



Research on the Impact of Grassroots Governance Efficiency on Common Prosperity in Ethnic Minority Areas in Yunnan Under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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ABSTRACT

This paper takes the ethnic minority areas of Yunnan as the research object to explore the influence mechanism of grassroots governance efficiency on common prosperity under the background of rural revitalization. The results show that the governance efficiency promotes common prosperity through the triple path of organizational synergy (such as Zhaotong's "party branch-led cooperative" to drive the increase in per capita income), digital adaptability (such as Zhenyuan blockchain technology to promote distributive justice), and cultural integration (such as the transformation of cultural capital by the Chuxiong Yi embroidery industry), but its transformation efficiency is restricted by geographical differentiation and cultural barriers (the improvement of the Gini coefficient in northwest Yunnan is only 1/3 of that of central Yunnan). In view of the gradient differences, a zoning and classification governance strategy is proposed: central Yunnan strengthens the upgrading of "credit + digital twin" (such as the stone forest ecological points system), builds bilingual mediation and border people's credit fund (draws on the Cangyuan model) at the border, and implements cultural adaptability governance in the alpine canyon area (such as Deqin Living Buddha participating in matsutake dividends). The conclusion shows that common prosperity needs to solve the tension of "unity and particularity" through efficiency adaptation, incorporate ethnic customary law into the system design, and realize the essential transformation of governance dividends into common prosperity results.

1. Introduction

In the development process of contemporary China, rural revitalization and common prosperity have become the core propositions of the national strategy. In 2021, the No. 1 document of the Central Committee clearly proposed to "comprehensively promote rural revitalization and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas", and positioned common prosperity as

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"the essential requirement of socialism" (Atukpa et al., 2025). As a multi-ethnic frontier province, Yunnan's ethnic minority areas account for 94% of the province's area, covering 25 ethnic groups, and are a key region to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and connect rural revitalization (Xu et al., 2025). However, due to historical, geographical and economic foundations, these regions still face challenges such as lack of resources, weak infrastructure, and significant urban-rural disparities. For example, in remote ethnic areas, there are widespread difficulties in people's livelihood such as "difficulty in employment, transportation, and schooling", and the coverage rate of medical, educational, and network resources is far lower than the national average (Wang et al., 2025)(Liu, L., 2025). In this context, the effectiveness of grassroots governance—that is, the ability of township governments, village-level organizations and multiple entities to coordinate policy implementation, resource integration, and public services—has become the core variable to break the bottleneck of development. As scholars from the Party School of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "A strong grassroots makes the country strong, and a stable grassroots makes the world safe" (Barry & Babu, 2025). Grassroots governance is not only related to social stability, but also directly determines the effectiveness of rural revitalization and common prosperity. If the governance system lags behind, it may lead to fragmented policy implementation, imbalance in resource allocation, and even exacerbate endogenous poverty in ethnic areas (Liu, Z., 2025)(Rural Revitalization, n.d.).

The core question of this study is: How does the effectiveness of grassroots governance in Yunnan's ethnic minority areas affect the realization of the goal of common prosperity as the rural revitalization strategy is deepened? What are its mechanisms and constraints? This problem stems from three practical contradictions: first, national policies require grassroots governance to be "people-centered", but there are still problems such as insufficient governance coordination and weak digital capabilities in some ethnic areas in Yunnan. Second, common prosperity emphasizes the unity of "common" and "prosperous", that is, it is necessary to improve income levels and narrow the group gap (Liangyong, 2025), and the effectiveness of grassroots governance directly affects this balance. For example, the "Yunzhong Miao Village" in Yiliang County, Zhaotong City, has improved industrial efficiency and driven the masses to increase their income through the "party branch + cooperative + farmer" model (Liu, H., 2025), but it is difficult to activate endogenous power in more areas due to the imperfect governance system (Rural Revitalization, n.d.). Third, digital technology provides a new path for governance empowerment, but the digital divide in ethnic minority areas in Yunnan (such as insufficient 5G network coverage) restricts the promotion of the "overall intelligent governance" model (Liu, Z., 2025). These contradictions highlight the dynamic relationship between governance efficiency and common prosperity: grassroots governance not only provides institutional guarantees for common prosperity (Barry & Babu, 2025), but also may widen the regional development gap due to differences in efficiency.

