dividend, the country to the country, the collective stay collective, the rest of the group distribution, everyone agreed that this method is better than "joint pay", more simple, It is easier for cadres and the masses to accept it. In February 1979, the Party Committee of Fengyang County decided to set up a "Big Baogan" group. The practice was to contract the production to the group, but the operation group directly decided the distribution. During this period, the breakthrough of "Big Baogan" was that it broke the unified allocation of production teams, but because it was still within the framework of Baogan to Group, it generally met the requirements of policies and regulations. As a result, Fengyang County Party Committee obtained the consent of Anhui Provincial Party Committee at the very beginning, Chuxian County District Party Committee also reported its support to Anhui Provincial Party Committee soon. But for the small gang production team to the family, because Fengyang County Party Committee has been out of a Big Baogan, and did not immediately communicate with the provincial Party Committee, resulting in communication break, Anhui Provincial Party Committee did not know the situation until January 1980. Therefore, due to the restrictions of the policy and the inaccuracy of the situation and other factors, it is impossible for the Baogan to Group provincial agricultural conference to make a formal decision.

The shift from "Baogan to group" to "Baogan to household" also faced various challenges, one of which was the repetition of the government's agricultural policy. At that time, the rural areas were adjusting the labor organization according to the "draft Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on some Issues concerning the Strengthening of Agricultural Development" adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), implementing the responsibility system of joint production pay, and farmers' enthusiasm for production was high. However, on March 15, 1979, People's Daily published "Zhang Hao's Letter" and issued the editor's note entitled "Three-Level Ownership, Team-based Should be Stable". After that, the majority of farmers were not interested in production, and many cadres who had been sent to the countryside to implement the policy returned to the city one after another for fear of making mistakes, and the ongoing work of the joint production pay responsibility system stopped. Policy instability and repetition. In the society, there was a tendency to suppress all kinds of responsibility systems, and during this period, the "Baogan to household" of small posts faced serious challenges in the environment [2].

But in order to maintain the stability of production and the enthusiasm of farmers, Wang Yuzhao, the secretary of Chuxian County Land Committee at that time, asked the office of the Land Committee to draft a telephone notice, inform the counties: the spring plowing has begun, all kinds of production responsibility system, no matter what form, do not change, to the autumn to see how the actual effect is determined, if there is any problem, by the land committee. This notice undoubtedly reassured the cadres of the counties and provided valuable support for the innovation

of the production responsibility system. On April 15, 1979, Chen Tingyuan, Secretary of the Party Committee of Fengyang County, went to Liyuan Commune to inspect the work. After the commune officials reported the fact that Xiao Gang had been "Baogan to household", he rushed to Xiao Gang immediately. Seeing the crops growing happily in the fields and the members' enthusiasm for work, he said: "They have been separated, the crops are planted by each family, and it is difficult to account for them together. Let them work for a year. Perhaps this method will work. ... Give them the seed [1]." With the protection of "no change" notified by the local Party committee and the support of the county Party secretary "try to work for a year", Xiao Gang's "Baogan to household" was eventually preserved. Since then, Fengyang County Party Committee has taken the practice of "turning a blind eye" and "verbal strictures and practical relief" in response to the "contractions" of each commune.

