

12th European Conference on Agriculture and Rural
Development in China
第12届中国农业与农村发展欧洲会议



Countryside and the Future of Growth in China 中国农村未来发展

Conference Programme 会议手册

Sponsor: ECARDC

Institute of Social Development and Administration

Date: 12th, 13th December 2015

Location: Jinnan Campus of Nankai University



Countryside and the future of growth in China

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1. Meeting Guide

会议指南

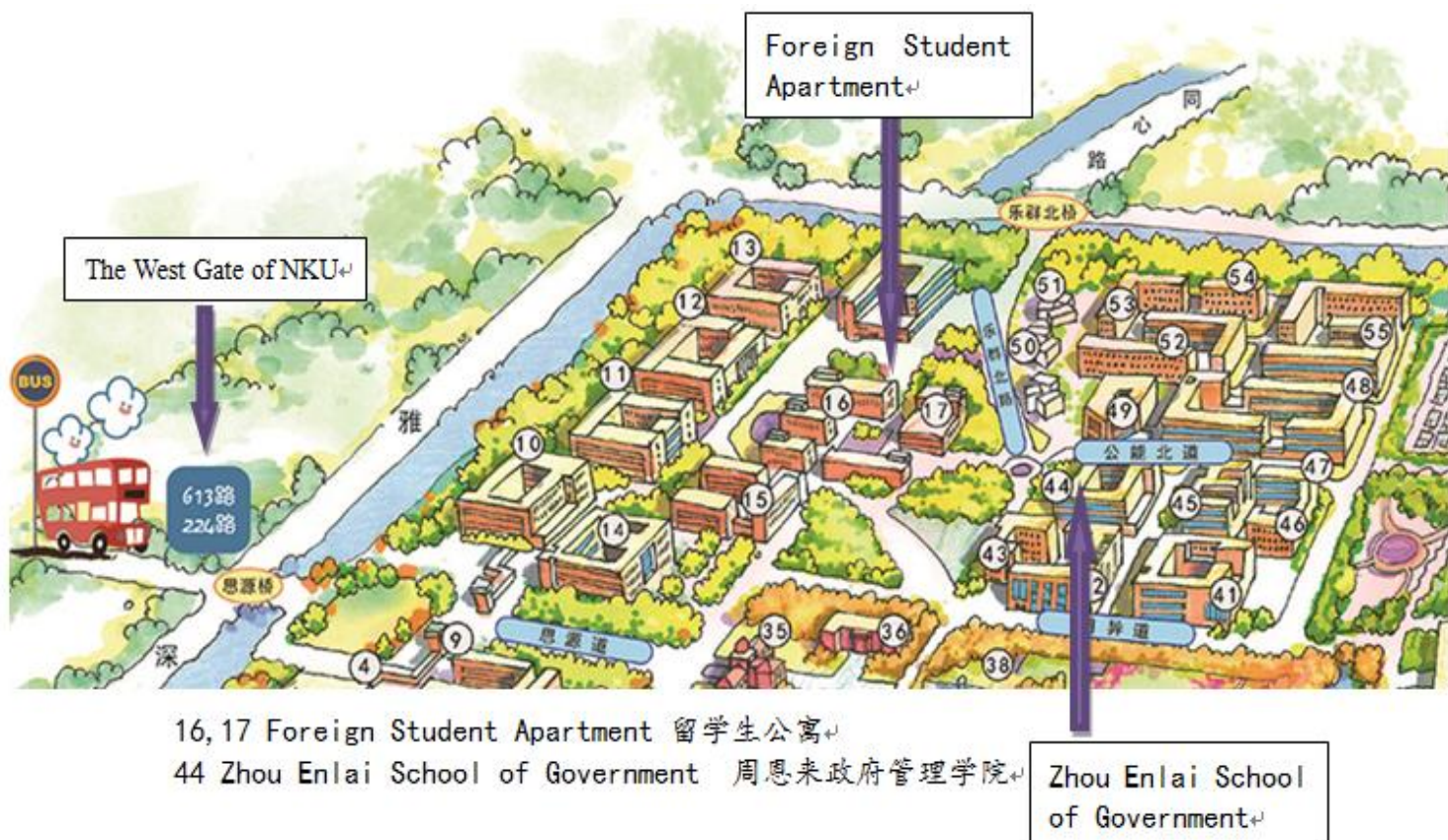
a) Hotel and Transportation

住宿和交通

The hotel you are going to stay in is Foreign Student Apartment A at Jinnan Campus of Nankai University (南开大学津南校区的留学生公寓A座), which is situated at No.38 Tongyan Road, Haihe Educational Park, Jinnan District, Tianjin City (天津市津南区海河教育园区同砚路38号). It takes about 40 minutes to drive from Tianjin Binhai International Airport (天津滨海国际机场) to The West Gate of Nankai University (南开大学津南校区的西门), 35 minutes from Tianjin Railway Station (天津站), 55 minutes from Tianjin West Railway Station (天津西站), 40 minutes from Tianjin South Railway Station (天津南站). Please refer to Specific Traffic Plan in Section 6 to get more introduction.

b) Road Map

线路图



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c) Procedure for Conference Registration

报到流程

When you arrive at Foreign Student Apartment A, please check in at the reception counter and leave your basic contact information so that the Conference Organizing Committee can keep contact with you.

The conference fee is €150 (or RMB 1,000) per participant and €80 (or RMB 500) student/concession rate, which includes three lunches and two conference dinners. Please pay the fees and receive your information pack as well as souvenir.

In this procedure, our volunteers are passionate to help you with your check-in, tickets booking and network. If you have any question, please be free to contact us or the hotel reception.

d) Conference Schedule

会议日程

Date	Time	Contents	Location
11th December, Friday	Full Day	Registration	Foreign Student Apartment A (留学 生公寓 A 座)
	18:00-20:00	Dinner	
12th December, Saturday	7:30-8:30	Breakfast	Foreign Student Apartment A
	8:30-9:20	Opening ceremony	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128 (周恩来 政府管理学院 128 会议室)
	9:20-10:15	Academic report	
	10:15-10:30	Coffee break	
	10:30-11:45	Academic report	
	11:45-12:00	Group photo	The Gate of Zhou Enlai School of Government
	12:00-14:00	Lunch	Foreign Student Apartment A
	14:00-15:15	Venue 1	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128
	15:15-15:30		
	15:30-17:25		
	14:00-15:30	Venue 2	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 134
	15:30-15:45		
	15:45-16:50		
	17:00-19:30	Dinner	Seafood City Restaurant in Yuetan

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			Commercial Building , Room 319(月坛商厦海鲜城 319 房间)
	19:30-21:30	Committee Meeting	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128
13th December, Sunday	7:30-8:30	Breakfast	Foreign Student Apartment A
	8:30-10:25	Academic report	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128
	10:25-10:40	Coffee break	
	10:40-12:15	Academic report	
	12:15-14:00	Lunch	Foreign Student Apartment A
	14:00-15:15	Academic report	Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128
	15:15-15:30	Coffee break	
	15:30-17:05	Academic report	
	17:05-17:20	Closing ceremony	
	17:30-19:30	Dinner	Foreign Student Apartment A

PS: In the afternoon of 12th December, there are two venues in two different rooms. Please check the Conference Agenda and choose to participate in one venue. The Committee Meeting is scheduled at 19:30 on the 11th. All Members of the committee are invited to attend the meeting on time.

e) Meals

就餐

The dining room is on the 1st floor of Foreign Student Apartment A(留学生公寓 1 层), except the dinner on Saturday, which is at Seafood City Restaurant in Yuetan Commercial Building, Room 139.(月坛商厦海鲜城 139 房间)

f) Team for Conference Organizing

会议筹备小组

Core Contact: Prof. Xinping Guan, Director, Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University (guanxp@nankai.edu.cn; 139-2062-0667)

Important Contact: Dr. Wen Hu (huwen1130@126.com; 189-2028-6385)

Volunteer on duty:

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Volunteer on duty			
Date		Contacts	
Friday, Dec. 11th	Forenoon	Ms. Runliang Jiang	Ms. Yanfang Liang
	Noon	Ms. Jingyi Zou	Ms. Ruonan Fang
	Afternoon	Ms. Jingyi Zou	Ms. Ruonan Fang
	Evening	Ms. Ruonan Fang	Ms. Yijin Ji
Saturday, Dec. 12th	Forenoon	Ms. Xiaojiao Wang	Ms. Xiaoyu Guo
	Noon	Ms. Xiaojiao Wang	Ms. Jingyi Zou
	Afternoon	Ms. Xiaoyu Guo	Ms. Yijin Ji
	Evening	Ms. Yanfang Liang	Ms. Yijin Ji
Sunday, Dec. 13th	Forenoon	Ms. Yanfang Liang	Ms. Xiaoyu Guo
	Noon	Ms. Runliang Jiang	Ms. Yijin Ji
	Afternoon	Ms. Runliang Jiang	Ms. Xiaojiao Wang
	Evening	Ms. Ruonan Fang	Ms. Jingyi Zou
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Please feel free to ask for any help from our staff.

g) Attentions**注意事项**

Please be present at the symposium and attend relevant activities on time;

The conference is equipped with Transmission equipment. For safety, your valid ID (identity card or passport, etc.) is essential for borrowing;

(会议配有同传设备, 请凭有效证件如身份证、护照等借用)

Please wear your delegate card when you are present at the symposium, attend relevant activities or have meals;

Please take good care of your money, identity card and take the room key/card with you when leaving the room;

Please feel free to ask for any help from our staff.

2. Conference Agenda

会议日程

- **Conference Title:** 12th European Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development in China

会议名称：第 12 届中国农业与农村发展欧洲会议

- **Conference Theme:** Countryside and the future of growth in China

会议主题：中国农村未来发展

- **Location:** Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128

会场地点：周恩来政府管理学院 128 会议室

PS: In the afternoon of 12th December, there are two venues in different rooms. **Venue 1 is in Room 128, Venue 2 is in Room 134**

注：12 月 12 日下午有两个会场，会场 1 在 128 会议室，会场 2 在 134 会议室

- **The Opening Ceremony:** (8:30-9:00)

开幕式：

Welcome Speech by Prof. Xiping Guan (Director of Institute of Social Development and Administration, NKU) 8:30-8:35

Conference Introduction by Prof. Peter Ho (Chairman of ECARDC Steering Committee) 8:35-8:50

Keynote Speech by Prof. Xiaoshan Zhang (Former Director of the Rural Development Institute, CASS) 8:50-9:20

Host: Dr. Wen Hu

- **Speech Order**

发言顺序

Time Limit: Every specialist has **20 minutes** to deliver the speech (**25 minutes** for each specialist in Venue 2 in the afternoon of 12th December). After a group of speeches, it is time for questioning and discussing, **15 minutes** for each group.

In the morning of 12th December 12 日上午

Chairperson of this panel	Time	Reporter	Presentation Contents
		The issue of rural land policy 农村土地政策	

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Prof. Xiping Guan NKU	9:20 -9:40	Dr. Jesper Zeuthen Aalborg University, Denmark	Rural land reforms and changing concepts of rural citizenship
	9:40 -10:00	Ms. Ming Luo Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center, Ministry of Land and Resources, China	Retrospect and Prospect of Land Consolidation Development in China
	10:00 -10:15	Discussion	
10:15-10:30 Coffee Break			
	The transfer of agricultural labor force 农业劳动力转移		
Associate Professor Xing Wang NKU	10:30 -10:50	Prof. Yipeng Tian Jilin University, China	The Social Connection and Urbanization of Agricultural Transfer Population in Rural-Urban Fringe Zone
	10:50 -11:10	Prof. Jun Wen East China Normal University, China	The Village without “Villagers”: Transformations of Traditional Village and its Modernity Characteristics in Rural China
	11:10 -11:30	Dr. Yuefei Wu East China Normal University, China	“Selective Citizenization” of The Rural Surplus Labor: A Typology Study
	11:30 -11:45	Discussion	

In the afternoon of 12th December 12 日下午**Venue 1 会场 1****Location:** Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 128 周恩来政府管理学院 128 室

Chairperson of this panel	Time	Reporter	Presentation Contents
	Agricultural development in the context of globalization and marketization 全球化与市场化背景下的农业发展		
Dr. Wen Hu NKU	14:00-14:20	Prof. Weiguo Zhang University of Toronto, Canada	Marketization, demographic shifts, and dynamic changes in marriage payments in rural China
	14:20-14:40	Dr. Étienne Monin Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, France	The case of dairy products The metropolization of Chinese agriculture : the innovation system to support agricultural growth in Shanghai
	14:40-15:00	Prof. Xiande Li Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China	Is China different from other investors in global land acquisition? Some observations from existing deals in China's Going Global Strategy
	15:00	Discussion	

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	-15:15		
15:15 -15:30 Coffee Break			
	Social security in rural areas 农村社会保障		
Prof. Fan Wu NKU	15:30 -15:50	Prof. Peter Ho Chinese Economy and Development Chair of ECARDC Steering Committee; Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands	China's rural tenure and extra-legal housing: Rethinking the Formal and Informal in Social Theory
	15:50 -16:10	Prof. Ray Yep City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong	"Peasant Elevation" and Local Governance
	16:10 -16:30	Prof. Athar Hussain The London School of Economics and Political Science, UK	Integrating rural and urban pension schemes - issues and challenges
	16:30 -16:50	Prof. Ting Zuo China Agricultural University, China	Effectiveness of targeting for Poverty Reduction and Social Assistance Policies --with case of China's New Targeting Poverty Reduction Strategy
	16:50 -17:10	Ms. Lena Kuhn Leibniz-Institute for Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO), Germany	Distribution of Social Assistance in Rural China: On the Validity of Proxy Means Testing
	17:10 -17:25	Discussion	

Venue 2 会场 2**Location:** Zhou Enlai School of Government, Room 134 周恩来政府管理学院 134 室

Chairperson of this panel	Time	Reporter	Presentation Contents
	Rural-urban relations 城乡关系		
Dr Heather Zhang University of Leeds, UK	14:00 -14:25	Dr. Heather Xiaoquan Zhang University of Leeds, UK Prof. Xinping Guan Nankai University, China	Street homelessness and urban-rural inequalities in China – Exploring the nexus from a social policy perspective
	14:25 -14:50	Associate Professor Forrest Qian Zhang Singapore Management University, Singapore	Constructing 'New Rural Communities' in Chengdu, China: Commodifying Land and Contesting Rural Spatiality
	14:50	Dr. Jane Hayward	Beyond the Ownership Question: Who Will Till

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	-15:15	Tsinghua University, China	China's Land? The New Debate on China's Agricultural Production
	15:15 -15:30		Discussion
	15:30 -15:45		Coffee Break
	15:45 -16:10	Dr. Yanpeng Jiang Australian National University, Australia	Marginalised relocated villagers in land-based urban growth coalition in China
	16:10 -16:35	Dr. Nalini Mohabir York University, Canada	Rural to Urban back to Rural: Floating Migrants
	16:35 -16:50		Discussion

In the morning of 13th December 12月13日上午

Chairperson of this panel	Time	Reporter	Presentation Contents
		The issue of new socialism countryside 社会主义新农村	
Dr. Libing Zhou NKU	8:30 -8:50	Prof. Tongshun Cheng Nankai University, China	Development and Dilemma: Contemporary Chinese Rural Community
	8:50 -9:10	Prof. Beihai Tian Huazhong Agricultural University, China	Deficiency and Reconstruction of Subject in Community Construction on the background of Rural Hollowing ——Based on A Field Work in Hubei Province
	9:10 -9:30	Prof. Faxiang Yang East China University of Science and Technology, China	Research on the Urban-Rural Integrated Endowment Insurance under Economic New Normal---An Empirical Analysis Based on W District, Suzhou city, Jiangsu Province
	9:30 -9:50	Dr. Zongren Kuang China Agricultural University, China	Study on Forestry Farmer Subsidy Policies in National Contiguous
	9:50 -10:10	Prof. Zhixiong Du Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China;	Is farmland circulation bound to lead to "non-staple"?
	10:10 -10:25		Discussion
	10:25 -10:40 Coffee Break		
		Rural studies from the perspective of the family 家庭视角的农村研究	
Dr. Hui Luan NKU	10:40 -11:00	Prof. Shanlin Wu Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China	Study of urban-rural income gap from the perspective of household

