

Abstract

Institutional Dilemma, Rural Differentiation and Farmers' Environment Protest

CHEN Zhanjiang

In recent years, farmers' environmental protests broke out continuously while the majority failed to achieve their appeals to fight. Farmers took multiple strategies to enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of collective action with the help of political opportunity, ethical morality and external resources. However, with no established rules and non-institutionalized coping strategies the local government repressed the political opportunity that the political text provided for farmers in their environmental protests. Meanwhile, the local government and polluting enterprises reallocated and reconstructed the power structure of rural society through money and political power and such a new power structure of rural society greatly relieved the willingness and ability of farmers' collective action. Due to the lack of effective mechanism of connecting and balancing between the state and farmers, farmers' environmental protests are mostly isolated and helpless.

State Intervention and Community Autonomy Capability Building in Urban Areas: An Example of Community Self-governance Innovation Named as 'Senior Elites' in Waigang Town of Jiading District

YE Min

As to the relationship of community autonomy capability and state power, there are three theoretical approaches: state withdrawal approach, state intervention approach, and right state intervention approach. State withdrawal approach believes that state power would supplant community autonomy, but state intervention approach thinks that state power is positive for the building of community autonomy for it takes into consideration of the peculiar experience of non-Western countries and transitional countries. However, right state intervention approach reveals in detail the specific complex relationship between state intervention and community autonomy and thus plays a positive role in the sustaining of community autonomy. Taking the example of community self-governance innovation named as 'senior elites' in Waigang Town of Jiading district, the article tried to delve on the theoretical basis for why right state intervention is beneficial to the flourishing of community autonomy capability as evidenced in four positive functions exerted by state power: bring in organization resources and authority from outside, expand the self-governance networks, pay the cost of collective action partly, and act as a public motivator. The article also contended that the relationship between state power and community autonomy is not just zero-sum game one, but could also be an embedding and symbiosis one.

On the Governance Structure Changes of Demolition and Resettlement Community and its Mechanism: Taking Village S Community as an Example

SONG Zhe

With the rapid development of urbanization in China, demolition and resettlement communities are constantly emerging. New Village S is transformed from Farm XL and naturally original farm workers become new community members. In the past, the governance of farm community used to be operated in the form of farm as leadership, with the administration and community highly unified. When transformed into a new community, the community members make a living through various ways and the community is managed by property management agency, but the new community members still follow the old beliefs, traditions and liv-

ing styles, and thus the difficult situation of the new community is created and the problems so-called “mal-functioned community” are caused. Therefore, to raise to a new level the governance of the demolition and resettlement community, the following measures are essential: give a full play of the role of grass-root Party organization and community center, strengthen the community's autonomous organization, and readjust the relationship between community management, community autonomy and community property management agency, so that the new scientific community governance can be realized.

Delicate Egoist: positioning Role and ‘Inaction Governance’ of Village Cadres—A Case Study of D-Town in East Jiangxi Province

GONG Chunming

On the basis of critical reference of existing research results, and through an in-depth field research, this paper extracted a new analysis paradigm about the role of village cadres—‘delicate egoist’. It is not only a more objective, figurative expression on the current role of village cadres, but also a more refined analysis of most of village cadres' psychological motivations and behavior choices. Most of them are good at calculating and dealing with affairs tactfully, and adept at changing the face book in front of government and farmers, more adept at taking advantage of the position and the system vulnerability to realize their own interests. However, they make it difficult to work effectively because of their awkward role and poor personal quality. They grumble while working, but hope to be re-elected. They have ‘smart’ minds, but make not much use of them and indulge in ‘inaction of village governance’. The main reason is that it is behind its ‘delicate’ mask that the purpose of ‘selfishness’ is hidden. Long-standing existence of this phenomenon will be the problem to be cracked urgently in the process of the ‘good governance’ in the rural society.

Mal-functioning and Rebuilding: absence of Village Autonomy Main Body and System Intervention—A Case in Huangjiang County in North Jiangsu Province

TIAN Xiong

On the basis of county as an analytical unit, this article argues that with the gap between the city and the rural unimproved, the large scale peasants migration out of rural areas leads to the dumminess of rural grass-root governing organization. The original rural cadres' power becomes illegal, no effective supervision by peasants is exercised on the power operation, and peasants seldom involve in the construction of rural public service. The village autonomy as the core of the rural governance institution is not adaptive to the changed rural society at all. Existing tension between the village autonomy institution text and usual practice is great. After the research fever on the autonomy, reviewing and reflecting the rural autonomy isn't out-dated. This article thinks that the state system creating should fit the changing rural society, the party and cadres should be sent down to aid the rural governance, local village cadres should be professionalized and the state input into the rural power building and the local state governance ability should be both strengthened with essential and urgent treatment.