On September 28, 1979, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted the "Decision on Several Issues on Accelerating Agricultural Development" (referred to as "Decision"). The regulation on outsourcing Baogan to households was changed to read: "Except for the special needs of some sideline production and a single household in remote mountainous areas with inconvenient transportation, the Baogao to households should not be outsourced." The "two documents" adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee stipulated that "no farm production is allowed to be allocated to households, and no farm production is allowed to be divided into individual farms." Obviously, from the comparison of the "two documents", it can be seen that the central government has relaxed the restrictions on the production of contracted households to some extent, leaving a small opening for the production of contracted households. As can be seen from the document, Anhui Provincial Party Committee has no obvious position on the contract to households, so the contract to households has not reached a mature time. It was not until the provincial Agricultural Conference was held in January 1980 that Anhui Provincial Party Committee faced the problem of outsourcing to households. What needs to be mentioned in this meeting is the investigation report written by Fengyang County Party Committee, "An essential tonic -- Investigation of the Small Gang Production Team of Fengyang County Liyuan Commune". The report shows that Baogan to the household with unique advantages, to the small gang people brought earthshaking changes, conform to public opinion, small gang to a certain extent to recognize the legitimacy of Baogan to the household. The investigation sparked Wanli's interest and attention. Due to the strict regulations of the policy, Wanli did not immediately make a positive attitude. Until January 24, 1980, Wanli first set foot on the land of small gang. When the members of the small gang bluntly said that they were "working alone", Wanli immediately corrected with political rhetoric: "It is better to call it 'to the household, responsibility to the people'." When he saw that the farmers were full of grain, he said, "I give you permission to work for five years. As long as you can contribute more to the country, retain more to the collective, and improve the lives of members, working for a lifetime cannot be considered 'turning back the wheel' [3] ". Wanli intuitively see the impact of the package dry to the household, farmers' agricultural harvest greatly improved, Wanli through the small post trip, affirmed that the small post package dry to the household can be implemented, but also break through the Anhui Provincial Party Committee in 1980 "No. 1 document" restrictions. As stipulated in the "No. 1 Document", "the quota can only be limited to those living in particularly scattered remote areas and some poor groups with long-term low production and backward development, and cannot be arbitrarily expanded." Wanli according to the practice of small post, timely adjustment of agricultural policy. From strict restrictions on the contract to the household, to break through can do the contract to the household.

It was after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that the final confirmation was made, and the political correction made room for the

rural implementation of the system. Some Issues on Further Strengthening and Improving the System of Responsibility in Agricultural Production, issued in September 1980, stated that: "In remote mountainous areas and poor and backward areas, where production teams have long relied on" grain sales, production loans, and living on relief, "the masses have lost confidence in the collective, and therefore demand that production be outsourced to households, they shall support the masses' demands, which may be either outsourced to households or outsourced to households, and maintain stability over a long period of time." Fengyang County's Baogan to the household was officially recognized by the central government. Since then, Fengyang County implemented other production responsibility system of the community team, have changed to "Baogan to household". At the end of 1980, Fengyang County implemented the production team of "Baogan to household" and reached more than 99% [4]. In order to strengthen the management method of "Baogan to household", Fengyang County Party Committee also formulated the "Management Method of Baogan to household (draft)" and "Management Method of Baogan to household". In the second half of 1982, Fengyang County's last production brigade - Jiang Zhuang brigade also implemented the "Baogan to household".

The production responsibility system of "Big Baogan" was dynamically developed from the production contract to the group in Mahu Commune at the very beginning to the "Big Baogan" to the group. On the basis of the Baogan to household, the Baogan to household was further broken through the restrictions. Each step highlights the importance of policy support and practices that respect the people. Small Post also achieved a bumper harvest, not only no longer eat the country's relief grain, but also sold to the state 30 thousand pounds of grain, 25 thousand pounds of oil. Of the 20 households in the team, 12 sold agricultural products for more than 1,000 yuan to the state, and two of them sold products for more than 2,000 yuan. The total income of the whole team from agricultural and sideline businesses reached 47,000 yuan, and the per capita income reached 400 yuan [5]. "Big Baogan" has achieved good results and is highly valued by Fengyang County and Chuxian County Local Committee.

4. Giving play to the principal role of the people

From "Baogan to Group" to "Baogan Production Household", the masses, as the main participants, gave full play to the peasants' subjectivity and demonstrated their independent creativity. In order to solve the problem of hunger, the farmers in the small gang production team broke through the central and local policy restrictions and boldly carried out the reform of agricultural production management. Although this method is voluntary practice of farmers, rather than based on the national policy, but in the actual practice process, it has played a huge role in the development of local agriculture. The mass spontaneity competition started from a "contest", in which "Baogan to household" stood out. In 1979, there were 58 production teams in Fengyang County, and a production team was a small post production team. A "competition" was held between the small post production team that had contracted to the household and the other 58 production teams that had contracted to the household. The government lent 90,000 won to Ewon Corporation, but did not lend any money to Sogang. Although the "competition" was not very fair, the small Gang team won in the end. The poorest production team in the commune rose to the top in 1979. In terms of grain: the per capita production of Xiaogang team is more than 1200 jin, 200 jin more than the average per capita production of the commune; In terms of oil: the total oil production of Xiaogang team is more than 35,200 jin, which is more than the sum of the twenty years since agricultural cooperation and three times the average per capita production of the whole commune. After comparison, the county Party committee drew the conclusion: two situations, two kinds of output, namely: joint production and non-joint production is not the same, and the Baogan