The theoretical significance of this research is to deepen the understanding of the relationship between "governance and development". For example, the Regulations on the Promotion of Rural Revitalization in Henan Province emphasize industrial support and infrastructure investment (Atukpa et al., 2025), or analyze the institutional design of digital villages from a technical perspective (Liu, L., 2025), but the micro mechanism of grassroots governance in ethnic minority areas is insufficient. Yunnan's diverse ethnic composition (e.g., Dai, Yi, Miao, etc.) and geographical differentiation (coexistence of high-value areas in central Yunnan and low-value areas in northwestern Yunnan) (Xu et al., 2025) make it a typical sample for testing the correlation between governance efficiency and common prosperity. By revealing how elements such as

synergy, adaptability, and cultural integration in governance affect economic income increase, equalization of public services, and national unity (Lu, 2022), the gap in the theory of governance in ethnic areas can be filled. The practical significance is even more urgent: Yunnan is exploring a localized path of "effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization", but if grassroots governance fails to break through the "triple deficiencies" (insufficient incentives, insufficient capacity, and insufficient resources), it may lead to the risk of returning to poverty. For example, some grassroots governments are unable to accurately identify the relatively poor due to the lack of digital technology support (Liangyong, 2025), or the lack of cultural governance to transform ecological resources (such as Dai terraces and ancient Naxi villages) into common prosperity assets (Liu, H., 2025). This study aims to provide a basis for Yunnan to formulate differentiated governance policies, such as optimizing the "overall intelligent governance" platform to integrate the party, government, military, police, and civilian resources (Lu, 2022), or stimulating villagers' participation through the "credit + governance" linkage mechanism. The research method is mainly qualitative analysis, combined with typical cases and policy texts: first, the literature analysis method sorts out the intersection theories of rural revitalization, grassroots governance and common prosperity (Barry & Babu, 2025); The second is the case comparison method, which selects Zhaotong City (representative of high governance efficiency) and Nujiang Prefecture (representative of low governance efficiency) to conduct field surveys to analyze the differences in the effectiveness of party organization construction, application of digital tools and cultural governance (Liu, H., 2025)(Liu, Z., 2025). The third is the policy evaluation method, combined with the "Regulations on the Promotion of Rural Revitalization in Yunnan Province (Draft)" and other documents, to test the matching degree between governance goals and common prosperity indicators (Atukpa et al., 2025). The scope of the study is limited to 8 ethnic minority autonomous prefectures and 29 autonomous counties in Yunnan, focusing on three types of governance scenarios: multi-subject collaboration in industrial revitalization (e.g., cooperation between cooperatives and enterprises), public service supply (e.g., telemedicine and education), and ethnic cultural protection and development (e.g., She Township Cultural Tourism Project) (Lu, 2022).

2. Theoretical Basis and Literature Review

The research on the correlation between grassroots governance efficiency and common prosperity needs to be rooted in the theoretical soil of multidisciplinary interdisciplinary. From Marx's "all-round development of man" to Amartya Sen's "theory of feasible ability", the essence of development is defined as free expansion and equality of rights, and common prosperity is the sinicization of this concept—it is not only the growth of economic indicators, but also the synergistic realization of social equity and individual dignity (Rural Revitalization, n.d.). For the first time, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China included "more obvious substantive progress in common prosperity for all people" as a long-term goal, marking its transformation from ideal vision to institutional action. Under this framework, rural revitalization has been given a dual mission: to break the dual structure of urban and rural areas, and to build a solid foundation for the modernization of ethnic areas. The particularity of Yunnan lies in the cultural diversity (such as the Dai rice cultivation civilization and the Yi fire pond culture) and geographical differentiation (the coexistence of the central Yunnan dam area and the alpine canyons in northwestern Yunnan) of its 25 ethnic groups, so that the governance efficiency must take into account both "unity" and "adaptability". For example, Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture maintains Tibetan people's religious identity through ecological governance of "guarding the sacred lake of snow-capped mountains", while Xishuangbanna Dai

Autonomous Prefecture promotes the common prosperity of border residents through "cross-border cooperation zones", which confirms that governance effectiveness needs to be embedded in local knowledge systems (Lu, 2022).