The Dilemma of Agriculture Governance and the Formation of the Benefit-order: Based on a Survey in H City in W Province

WANG Haijuan, XIA Zhuzhi

State intervention and governance have an important impact on the changes of China's agricultural modernization. In the process of agriculture governance, it is difficult for the government to achieve scale agriculture by supporting weak farmers, and the transaction cost between the government and highly dispersed farmers is high. The government can solve the ‘government failure’ problem only through rebuilding agri-

culture business entity. The scale effect of the agricultural enterprises achieves the goal of the scale agriculture in form, and eliminates the transaction cost. But the unproductive redistribution of agricultural enterprises and the policy choice of governments distort the resource allocation logic leading to the formation of benefit-order. Benefit-order causes the dilemma of agriculture governance to be structured. So it is difficult to solve the plight of agricultural governance simply by improving governance methods.

The Study of the Estimating Method of Fertility Level and the Influencing Factors in Rural China: Based on the Perspective of Cohort

ZHONG Funing, WANG Yanan, LIU Yazhou

An existing research has certified that the mean childbearing age at the first birth can provide better estimates of the completed fertility rate (CFR) using the nationwide data of fertility rate. On this basis, the paper has also tested and verified the significant negative relationship between the childbearing age at the first birth and CFR using another data source, which has surveyed the whole rural population of each sample village in Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Hunan and Sichuan provinces in 2010, and Jilin province in 2013. In addition, it finds out that the relationship between CFR and the mean childbearing age at the first birth is affected by other factors based on the micro-analysis, in the perspective of cohort. As a result, the woman who is better educated and who and whose husband has non-farm work experiences before the first childbearing will be inclined to have higher childbearing age at the first birth and less children at the same time. Although, the one-child policy makes the negative correlation between the childbearing age at the first birth and CFR lower, with the restriction of birth policy relaxed step by step, the estimating method of CFR using the mean childbearing age at the first birth may be more reliable. Therefore, for the rural population changing along with ages obviously, it is conducive to the long-term prediction of rural population more using the new method discussed in this paper, and the forecasting work and policy-making will have another scientific reference.

Incentive Effect of Fiscal Transfer: Why Does the Local Government Support Grain Production? — Based on the Field Survey from Main Grain Production Region

ZENG Ming

Food safety is a matter of regime and social security in China, which has been challenged rigorously by the development of industrialization and urbanization. Based on a field survey from a main grain production county in Jiangxi Province, we find that under the current agricultural taxation policies, the local government can gain the fiscal revenue from supporting grain production, however, the local government still has a strong motivation to supply the infrastructure and fund which benefit the grain production. The main reasons lie in the temptation of the big central government fiscal transfer supporting agriculture, the distribution way of the project system and the pressure of realizing the goal of ‘setting up projects and winning grants’ exerted by the upper level government. The local government is thus stimulated to support the agricultural production to win the fiscal transfer as well as the prize awarding from the upper level government. The local government supports the grain production but not necessarily for the sake of the food security, but the big central fiscal transfers for the specific support of agriculture has indeed motivated the local government’s efforts at supporting grain production.

Research on Farmers' Ecological Agriculture Production Mode Adopting Behavior in the Context of the Conversion of Cropland to Forest

ZHU Changning, WANG Shujin

Based on the data obtained from a questionnaire survey of 291 farmers in 8 towns, 5 counties in 3 cities of southern Shaanxi, and under the framework of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), this paper conducted a quantitative analysis on the factors affecting farmers' ecological agriculture adopting behavior under the background of Grain for Green Project with binary logit model. The results showed that whether the farmers were involved in agricultural training, whether government implemented technical and financial support policies and the degree of farmers' concern about the quality and safety of agricultural products all have a significant positive impact on their ecological agriculture adopting behavior, while the degree of non-agricultural employment has a negative influence on it. Therefore, in order to consolidate the achievements of converting cropland to forest, develop ecological agriculture and achieve the dual goals of protecting environment and increasing farmers' income, the government should further improve the size, structure and level of the supply of education and other public products in the conversion area, provide support to enhance farmers' human capital and diversified skill levels. At the same time, the government should also popularize and enhance farmers' awareness of the quality of agricultural products, guide other farmers to offer labor support to the high-degree non-agricultural households, and provide long-term technical and financial support policies to the farmers.

Analysis on the Impact of Farmland Transfer on Farmers' Income Distribution: Based on CHARLS Data

ZHU Jianjun, HU Jilian

Farmland transfer has become an important issue of the reform and development of rural land system in China, and it is important to study its influence on farmers' income and income distribution for the purpose of improving the rural land system. According to the counterfactual analysis framework, this paper used PSM to analyze the impact of farmland transfer on farmers' income and income distribution based on the data from CHARLS. Based on the propensity score from multivariate Probit model, the study matched transfer farmers and non-transfer farmers and found that farmland rent and farmland lease increased farmers' income; overall, farmland transfer increased farmers' income inequality to some extent through contrasting farmers' income inequality of before and after transfer.

