

## On the Entitlement of Qualification for Acquiring Collectively-owned Rural Residential Land in China: An Analysis from the Perspective of “Human - Land” Decoupling

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**Abstract:** Clearly defining the Entitlement of Qualification (EoQ) is a key to elucidate the reform on Collectively-owned Rural Residential Land (CORRL) in China, known as “separation of rights with three dimensions”. From a dichotomous perspective of “human - land” decoupling, this article analyzes the relationship among the ownership, the EoQ and the right of using the CORRL. The study focuses on explaining the connotation and legal positioning of the EoQ, as well as on exploring the realization paths and forecasting the evolution orientation of the EoQ. The results show that, firstly, the EoQ is a regulation for clarifying people, while the ownership and the right of using the CORRL are designed to regulate the affiliation and utilization of land. Within the civil legal system, the EoQ belongs to personal rights of status beyond family. Secondly, the essence of the “separation of rights with three dimensions” for the CORRL is designed for achieving right expansion through the reorganization of the right bundle. Thirdly, the key to release the right of using the CORRL is to define the EoQ clearly at first instance. Finally, there exist many ways to realize the EoQ, such as approving land, setting up fund for compensation, or issuing transferable securities. In addition, the study puts forward policy recommendations from two aspects of operation guarantee and operation basis, namely, establishing a guarantee fund for the realization of qualification rights to strengthen the operation guarantee of the EoQ, and improving the registration of real estate rights to lay the foundation for the operation of the EoQ.

**Keywords:** Collectively-owned Rural Residential Land; Entitlement of Qualification; Identity Right; Dichotomous Perspective of “Human – Land” Decoupling

## The Interpretation of Two Types of Rural Land Management Rights in *the Civil Code*

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**Abstract:** In *the Civil Code*, there are controversies on the nature of rural land management rights derived from land contract management right and land management right contracted by other ways based on ownership, such as creditor's right monism, dichotomy of property right and creditor's right, property right monism and so on. This article comprehensively uses the interpretation methods of text, system and purpose to reinterpret the nature and guarantee of the two types of land management rights in turn. The rural land management right on the land contractual management right is bounded by five years, and land management right contracted by other methods is bounded by registration, both of which should be the dichotomy of property right and creditor's right. However, in Article 339 of *the Civil Code*, the leasing and shareholding of separate secondary usufructuary rights should be reduced and interpreted as subcontracting and share cooperation, respectively. The establishment of property right and mortgage of rural land management rights with a circulation period of more than five years adopts registration antagonism. The rural land management rights with a circulation period of less than five years should be pledged with re-circulation incomes and adopt registration antagonism. The establishment of property right and mortgage of the registered rural land management rights contracted by other methods adopts the registration effective doctrine, and the unregistered ones cannot be used for guarantee. Contractors are allowed to establish their own rural land management right for financing guarantee, and the collective shall also be allowed to establish their own rural land management right contracted by other methods for the mortgage. The provisions of the two types of rural land management rights in *the Civil Code* have promoted the innovative development of property rights theory and property rights systems with more Chinese elements.

**Keywords:** Civil Code; "Three Rights Separation"; Rural Land Management Right; Registration Effect

## How Does Dialect Distance Affect Permanent Migration Intension of Migrant Workers: From the Perspective of Social Integration

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**Abstract:** The decision-making of migrant workers' permanent migration is more affected by social and cultural factors. Dialect plays an important role as the carrier of regional culture. This article examines the impact of dialect distance on migrant workers' permanent migration intention. The research finds that dialect distance has a significant negative impact on both institutional permanent migration intention and the de facto permanent migration intention of migrant workers. After a series of robustness tests, this conclusion is still valid. Further mechanism tests show that dialect distance reduces the willingness of permanent migration by hindering the social integration of migrant workers in the four levels of economic integration, social participation, cultural adaptation and identity. The heterogeneity test shows that the negative effect of dialect distance on migrant workers' permanent migration intention gradually weakens with the increase of educational achievement. There is no significant intergenerational difference in the influence of dialect distance on migrant workers' permanent migration intention. Dialect distance mainly affects the permanent migration intention of inter-provincial migrant workers. The policy implication is that promoting local urbanization can solve the problem of social integration caused by dialect distance in the process of permanent migration of migrant workers.