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	11:00 -11:20	Prof. Kerong Lu Zhejiang Normal University, China	How Did the Home-based Care for the Aged Be Implemented and Be Sustained in Rural Area: on the Empirical Analysis of the Mode of Jindong in Zhejiang
	11:20 -11:40	Prof. Fan Wu Nankai University, China	Characteristics and impacts of family migration in China
	11:40-12:00	Prof. Zhangbao Zhong Huazhong Agricultural University, China,	“逆反哺”？农村父母对已成家子女家庭的支持研究
	12:00 -12:15	Discussion	

In the afternoon of 13th December 12月13日下午

Chairperson of this panel	Time	Reporter	Presentation Contents
	The domestic migrants and related social services 农民工社会服务		
Dr. Ping Du NKU	14:00 -14:20	Associate Professor Lei Zhou Nanjing Agricultural University, China	Where and Why to return for rural-to-urban migrants in China?
	14:20 -14:40	Associate Professor Xing Wang Nankai University, China	Spatial Separation and Residential Choice Identification: How Do Migrant Workers Choose Housing in Urban China?
	14:40 -15:00	Associate Professor Hui Yang Minzu University of China, China	Elderly Part-time Migrant Workers and their Medical Needs and Insurance ---- A Case Study in Linyi City, China
	15:00 -15:15	Discussion	
15:15-15:30 Coffee Break			
	The interest relationship in rural development 农村发展中的利益结构		
Dr. Ping Du NKU	15:30 -15:50	Dr. Min Wang Nanjing Agricultural University, China	Study on Collective Construction Land Transfer Revenue Sharing Mechanism Innovation——Take Kunshan City of Jiangsu Province for Example
	15:50 -16:10	Associate Professor Xiaofeng Zhao Northwest A & F university, China	Multiple Stakeholders、Patron-client Relation And Institutional Changes Of The Farmers’ Cooperative
	16:10 -16:30	Prof. Helen Yang Xiamen University, China	Dual Landownership as Tax Shelter: An Economic Analysis of Perpetual Lease
	16:30 -16:50	Dr. Jian Zhang Nanjing Agricultural University, China	Household participation in land rental markets under government intervention and its effect on household income and resources use

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		efficiencies: An empirical analysis for North of Jiangsu Province, China
	16:50 -17:05	Discussion
Dr. Wen Hu NKU	17:05 -17:20	Closing Ceremony

PS: In case that the schedule may be changed at the last moment, speakers are highly recommended to bring notebook or any memory device containing the PPT documents for their speeches.

3. Other Related Information

其他相关信息

a) Weather Information

天气状况

During the meeting time, there will be gentle breezes and no rain in Tianjin city, and the temperature will be **-1°C to 5°C**. Fog and haze will be possible to occur this weekend, so wearing a mask is your best choice to reduce your discomfort.

b) Campus Activities

校园活动

Highly Recommendation:

It is worth going to take part in campus activities which can give you a lot of fun, if the time is convenient for you.

If you are interested in the activities, please contact with us, the student volunteers will lead you to get there.

11th December

① 19:00 The West Report Hall of Integrated Services Building (综合业务楼西报告厅)

“Love in NKU” Warm Winter Party

② 19:00 College of Electronic Information and Optical Engineering Building(电子信息与光学工程学院)

Knowledge Competition

12th December

① 19:00 The West Report Hall of Integrated Services Building (综合业务楼西报告厅)

Drama performances

② 19:00 College of Software Building (软件学院)

Knowledge Competition

4. The Participants List

参会人名单

Name	Work Place	Mailbox
Associate Professor Forrest Qian Zhang	School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University, Singapore	forrestzhang@smu.edu.sg
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Conference organizers : Faculty of Social Work and Social Policy		

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5. Collection of Abstracts

摘要集

(1) . Rural land reforms and changing concepts of rural citizenship

Dr. Jesper Zeuthen
Aalborg University, Denmark

Abstract: Reforms of the Chinese household registration (hukou) system have been a top priority in Beijing for at least a decade now. While the so far relatively limited implications of reforms have been studied from the urban side, studies of implications for those who choose to stay behind in rural areas are limited. Several localities have begun to give holders of agricultural and non-agricultural hukou the same status. While such changes may be of limited importance to holders of a rural hukou residing in large cities, they may fundamentally change relations between citizens and state in rural areas. Previously the sole privilege of an agricultural hukou was access to land. Changes of hukou status may abolish such privileges and replace them with something else: access to employment and improved welfare provision. Based on initial findings from fieldwork conducted in areas in Sichuan experimenting with large scale farming, the paper studies how hukou status changes in rural areas introduced to modern agriculture; and how eventually relations between state, emerging agricultural in demand of land, and citizens emerge from attempts to delinking rural citizenship from property of land.

(2) Retrospect and Prospect of Land Consolidation Development in China

Luo Ming
Vice Director General of Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center, Ministry of Land and Resources, People's Republic of China

Abstract: Based on overall review of the development of land consolidation in China, this paper summarizes the practice and experiences of land consolidation in China. In the national level, deploy key land consolidation projects; construct demonstration provinces and pilot consolidation of rural collective construction land. In the local level, explore and establish new land consolidation modes of farmers autonomously carrying out with financial subsidy, Shanghai country park and low-carbon land consolidation in Hunan province. The article analyzes the requirements of economic and social development of China for land consolidation in the near future, and puts forward a general idea of promoting China's land consolidation, which is to center on new-urbanization, agriculture modernization, ecological civilization and national poverty

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alleviation strategy to push forward construction of well-facilitated capital farmland and economical and intensive use of land resources, improve state spatial development planning and ecological environment, strengthen the unified maintenance of mountain, water, forest, farmland and lake and the recovery of damaged ecological system and promote all-round development of rural areas. We should strengthen research on land consolidation strategies and make good top-level design, accelerate legal construction of land consolidation, improve land consolidation governance system and public participation, implement innovation-driven development and strengthen marketing work to improve land consolidation brand image, positively build a favorable atmosphere for the development of land consolidation.

Key words: Land Consolidation , Development, Retrospect, Prospect

(3) The Social Connection and Urbanization of Agricultural Transfer Population in Rural-Urban Fringe Zone

Yipeng Tian
Jinlin University, China

Abstract: Based on a field research in the Rural-Urban Fringe Zone in Municipal C, we find that, as an important channel for agricultural transfer population to immigrate into the city, the Rural-Urban Fringe Zone not only attracts lots of people to stay in, but provides a space for those people to build up the basic social connections, which include consanguinity, contract-relation, community connection and occupational relations. All these social connections forge a special social system. We can conclude that the Rural-Urban Fringe Zone is very important for the urbanization of the agricultural transfer population, since it provide accommodations to the people, but also the opportunities for them to obtain “the first pot of gold” of social capital, this process benefit them to urbanization smoothly.

(4) The Village without “Villagers”: Transformations of Traditional Village and its Modernity Characteristics in Rural China

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Abstract: Along with the speeding process of Chinese marketization, industrialization, new-type urbanization and agricultural transfer population’s citizenization, there has been a new modernity question to “Villages’ transition”. However, the past villages’ transition researches placed village in the context of “non-subject”, “city-centralism” and “scattered expound”. According to the two significant transition dimensions: “village” and “villager”, we divided the villages which are in transition progress into four basic types: “villages-villagers”, “villages-non-villagers”, “non-villages-villagers” and “non-villages-villagers”. This research

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would focus on the type of “villages-non-villagers” and investigate its modernity characteristics and structural motivation. On this basis, we also try to respond the “villages’ transition” issue and rethink the influence which “city-centralism” ideology brings in the villages’ transition process.

