

On the Policy Goals and Fundamental Requirements of National Food Security in a New Era: To Learn from General Secretary Xi Jinping's Exposition on National Food Security and the Relevant Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

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Abstract: The goal of China's food security policies in the new era, namely, "Chinese people should hold their rice bowls firmly in their own hands, with grains mainly produced by themselves" requires that governments at all levels should work to secure enough and safe food supply and guarantee every Chinese person to be fed well at all times. It is no small challenge for China to achieve this goal, and the Chinese government must spare no efforts in firmly taking the initiative in food security. Arable land and other land resources are the lifeblood of China's food security in the new era, and must be protected, developed and put to good use in the course of development and reform. Scientific and technological innovation of production factors such as seeds is the source of ensuring national food security, and the seed provenance must be independent and controllable. To achieve the policy goal of national food security in the new era and meet the requirements of solving the major social contradictions, government leaders should study and implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, take political responsibilities, focus on the protection of arable land and control of core seed provenance, continuously increase China's grain production capacity, and enhance the resilience of the supply of important agricultural products.

Keywords: Food Security, Chinese People's "Rice Bowl"; Arable Land Conservation; Core Seed Provenance

The Influence of Scale Structure Adjustment on the High-quality Development of Animal Husbandry and Its Path Optimization: An Analysis from the Perspective of Pig Breeding Scale

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Abstract: High-quality development is the main melody of China's economy in a new era. The high-quality development of animal husbandry is of great significance to meet the pursuit of a better life for urban and rural residents. This article defines the basic connotation of high-quality development of animal husbandry in China as the goal of "high quality, high efficiency, safety and environmental protection", that is, to achieve high product quality and safety, high production efficiency, environmental friendliness and strong ability of disease prevention and control. Taking pig breeding as an example, this study empirically analyzes the impact of the expansion of single breeding scale on production efficiency, fecal pollution control and epidemic prevention and control, further simulates the impact of the adjustment of pig breeding scale structure on the change of socio-economic welfare under the goal of high-quality development, and finds that focusing on increasing the proportion of medium-sized farms (households) can maximize socio-economic welfare. Therefore, China needs to focus on the development of medium-sized farms (households). Finally, this study discusses several important ways to promote the high-quality development of animal husbandry, including focusing on the transformation of traditional ideas to improve production efficiency, establishing and improving the corresponding mechanism of manure fertilizer utilization, and comprehensively improving the ability of epidemic prevention and control.

Keywords: Animal Husbandry; High-quality Development; Scaling-up; Socio-economic Welfare; Pig Breeding

The Impact of Land Development Right Transaction on Urban-rural Income Gap and Its Mechanism: An Example of the Practice of Chongqing Land Ticket

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Abstract: Under the background of China's strategy of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization and establishing and improving urban-rural integrated development system and mechanism, it is of great practical significance to analyze the interregional land factor flow based on the transaction of land development right and its impact on the urban-rural income gap. Based on the land ticket transaction data of 38 districts and counties in Chongqing from 2008 to 2017, this article uses spatial autocorrelation test method and spatial econometric model to explore the impact of land development right transaction on urban-rural income gap and its mechanism. The results show that, first of all, the spatial correlation and significance level of urban-rural income gap is high, while the spatial correlation level of interregional land development right transaction is low. Secondly, the transaction of land development right has a significant impact on urban-rural income gap in each district and county. With the expansion of land ticket transaction, the urban-rural income gap has gradually reduced. Thirdly, the transaction of land development right has a spatial spillover effect on the urban-rural income gap in the surrounding areas. Based on this, this study proposes to strengthen the implementation of land development right transaction and appropriately increase the amount and quantity of land development right transaction. Besides, the connotation of land development right should be re-shaped and a general land development right system should be established. Moreover, there is a need to promote the market-oriented allocation of land factors and build an effective channel for the flow of factors between cities, villages and regions, so as to improve urban-rural integrated development mechanism, form an urban-rural integrated development system with the synergistic effect of land, capital and labor, and promote rural revitalization and new urbanization.

Keywords: Land Development Right; Land Ticket; Urban-rural Income Gap; Urban-rural Integration

Rural Industrial Integration, Consumption of Urban and Rural Residents and Urban-rural Income Gap: Can Both Efficiency and Fairness Be Achieved?

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Abstract: Using China's provincial panel data from 2011 to 2019, this article explores the impact of rural industrial integration on the consumption of urban and rural residents and the relevant mechanism, especially analyzing whether rural industrial integration can indirectly promote the consumption of urban and rural residents by narrowing the income gap between urban and rural residents. The research results show that rural industrial integration significantly promotes the consumption growth of urban-rural residents and achieves the efficiency goal of economic development. Separately, the impacts of rural industrial integration on the consumption of urban residents and rural residents are different. The mediation model is further used to test the mediating effect of the income gap between urban and rural residents. The test results show that rural industrial integration can narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents and achieve the fairness goal of economic development. At the same time, rural industrial integration can promote the consumption of urban and rural residents by narrowing the income gap between urban and rural residents. This shows that rural industrial integration takes into account efficiency and fairness. The conclusions of this study not only help to understand the relationship between rural industrial integration, consumption of urban and rural residents and their income gap, but also provide strong support for further promoting the implementation of rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords: Rural Industrial Integration; Efficiency and Fairness; Consumption of Urban and Rural Resident; Income Gap; Mediating Effect

Does Online Marketing Improve Operational Benefits of Rural Tourism? Evidence from the Beijing Agricultural Census Data

