# CAPITALISM AND THE COMMON MAN – PETTY PRODUCTION: from AFRICA to SOUTH ASIA

资本主义与平民-小生产: 从非洲到南亚

BARBARA HARRISS-WHITE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY

2013-10-10

# The 'common man / woman' (aam aadmi) in Africa and S Asia was a peasant 非洲和南亚过去的"平民"是典型的小农形象

What is a peasant? 什么是小农?

backwardness - versus logic of peasant livelihood

#### 落后性——与小农生计的逻辑相对

- **robustness** undercutting wage work differentiation matched by counter-forces 稳健性——以低价与计薪工作相竞争,借助反作用力来抵消分化
- · elimination or **assaults on peasant autonomy**, and the role of controls on exchange 消除小农或削弱小农的自主性,对此,对交换关系的控制起着关键作用
- · Specific peasant politics and commitment to institutions which exploit and oppress them 特定的小农政治——小农仍在为那些剥削和压迫他们的制度效力

## Comments on Williams' argument 对加文 · 威廉姆斯(Gavin Williams )观点的评论

(ref Bernstein and Byres, Journal of Agrarian Change, 2001)

Essentialism 本质主义

Functionalism 功能主义

Populism 民粹主义

### Some comments 一些评论

Peasants or petty producers? 小农,还是小生产者?

'Transitions' to petty production 向小生产"转变"

Petty commodity production and the non-agrarian economy 小商品生产与非农经济

Pcp and territory 小商品生产与领地

### Seizing the Indian nettle 挑战印度的案例

Pcp as most common form of production 小商品生产是最常见的生产形式

Indian capitalism and non polar classes 印度的资本主义与无极性阶层

Pcp and poverty 小商品生产与贫困

## The economics of petty production -1-Internal logics 小生产的经济学(1):内在逻辑

- · Simple reproduction 简单再生产
- · Disguised wage work 伪装的计薪工作
- · Self exploitation 自我剥削
- · Contradictory class place 矛盾的阶级地位
- Multiple practices of exploitation and oppression 剥削与 压迫的多重实践

### Economics -2 - persistence and reproduction of pcp 小生产的经济学(2): 小商品生产的持续与再生产

- 。Residual or structural? 残余, 还是结构性的?
- Failure to accumulation reproduction by multiplication 没有实现 积累——通过增殖进行再生产
- 。Constraints on agrarian accumulation 对农业积累的制约
- 。Constraints on non-agrarian accumulation 对非农业积累的制约
- 。Constraints on collective action 对集体行动的制约
- Poverty-creating processes of pcp and the creation of pcp (primitive accumulation) 小商品生产的产生及其对贫困的诱致过程(原始积累)

### Economics -2 - persistence and reproduction of pcp 小生产的经济学(2): 小商品生产的持续性与再生产

- 。Social institutions and pcp pre-capitalist relics or structures of accumulation? 社会制度与小商品再生产——前资本主义残余,还是积累的结构?
- The sphere of reproduction and the reproduction of pcp 再生产领域与小商品生产的再生产
- · Capacities to resist external forces 抵制外部力量的能力

#### Economics -3 - projects for pcp 小生产的经济学(3): 小商品再生产的项目

Economic development for pcp? 有利于小商品生产的经济发展?

- -No! jobless growth coercion / the invisible other 不! 无就业的增长, 超经济、超法律强制/不可见的他者
- -Perhaps: the 'needs econ' / projects of state transfer to destitute 或许有利于小商品生产: "需求经济"/政府的经济发展项目导致贫困
  - Yes! Many projects 是的! 很多项目
    - 。Agrarian 'populism' 农业 "民粹主义"
    - ∘ Small / micro / tiny industry 小微工业
    - 。NCEUS 印度全国非组织部门企业委员会(National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganized Sector)
    - ∘ Inclusive Development 包容性发展

- No! Incoherent projects 不! 不连贯的国家项目
  - · Destruction 破坏
  - · Protection 保护
  - Promotion 推进
  - Tolerance 容忍
  - Sustenance through law of unintended outcomes 法律的一些未预期的结果支持了小商品生产

### Pcp and its politics 小商品生产及其政治学

Populist mobilisation: pcp as capital 民粹主义动员:作为资本的小商品生产

Pcp as labour 作为劳动力的小商品生产

Pcp for pcp 小商品生产的自我组织和动员

Identity politics 身份政治

Maoism and the revolutionary potential of pcp 毛主义与小商品生产的革命潜力

Unlike peasant society in 1970s, lack of distinctive politics

不同于20世纪70年代的小农社会,小商品生产缺少独特的政治学

### CONCLUSION 结论

Just as there is a vast range of logics of production and exchange, there is no distinctive politics: PCP has never generated a political party 正如小商品生产具有多样性的生产与交换逻辑,它也没有一个单一的独特政治学: 小商品生产从未产生过政党

PCP co-exists persistently with advanced forms of accumulation – 'as modern as the corporation'小商品生产与先进的积累形式长期共存——它与"公司一样现代"

Is India's comparative advantage to remain in a poorly educated self-employed workforce? 印度的比较优势将会继续取决于这个缺乏教育的自我雇佣的劳动力群体吗?

Agriculture leaks labour – how to absorb it? 农业剩余劳动力——如何吸纳?

How to release constraints to accumulation? 如何解除积累的瓶颈?

India as a significant power but not a great power... 印度是国际体系中的重要力量,但是并不强大......