

Can Cross-village Land Transfer Achieve Grain Productivity Growth? An Empirical Analysis Based on Rural Household Survey Data from Fifteen Provinces

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Abstract: Promoting the integration of land circulation market to optimize the allocation efficiency and increase grain productivity is the key to promoting agricultural and rural modernization. Based on the survey data of rural households in fifteen provinces, this article takes rice as an example and empirically investigates whether cross-village land transfer can achieve the growth of grain productivity in terms of total factor productivity (TFP) and land productivity. The empirical study finds that comparing with land transfer enclosed within the village, *ceteris paribus*, cross-village land transfer significantly increases TFP of rice by 5.4% and land productivity of rice by 7.9%. The results of the heterogeneity investigation show that cross-village land transfer can significantly increase rice TFP and land productivity of new type of agricultural producers. For traditional household producers, cross-village land transfer can only significantly promote the growth of rice land productivity and has no significant effect on the growth of rice TFP. Cross-village land transfer has the greatest effect on the growth of rice TFP and land productivity of farmers with appropriate land management scale. Therefore, it is essential to promote the integration of land rental markets between villages in order to optimize the allocation of land resources and correspondingly increase grain productivity.

Keywords: Cross-village Land Transfer; Rice; Total Factor Productivity; Land Productivity

Agricultural Production Services and Land Transfer: Whether Service Scale Management Postpones Land Scale Management? An Analysis from the Perspectives of Factor Constraint Mitigation Effect and Land Rent Rise Effect

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Abstract: In theory, agricultural production services can alleviate factor constraint impact and postpone land rent-out of smallholders. But the steady development of China's agricultural production services market and land transfer market does not support the inference that large-scale operation services will replace large-scale operation of agricultural land. Based on three periods of survey data collected from 265 administrative villages in Jiangsu, Sichuan and Jilin provinces and two periods of data from sample farmers in these administrative villages, this article uses the fixed effect model and instrumental variable method to analyze the impact of agricultural production services on agricultural land transfer from two aspects of agricultural land transfer market and micro farmers' behavior. The results show that large-scale operation services are generally conducive to large-scale operation of agricultural land as a whole. The development of agricultural production services can promote large-scale households to rent in agricultural land and smallholders with a high degree of part-time employment to rent out agricultural land. The reasons are as follows. Firstly, agricultural production services have a more significant mitigation effect on factor constraints of large-scale farmers. Secondly, it leads to the shortage of agricultural land transfer market and the rise of land rent, which is more significant for smallholders with a high degree of part-time employment than for smallholders with a low degree of part-time employment.

Keywords: Agricultural Production Service; Land Transfer; Factor Constraint Mitigation Effect; Land Rent Rise Effect

Value Co-creation of Rural Characteristic Industries from the Perspectives of Bottleneck Breakthrough and Capability Transition: A Dual Case Study Based on Local Leading Enterprises

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Abstract: County-level rural characteristic industry is an important part of rural industry revitalization. Based on the theory of empowerment and value co-creation, this article takes two leading enterprises as the research objects, adopts the vertical exploratory double case study method, comprehensively presents the value co-creation behavior of local leading enterprises in different stages, and systematically explores the process mechanism of local leading enterprises driving the value co-creation of rural characteristic industries. The results show that, firstly, in order to break through the resource bottlenecks in different stages, local leading enterprises actively seek for empowerment from external partners and follow the dynamic path of “objective empowerment - operational empowerment - combinatorial empowerment”. Secondly, the “empowered” local leading enterprises accordingly adopt the resource action path of “patchwork - arrangement - collaboration” to continuously accumulate and expand the core capabilities of raw material supply, brand radiation, deep processing and cross-border integration. Thirdly, local leading enterprises and external partners essentially form a two-way empowering pattern, which realizes the value co-creation of rural characteristic industries through the cross integration of resources and services.

Keywords: Rural Characteristic Industry; Leading Enterprise; Value Co-creation; Resource Bottleneck; Empowerment Path

How to Improve Ecological Compensation Mechanism from the Perspective of Resource Opportunity Cost? A Case Study Based on “Welfare Upside Down” of Forest Resources Compensation in State-owned Forest Areas