Key words: Village; Villager; Villages’ transformation; Modernity; City-centralism

(5) “Selective Citizenization” of The Rural Surplus Labor: A Typology Study

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Abstract: In the past, people paid more attention to the external man-made barriers which result from urban-rural dual structure, but neglected self-cutting and subjective selectivity of the agricultural population transfer. The citizenization choice of the rural surplus labor provides the best micro window to understand rural-urban interaction. From an actor’s perspective, citizenization is actually a kind of "selective citizenization". Based on the choice of rural surplus labor, this article constructs an integrated type frame to investigate and compare four basic types of citizenization: endogenous type citizenization, upward flowing type citizenization, wait-and-see type citizenization and forced type citizenization. Thus, it shows a different picture comparing with the triumphant advance of urbanization and previous theoretical assumption. Furthermore, this article analyzes the potential problems of selective citizenization.

Key Words: the rural surplus labor; citizenization; selective citizenization; typology

(6) Marketization, demographic shifts, and dynamic changes in marriage payments in rural China

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Abstract: China has been experiencing tremendous transformation in its national economy and dramatic demographic shifts in the past three decades. The opening-up of economic opportunities since the late 1970s leads to rapid national economic growth and also brings about vast inequality across households. The imbalanced sex ratio due to the rigid family planning policy and family’s preference for sons means that tens of millions of men will be unable to marry. The changing economic and demographic context and subsequent responses of families in marriage choice and transactions have provided a good opportunity to re-examine the existing theories of marriage. Does the increasing male-male competition for wives lead to the skyrocketing inflation in brideprice? Does the inflation of dowry result from the growing societal inequality, or is dowry inflation an indication of the increasing parental investment in daughters? Based on two decades of research in a village in rural North China, this paper attempts to explain the dynamic changes in

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marriage choice and payments in the Chinese society. I argue that it is critical to understand the changing meaning of brideprice and dowry and sources of marriage payments in order to understand the new marriage regime emerged within the new economic and demographic context. I will demonstrate that the traditional brideprice, the transfer of goods/money to bride's parents, is being gradually transformed to payment that is increasingly controlled by the bride.

(7) The metropolization of Chinese agriculture : the innovation system to support agricultural growth in Shanghai

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Abstract : Whatever can be said about agricultural modernization in China, structural transformations in production patterns and organization come up with technological advance at every stages of farming operations and food value chain. Chinese government has stressed innovation policy for more than ten years and rushed toward the building of a national innovation system, linking science and production. It has thus followed the guidance traced by OECD and other international development organizations, on the route of knowledge economy.

Agricultural development in Shanghai municipality shows growing academic capacities and support. Under the «Technology-driven agriculture » (*keji xingnong*) policy set, municipal government favours research financing, patents and property rights, technological conversion and production. The position of the Academy of Agricultural Science has been reinforced, so has soared the role of the School of Agriculture and Biology in Jiaotong University. Agricultural innovation system also involves the municipal network of technical diffusion services, as well as agrofood industries and new technology companies.

What is at stake in Shanghai scientific and technical agricultural development highlights the metropolization of Chinese agriculture, and the leadership endorsed by Shanghai, beside production basins and regional cores. The paper explores the innovation system dynamic in Shanghai municipality in the XXIst century. It analyzes its policies, institutions, performances, and illustrates the interactions and structural shapes that nourish its momentum. We will finally question the kind of ambition that lies behind agricultural innovation in Shanghai, that is to say, the metropolitan market and metropolitan consumption.

(8) Is China different from other investors in global land acquisition? Some observations from existing deals in China's Going Global Strategy

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Abstract: Although the impact of China's foreign agricultural investment on global food security is controversial, China's overseas agricultural investment is still showing a rapidly increasing tendency. In recent years, the Chinese government attaches great importance to agriculture and the 'Going Global Strategy'. On the one hand, it hopes to enhance the investment capacity of the host country and hence promote local economic and social development; on the other hand, it wishes to increase the global food production and therefore improve the food security both at home and abroad. In this paper, the main characteristics of China's overseas land investment projects were compared using Land Matrix Networks as major sources of data. These results may provide reference for China to adjust its Going Global Strategy in agriculture. Our study found that China is one of the world's major overseas land investors, with its projects mainly located in East Asia and the Pacific region, targeting the non-food crops, and operated by state-owned businesses. China shows no differences from other countries in terms of the size, region, and utilization of the investment, but factors such as the domination of state-owned businesses and international interest about China's food security have rendered China's case unique. For this reason, China should focus on continuous and steady improvement in the comprehensive production capacity of domestic agriculture as a precondition for Going Global. On the one hand, the direct promotion of overseas land investment by the government should be reduced. On the other hand, fair, inclusive, and mutually beneficial localized business models should be promoted; investment should be directed to geographic regions subject to food insecurity; and activities such as grain production should be prioritized. All these initiatives may promote global food security and the realization of Millennium Development Goals through overseas land acquisition.

Keywords: global land acquisition; overseas investment; Going Global Strategy; China; food security

(9) China's rural tenure and extra-legal housing: Rethinking the Formal and Informal in Social Theory

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Abstract: Property rights in developing and emerging economies have been frequently criticized for lack of security, formality and transparency. Yet, paradoxically, rapidly emerging economies such as China, India and Brazil have sustained these apparently "perverse", inefficient and "second-best" institutions throughout their economic boom. Contrarily, it is here posited that institutional development could be better understood through the so-called "Credibility Thesis" (Ho, 2014), which holds that the persistence of institutions simultaneously points to their functionality, and thus, also their credibility in the aggregate perceptions of social actors and economic agents. The presented paper consists of two parts. The first part presents a theoretical review on institutional credibility and function, putting forward its defining parameters and postulates, while discussing the concepts against which it is positioned. The second part aims to develop its methodology and empirical study by taking China as a case-study, with particular

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reference to informal housing or so-called Small Property Rights Housing and rural land tenure. It is maintained that insecure land tenure and extra-legal housing might perform a vital function in providing social security, i.e. access to land and affordable housing for lower income groups. The argument is supported through two surveys. These find that – despite alleged tenure insecurity – both informal land tenure and informal housing rally a high level of institutional credibility along three dimensions: economic, social and psychological. Findings indicate that rural-urban planning and housing policy should consider institutional differences in line with existing functions. Put differently, whereas formalization, privatization or prohibition could be contemplated when institutional credibility is low, maintaining status-quo might be more sensible when that credibility is found to be high.

(10) "Peasant Elevation" and Local Governance

Prof. Ray Yep

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Abstract: The policy of “concentrated residence” (集中居住)—relocating peasant into high-rise building--inherent in the new order of New Socialist Countryside implies major changes in the socioeconomic and political landscape in rural China. Based on the findings of surveys conducted in Chongqing, Shandong and Jiangsu, this paper evaluates how these changes in residential patterns could affect rural governance at the grass root level. The moral character of village administration in China has been underlined by the existing literature. Despite their obligations to implement state policies and directives, local populations would tend to see village cadres as their kin as much as quasi-state agents. Such double loyalty defines the unique logic of accountability of grass root governance and shapes a distinctive pattern of reciprocity and interaction between the governing and governed in rural China. The moral character of village administration is reinforced by the entrenched residential pattern along the lines of lineage and other collective memories. The overlapping of boundaries between natural settlement and administrative unit has strengthened the bonding between village officials and other community members and laid a strong basis for effective governance. The relocation of villagers into a new setting may, however, disturb the traditional order. The intermingling of locals from different villages, lineage communities, or even outsiders due to administrative convenience or commercial reasons would redefine the essence of community membership and the logic of grass root accountability. The spatial arrangement of the new residential pattern itself is therefore a battlefield between profits, politics and local concerns. And the new demands for services and the inaptness of local administration in adapting to these new obligations further exacerbate the tension.

(11) Integrating rural and urban pension schemes - issues and challenges

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(12) Effectiveness of targeting for Poverty Reduction and Social Assistance Policies--with case of China's New Targeting Poverty Reduction Strategy

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Abstract: The influence of “new normal” economy is so enormous that most aspects of Chinese society and corresponding policies are still on the way of adaptation. Like the slower growth rate in economy, China's previous anti-poverty scheme faced the situation of relatively slower poverty reduction pace and diminishing effects too. The new targeting poverty reduction strategy was launched in May 2014, with the objectives of establishing long term effective working mechanism and optimizing the allocation of poverty reduction resources.