**Keywords:** Dialect Distance; Social Integration; Migrant Worker; Permanent Migration Intention

## The Impact of Childhood Migration Experience on the Income of Rural Migrants in Adulthood

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**Abstract:** Based on the China Migrants Dynamic Survey data in 2017, this article uses the OLS regression model and dual robust model and finds that childhood migration experience has a significant negative effect on the income of rural migrants in their adulthood. Through mediating effect analysis, it finds that childhood migration experience can reduce the income of rural migrants in their adulthood through a negative impact on their education years, health condition and original social capital. At the same time, childhood migration experience will exert a positive impact on individuals' new social capital, thus improving the income of rural migrants in their adulthood. Heterogeneity analysis finds that childhood migration experience causes a greater negative effect on the income of male rural migrants in their adulthood than female rural migrants. The negative effects of migration are the greatest at the age of 6-12, followed by the migration before 6 years old, and the migration at the age of 13-15 exerts a minimum negative effect. The negative impact of cross-county migration in the city is greater than that of cross-city migration in the province, while the impact of inter provincial migration is not significant. This study provides a new perspective for understanding the effect of migration on individuals' economic welfare and puts forward policy suggestions to reduce the negative effect of migration.

**Keywords:** Childhood Migration Experience; Income; Migrant Population; Rural Migrant Worker

## Can the Policy of Village Party Secretaries Serving Concurrently as Village Directors Improve Village Governance?

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**Abstract:** In order to evaluate the implementation effect of “one shoulder pole” of village party secretaries and its mechanism, this article examines the institutional background and historical evolution of the policy and investigates its impact and mechanism from the two levels of subjective efficiency and objective efficiency by using the tracking survey data of rural families in China. The results show that, firstly, the implementation of “one shoulder pole” improves the subjective level of governance efficiency of farmers, but it has no significant impact on the governance efficiency at the objective level. Secondly, the political signals of superior government play a positive role in promoting the policy effect, but the mandatory promotion mode fails to achieve the expected effect. Thirdly, the implementation effect of “one shoulder pole” will increase over time, and it is more obvious in medium-sized villages, in central areas of China, as well as in villages with 1-2 big surnames and those having a higher collective income. Fourthly, the “one shoulder pole” policy improves the collective action ability, organization mobilization ability and cohesion ability of the village’s two committees, thus promoting the governance efficiency.

**Keywords:** “One Shoulder Pole” Policy; Rural Governance; Governance Effectiveness; Party Governance; Policy Evolution

## Reorganization Paths and Efficiency Mechanisms of Cooperatives: An Analysis Based on the Case Study of Three Ecological Animal Husbandry Cooperatives in Qinghai Province

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**Abstract:** Reorganization is an effective way for cooperatives to break through the development dilemma of being “small, scattered, chaotic and weak” and achieve high-quality development. Based on the theoretical analysis of the reorganization paths and efficiency mechanisms of cooperatives, this article selects three ecological animal husbandry cooperatives in Qinghai Province to explore the reorganization paths of cooperatives and reveals the efficiency mechanisms of reorganization of cooperatives in terms of obtaining institutional benefits, reducing transaction costs and realizing value added profits. The research results show that cooperatives choose different modes such as “community-enterprise alliance”, “community-village alliance” and “community-community alliance” based on the difference of resource endowment to build and improve the modern livestock management system, production system and industrial system, so as to build and improve the modern livestock management system. Moreover, cooperative reorganization obtains institutional benefits by improving economies of scale, reducing operational risks and internalizing externalities, reduces transaction costs by reducing transaction frequency, asset specificity and transaction uncertainty, and realizes value appreciation by proposing value propositions, promoting value creation, and advancing value sharing.

**Keywords:** Cooperative; Ecological Animal Husbandry; Reorganization

## Does Farmers' Adoption of Biofortification Crop Technologies Improve Production Performance? An Empirical Analysis Based on Wheat Growers

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**Abstract:** Whether farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies can improve production performance is an important practical issue for promoting the diffusion of biofortification crop technologies, improving population nutrition and health and developing high value-added agriculture. Taking biofortified wheat as an example, this article uses 606 household survey data from Henan, Hebei, Gansu and Shanxi provinces, taking into consideration the level of production, consumption and micronutrient deficiencies. It explores whether and how farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies improve their production performance based on an endogenous switching model. The results are as follows. First, farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies can significantly improve their production performance. Specifically, after controlling farmers' self-selection bias, farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies has increased wheat yield per mu by 6.81% and wheat income per mu by 14.84%, respectively. Second, there is a certain regional heterogeneity in the impact of farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies on production performance. Third, the effect of farmers' adoption of biofortification crop technologies on production performance is heterogeneous among farmers with different levels of education achievement and planting acreage. The conclusion provides policy reference for further promoting the implementation of biofortification projects in China.