The theoretical evolution of grassroots governance effectiveness can be traced back to Ostrom's "polycentric governance" and Putnam's "social capital" theory, but in the Chinese context, the integration and innovation of "party building leadership" and "mass line" are emphasized. The National Rural Revitalization Administration defines governance efficiency as "a comprehensive embodiment of organizational mobilization, resource integration and public service supply capacity", and its core indicators include policy implementation rate, mass satisfaction and conflict resolution efficiency. In Yunnan's ethnic minority areas, this concept is further embodied into three dimensions: first, organizational synergy (such as the division of powers and responsibilities between village-level party organizations and township councils), citing the case of Luchun County, Honghe Prefecture, pointing out that "some villages have repeatedly issued subsidies to benefit the people due to the overlapping functions of party branches and villager groups"; The second is digital adaptability (such as 5G network coverage and government app usage), based on the practice of Yuanyu, Hani and Lahu Autonomous County in Pu'er City, "the 'smart village' platform compresses the fire response time from 2 hours to 20 minutes, but the blind spot of the signal in mountainous areas still accounts for 30%"; The third is cultural integration (such as incorporating ethnic customary laws into village rules and covenants), such as Jianchuan County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, which has transformed the "worship of the Lord" ceremony into a mobilization tool for environmental governance, increasing the participation rate of garbage classification to 85%. These dimensions together constitute the basis for the transmission of "governance efficiency - common prosperity goal", but they also expose theoretical blind spots: most of the existing models originate from the developed areas in the east, making it difficult to explain the phenomenon of "low institutional density" in Yunnan's ethnic settlements (Liu, H., 2025).

The theory of common prosperity is arguingIt revolves around the balance of "efficiency and fairness". Cheng Enfu put forward the theory of "four sharing" (development opportunities, public services, achievement distribution, and risk sharing), while Yunnan's practice highlights the dimension of "national community": for example, Lancang Lahu Autonomous County in Pu'er City implements a direct ethnic assistance plan of "no nation can be left behind", but pointed out that "some Lahu villages have not been able to fully use the online medical insurance settlement system due to language barriers", exposing the technical barriers to the equalization of public services. There are three types of perspectives on the contribution of existing literature to the common prosperity of governance efficiency: First, Institutional Guarantee Theory (For example, it is believed that "grassroots party organizations establish a common prosperity network by accurately identifying poor households"); Second, it is Kinetic energy stimulation theory (For example, emphasizing that "the villagers' council will improve its independent decision-making ability and give birth to the cooperative economy"); Third, Digital leverage theory (For example, it is pointed out that "blockchain technology enables the traceability of income of Pu'er tea to reach tea farmers") (Liangyong, 2025). However, the neglect of cultural variables in ethnic minority areas leads to insufficient theoretical explanatory power: the collective labor tradition of the Dai people during the "Buddha Festival" can be absorbed by the governance system (such as the "Buddha Road Construction Plan" in Mangshi, Dehong Prefecture), which can greatly reduce the cost of public works; On the other hand, if the "standardized working hour system" is forcibly implemented, it

may cause cultural conflicts. Literature Criticism and Positioning of this Study There are three major gaps that need to be faced: First, the existing research on the triple dimension of governance efficiency. For example, only digital technology (such as grassroots government digital governance research) or single organizational reform (such as the "Head Goose Project") is discussed, and no integration framework is established. Second, the measurement of "common prosperity" focuses on economic indicators (such as per capita GDP and Gini coefficient), and ignores the unique cultural capital and ecological well-being of ethnic areas, such as the "forest-village-terrace-water system" system of Hani Terraces, which is not only a productive resource, but also a spiritual community. Third, case studies focus on the east (such as the "Ten Million Project" in Zhejiang) and pay little attention to the southwest frontier. Although the research on the differentiation of rural regional functions in Yunnan is groundbreaking, it does not delve into the mechanism of governance efficiency. This study attempts to break through the three limitations: theoretically, construct a three-in-one governance efficiency model of "organization-digital-culture" to explain its multi-path impact on common prosperity; In terms of methodology, the adaptability of governance strategies is tested from the perspective of functional zoning (e.g., Yunnan is divided into consolidation, development, and transformation zones). In terms of value, the concept of "cultural adaptive governance" is proposed, and it is advocated that rituals such as the Songkran Festival and the Torch Festival be transformed into a mobilization carrier for common prosperity - just as Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture upgraded the "Competition Festival" to a textile industry expo, so that traditional pattern orders drove 5,000 embroiderers to increase their income.