However, beside these empirical background, the theoretical network of the targeting poverty reduction scheme and its connotation is still not clearly explained due to its short implementation record. Therefore, this paper focuses on helping people comprehensively understand the emerged targeting poverty reduction through two aspects: analyzing the new scheme from technical perspective and reflecting it from theoretical and empirical perspective on effectiveness of targeting.

First, this paper briefly pointed out the evolution process of the Chinese governmental poverty reduction schemes, which could be concluded as from massive poverty reduction to targeted poverty reduction, as a historical background. Second, analysis on the pathological targets of the precise poverty reduction scheme, including deviation of poverty targeting and elite capture in the allocation of poverty reduction resources, were presented, so as to explain why this scheme was needed technically. Third, to have a diverse understanding on precise poverty reduction scheme, this paper reflected this new scheme from intergovernmental relation theory, social control theory, and social cost theory perspective respectively. Compared with second part, which mainly paid attention to the attendance of efficiency and accuracy improvement in poverty reduction, this part focused on revealing government's effort on flattening governance, the potential adverse impact of the new scheme, and its ignored social cost. Fourth, basing on local investigation experiences, the author concluded several challenges with which the targeted poverty reduction scheme are facing, including institutional restraints, such as scale exclusion and insufficient effective anti-poverty measures, and social and ideological restraints, such as rural labor force shortage caused by migration and urbanization, and the traditional equalitarianism.

Key words: targeting, poverty reduction strategy, deviation of poverty targeting, elite capture, intergovernmental relation, social cost

(13) Distribution of Social Assistance in Rural China: On the Validity of

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Proxy Means Testing

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is the analysis and discussion of the income level identification problem in China. In the light of the "precision anti-poverty project" of the Chinese government, the accurate assessment of household and regional income levels is a vital tasks for targeting public anti-poverty and welfare programs. An established method to estimate household wealth in absence of detailed income data is Proxy Means Testing (PMT), which refers to the simulation of household incomes by readily observable household characteristics. For testing the accuracy and generalizability of PMT-type income estimation, this paper employs probit models, classical linear regression, quantile regression, principal component analysis and piecewise linear regression for three nationally representative micro-household datasets collected by three different organizations. On household level, the prediction accuracy turns out rather low, especially on the left tail of income distribution, which makes us advise against using PMT as a household-level targeting mechanism. On regional level, we find considerably higher accuracy of average household income prediction, which allows employment of PMT for targeting regional development projects. Transferring a fitted model between surveys or survey waves however may damage the accuracy of income prediction to a certain degree. Even though we discuss ways to mitigate this bias, we recommend to carefully considering the risks and benefits of transferring a fitted PMT model for income prediction.

(14) Street homelessness and urban-rural inequalities in China – Exploring the nexus from a social policy perspective

Heather Xiaoquan Zhang (University of Leeds, UK)

Xinping Guan (Nankai University, China)

Abstract: This paper examines an increasingly visible, but much overlooked and poorly understood problem of street homelessness in Chinese cities. It explores the linkage between the phenomenon and the unequal urban-rural relations particularly manifest in the spatially differentiated, identity-based social welfare provision and entitlements in contemporary Chinese society. The paper draws on rich empirical data collected through mixed research methodology of quantitative questionnaire surveys and qualitative in-depth interviews with homeless people in two Chinese cities, Shanghai in the southeast and Tianjin in the northeast, between July 2013 and June 2014. The findings of our research show that most homeless people are from rural areas as "marginal migrants" in the city. The paper examines the ways that widening inequalities between urban-rural societies have expressed themselves across rural-urban spaces, and investigates the institutional processes and exclusionary practices through which rural poverty, inadequate welfare and social service provisions, and the lack of recognition of rural migrants' equal rights in the city have together wrought on the urban landscape of increasing homelessness. Presenting one of the

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first academic analyses of the homeless issue in Chinese cities, the paper will contribute to the wider scholarly debates on and policy responses to homelessness, and its implications for equal citizenship and urban-rural integrated development in China.

Keywords: urban homelessness, urban-rural relations, inequality, poverty, social exclusion, hukou, rural-urban migration, identity, entitlements, citizenship, social sustainability.

(15) Connecting the urban, the peri-urban and the rural: Towards an integrated approach to researching China's urbanisation

Heather Xiaoquan Zhang,
University of Leeds, UK

Abstract: The proposed panel will address the 'urban-rural decoupling' in current research on China's urbanization, i.e. the separation of the social fields of the urban, the peri-urban and the rural by examining the continuum and interconnectedness of rural-urban scenarios in their full spatial-temporal and socio-cultural complexities and dynamics. By investigating the interactions and relationships across various spatial-social boundaries from inter- and multi-disciplinary perspectives, the panel seeks to transcend the dualistic categories and explore fruitful ways of developing more integrated analytical paradigms in understanding the topical and pressing issues associated with China's urbanisation and urban transformations

(16) Constructing 'New Rural Communities' in Chengdu, China: Commodifying Land and Contesting Rural Spatiality

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Wu Jianling
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Abstract:: This study uses the case of Chengdu in western China's Sichuan province to examine, first, how the state's two conflicting approaches to rural space (as production base vs. as environmental buffer) create patterns of spatial production at the local level, and second, how the new spatiality created by the state's project of building 'new rural communities' transforms the spatial relationships both in people's everyday lives and between social classes within the community. Local governments in Chengdu have adopted an innovative policy of financing the provision of public goods and construction of residential housings in new rural communities

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through redistributing increased land value created by urbanization from peri-urban areas to the rural hinterland. The 'new rural communities' built from this project, however, impose a stringent regulation on residential and public space, which conflicts with many residents' traditional multilayered and flexible relationships with residential space. The relocation to these new communities can also become a process of spatially re-organizing social differences within villages that creates new patterns of segregation.

(17) Beyond the Ownership Question: Who Will Till China's Land? The New Debate on China's Agricultural Production

Dr. Jane Hayward
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Abstract: According to classic development models, the peasantry is supposed to disappear through processes of land commercialization and privatization, severed from their land and forced onto the labour market, producing a low-cost, propertyless working class - a proletariat - to fuel industrialization. Thus, the necessity of private property is often taken for granted in Western development thought, not least in the neoliberal paradigm which has held sway in recent decades. As the Chinese reforms have unfolded, the question of private property, in particular of rural land, has become one key measuring stick for Western observers evaluating China. Chinese leaders, continuing to advocate collective ownership in the countryside, have been routinely criticised as backward socialist ideologues hampering China's development. Yet Western observers all-too-often overlook the very real connections between private property and landlessness, of which Chinese policymakers are acutely aware. In recent years, Chinese policymakers have shrewdly sidestepped the question of property ownership, turning their attentions instead to land use-rights. Through experiments in the circulation of land management, not ownership, policymakers have sought to concentrate land in the hands of the most efficient producers, free surplus rural labour, and utilise rural resources for capital accumulation, all *without* privatizing rural land, and *without* producing a vast landless peasantry. Yet, with the private/collective ownership debate relegated to the backburner, a new debate is raging at the top levels of Chinese policymaking: now that land management rights can be transferred between different subjects, to whom should the land be transferred, that is, who should till China's land? Should it be socialised peasant cooperatives, entrepreneurial family farms, or largescale corporate farms employing landless workers? These debates go beyond the question of agricultural production, right to the heart of the newly emerging class dynamics in the Chinese countryside, and the future of rural society itself.

(18) Marginalised relocated villagers in land-based urban growth coalition in China

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Yanpeng Jiang

Australian National University, Australia

Abstract: Existing scholarship encapsulates Chinese urbanization and urban expansion as predatory involving the competitions of local governments which have realised accumulation by dispossession through land appropriation and transformation.

