

Discussion on the Role of New Development Concepts in Ensuring Food Security with Chinese Characteristics

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Abstract: Adhering to the new development concept not only promotes the continuous improvement of China's food security situation, but also significantly enhances China's food production capacity, processing capacity, circulation capacity, and reserve emergency capacity, promoting the comprehensive construction of China's new food security strategy and policies. Moreover, continuing to adhere to the new development concept and high-quality development requirements, and deeply implementing the national food security strategy and rural revitalization strategy, can make the path of food security with Chinese characteristics more stable and broad. This article provides an in-depth explanation and demonstration of the role of the new development concept in ensuring food security with Chinese characteristics, which has significant theoretical value and practical significance.

Keywords: Food security; New development concept; Chinese characteristics

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government has made food security a top priority in governing the country and is committed to “firmly holding the rice bowl of the Chinese people in their own hands”, creating a brilliant achievement of using less than 9% of the world's arable land to feed nearly 20% of the world's population. China has become the country with the largest poverty reduction population in the world, which is a significant contribution to promoting world food security and combating poverty, fully demonstrating China's responsibility as a world power. Looking back on the past, adhering to the new development concept has promoted the continuous improvement of China's food security situation. China's grain production capacity, processing capacity, circulation capacity, and reserve emergency capacity have significantly increased, promoting the comprehensive construction of China's new food security strategy and policies. Looking ahead, adhering to the new development concept and high-quality development requirements, and deeply implementing the national food security strategy and rural revitalization strategy can make the path of food security with Chinese characteristics more stable and broad.

1. Innovation is the first driving force behind the high-quality development of China's food security

For a long time, based on the national conditions, agricultural conditions, and grain conditions, promoting innovation in the concept, strategy, policy, and practice of national food security has been one of the basic experiences of China in promoting the “sustained improvement of food security situation”. On the basis of strictly adhering to the red line of farmland protection, China has paid attention to the comprehensive implementation of the special protection system for permanent basic farmland, promoted the establishment of grain production functional zones and important agricultural product production protection zones, constructed high standard farmland, carried out pilot projects for farmland rotation and fallow systems, and promoted the protection and utilization of black land in Northeast China, steadily improving grain production capacity. China has comprehensively established an agricultural technology innovation system that covers the entire industrial chain, strengthening the leading role of technological innovation in enhancing food security. While planning and constructing major water conservancy projects for water-saving water supply, promoting and popularizing efficient water-saving irrigation technology and integrated water and fertilizer technology; Implement action to tackle key agricultural core technologies, promote the construction of modern agricultural industry technology systems, scientific and technological innovation alliances, and agricultural science and technology parks, guide the development of agricultural science and

technology innovative enterprises, and promote the deep integration of industry, academia, and research in the grain industry chain. In response to changes in consumer demand and the trend of upgrading consumption structure, efforts have been made to promote the adjustment of planting structure, deepen the implementation of the “high-quality grain project”, promote the selection of high-quality and specialized characteristic grain varieties, and promote the application of storage, preservation, and quality assurance technologies, effectively promoting the transformation of urban and rural residents from “full” to “good”. It will better lead China’s innovative development of food security to achieve stability and progress, and promote the high-quality development of China’s food industry system.

2. Coordination is an endogenous requirement for establishing a comprehensive food security guarantee mechanism

Building a food security guarantee mechanism requires coordinating and handling the relationship between the central government and local governments, as well as between the main grain producing areas and the main sales areas or the balance between production and sales areas. In recent years, China has strengthened the assessment and implementation of the provincial responsibility system for food security. The white paper “China’s Food Security” emphasizes that “to ensure national food security, the central government bears the primary responsibility, and provincial governments bear the main responsibility”. With the deepening of industrialization, informatization, urbanization, marketization, and internationalization, in the process of maintaining food security in China in the future, how to coordinate the interests between the main grain production areas, main sales areas, and production sales balance areas, as well as between stakeholders in different links of the grain industry chain, and even between grain producers and consumers, will still face new challenges. To shoulder the heavy responsibility of stabilizing food security, it is still necessary to further stimulate farmers’ enthusiasm for grain cultivation, improve the compensation mechanism for the interests of the main grain producing areas, and compact the responsibility of stabilizing grain production in the main sales areas and production and sales balance areas. To promote the high-quality development of the grain industry economy, promote the extension of the grain industry chain, create a supply chain, and enhance the value chain, efforts need to be made to handle the interests of different links in the grain industry chain.