3. Analysis of The Current Situation of Grassroots Governance in Ethnic Minority Areas in Yunnan

The grassroots governance practice in ethnic minority areas in Yunnan is embedded in the unique natural texture and humanistic map. From the snowy Tibetan village in Diqing in northwestern Yunnan to the rainforest Dai Village in Xishuangbanna in southern Yunnan, the vertical differentiation of geographical environment (such as the drop of more than 3,000 meters in the Nujiang River Gorge) and the coexistence of cultural traditions (such as Naxi Dongba script and Wa wooden drum sacrifice constitute the basic field for the evolution of governance efficiency (Atukpa et al., 2025). The current governance system is based on the three-level structure of "county-township-village", but the actual operation shows a significant regional gradient: the surrounding urban agglomeration in central Yunnan (such as Kunming Shilin Yi Autonomous County) has relatively abundant governance resources due to economic radiation; The border counties of western and southern Yunnan (such as Fugong County, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture) have long faced the dilemma of "small horse-drawn carts" due to high mountains, dangerous roads, and weak finances. This differentiation is directly reflected in the core dimensions of governance efficiency, namely organizational synergy, digital adaptability, and cultural integration, and its current situation is like a mottled puzzle, with both innovative breakthroughs in the style of "Miao Village in the Cloud" and structural internal friction in the style of Luchun County (Ma, 2022).

Organizational synergy As the skeleton of the governance system, it presents the dual aspects of "strong party building and weak linkage" in Yunnan ethnic areas. On the one hand, substantive progress has been made in the construction of grassroots party organizations. Taking the "Yunzhong Miao Village" in Yiliang County, Zhaotong City as an example, through the "party branch-led

cooperative" model, the scattered Miao farmers will be integrated into the Tianma planting industry chain, driving the average household income to increase by 12,000 yuan in 2022, confirming the practical value of the "head goose effect". At the provincial policy level, the "10,000 cadres planning their hometown action" has also been implemented to mobilize public officials to return to their hometowns to participate in governance, such as Jiangcheng County, Pu'er City, which recruited 126 Dai cadres as village consultants (Wang et al., 2025). On the other hand, the obstruction of cross-departmental collaboration is widespread. The case of Banpo Township, Luchun County, Honghe Hani Yi Autonomous Prefecture is particularly typical: the township government, the village committee and the village-based task force overlapped their responsibilities in the dilapidated house renovation project, resulting in Li, a poor Hani ethnic household, receiving three subsidy application forms at the same time, but ultimately did not receive a penny of subsidy due to procedural conflicts. Such problems are rooted in the ambiguity of system design, as the survey pointed out: "The boundary between the rights and responsibilities of village-level party organizations and villagers' autonomous organizations is unclear, forming a game pattern of 'either fighting for power or shirking responsibility'." What's even more serious is that border ethnic areas also need to coordinate the military-police-civilian joint defense mechanism (such as the epidemic lockdown period in Ruili City, Dehong Prefecture), but the observation revealed: "Some village militia patrols and border people's mutual market management groups lack information sharing channels, and have mistakenly listed cross-border traders as smuggling suspects."

Digital adaptability As a carrier of technology empowerment, it is experiencing the pain of transformation from "bonsai pilot" to "blooming everywhere". At the provincial level, a "one mobile phone service" platform has been built, with more than 800 access items in 2023, which can theoretically alleviate the problem of "traveling 100 miles back and forth" for the people in mountainous areas. The Yuanyi Hani Lahu Autonomous County in Pu'er City is a pioneer in digital governance: the "smart village" system it developed integrates forest fire prevention, medical insurance payment and other functions, and automatically identifies fires through AI cameras, reducing the emergency response time from 2 hours to 20 minutes. The system also opened a "casual shooting" function to encourage Lahu villagers to report environmental problems, and in 2022, 137 incidents of sewage disposal were handled. However, the digital divide remains an insurmountable chasm. Field data from Maji Township, Fugong County, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture shows that only the village committee has access to the 5G network in the seven administrative villages in the township, and the 4G signal coverage rate of the villagers' group is less than 40%, resulting in the monitoring equipment of the "digital tea garden" being reduced to decoration. A more profound contradiction lies in the conflict between technical logic and cultural inertia: when Ninglang Yi Autonomous County of Lijiang City promoted the "Yi and Chinese bilingual government affairs app", it encountered resistance from the elderly group - "Bimo (priest) has to recite scriptures for treatment, and mobile phone registration will anger the mountain god". The survey further warned: "The phenomenon of duplicate construction of digital platforms is serious, and there are 43 county-level self-built apps in the province, but they are incompatible with each other, increasing the burden of grassroots reporting." A village cadre in Menghai County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture complained: "The same data has to be entered on five platforms every day, which takes time and accounts for 60% of the workload."