This paper puts forward an alternative perspective. Drawing on empirical data collected through protracted, intensive fieldwork in a peri-urban district of Hongqiao in Shanghai conducted between November 2011 and August 2015, this study examines how the relocated villagers as one of the actors in the land-based urban growth coalition have become marginalised by analysing their gains and losses, the impact of the form of urbanisation and urban expansion on their livelihoods, and what this process means for the relocated villagers from their own perspectives. The findings of this study will shed new light on the marginalised relocated villagers' status and livelihoods, and will contribute to the scholarly debates about incessant land disputes and social tensions, and the measures to redress them in China.

(19) Rural to Urban back to Rural: Floating Migrants

Nalini Mohabir

York University, Canada

Abstract: This presentation engages with the National New-type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) plan released by China's central government in March 2015. This plan will shape China's future urbanization. One of the goals of the plan is to help increase the income of rural residents through employment in cities. Of course, we cannot understand cities outside of urban and peri-urban migration trends that shape them, and movement from rural areas and agricultural economies to the urban has been one of the most important migration trends shaping cities in China. Rural migrants moving to urbanized areas are in essence a floating labour pool, providing flexible and cheap labour for urbanization and industrialization over the past three decades. However during periods of slow economic development, as witnessed over the last decade, there is a pattern of return migration, from the urban back to the rural. Thus we must understand rural-urban as a continuum, although there is a particular demographic pattern shaping this trend. It is older rural migrants, or first-generation migrants, who are returning to the villages (without the support of a pension safety net due to their precarious employment). But this does not imply that migration to cities has reduced -- younger people from rural villages still migrate to the city in search of urban economic opportunities and to escape rural poverty. However, little attention has been paid to this in/out flow, and the implications for social support of aging return migrants, whose relatives continue to leave for the city. Based on intensive fieldwork in the peri-urban county of central China, we examine how local and central government realise people-centred urbanization rather than physical urbanization through the lens of older generation farmers returning to rural villages, while younger generations are still keen to find opportunities access to cities. Our findings shed light on understanding Chinese New Type Urbanization Plan in China, and explain how local

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and central government realise one of the goals of new type urbanization and its impact on rural development in China.

(20) Development and Dilemma: Contemporary Chinese Rural Community

Tongshun Cheng

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Abstract: Urbanization is the theme of China's current development, it has four noticeable characteristics: At a high speed, in a large scale, promoted mainly by all level governments, and in a bad quality. This formed and being formed the very background of the Chinese rural development.

In the process of urbanization, Chinese rural communities take on different types: agriculture community, semi-industrialized community, residential centralized community, semi-urbanized community, and deserted community.

Since the beginning of Socialist New Rural Construction, Chinese government has done a lot to promote the development of rural community. They helped to improve the infrastructure of villagers' life and production, provide more and more public service. Safe drinking water, electricity, irrigation system, social security, free education, highway to every village, bus to every village, and express to every village in the future.

But there are still many problem to solve in rural community. Lack of public service, and low level of social security; Social conflicts around public interest are intensifying, environmental pollution is getting more and more serious; Migrant workers are still in a difficult situation, the number of left behind population is huge; ten millions landless peasants are facing the trouble of unemployment.

Maybe the reduction of rural community and rural population is a destined tendency, and the decline of rural community is also a history process, we should accept this without any nostalgia. But, we must know, rural life is a wealthy life style of human being. Urbanization is not to destroy villages and rural life. It means more and more people live and work in cities, but this process should be a happy experience to every rural people.

(21) Deficiency and Reconstruction of Subject in Community Construction on the background of Rural Hollowing——Based on a Field Work in Hubei Province

Beihai Tian Professor

Department of Sociology, Huazhong Agricultural University

Abstract: Rural community construction cannot sustain without the participation of local

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residents. In recent years, there is reciprocal relationship between rural permanent residents and gross population, which means that while the rural permanent residents decreases, the rural gross population increases, so is the relationship between agricultural population and nonagricultural population in the rural areas of Hubei province. Moreover, the rural hollowing degree in some areas of Hubei province is really higher. As a result of rural hollowing, the subjective role of rural residents is deficient in the process of community construction. In individual level, the deficiency of subject manifests as lack of human resources, low degree of residents participation and limited roles of residents in community construction. In organization level, the deficiency of subject manifests as the dysfunction of self-governing local organizations, as well as the slow development of social organizations in rural hollowing communities. Rural hollowing is the outcome of stage due to the transition from the rural-urban dual structure to the integrated rural-urban development pattern. On the background of rural hollowing, based on the idea of mutual beneficial interaction between government's leadership and residents' subject participation, it is suggested that the reconstruction of subject in community construction should focus on three kinds of main bodies, emphasize on the cultivation of three kinds of organizations and improve the motivation mechanism of community construction talents.

(22) Research on the Urban-Rural Integrated Endowment Insurance under Economic New Normal----An Empirical Analysis Based on W District, Suzhou city, Jiangsu Province

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East China University of Science and Technology Department of Sociology

Abstract: To establish the urban-rural integrated endowment insurance is the basic aim of reform and development of endowment insurance system. Basically, after many years practice, W District in Suzhou City has been set up a full coverage, multi-level endowment insurance system, which is achieve the history advance of urban-rural integration and accumulate experience. With the W district economy entering the stage of economic new normal, due to the aging trend of population, the acceleration of urbanization process, the steady progress of combined with Suzhou, the pension insurance system in W gain a series of structural difficulties, which not only reflects the region's personality, but also reflects the common problems of the reform of pension insurance in China. Therefore, it's time to co-ordinate national policy and local practice to solve these problems. So this paper takes the W District of Suzhou city as a case, recalls the practice history of endowment insurance in W district, analyzes the operational difficulties in the process of urban-rural integration. Based on these steps, the paper gives the optimization strategy of the urban-rural integrated endowment insurance.

Keywords: Urban-Rural Integration; Endowment Insurance; Operational Difficulties; Optimization Strategy

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(23) Study on Forestry Farmer Subsidy Policies in National Contiguous Poverty-Stricken Blocks

Dr. Zongren Kuang
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Abstract: This study has meaningful and unique findings on policy subsidy issues. Although, central government has strengthened the investment in central-west China, the subsidy level received by villagers in studied area is still lower than other area. This is because: (1) Villagers are not targeted by agricultural subsidy policies; (2) Standard of social security subsidies in studied area is lower than in other developed areas; (3) Strength and coverage of Forest Eco-Compensation scheme is not sufficient to address the opportunity cost of forest conservation. The following recommendations were made: (1) To raise the level of eco-subsidies in contiguous poverty stricken blocks; (2) To test and formulate more conditional and unconditional social subsidies; (3) To set-up “conditions” locally and in participatory way; (3) To speed-up Green GDP accounting for the legitimatization of subsidies in these contiguous poverty stricken blocks.

Keywords: Farmer Subsidy; National Contiguous Poverty-Stricken Blocks; conditional and unconditional social subsidies; Green GDP

(24) Is farmland circulation bound to lead to "non-staple"?

Dr. Zongyi Zhang Prof. Zhixiong Du
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Nanjing Research Institute of Agriculture Mechanization of Ministry of Agriculture, China

Abstract: Land circulation has received the widespread attention and concerns in recent years in China. And many observers, though supporting farmland circulation, hold the opinion that "farmland circulation leads to 'non-grain planting', in further, impairs the food security". Using the data from 1740 family-farm engaged in farming, empirical analysis in this paper show that, ‘non-grain planting’ ironically occur frequently in family-farm with smaller land scale. With the enlargement of the scale of land operation, non-grain planting proportion dropped significantly. Therefore, this paper argues that, under the precondition of regulatory scrutiny of cultivated land use, concerns too much on issue of "non-grain planting" are unnecessary.

(25) Study of urban-rural income gap from the perspective of household

Prof. Shanlin Wu
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Abstract: Most of the existing literatures on urban-rural income gap are based on the perspective of individual, and the popular result is urban-rural income gap has reached a very high level. In the paper the urban-rural income gap is discussed from the perspective of household. Considering

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the One-Child policy was implemented differently in urban and rural area, so for an individual's whole life from 21 to 80 years old, the rural household will have more population and labor force than urban household. Therefore, even urban-rural per capital income gap is big, urban-rural household income gap is much smaller. The result means that even individual Chinese can choose Hukou freely, the urban Hukou will not have absolute advantage anymore. The result is helpful to provide a new perspective for policy arrangement in the future.