3. Green should become a common form of establishing a food security guarantee system

The Chinese government is increasingly attaching importance to improving the quality of arable land and protecting the ecological environment. In recent years, the central government has requested to strengthen the high-quality green development orientation, accelerate the construction of a new Agricultural subsidy policy system, encourage the creation of agricultural green development pilot areas, improve the farmland protection compensation and ecological compensation systems in major grain producing areas, and improve the incentive mechanism to improve the efficiency of water resources utilization. These measures are providing a good mechanism for promoting green development in agriculture and rural areas in the future. The Chinese government is further implementing the strategy of “storing grain in the land, storing grain in technology”, promoting quality agriculture, green agriculture, and brand agriculture, and making systematic efforts in production, circulation, reserves, consumption, and other aspects to consolidate the foundation of green development of food security. Looking forward to the future, promoting green development of food security should not only further play the role of science and technology, coordinate the progress of agricultural machinery, agricultural materials, agronomic technology, and upgrade the agricultural equipment manufacturing industry, improve the environment for food production, processing, and circulation, and thereby promote the improvement of quality, efficiency, and loss reduction of the food industry chain; Efforts should also be made to guide grain consumption, encourage grain conservation, and strengthen the grain market warning and risk prevention and control system, in order to guide grain supply to better, more stable, and sustainable meet urban and rural consumption needs.

4. Opening up has helped to broaden the path of food security with Chinese characteristics

China has long been paying attention to the combination of “bringing in” and “going out”, and coordinating the utilization of both international and domestic markets and resources. In recent years, on the one hand, China has actively supported the “going out” of agriculture, encouraged the cultivation of internationally competitive large grain merchants and agricultural enterprise groups, and supported agricultural enterprises to invest and build production bases and processing and logistics infrastructure overseas; On the other hand, the orderly expansion of domestic scarce agricultural product imports has promoted the diversification of import channels, expanded the leeway and choice space for food security, improved the level and quality of agricultural opening-up, and also

contributed to promoting high-quality development of world food security. Looking forward to the future, by deepening opening-up and international cooperation, China will have greater achievements in actively maintaining world food security. This provides an action guide for promoting China's grain opening-up and achieving stability and prosperity.

5. Sharing is the fundamental goal of promoting high-quality development of China's food security

The Chinese government adheres to the development concept of putting the people at the center, regards the people's aspiration for a better life as its goal, and strives to "ensure that all people have a greater sense of gain in co construction and shared development". The same goes for promoting food security. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China has focused on promoting targeted poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, and has made significant progress in eliminating hunger and poverty. It has basically solved the problem of "not worrying about food" for the rural poor. The number of poor people has decreased by more than 82 million compared with the end of 2012, which has significantly improved the health and nutrition status of key poor groups and significantly improved the livelihood and well-being of the poor. China attaches great importance to strengthening its grain reserves and emergency system construction, effectively preventing and controlling regional stage grain supply shortages, stabilizing the supply of grain in large and medium-sized cities and areas prone to price fluctuations, and effectively resolving the impact of major natural disasters and public emergencies on grain supply. Looking ahead, China will focus on innovating the agricultural management system and mechanism, deepening the reform of the grain collection and storage system and price formation mechanism, and promoting the organic connection between small farmers and modern agricultural development. This will drive more and better participation of small farmers in the shared development of food security and achieve employment and income growth. (Li Weihao (1997-), male, from Lanzhou, Gansu Province, is a master student of the School of Marxism of Sichuan Agricultural University, whose main research direction is the study of Chinese Marxist philosophy.)

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