TABLE OF CONTENTS

A 1 1 1 1	Page
Acknowledgements Abstract	111 :
Thai Abstract	iv
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures and Maps	xi xii
Abbreviations and Glossary	xii xiii
Additiviations and Glossary	XIII
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	l 1
1.1 Background 1.2 Research Problem Justification	1
1.3 Research Objectives	4 8
1.4 Research Methodology	8
1.4.1 Fieldwork	9
1.4.2 Data Analysis	12
1.5 Organization of Thesis	13
Summary	15
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	16
2.1 Rural Development Studies and Agroforestry Practice in China	16
2.1.1 Analysis of Change Form Maoist Planned Economy to	
Dengist Market-oriented Development	16
2.1.2 Analysis of Market Reform and Agroforestry in China	18
2.2 The Approaches to Studies of Agroforestry Practice	22
2.2.1 Access to Resources and Social Meanings in Agroforestry Practice	23
2.2.2 Needs Discourse in Agroforestry Practice	25
2.2.3 Decision-making in Agroforestry Practice	28
2.3 Conceptual Framework	31
Summary	33
CHAPTER III HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGROFORESTRY	
PRACTICES IN STUDY AREA	35
3.1 The Mountain County and Ethnic Region of Taijiang in Transformation	35
3.1.1 Ecological Setting of Taijiang County	35
3.1.2 Rural Development in Taijiang	37
3.1.3 Historical Development of Forest-based Economy in Taijiang	39
3.1.4 Development of Agroforestry in Taijiang	41
3.2 The Miao in Tageba and their Traditional Land Use Practice	43
3.2.1 Ecological Features and Social Change	45
3.2.2 Cultural Perspective of Tree Cultivation	48
3.2.3 The Role of Local Market and Marketing Networks	52
3.2.4 History of Tree Cultivation and Agroforestry Extension	56
Summary	59
CHAPTER IV THE VILLAGE'S AND HOUSEHOLD'S PRODUCTIVE	
PRACTICES IN AGROFORESTRY	60
4.1 Patterns of Adaptation and Changes in Agroforestry Practice	60
4.1.1 Change in Tree Species Diversity	61
4.1.2 Change in Site Selection and Arrangement	64

4.2 The Differentiated Practices and Responses in the Five Villages	65
4.3 Complex Livelihood and Differentiation of Household's Responses	71
4.4 Access to Scarce Resource and Adaptation	75
4.4.1 Household Access to Scarce land	
4.4.2 Variation of Adaptations on Agroforestry Practice	75
4.5 State Enterprise, Private Company and Household Land Use Pattern	78
4.5.1 Sharecropping	80
4.5.2 Tree Leasing	80
4.6 Gender Related Practices in Agroforestry	82
4.6.1 Women's Access to Resources in Miao Community	84
4.6.2 Women in Agroforestry Practice	84
4.7 Change in Social Organization and Social Relation	85
4.7.1 From Clan-based Family to Economic-tied Unit	87
4.7.2 From Exchange Labor to Hired Labor	87
Summary	90
	91
CHAPTER V DISCURSIVE PRACTICES IN AGROFORESTRY CULTIVATION	03
5.1 Agroforestry Development Narrative Within the Miao Community	93
5.1.1 Official Discourse on Agroforestry Development	93
5.1.2 Local Discourse on Agorforestry Development	93
5.2 Local Meaning of Subsistence and Market Economy	96
5.3 Local Needs and Aspiration	98
5.3.1 Property Right Security	105
5.3.2 Land Redistribution	105
5.3.3 Education and Social Capital Support	106
5.3.4 Images of the Cadre as Servant of the Community	108
5.4 Interpretation of the Youths	109
5.5 Dependency or Sustainable Development?	111
Summary	115
	117
CHAPTER VI PERCEPTION, CONTEXT AND DECISION-MAKING IN	
AGROFORESTRY	110
6.1 Diversified Strategy Models of Tree Cultivation	118
6.2 Contextual Factors and Strategy Choices	118
6.2.1 Land and Labor of Family	124
6.2.2 Social Capital and Education Implication	124
6.2.3 Access to market and Prices	126
6.2.4 Information and Technology	128
6.3 Needs and Local Meanings in Decision-making	130
6.4 Conflicts, Attitude Change and Decision-making	133
6.5 Miao Farmers' Negotiation and Migration to Urban Areas	135
Summary	139
·	144
CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION AND RECOMMONDATIONS	146
7.1 The Main Findings of the Study	146
7.2 Theoretical Discussion	150
7.3 Implication of the Study	152
7.4 Policy Recommendation	154
7.5 Limitation of the Study	156
BIBLIOGRAPHY	1.70
CURRICULUM VITAE	158
COLUMN VIIAE	166

LIST OF TABLES

	Title	Page
Table 1-1	The 95 Sample Households Selected from Five Villages in Tageba	11
Table 3-1	Differentiation among Five Natural Villages in Tageba	45
Table 3-2	Number of Plots and Land-use Type in the Five Villages of Tageba	46
Table 3-3	The Areas Change of Tree Cultivation in Tageba	58
Table 4-1	Five villages' Differentiation of Responses to Market Economy in Tageba	68
Table 4-2	Average Household Income and Main Income Source in Five Villages	72
Table 4-3	Assess to Land and Household Responsive Differentiations	74
Table 4-4	Variation of Access to Agroforestry Recourses in Tageba	79
Table 4-5	Roles of Men and Women in Tageba Community	87
Table 6-1	Farmer's Adaptation/Adjustment Strategies in Tageba	120
Table 6-2	Socio-economic Factors Influencing Farmers' Decision-making	131

LIST OF FIGURES AND MAPS

	Title	Page
Figure 2-1	Changing Practices and Decision-making on Fruit based Agroforestry Farm	33
Figure 3-1	The Changes of Agroforestry Areas in Taijiang County	43
Figure 3-2	The Timber Marketing Chain in Tageba Community	54
Figure 3-3	The Fruit Marketing Network in Tageba Community	55
Figure 4-1	The Changes in Species and Pattern of Trees Cultivation in Tageba	63
Figure 4-2	Different Model of Trees Cultivation in Tageba	67
Figure 4-3	The Three Models of Land Unequally Accumulated among Different	77
	Families	
Figure 6-1	Interaction between Price and Tree Cultivation in Tageba	128
Figure 6-2	Contextualized Decision-making Models of Tree Cultivation	132
Map 3-1	Map of Taijiang Country and Location of Research Sites	36
Map 3-2	Map of Tageba Community and Land-use Pattern	44

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Hmong call Miao in China

NFPP : Natural Forest Protection Program

CEDP : County Economic Development Program

SAP : Structural Adjustment Program

PAF : Poverty Alleviation Fund

AEP : Agroforestry Extension Project

HCRS : Household Contract Responsibility System

1 mu (Chinese unit of area): 1/15 ha

1 Jin (Chinese local unit of weight): 1/2 kg

1 Yuan: US \$ 1/8 (April 2002)