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Abstract: Improving ecological compensation mechanism is an important task to promote the construction of ecological civilization. However, ecological compensation mechanism is still imperfect right now, which is mainly reflected in a lack of clear theoretical and policy basis on the issues of “what to pay”, “pay to whom” and “how much to pay”. This article constructs a theoretical framework of analysis based on welfare-upside-down problem caused by insufficient identification of resource opportunity cost. Based on the framework, through the case analysis of the logging ban of natural forests in state-owned forest areas, this study shows the process of development reversal of welfare level pattern of mining, transportation and processing groups. Meanwhile, from the perspective of resource opportunity cost, it summarizes the reasons, connotation and paths to improve the ecological compensation mechanism. The research shows that, first, insufficient cognition, limited policy funds and insufficient coordination of relevant subjects lead to the fact that existing ecological compensation has not fully identified the opportunity cost of resources. Specifically, it only pays attention to the groups at the front of the resource utilization chain and ignores the groups at the back of the resource utilization chain. Second, under the background of insufficient identification of resource opportunity cost, the exogenous policy impact of ecological compensation will break the initial welfare level pattern, visibly causing welfare reversal. It finds that the mining and transportation groups at the front end of resource utilization chain obtain a higher welfare level due to compensation, while the processing groups at the back end of resource utilization chain will decline due to inability to continue to engage in the wood processing industry and difficulty in obtaining sufficient compensation. Consequently, their original relatively high welfare level will be reversed obviously. This discrimination on ecological payment made the latter lose their advantages compared with the former group, resulting in welfare upside down. Therefore, to improve the ecological compensation mechanism, one should fully identify the opportunity cost of resources, accurately identify the compensation subject, expand the source channels of ecological compensation funds, and establish a dynamic cost-sharing mechanism.

Keywords: Payment for Environmental Service; Resource Opportunity Cost; Welfare Upside Down; Logging Ban of Nature Forest; State-owned Forest Area

The Incentive Effect of Forest Insurance Premium Subsidy Policy in China: An Analysis from the Perspective of Heterogeneous Forest Operators

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Abstract: On the basis of theoretical analysis of the insurance participation mechanism of forest management subjects, this article takes as the research object two types of heterogeneous forest management subjects, namely, traditional small forest farmers and new forest management subjects. It uses Oprobit model and Ivoprobit CMP estimation method to empirically analyze the insurance incentive effect of forest insurance premium subsidy policy and the insurance incentive difference between heterogeneous forest management subjects. The results show that, firstly, there are significant differences in the willingness to participate in insurance, the cognitive evaluation of subsidy policy and the supply evaluation of forest insurance products. Secondly, the forest insurance premium subsidy policy has an insurance incentive effect on small forest farmers and new forestry operators. The higher the awareness and satisfaction of the subsidy policy, the stronger the insurance incentive effect. Moreover, the supply characteristics of forest insurance products, including the cognitive evaluation of insurance liability, guarantee level, premium rate and compensation, are important factors affecting forest operators' willingness to participate in forest insurance. Finally, there are significant differences in the insurance incentive effects of the premium subsidy policy on the two types of forest operators. The current subsidy policy based on "low security" has a higher incentive effect on the insurance participation of traditional small forest farmers. Therefore, on the basis of considering the actual needs of heterogeneous forest operators, we need to further enhance the incentive effect of subsidy policy by scientifically calculating subsidy scale, reasonably identifying differentiated subsidy level and enhancing the directivity of subsidy funds.

Keywords: Forest Insurance; Premium Subsidy; Insurance Incentive; Heterogeneous Forestry Management Subject; Ivoprobit CMPRegression

The Logic and Path of Social Organizations' Participation in the Construction of Resilient Villages

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Abstract: Resilient village construction is an important element to promote rural revitalization, which requires grasping different spatial and temporal dimensions in order to improve the response, recovery and adaptation capacity of villages in the face of risks. Thus, the traditional public governance and private autonomy models face different degrees of difficulties in resilient rural construction, while social organizations can better enhance the efficiency of resilient rural construction and meet the needs of farmers, so as to ensure the sustainability of good rural governance. However, social organizations in the construction of resilient villages are plagued with public, professional and endogenous problems. Countries around the world promote the embeddedness of social organizations in the construction of resilient villages by clarifying their roles, building diversified ways and improving institutional protection. Based on the analysis of practice and summary of the experience of resilient rural construction in various countries, it proposes to improve the level of institutionalization, professionalization and endogenization of social organizations participating in resilient rural construction in the future, to minimize the cost and maximize the benefits of social organizations' participation, so as to mobilize the widest range of social resources to participate in the construction of resilient villages.