(26) How Did the Home-based Care for the Aged Be Implemented and Be Sustained in Rural Area: on the Empirical Analysis of the Mode of Jindong in Zhejiang

Prof. Kerong Lu Jin Jing

Rural research center of Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: In recent years, home-based care for the aged which is combined with family supporting and society supporting was implemented in Jindong district of Jinhua city and came into effects. But the survey showed that there were still some problems during the process, for instance, being hard to keep the funds being guaranteed, lacking the participation of social organization with specialization and marketization, single service contents, and limited scope and object of service. And all these problems restrict the sustainability and replicability of home-based care for the aged. Aiming at these problems, the service system of home-based care for the aged in rural area with multi-subjects participation should be strengthened and improved, and thus a strong organization platform and system guarantee can be provided to make the elders be cared and be happy.

Key words Home-based care for the aged; Sustainability; Multi-subjects

(27) Characteristics and impacts of family migration in China

Prof. Laurel Wu

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Abstract: There are a large number of rural-urban migrants around China, which is more than one sixth of the total population. Meanwhile, nearly 70 percent of the migrants are moving with their family members or even the whole family. In other words, now population migration in China has already stepped into the stage of family migration, while in 1990s individual migration was the mainstream. Urbanization has not only changed the way of individuals' life, but also families in the aspects of structure, functions, relations, living arrangement, as well as life style both in rural and urban areas. The migrant families, however, face huge difficulties and challenges of living in cities. It is highly necessary for government to promote migrant families integrating into social policy and public service system, help them to achieve citizenship, and set up a platform of social

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inclusion for them. In this context, using 2013 Dynamic Monitoring Survey of Migrant Population in China, the research aims at answering the following three questions: (1) what types of families in rural areas are more likely to migrant to cities? (2) what characteristics do the migrant families have? (3) how social policy and public services response to the new trend of family migration? Furthermore, the research discusses how to create good conditions for family reunion and help the migrant family get a real family life in cities.

(28) “逆反哺”？农村父母对已成家子女家庭的支持研究

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摘要：养老问题的凸显使得研究者经常忽视代际支持中父母对子女支持这一维，父母也因之常以“受害者”形象出现，但现实实践中父母往往并不总是如此被动。基于此，本文利用山东武城调查数据，考察了农村地区父母对成年子女的支持现状，并以交换和利他这一竞争性动机为分析框架，通过建立定序 Logistic 回归模型检验了父母给予成年子女代际支持的行为动机。研究发现，代际间互动密切，但父母给予成年子女经济支持的频率较低，可见，农村地区父母经济上的“逆反哺”行为并不普遍存在。其次，父母给予成年子女的各项支持存在不同行为逻辑，但整体倾向于对子女的责任伦理，即会尽其所能的支持子女而不求工具性回报，而这一逻辑与子女给予父母代际支持的行为逻辑存在显著差异。

关键词：代际关系；逆反哺；交换；利他

(29) Where and Why to return for rural-to-urban migrants in China?

Lei Zhou Fang Li

Nanjing Agricultural University

Abstract: A regional survey from east to west of China in 2014 indicates that more than half the migrant workers who emigrated from rural areas are going to come back. However, it does not mean they will go back to the countryside and engage in agricultural job again, most of them have accustomed to city life and prefer to live in a neighboring town. The article analyzes the return will of floating peasant laborers based on micro-survey data in China on rural-to-urban migrants. At first, a Binary Logistic model is used to analyze the influencing factors of return will of migrant workers. Then the dwelling will is divided three dimensions, to go back to hometown in countryside, to go back to the town close to home, as well as to stay in cities where they are working, an Ordered Logistic model is used to analyze the influencing factors. The results is that what influences return will of rural migrants are income in working cities, living costs in urban cities, and the difference of social support or public service accessibility between rural and urban area. Although return objective is definite, the return date is difficult to set because the migration duration depends on many factors, among them job probability is the most important reason. Findings indicate that public service providing and job opportunity creation are the first duty of

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China government on internal migration field.

Keywords: rural-to-urban migrants, return will, migration duration, China

(30) Spatial Separation and Residential Choice Identification: How Do Migrant Workers Choose Housing in Urban China?

Associate Professor Xing Wang

Department of Social Work and Policy, Nankai University

Abstract: The world's largest migrant population is in urban China. The choice of shelter after arriving in a city presents a significant challenge. Three different aspects make up their choice chain, namely the location choice, the living type choice and the living conditions choice. Based on analysis of data, we find that for location choice, when the local government's ability to attract outside investment is strong, a higher concentration of migrant workers find shelter in suburban areas. The data further show that the choice of living type is correlated with job type; migrant workers employed in a manufacturing factory tend to find a more centralized living type, whereas migrant workers in the service industry are in more decentralized accommodation. Migrant workers are primarily focused on making money for their family, and place little emphasis on their living conditions in the city; they care more about the arrival point than the category of housing in the city.

Key Words: Migrant workers, Residential Choice Identification Spatial Separation

(31) Elderly Part-time Migrant Workers and their Medical Needs and Insurance ---- A Case Study in Linyi City, China

Hui Yang, Honglin Chen

Associate professor of Department of Sociology, Minzu University of China.

Abstract: The elderly part-time migrant workers constitute a special group in the market economic system in China. Being migrant laborers, they are not in the mainstream of this population, marginalized at the bottom of this stratum and excluded from the relative policy system; as elderly people among the migrant workers, they are aged between 50 and 60, and thus not covered by the legal social security system for the Chinese rural old people. This research is based on field study into this group of people in the odd-job market in Linyi City of Shandong Province, China. From June to August, 2013, the researchers lived with the part-time migrant laborers in this market and gathered large amount of information regarding their work, everyday life as well as medical treatment through questionnaires, participant observation, in-depth individual interviews as well as focus group discussion. Such aspects are analyzed specifically as the sex structure, education, work domain, income, interpersonal relationship, lifestyle and

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political participation as well as awareness of rights-safeguarding and so on. The research discusses profoundly the medical needs and the security status of the elderly part-time migrant workers, and appeals the society to correspond policy with practice.

Key words Elderly part-time migrant workers ·Medical needs ·Medical insurance ·Linyi

(32) Study on Collective Construction Land Transfer Revenue Sharing Mechanism Innovation——Take Kunshan City of Jiangsu Province for Example

Min Wang

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Abstract: Through summarizing the innovation and lack of Kunshan “double concentration” collective construction land transfer process and revenue distribution, the purpose of this paper is to provide theoretical guidance and practical support for other areas to further promote collective construction land and revenue sharing. Methods used included: literature review, logical reasoning and department survey. The results tell us that Kunshan “double concentration” could add land revenue ,and give farmers the opportunity to share long-term land value-added income. While due to inadequate promotion in land power, location, size, it failed to have huge improvement for farmers’ income. Learning from the experience and the defect of kunshan practice, our reform proposals include: permit village collectives to get some transferable rural construction land in the means of construction land pothook and then replace it to county or city industrial zone and development zone; Make rural construction land power more sound and support its’ function of mortgage financing; Select the appropriate type of industry according to the land market demand and capacity, in purpose of greater land value under limited market environment; Put forward shareholding reform of collective assets to offer farmers the rights to share on collective construction land transfer income.

(33) Multiple Stakeholders、Patron-client Relation And Institutional Changes Of The Farmers’ Cooperative

Zhao Xiao-feng Fu Shao-ping

Department of social science, Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University

Abstract: Based on the investigation of the farmers' professional cooperatives in Fucheng county, this article emphatically analyzes basic characteristics and formation mechanism of the relationship among local governments, enterprises, farmers elite and ordinary members in the development of cooperatives, studies the social and structural factors of complicated reality situation of farmer cooperative organization and cooperation system at the present stage. The study found that multiple stakeholders have formed a complicated patron-client relation and built

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up a stable patron-client relationship network gradually. The relationship network has a strong external exclusion function, which could not only distort the policy objectives of the central government, but also damage the cooperative benefits of ordinary members. Then, it becomes a structural force to prevent the cooperation system from innovating. So, the sustainable development of farmer cooperatives need use various policy instruments to break the bondage of patron-client relation network and weaken influence of the closure of social structure, also need adjust the connection between the government and peasants and reshape the multiple stakeholders' behavior logic.