to household and the Baogan to group is not the same, "Baogan to group" production unit is a small scale operation group, but it is still a collective unit unified distribution, "Baogan to household" is a family unit, it is both a production unit and a distribution unit. As a result, most members like to do the job to the door. As the people said at that time: "Far more than 61 years, nearly than the field, or Baogan to household [6]." The creativity of the people is also reflected in the strengthening of accountability and specialization. Taking Banqiao District as an example, one year's practice in Banqiao District has proved that where the practice of "Big Baogan", production will have great development. In the spring of last year, due to external influences and subjective reasons such as the demands of the masses, a large part of the work groups that carried out the "Big Baogan" became smaller and smaller, so that the households were completely occupied. The original team labor also has a considerable number of production teams directly to the household, the implementation of "Baogan". The contractor responsible for the delivery of goods accounts for more than 80 percent of the total production team. At that time, the debate was mainly around "this Baogan to household, the responsibility to the person. What is it?" "And" Does it conform to the socialist direction? Opinions vary. Considering the actual situation, as a special measure under specific conditions, the outstanding advantages of outsourcing Baogan to households are as follows: it integrates the production results more closely with the individual interests of the members, makes it more direct to do more work, gives full play to the enthusiasm of the members, and plays a great role in solving the food and clothing problems of the local people who have been lagging behind for a long time. The current production situation in Banqiao District is encouraging although the actual effect (output) is not yet visible. Finally, the general trend is that "it is better to arrive at home than not to arrive at home, and it is better to arrive at home than to arrive late [7]." The masses welcome this method of outsourcing production to households. Respect people's subjectivity, spontaneous change from "group" to "household". The Qijian production team of Chengnan Commune, according to its own conditions, began to take the road of specialization and division of labor cooperation, which represents the development direction of agricultural production, and can be actively tried out where conditions are met. In order to make reasonable use of natural and human resources and improve the economic effect of agricultural production, the production team broke the "small and complete" mode of production of small-scale peasant economy and formed various types of professional groups to carry out professional production with clear division of labor and mutual connection. And the professional production is formulated into four steps: the first step, determine the professional projects, namely: planting, breeding, industry, sideline and horticulture. The second step is to create professional groups. The third step is to agree on the form of accountability. There is responsibility to the group, such as the pigs, and there is responsibility to the people, such as the processing plant. That is, professional group, professional households, professional workers. The fourth step, the regulation of business management. Agricultural group is the implementation of the "three set a prize compensation" method. Set the output, set the cost, set the work points, over production full award, production loss full compensation. This specialized production mode is the creative development according to the actual demand of the production team.

5. Conclusion

No matter the production responsibility system is "Baogan to group" or "Baogan to household", there will be some problems in the implementation process, and the people's worries and concerns may affect the promotion of the policy. Only by proceeding from the interests of the people, can the majority of the people support and support. At the same time, in accordance with the arrangements of the county Party Committee, local governments have continuously solved some problems in the process of "outsourcing production to households", and continued to improve the responsibility

system of outsourcing to households.

It also experienced a difficult process from "Baogan to group" to "Baogan to group", and finally formed Fengyang "Big Baogan". First it was denied by the policy document, then it was "relaxed" by the policy and allowed to pilot, and finally it was recognized and affirmed by the central government. The practice of small gang production team also provides a new direction and a new reference model for the future development of China's agriculture, and also provides a driving force for the future development of China. From the perspective of development, no policy or system is set in stone and should be constantly adjusted in light of changes in the social situation. With the change of rural social and economic environment, the basic management system based on household contract also needs to be adjusted and improved constantly, and give it new connotation. In the new era, we should respect farmers' creative spirit and stimulate their potential for innovation.

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