Keywords: Social Organization; Resilient Village; Rural Revitalization; Social Co-governance; Digital Village

How to Realize “Governable Democracy”? The Realization Path of Democracy in Governance of Grassroots Public Affairs Based on Case Study from Hengli Town, Guangdong Province

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Abstract: As a very inclusive and open theoretical paradigm, “governable democracy” has promoted the revolutionary reform of the governance structure of public affairs. It has gradually been recognized and accepted by the academic circle. However, it has encountered various challenges in practice. Based on the analysis of concrete cases of grassroots public affairs governance in Hengli Town, Guangdong Province, this article attempts to construct an operational framework of analysis to explain the realization path of governable democracy with the help of postmodern public administrative discourse theory. The research points out that the realization path of grassroots public affairs governance democracy includes the idea path of advocating “partial dialogue”, the technical path of constructing “public energy field”, and the institutional path of “ensuring the legitimacy of discourse”. The above path involves the construction process of the constant interaction of multiple subjects. The research findings not only verify the applicability of postmodern public administrative discourse theory in the Chinese scene, but also explain the practical application path of governable democracy, which has important enlightenment significance for the current grassroots governance practice.

Keywords: Postmodern Public Administrative Discourse Theory; Governable Democracy; Public Affair; New Urbanization

The Legislative Paradigm Transformation of Membership Acquisition of Rural Collective Economic Organizations under the Dynamic System Theory

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Abstract: The pilot practice of membership identification of collective economic organizations is complex and diverse, and the conflict between the rigidity of law and the flexibility of practice must be solved through the transformation of legislative paradigm. In this regard, there is a need to introduce the dynamic system theory and adopt the legislative model of "factor - effect" to replace the "element - effect" structure, that is, to list the factors affecting the confirmation of membership and rank them according to their importance. The general principles behind membership need to be found in legislation, namely, a property rights logic, a social security logic and a group autonomy logic. According to these three logics, legislation should distinguish the acquisition of membership into three types: initial acquisition, legal acquisition, and application acquisition. Initial acquisition is based on property and labor input. For the standard of legal acquisition, whether collective land is used as the basic survival guarantee can be listed as the primary factor, followed by blood relationship, geographical relationship and marriage relationship. The registered residence is listed as a factor of post ranking. Application acquisition follows the logic of group autonomy, and the standard shall be determined by group resolution.

Keywords: Collective Economic Organization; Membership; Dynamic System Theory

Free Compulsory Education Policy and Equality of Educational Opportunity in Rural China: An Empirical Analysis from the Perspective of Intergenerational Mobility of Education

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Abstract: Educational policy is an important mechanism to ensure the equality of educational opportunity. Using the latest data from the CFPS dataset, this article empirically examines the effect of free compulsory education policy on the equality of educational opportunity in rural China from the perspective of intergenerational mobility of education. The results show that the implementation of the free compulsory education policy significantly increases the intergenerational mobility of education in rural China. The results of heterogeneity analysis suggest that, compared with males, the policy plays a more significant role in increasing the intergenerational mobility of education of females. Compared with Eastern and Central regions, the policy plays a more significant role in promoting the intergenerational mobility of education in Western regions of rural China. Compared with the children whose parents' education level is at high school and above, the policy obviously promotes education years of the children whose parents' education level is below high school. The influence mechanism analysis reveals that, the policy can weaken the role of family socioeconomic background in intergenerational education investment and narrow the education gap between the children of high and low-income families, thus promoting intergenerational mobility of education. Further analysis reveals that, the implementation of the policy promotes the intergenerational upward mobility of the children from families whose parents' education level is below high school.

Keywords: Free Compulsory Education Policy; Equality of Educational Opportunity; Intergenerational Mobility of Education

How Does the Accessibility to Health Services Affect the Subjective Life Quality of Migrant Workers? Evidence Based on Thematic Survey in Key Areas of Health of Migrant Population

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Abstract: The accessibility to health services in inflow areas is not only related to the health status of migrant workers, but may also have a potential impact on their subjective welfare. This study uses the thematic survey of migrant population to evaluate the impact and possibility mechanism of the accessibility to health services on the subjective quality of life of migrant workers. The study finds that after controlling the potential endogenous biases, the availability, spatial accessibility and appropriateness of health services may all have different effects on the improvement of the subjective quality of life of migrant workers. Specifically, the improvement of the level of availability can make migrant workers have higher life satisfaction and have a positive impact on their social feedback behavior. The improvement of spatial accessibility and appropriateness level can increase the enthusiasm of migrant workers to participate in social feedback behavior to a certain extent. The mechanism test confirms that the improvement of the accessibility to health services can accelerate the convergence of migrant workers and urban residents' health habits, help them develop healthy medical treatment behaviors, and improve their subjective quality of life. At the same time, there is a certain degree of intergenerational and gender heterogeneity in the impact of the accessibility to health services on migrant workers' subjective quality of life. In addition, the improvement of the subjective quality of life by the accessibility to health services is not entirely due to the "positive spillover effect" of the sample of sick migrant workers. However, the experience of illness still plays an important role for the impact of the accessibility to health services on the social feedback behavior of migrant workers.

Keywords: Migrant Worker; Accessibility to Health Service; Subjective Quality of Life; Health Literacy