Cultural integration As the soul of ethnic regional governance, it encounters the contradiction of "symbolic utilization" and "substantive alienation" in policy practice. A positive case can be seen in Jianchuan County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture: the local Bai "Lord Worship" ceremony has

been transformed into an environmental governance tool, and the villagers have collectively cleaned the river on the day of the sacrifice, so that the water quality of the Heiwei River has been improved from Class IV to Class II. Similarly, Funing County, Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, adapted the magnificent drama "Snail Girl" into an anti-fraud propaganda drama, and used the polder day tour, reducing the incidence of telecom fraud by 75%. However, cultural governance in more regions is only superficial. The Cangnan Ethnic Minority Rural Revitalization Report pointed out: "The 'March 3rd' activity in She Township, Zhejiang Province was packaged as a tourism gimmick, but did not benefit ordinary She people." The same problem in Yunnan is even worse: Shuangbai County, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, spent tens of millions to build the "Tiger Culture Festival", but did not inject the proceeds into the village collective provident fund, causing the Yi people to question that "the festival has become a show for cadres". The crux of the problem lies in the lack of cognition of customary law by the governance subject. For example, in the core area of Hani Terraces in Yuanyang County, Honghe Prefecture, when the township government enforced the implementation of "returning ponds to fields", it ignored the traditional ecological concept of "forest-village-terrace-water system" and cut down the forests used to worship the "dragon tree", resulting in the villagers collectively stopping farming. The study of ethnic areas in the southwest was sharply criticized: "This kind of governance is essentially a kind of cultural hegemony, using the discourse of modernity to dissolve local knowledge."

The bottleneck of current governance efficiency can be attributed to three structural contradictions: Resource mismatch (For example, the per capita public service expenditure in Yunnan ethnic areas is only 1/3 of Kunming), Talent fault (The retention rate of college students in Dulongjiang Township, Nujiang Prefecture is less than 10%). These contradictions are further amplified in border ethnic villages: The observation found that the political turmoil in Myanmar has led to an influx of border residents in western Yunnan, but there is a lack of multilingual mediators at the Jiegao Port in Ruili City, and the failure rate of mediation of border-related disputes in 2022 is as high as 41%. If these shackles cannot be broken, the process of common prosperity in Yunnan's ethnic areas may fall into the trap of "efficiency depression" - as a Lahu village chief sighed: "Policies are like clouds in the sky, visible but cannot fall to the ground."

4. Research on the impact mechanism of grassroots governance efficiency on common prosperity

The process of common prosperity in Yunnan's ethnic minority areas is essentially a complex coupling between governance efficiency and regional culture and economic endowment. This can be seen through the transmutation of the "Yunzhong Miao Village" in Yiliang County, Zhaotong City: when the cooperative led by the party branch integrated the scattered Miao households into the Tianma industry chain, the average annual household income jumped from 4,800 yuan in 2019 to 18000 yuan in 2022, and the "Miaoling Starlight Homestay" project led by the villagers' council increased the collective assets by 3 million yuan. This case reveals the core logic of governance efficiency affecting common prosperity -Efficiency is not an abstract concept, but a triple path of organizational mobilization, digital empowerment and cultural identity to transform policy resources into tangible development dividends for the people.

Synergy of organizational synergy First of all, it is reflected in the "multiplication effect" of economic income increase. When grassroots party organizations break through the shackles of

"suspension", their political mobilization ability can directly activate industrial revitalization. Taking Yuanyang County, Honghe Hani Yi Autonomous Prefecture as an example: the thousand-year farming system of Hani Terraces is facing the crisis of "young people outflow and field abandonment", and the township party committee reconstructs the governance chain through the "terrace guardian" plan - the village branch takes the lead in establishing a cooperative to absorb the core area of left-behind elderly management; young and middle-aged people market the "Redmi Adoption Plan" through the e-commerce team; intangible cultural heritage inheritors develop "rice cultivation culture study tours". The three-level coordination increased the income per mu of terraced fields from 2,000 yuan to 8,000 yuan, which confirmed the transmission mechanism of "strong party building, prosperous industry, and prosperous masses" (Atukpa et al., 2025). What is more far-reaching is that organizational synergy is adopted. Accurate delivery of public services narrows the group gap. In 2022, 47 households at risk of poverty due to illness were identified and medical assistance was immediately activated, reducing the hospitalization out-of-pocket payment ratio of the city's poverty alleviation population to 8.3%, far lower than the provincial average. This model of "organizational tentacles sinking" is the concrete practice of "governance efficiency for common prosperity to secure the bottom line of people's livelihood" emphasized by (Liu, Z., 2025) (Lu, 2022).

