

## The Tripartite Labour Supply Model as Diversifier the Cognitive Rationale of Dichotomies in the Theories of the Economy

**Abstract:** *The institutions of economics, readings from classical to neoclassical, furthered the one-linear development understanding interpreted dualist analyses/methodology of certain cases as universal-dichotomic givens. The theories of migration in economics-humans exclusively-followed the mentioned phenomena, not only missed the role of the institutions of politics in China, but also autonomy of human beings, i.e. one of the factor of the spontaneous order/dialectic circularly. The cognitive rationality being a cultural issue, at heart of the cognitive rationality of dichotomy lies direct causation. Economic theories, while being subject of institutions as well as them being functioning of social rules, play an important role in the network logic of institutions. It's logic extends as logic of the institutions in total. The common dualistic methodology i.e. structuring the analyses within flow of two subject/object interaction, e.x. mind and body, misunderstood as dichotomy, result in-chaotically-one-linear evolution; in economics, one-linear development. The objective of this article is differentiating monism, dualism, trialism or pluralism methodologies from dichotic, trichotic i.e. holistic science. The Tripartite Labour Supply Model analysing/methodology of the domestic migrant workers in China, brought such a version. It is a methodology of trialism that shows pre-assumed dichotic theories of urban-rural migration, as argued being must step for so-called underdeveloped economics, are wrong basing on three decades statistical and institutional analyses of rural labour mobility in China. Several models and theories from classical to neo-classical economics of migration theories have been examined. The network logic, i.e. institutions, of China, i.e. systems of functioning social rules, demonstrates phenomenas of the theories of migration in economics not necessarily applies to actual economic phenomena of China as result of simply being different case i.e. institutions.*

The methodology of above abstract/will be paper unfolds in five layers. In the first layer, the cognitive function of migration and how *rationale* starts dominate the classical theories elaborated. Why migrate, why phenomena of migration<sup>1</sup>? In the second layer, the theoretical framework is set to the economic theories of migration; the neoclassical theory, the historical-structural theory, the new economics of labor migration theory, the transnational approach (becoming theory). In the third layer, the analyses of the economic assessments of immigration<sup>2</sup> is made and grouped as following institutions; a market oriented, a human-rights oriented, a state-oriented and a trade union oriented one. In the fourth layer, the economic *models* that are inbounded from *theories*; the Lewis Model, the Ranis-Fei Model, the Jorgenson Model, the Harris-Todaro Model narrow downed the scope of the paper to the rural-urban migration within a given national borders. In the fifth layer, the case study, the 35 years' statistical analysis of China's labor market analysed as secondary quantitate data. To sum, from the micro example of given time and space in China returned the cognitive function of macro level and highlighted the important of the institutional culture and the autonomy, factors of social construction, as contrast to one-linear developmental theories of the economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> The word first appeared in the 17th century for the meaning 'to move from one place to another' both for persons and animals, emerged respectively. For the reference see the following link: <https://www.etymonline.com>.

<sup>2</sup> The 17th century word, noun of action from immigrate, 'to pass into a place as a new inhabitant or resident,' specifically "to move to a country where one is not a native, for the purpose of settling permanently there," i.e. to live permanently in new place (ibid.)