**Keywords:** Biofortification; Technology Adoption; Production Performance; Endogenous Switching Model

## Farmers' Risk Aversion and Adoption Behavior of Climate Adaptation Technology: Evidence from Cotton Farmers in Xinjiang, China

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**Abstract:** The low adoption rate of climate adaptation technology has become the main constraint to sustainable agricultural development in China. Risk aversion is an important factor affecting farmers' technology adoption behavior. Using the experimental economics method, this article measures the degree of risk aversion of 349 cotton farmers in Xinjiang. Based on the micro-survey data of cotton farmers, the study systematically investigates how farmers' risk aversion affects farmers' adoption of climate adaptation technology. It finds that risk aversion has a significant inhibitory effect on farmers' adoption of climate adaptation technology. The more risk averse farmers are, the less likely they are to adopt climate adaptation technology, the lower the adoption degree and the shorter the duration of adoption. It further finds that risk aversion affects farmers' technology adoption behavior by inhibiting farmers' participation in credit. Specifically, the more risk averse farmers are, the less likely they are to participate in credit and to adopt climate adaptation technology, the lower the adoption degree and the shorter the duration of adoption. In addition, the disaster severity and technical training can moderate the impact of risk aversion on farmers' adoption of climate adaptation technology. Namely, more disaster severity and participation in technical training can alleviate the inhibitory effect of risk aversion on farmers' adoption of climate adaptation technology.

**Keywords:** Risk Aversion; Credit; Disaster Severity; Technical Training; Climate Adaptation Technology



## Rural Social Endowment Insurance and Long-term Governance of Family Relative Poverty

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**Abstract:** Based on the data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), this article uses the AF Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Method to measure the relative poverty of rural families, and sets up the double fixed effect model, discrete choice model, instrumental variable method, regression discontinuity and multiple mediation effect model to evaluate the long-term mechanism and policy effect of Rural Social Endowment Insurance (RSEI) on family relative poverty. The results show that RSEI significantly reduces the incidence of family relative poverty by 2.38%. From the perspective of intergenerational care, receiving pension can increase the investment in children's health and education and the supply of family labor, thus alleviating family relative poverty. The longer the RSEI is continuously received, the better the effect of poverty reduction. However, limited by the level of security, it has a weak impact on the deep relative poverty family.

**Keywords:** Rural Social Endowment Insurance; Family Relative Poverty; Intergenerational Care; Long-term Governance Mechanism

## **Female Foremen and Their Network Management in Rural Labor Allocation: An Analysis Based on the Oyster Mushroom Industry in Jitun Town, Henan Province**

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**Abstract:** Under the background of rural revitalization, the development of rural industries has put forward new requirements for the degree of organization of rural female labor force. The survey finds that female foremen, namely labor agents, have appeared in the development of rural industry. In order to explore how female foremen in rural areas can integrate female labor resources and manage network in the development of rural industry, this article takes the female foremen in the oyster mushroom industry in Jitun Town, Huixian City, Henan Province as an example, and interprets the type evolution, role orientation, social network expansion and team management strategies of female foremen through multi-case analysis. The study finds that, firstly, female foremen have gradually evolved into four types, namely, companionship, service, comprehensive and profit-making. Secondly, female foremen take themselves as the center, construct foremen's network, and play a key role of labor information distribution center and labor resource allocation center in the development of industries. Thirdly, female foremen can use the production cooperative relationship to realize the "vertical and horizontal expansion" of foremen's network, and further integrate the information of labor supply and demand. Fourthly, in the aspect of team management, female foremen follow the management strategy of "combining hardness with softness", which is embodied in the controllability, principle, empathy and locality of female foremen.

**Keywords:** Female Foreman; Rural Broker; Rural Revitalization; Rural Industry