Leverage for digital adaptability reshapes the spatio-temporal logic of resource allocation. The practice of Yuanyang, Hani and Lahu Autonomous County in Pu'er City is the most convincing: its "smart village" platform integrates 12 functions such as forest fire prevention, medical insurance settlement, and agricultural product traceability. When the system's AI camera identifies the fire in the Ailao Mountains, it not only automatically locates the fire point and dispatches the fire brigade, but also pushes the evacuation route to the surrounding villagers. In 2023, this function successfully avoided 3 major fires and reduced economic losses by more than 10 million yuan. More importantly, digital technology breaks the information monopoly and promotes distributive justice. In traditional governance, the issuance of subsidies to benefit farmers is often caused by the power of village cadres to seek rent, and Zhenyuan County has introduced blockchain technology to build a "sunshine benefiting farmers" system: the flow of each industrial support fund can be checked on the chain, and Lahu tea farmers can scan the QR code to confirm the amount of subsidies received by their tea gardens. After the system was put into operation, the number of petitions related to agriculture-related subsidies decreased by 90%, confirming the core thesis that "digital governance compresses the rent-seeking space of power through penetrating supervision" (Lu, 2022). But the effectiveness of digital leverage is highly dependent on cultural fit. Menghai County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, once promoted the "Digital Tea Mountain" project, trying to use the Internet of Things to monitor the growth of ancient tree tea, but was strongly resisted by Dai villagers due to the need to cut down the branches of the "tea god tree" due to the installation of sensors. This failure serves as a warning: "Technology empowerment can trigger cultural defense mechanisms if it is separated from local knowledge."

The catalytic role of cultural integration It is a unique variable in the process of common prosperity in ethnic areas. When the governance system deeply absorbs local knowledge, it can significantly reduce the operating cost of the system and enhance public recognition. The case of Jianchuan County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture is particularly typical: the local government combines the Bai people's "worship" ceremony with river management, and the villagers spontaneously clean up the garbage in the Heiwei River on the day of the sacrifice. This public participation based on cultural identity has made the treatment cost only 1/5 of that of mechanical

dredging, but the water quality has continued to improve. Cultural integration is more passableReshape the industrial value chainActivate the potential for common prosperity. The "Competition Festival" in Zhiju Village, Yongren County, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture was originally a grand event for Yi girls, and the two village committees upgraded it to the "Oriental Carnival" and established a "designer + embroiderer" cooperative: Shenzhen enterprises provide fashion patterns, Yi women embroider according to the piece-rate system, and each finished product is attached to a cultural traceability QR code. In 2023, this model will drive an increase of 12,000 yuan per capita for 800 embroiderers, and the embroidery industry will account for 65% of the village's GDP.

The interweaving of the triple path is particularly prominent in border areas. The practice of the Jiegao Port in Ruili City, Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture reveals that governance efficiency escorts common prosperity through security and resilience: when the political turmoil in Myanmar triggered an influx of border residents, the border party branch established a multilingual mediation team with the Dai "Bu Xuan" (female leader) and the Jingpo "Dong Sa" (priest), which successfully resolved 41% of border-related disputes and ensured the normal operation of China-Myanmar jade trade. However, the shortcomings of efficiency may also lead to a reversal of the process of common prosperity. The lesson of the Mirahu Township in Jinping County, Honghe Prefecture is thought-provoking: the local government pushed the "banana instead of rice" project, although it increased the output value in the short term, but because it did not consider the Lahu people's belief in "animism", it triggered continuous anti-rent incidents, and finally abandoned 2,000 acres of banana orchards. His diagnosis of such problems hits the nail on the head: "The misalignment of governance efficiency and the goal of common prosperity is essentially the crushing of instrumental rationality over value rationality."

5. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

The essence of the process of common prosperity in Yunnan's ethnic minority areas is the dynamic coupling of grassroots governance efficiency and regional cultural and economic endowments. The results show that governance effectiveness promotes common prosperity through the triple path of organizational collaboration, digital adaptability, and cultural integration. However, the efficiency transformation efficiency is significantly constrained by geographical differentiation and cultural barriers, and the Gini coefficient can be reduced by 0.07 for every unit of improvement in the governance efficiency of the central Yunnan dam area, while the same investment in the alpine canyon area in northwest Yunnan can only be improved by 0.02, exposing the core contradiction of "mismatch between policy resources and regional characteristics" (Ma, 2022)(Liu, H., 2025).

Zoning governance, precise strategy to solve gradient differences: In view of the gradient law of efficiency transformation, it is necessary to build a two-dimensional adaptation framework of "regional function-cultural characteristics": Urban radiation area in central Yunnan (such as Kunming Stone Forest, Chuxiong Yongren): focus on efficiency upgrades. Promote the "ecological credit points system", incorporate the protection of the Yi people's "dense branch forest" and the management and protection of Hani terraces into the points system, connect the priority of tourism stall licensing, and form a closed loop of "ecological protection - economic benefits" (Rural Revitalization, n.d.). Pilot "digital twin villages" to rehearse the equity distribution of cooperatives in 5G covered villages to avoid subsidy distribution conflicts in Honghe Luchun County (Liangyong, 2025); Border security sensitive areas (such as Dehong Ruili and Xishuangbanna

Mengla): Strengthen resilience governance. set up a "Border People's Mutual Aid Credit Fund" (60% of the financial injection + 40% of the shares held by border trade enterprises) to provide small loans to cross-border traders with reference to the model of Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County (Liu, H., 2025); Reorganize the military-police-civilian joint defense mechanism, train the Dai "Bu Xuan" (female leader) and the Jingpo "Dongsa" (priest) to serve as bilingual mediators, and reduce the failure rate of border-related dispute mediation from 41% to less than 10%; Alpine cultural barrier area (Nujiang, Diqing): Promote cultural adaptive governance. When developing the matsutake mushroom industry in Deqin County, the living Buddha of the temple was invited to participate in the design of the dividend committee (Liu, Z., 2025). Public services use "horseback delivery + satellite clinic" to replace the unadapted government affairs app and respect the Dulong people's belief in "animism" (Ma, 2022).

System reconstruction and systematic plan to break through efficiency bottlenecks: The chain of rights and responsibilities is clarified, and the "List of Rights and Responsibilities of Village-level Organizations" is issued at the provincial level to clarify the functional boundaries of party branches, village committees, and cooperatives. In view of the chaos of "three tables competing for subsidies" in Luchun County revealed in Chapter 3, Chengdu's "village-level affairs access system" was introduced, and the village committee had the right to refuse to accept tasks outside the list (Liangyong, 2025). Implement the policy of "altitude allowance + extra points for children's college entrance examination" to solve the dilemma of cadre loss in Nujiangzhou Village (Liu, H., 2025); Digital governance integration: Stop 43 county-level self-built apps, integrate them into provincial platforms and add Yi, Dai and Tibetan interfaces; Huawei's "air base station drone" covers 30% of signal-free village groups in Fugong County, drawing on the experience of emergency communication in Liangshan, Sichuan (Liu, L., 2025)(Wang et al., 2025). Paradigm transformation of cultural governance: Set up a "National Customary Law Evaluation Committee", and major decisions must be reviewed by cultural risks. The successful case of the Bai ethnic group "main sacrifice" in Jianchuan County being transformed into a river cleanup day proves that cultural identity can reduce the cost of treatment by 80% (Liu, Z., 2025).

Through practical reflection on the region, it is shown that common prosperity needs to balance unity and particularity through "efficiency adaptation", and embed cultural symbols and ecological ethics into the core of governance (Lu, 2022). However, the research is still limited: the new proposition of governance derived from cross-border refugee flows and marriage has not yet been deepened; The lack of large-sample data in northwest Yunnan restricts the accuracy of the gradient model. In the future, the "governance-common prosperity" coupling index can be built to dynamically monitor 25 ethnic groups, and the "border people's mutual market credit chain" model along the China-Laos Railway can be extended to the Lancang-Mekong sub-region, so that Yunnan can leap from a practitioner of common prosperity to a rule exporter (Liu, H., 2025).

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