(34) Dual Landownership as Tax Shelter: An Economic Analysis of Perpetual Lease

Helen Yang Professor

School of Economics, Xiamen University, China

Abstract: The dual owner system in preindustrial China divided property rights to land into topsoil right and subsoil right. The divided ownership was essentially a secure, hereditary and perpetual lease that amounts to partial ownership to both the landlord and the tenant. This paper hypothesizes that dual ownership persisted as a tax shelter for heavily taxed peasants who contracted with lightly taxed gentry to maximize the value of land. To test the tax shelter hypothesis, I exploit a dataset constructed from the land transaction records and rent collection archives of Confucius's Lineage in the Qing Dynasty. I find that as the gentry's tax benets declined after the tax reform in mid Qing period, peasants tended to consolidate landownership and become sole owners. A conventional theme of the literature on land tenancy is that economic factors such as agency costs and risk factors can determine the choice of tenancy contracts. The Chinese dual owner system suggests that besides the above-mentioned factors, taxation can also play an important role in determining land tenure system.

(35) Household participation in land rental markets under government intervention and its effect on household income and resources use efficiencies: An empirical analysis for North of Jiangsu Province, China

Jian Zhang, Peixin Zhu

Nanjing Agricultural University, China

Abstract: In recent years, intervention policies such as subsidies and administrative measures have been used by China's local government to accelerate land transfer, causing considerable effects on household income and resources use efficiencies. This paper attempts to research the impact of government intervention on land transfer, household income and resources use efficiencies using data collected from 855 randomly selected farm household from two counties

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located in the North of Jiangsu Province. Heterogeneity is accounted for in an endogenous switching treatment framework. Research results indicate that land rental activities and amount of land rent in or out increased substantially under government intervention. For household that rent in land, incomes increased 161.2 percentages, and most from increasing agricultural activities. Agricultural production and labor use efficiency also improved after renting in land. However, for household that rent out land, the current large-scale transfer under government intervention did not necessarily improve their income; their agricultural productivity also decreased while off-farm labor use efficiency did not increased. Policy implications include that more farmland should be encouraged to be transferred by official platform, and government should take measures to prompt the transfer of the rural labor force.

Key words: Land transfer; Land rental markets; Government intervention; Household income; Agricultural productivity; Resources use efficiencies

6. Specific Traffic Plan

具体交通方案

a) Introduction

方案说明

We have arranged pick-up services to whom have the demand. According to your previous reply, the pick-up list has been finalized now. When you arrive at the predetermined place, **you can contact Dr. Hui Luan who is responsible for this work. (Dr. Hui Luan 186-8633-2867)**

If you come by yourself, taking a taxi will be your best choice. You can show the driver Traffic Routes in part b so that he can take you here directly.

b) Traffic Routes

具体路线

天津各主要站点去往南开大学（津南校区）行程方案

本方案含天津滨海机场、天津站、天津南站、天津西站、天津北站去往南开大学（津南校区）方案，并含天津主要站点与南开大学（津南校区）相对位置图（附图 1）、公交车下车后去往留学生公寓的步行方案（附图 2）和留学生公寓去往周恩来政府管理学院的步行方案（附图 3）。

若需帮助可随时与会务组联系，联系电话：186-8633-2867（栾卉博士），预祝您一切顺利！

1. From Tianjin Binhai International Airport to Foreign Student Apartment A at Nankai University (Jinnan Campus)

天津滨海机场——南开大学（津南校区）留学生公寓 A

- (1) By public transit (about 2 h 20 min)

公交方案（全程约 2 小时 20 分钟）

A、地铁 2 号线(滨海国际机场上，西南角站下，曹庄方向，13 站)

B、换地铁 1 号线(西南角站上，华山里站 C 口出，双林方向，11 站)

C、前往华山里公交车站，换乘 613 路公交车（南开大学新校区站下，终点站）

D、下车向东北行 500 米。（路线可参见附图 2 中的蓝色线路）

- (2) By taxi (about 40min)

出租车方案（全程约 40 分钟）

可沿机场北路——外环东路——外环南路路线去往南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A，约 26.9 公里，预计费用 70 元。

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2. From Tianjin Railway Station to Foreign Student Apartment A at Nankai University (Jinnan Campus)

天津站——南开大学（津南校区）留学生公寓 A

(1) By public transit (about 1 h 40 min)

公交方案（全程约 1 小时 40 分钟）

A、地铁 3 号线（天津站上，营口道下，南站方向，3 站）

B、换地铁 1 号线（营口道上，华山里站 C 口出，双林方向，7 站）

C、前往华山里公交车站，换乘 613 路公交车（南开大学新校区站，终点站）

D、下车向东北行 500 米。（路线可参见附图 2 中的蓝色线路）

(2) By taxi (about 40min)

出租车方案（全程约 35 分钟）

可沿海河东路——津港高速公路路线去往南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A，约 24.5 公里，预计费用 60 元。

3. From Tianjin West Railway Station to Foreign Student Apartment A at Nankai University (Jinnan Campus)

天津西站——南开大学（津南校区）留学生公寓 A

(1) By public transit (about 1 h 40 min)

公交方案（全程约 1 小时 40 分钟）

A、地铁 1 号线（天津西站上，华山里站 C 口出，13 站）

B、前往华山里公交车站，换乘 613 路公交车（南开大学新校区站下，终点站）

C、下车向东北行 500 米。（路线可参见附图 2 中的蓝色线路）

(2) By taxi (about 55 min)

出租车方案（全程约 55 分钟）

可沿红旗南路——津港高速公路路线去往南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A，约 36.5 公里，预计费用 90 元。

4. From Tianjin South Railway Station to Foreign Student Apartment A at Nankai University (Jinnan Campus)

天津南站——南开大学（津南校区）留学生公寓 A

(1) By public transit (about 2 h)

公交方案（全程约 2 小时）

A、地铁 3 号线（天津南站上，营口道下，小淀方向，12 站）

B、换地铁 1 号线（营口道上，华山里站 C 口出，双林方向，7 站）

C、前往华山里公交车站，换乘 613 路公交车（南开大学新校区站下，终点站）

D、下车向东北行 500 米。（路线可参见附图 2 中的蓝色线路）

(2) By taxi (about 40 min)

出租车方案（全程约 40 分钟）

可沿荣乌高速公路——津晋高速路线去往南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A，约 40 公里，预计费用 95 元。

5. From Tianjin North Railway Station to Foreign Student Apartment A at

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Nankai University (Jinnan Campus)

天津北站——南开大学（津南校区）留学生公寓 A

(1) By public transit (about 1 h 40 min)

公交方案（全程约 1 小时 40 分钟）

A、地铁 3 号线(天津北站上，营口道下，南站方向，6 站)

B、换地铁 1 号线(营口道上，华山里站 C 口出，双林方向，7 站)

C、前往华山里公交车站，换乘 613 路公交车（南开大学新校区站下，终点站）

D、下车向东北行 500 米。（路线可参见附图 2 中的蓝色线路）

(2) By taxi (about 50 min)

出租车方案（全程约 50 分钟）

可沿洞庭路——津港高速公路路线去往南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A，约 32 公里，预计费用 80 元。

✧ **Picture 1:** The relative positions between Tianjin transportation hubs and The West Gate of Jinnan Campus of NKU

附图 1 天津主要站点与南开大学新校区西门相对位置图



✧ **Picture 2:** The route from Jinnan Campus of NKU Bus Station to Foreign Student Apartment A

附图 2 南开大学新校区公交站——留学生公寓 A 座步行方案

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✧ **Picture 3:** The route from Foreign Student Apartment A to Zhou Enlai School of Government

附图 3 南开大学津南校区留学生公寓 A——周恩来政府管理学院步行方案