Framework of Regional Land Use Scenario Analysis Based on Main Function Zones Planning: Taking Bijie City of Guizhou Province as a Case

FENG Shuyi, WANG Bo, JIANG Hai, CHEN Xiaozhu, QU Futian

This article is to develop an analytical framework to analyze regional land use scenarios based on main function zones planning, providing methodological supports for formulating land use objectives and strategies for cities and counties subject to national demands and regional situations. Taking Bijie City, an under-developed region of Guizhou Province as an example, this paper empirically tested the analytical framework. Results showed that under Bijie's regional land use strategies of 'priority to meet the basic needs of ecological security and economic development, and at the same time coordinate the requirements of food security', the land use project of Bijie should rule on ecological priorities and emphasize the transformation of its development pattern, so the long-term land use for these demands will be feasible, and the conflicts can be coordinated. Therefore, under-developed regions like Bijie need to change their old land use ideas of 'use backup resource advantage to achieve rapid economic development', avoid 'treatment after pollution' de-

velopment path, control land use based on comprehensive strategic objectives, and guide the transformation of regional economic development pattern, so as to ensure regional sustainable development. The scenario analysis method's applicability has been proved by analytical results, and therefore can be applied to national level land management practices, such as land control and land use planning.

Rural Homestead Use Right Mortgage: Legislative Evolution and Systematic Transformation

HU Jian

The issue whether farmers are able to mortgage their homestead use right indicates the conflict between legislative principles and policy orientation. Research method used is based on the evolution of the homestead legislation and relevant legal mechanisms, and the establishment of the mortgage with the use right of rural residential lands certificates. The design of rural land mortgage system should aim at a dialectical unity of fairness and efficiency with the purpose of achieving common wealth, and the internal law structure is supposed to operate on both the principle of substantial justice and the principle of relief on the farmer. Essentially homestead mortgage land use rights is collateral which can be set through the mortgage contract and registration, and the members of the collective farmers and non-class members can all be eligible to apply for the mortgage principal. When a mortgage is made legally possible, either the family members of the community should be conferred with the preferential purchase rights, or the community conferred with the preferential right of compensated requisition on some terms when the individual members of this community are not willing to purchase. The legislative power should endorse the mortgage land use right on the part of farmers, build homestead paid system and deadlines system, and revise the 'Real Right Law' and other laws in order to ensure the effective operation of the homestead limited mortgage system.

Governance by Models: the Separation of State and Society—Based on the Analysis of Leading Contact Point

LI Yuanzhen

In the context of current national governance, setting models as a traditional way of national governance, has its unique production mechanism and action mechanism. Through the analysis of setting models process on leading contact point, the article finds that the current model production mechanism is changing from the traditional double model structure to the unidirectional arrangement, and its action mechanism has transformed from 'point to an area' to 'point as an area'. Such a change has its own logic, but from the view of entire national governance, this change has brought out the result that bureaucratic logic dominates the unconscious crowding out of the society by the state in the social construction, and the self-restraint of national governance. How to re-establish the people's subjectivity should be an important approach to the national governance system construction.

Complexity Turn of Public Governance

LI Yizhao, KONG Debin

An age of complexity needs a complexity governance. Traditional governance follows the logic of simplicity pattern to control the complexity, and it can not achieve the effective results of governance, but instead decreases the government capacity of governance complexity. This is because the traditional public governance fails to understand the complexity of public affairs. Depending on the complexity science, and looking from the ontological perspective, the complexity of public affairs includes component complexity, structural complexity and functional complexity. From the epistemology perspective, the complexity of public affairs is the result of the emergence of complex systems with the features of irreducibility. The key of

governance complexity is to adopt complexity to deal with complexity, creating complex governance system to achieve the complexity turn of public governance. To this end, public governance in China needs to turn to the network governance, collaborative governance and decentralized governance in response to the component complexity, structural complexity and functional complexity of public affairs respectively.

Be the Citizen of the Forest: Read The *Maine Woods* in Terms of Eco-literature

MA Xiupeng

Considering that the research status of *The Maine Woods*, Thoreau's magnum opus, is scattered and fragmented, I will read *The Maine Woods* from the angle of the work itself in order to explore the eco-literature value of the work, which is elaborated below from three aspects. Firstly, it is the first time that the wilderness was definitely regarded as the aesthetic center and the aesthetic object of Eco-literature in *The Maine Woods*, and it was a breakthrough of eco-literature in the past. Secondly, *The Maine Woods* systematically expressed Thoreau's farsighted ecological thinking, which focused on rethinking human civilization and longing to return to the nature and keep harmony with her. Thirdly, the creation of *The Maine Woods* consumed more than 10 years, so the work reflected the change and development of Thoreau's ecological ideology.