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Abstract: Based on the survey data of the third national agricultural census in Beijing in 2017, this article empirically analyzes the impact and mechanism of online marketing on operational benefits of rural tourism and investigates the differentiated benefit-enhancing effect of online marketing on rural tourism operators at different quantiles. The propensity score matching (PSM), treatment effect model, and instrumental variable quantile regression (IVQR) approaches are employed. The study finds that online marketing can significantly increase operational benefits of rural tourism, and the results are robust. The benefit-enhancing effect of online marketing is mainly derived from the increase of per capita consumption of tourists rather than the increase of tourists' amount. For rural tourism operators with low quantiles and poor operating conditions, online marketing has a great benefit-enhancing effect. That is, online marketing has a "leveling effect" of operating benefits. The study proposes that the government should speed up the construction of digital villages, guide and support rural tourism operators to engage in online marketing, and implement online marketing technical training for those with weak capabilities and of small scales.

Keywords: Online Marketing; Rural Tourism; Operating Income; Operational Efficiency

Can the Reform of Rural Collective Property Rights System Promote the Development of Rural Collective Economy? An Empirical Test Based on the Survey Data of China's Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: The reform of rural collective property rights system provides an institutional basis for rural collective economic organizations to introduce modern management mechanism and effectively participate in market competition, which is the premise of the development of new rural collective economy. Based on the survey data of the China Rural Revitalization Survey (CRRS) conducted by the Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2020, this article uses the propensity score matching method and confirms that the reform has significantly strengthened rural collective economy. Further analysis shows that different result findings in the existing research stem from the heterogeneity of reform effectiveness in various regions. Specifically, compared with plain and hilly areas, rural collective property rights system reform in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas has not played a significant role in promoting the development of rural collective economy. The larger scale the village population, the longer tenure the secretary of the village Party branch, the better the village public security situation, the more obvious the reform effect. At the same time, in villages where the secretary of the village Party branch concurrently serves as the director of the village committee, rural collective property rights system reform plays a greater role in promoting the development of rural collective economy. Setting up collective shares cannot enhance the promotion effect of rural collective property rights system reform on the development of rural collective economy, but may inhibit it. The findings provide inspirations for a new round of reform. Attention should be paid to the heterogeneity of reform effects. It is necessary to focus on the development of collective economy in weak areas, promote cross village cooperation and development, give better play to the supporting role of rural governance, and improve rural collective ownership structure, so as to provide a more solid institutional foundation for the development of a new type of rural collective economy.

Keywords: Rural Collective Economy; Rural Collective Property Rights System; Rural Modernization; Rural Basic Management System; Rural Reform

Re-evaluation of China's Agricultural Carbon Emissions: Basic Status, Dynamic Evolution and Spatial Spillover Effects

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Abstract: Based on a re-measurement of China's agricultural carbon emissions, this article analyzes the current situation and characteristics of China's agricultural carbon emissions, and discusses its dynamic evolution trend and spatial spillover effect. The results show that, first of all, from 2005 to 2019, China's total agricultural carbon emissions were in a downward trend, but there were fluctuations between years. Among all kinds of carbon sources, only livestock and poultry breeding carbon emissions decreased, while the rest increased slightly. The intensity of agricultural carbon emissions continued to decline. Second, in 2019, the provincial differences of agricultural carbon emissions were large, Hunan being listed the first one and Beijing the last one. Compared with 2005, emissions in 18 provinces reduced. The agricultural carbon emission intensity in all provinces and regions was demonstrated as "high in the West and low in the East". Combined with the difference of carbon source proportion, 30 provinces can be divided into seven regional categories. Third, during the sample investigation period, the provincial gap of agricultural carbon emission intensity(level) in China has widened. Specifically, among them, the gap between major grain-producing areas and balancing areas of grain production and marketing has narrowed significantly, while the situation in major grain-selling areas was the opposite. Fourth, agricultural carbon emissions were jointly affected by market and government factors. Among the market factors, there was an "inverted U-shaped" relationship between industrial agglomeration and agricultural carbon emissions, and there was a significant spatial spillover effect. The level of agricultural development significantly inhibited the increase of agricultural carbon emissions, while the agricultural industrial structure played a negative role, but both had negative spillover effects. Among the government level factors, the improvement of environmental regulation level was conducive to agricultural carbon emission reduction, while agricultural public investment was on the contrary. At the same time, both agricultural financial support and agricultural public investment showed a negative spatial spillover effect. Overall, China's total agricultural carbon emissions were fluctuating and declining, while there were obvious differences among provinces. The dynamic evolution characteristics of agricultural carbon emissions were different not only in China but also in major grain-producing areas, in balancing areas of grain production and marketing, as well as in major grain-selling areas. Industrial agglomeration, agricultural development level and other factors showed obvious spatial spillover effects on agricultural carbon emissions.

Keywords: Agricultural Carbon Emission; Industrial Agglomeration; Spatial Spillover Effect; Regional Difference

The Paradox of Agricultural Production Risk and Compensation Level in China's Agricultural Insurance Subsidy: Evidence from Maize Insurance

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Abstract: Based on China's overall rationing system of agricultural insurance subsidies, this article analyzes how the compensation model of insurers' overhead costs contribute to the disruption of agricultural insurance in China. Technically, this study takes maize insurance as an example, and empirically examines the payment from insurance companies to maize producers under different drought levels. The results show that there is a significant negative correlation between the drought and the insurance company payment levels, which warns a misalignment of the insurance compensation level and the actual protection for producers.

Keywords: Agricultural Insurance; Premium Subsidy; Management Cost; Compensation Level