

A Win-win Game between the Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land and the Construction of a new agricultural Market in China

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Abstract: The non-agricultural use of agricultural land mainly refers to the agricultural land to be used for the non-agricultural objective . The new agricultural market is mainly the proposed market to adapt to the new agricultural industry and new business form. On the one hand, the policy of curbing the conversion of agricultural land makes it clear that agricultural land can not be used for construction land. On the other hand, the development of new agricultural market needs construction land. There are contradictions and conflicts between the two. Based on the game analysis method, from the balance between the development of construction land in the new agricultural market and the Implementation of the Policy of Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land, this paper attempts to find out the game win-win strategy between Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land and the construction of new agricultural market. That is, the Nash equilibrium point between the executive power of the policy of Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land and the main body of new agricultural market construction is (a, a).Combined with the reality of Hebei Province, it is suggested to establish a perfect new agricultural market planning and rural land planning system; Revitalize the stock of urban and rural land and promote the improvement of rural land; Improve laws and regulations, strictly curb the law enforcement of Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land, strengthen supervision, and leave room for the existence of Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land.

Keywords: curb Non-agricultural Use of Agricultural Land; Policy implementation; New agricultural market; Win-win game

I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural land conversion mainly refers to the conversion from agricultural use to non-agricultural use, that is, agricultural land is converted to non-agricultural land, while non-agricultural land mainly includes construction land, industrial land and service land. At the present stage in China, the conversion of agricultural land mainly refers to the conversion of agricultural cultivated land in the urban-rural fringe from agricultural use to non-agricultural use. Agricultural land conversion is different from and related to the concepts of land transfer, land variability and land conversion. ^[1] New agriculture mainly refers to the innovative and creative agricultural model realized by relying on modern science and technology and excellent culture, mainly including facility agriculture, soilless agriculture, knowledge agriculture, characteristic agriculture, color agriculture, packaging agriculture, precision agriculture, export-oriented agriculture, tourism (sightseeing) agriculture, etc. The new type of agriculture is the agricultural development mode emphasized repeatedly in No. 1 central document in recent years. The new agricultural market is the basic carrier and important platform for the development of new agriculture. In order to develop new-type agriculture and prosper new-type agricultural market, as well as curb the conversion of

agricultural land, it is necessary to fully test the grasp of governments at all levels on policy implementation. We should neither "die when we manage" nor "chaos when we don't care". We must achieve a win-win situation between the two.

The conversion of agricultural land is a worldwide problem. When a country and region changes from agricultural economy to industrial economy, it is bound to face this problem. In the early stage of the industrialization development process, the conversion of agricultural land is not limited, and it is even an important measure to promote the process of industrialization and urbanization. However, in the later stage of industrialization development, the conversion of agricultural land will be forcibly controlled by the state.

In the developed countries of the world, the process of farmland conversion has gone through two or three hundred years, and the relevant research on farmland conversion began as early as the 19th century, forming some systematic land resource theories. In recent years, the research on farmland conversion in foreign countries is not hot. The relevant research mainly focuses on village governance and land transaction. China's research on farmland conversion began at the beginning of reform and opening up, but it was not until this century that the relevant research became rich. Query the documents collected by CNKI and the collection catalogue of the National Library of China. There are more than 300 documents and more than 10 works with the title of "farmland conversion" respectively.^[2] In addition to the theme of "non-agricultural land", other themes of these works mainly include "income distribution", "non-agricultural", "landless farmers", "agricultural land", "construction land", "market-oriented non-agricultural land", "value-added income of non-agricultural land", "distribution of value-added income of land", "agricultural land resources", "land expropriation", "agricultural land protection" "Land income distribution" and "land acquisition compensation". Generally speaking, the research on farmland conversion in China has gone through the process from open development research to protection and containment research, and from benefit acquisition and distribution research to value evaluation and reconstruction.

II. THE CONTRADICTION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY OF CURBING AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION AND THE NEW AGRICULTURAL MARKET

The essence of the policy implementation of curbing farmland conversion is mandatory. It emphasizes the maximum implementation of the policy and requires all the Executees to obey unconditionally. Theoretically, the greater the implementation, the better the implementation effect. But in practice, the effect of the policy implementation is not necessarily positive for different recipients. On the contrary, sometimes, if the policy implementation is too strong, the win-win result cannot be achieved.

The executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion comes from three aspects: the first is the mandatory level and control density of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion at the national level; the second is the implementation measures and executive Countermeasures of the local government to curb agricultural land conversion policy; the third is to curb the attendance and discretion of the executors of agricultural land conversion policy.

In recent years, China has issued a series of policies to curb the conversion of agricultural land, and strengthened the implementation of the policies. At the national level, in the past ten years, not only the No. 1 central document has strengthened the containment of farmland conversion, but also issued specific policies to curb farmland conversion. For example, the notice of the Ministry of agriculture on doing a good job in the current transfer management and service of rural land contractual management right (nongjingfa

[2008] No. 10), the opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on guiding the orderly transfer of rural land management right and developing agricultural moderate scale operation (2014), and the opinions of the Central Agricultural Office of the Ministry of agriculture, the Ministry of land and resources, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on strengthening the supervision and risk prevention of industrial and commercial capital leasing of agricultural land (2015), "national policies and measures for deepening rural reform, developing modern agriculture and increasing farmers' income in 2015" (2015), "several opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on implementing the new concept of development, accelerating agricultural modernization and realizing the goal of well-off society in an all-round way" (2016), "national plan for the integrated development of agricultural products processing industry and rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries (2016-2020)" (2016) The overall plan for the construction of information application platform of rural land contractual management right (2016), the operation specification of rural land management right transfer trading market (Trial) (2016), several opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on deepening the structural reform of agricultural supply side and accelerating the cultivation of new driving forces for agricultural and rural development (ZF [2017] No. 1) The implementation opinions of the Ministry of agriculture on promoting the structural reform of agricultural supply side (Nong Fa [2017] No. 1), the key points of rural operation and management in 2017, and the notice of the Ministry of agriculture and rural natural resources on printing and distributing the plan for carrying out special clean-up and rectification actions on the "greenhouse housing" problem and resolutely curbing the non-agricultural transformation of agricultural land (Nong Nong Fa [2018] No. 3) Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on establishing and improving the system, mechanism and policy system of urban-rural integrated development (2019), several opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on giving priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas and doing a good job in "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" (2019), opinions of the general office of the State Council on preventing the "non grain" of cultivated land and stabilizing grain production (GBF [2020] No. 44), etc.

At the local government level, in recent years, all localities have also shown a strong and vigorous trend in curbing farmland conversion. They have not only issued corresponding policies and measures to implement the central policies, but also issued a series of implementation plans according to the local and provincial conditions, effectively curbing the trend of unlimited expansion of farmland conversion. Taking Hebei Province as an example, the policy of curbing rural non agriculturalization is strengthened every year. The implementation opinions of Hebei provincial Party committee and provincial government on grasping the key work in the field of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" to ensure the realization of an all-round well-off society on schedule (2020) proposed to "strengthen the supervision of agricultural facility land and prohibit non-agricultural construction in the name of agricultural facility land", The implementation opinions of the general office of Hebei Provincial People's Government on deepening the reform of the provincial rural land system and improving the management level of rural contracted land (2021) is a clear requirement "Illegal occupation of permanent basic farmland for planting trees and digging ponds, illegal occupation of cultivated land for greening and afforestation, illegal occupation of cultivated land for digging lakes and landscaping, illegal occupation of cultivated land for non-agricultural construction are strictly prohibited, so as to effectively stop the 'non-agricultural' of cultivated land and prevent the 'non grain' of cultivated land."

China's punishment for farmland conversion has been highly strengthened in recent years. Especially since 2018, the "greenhouse house" has been comprehensively and thoroughly treated, and the farmland

buildings represented by the "greenhouse house" have been completely demolished, cutting off the deterioration and unlimited expansion of farmland conversion. Taking Hebei Province as an example, in 2018, 102 illegal "greenhouse housing" non-agricultural projects were investigated in Hebei Province, involving 5357 agricultural facilities, covering an area of 1591.57 mu, and 5350 buildings and 1579.53 Mu were rectified. Since this year, Hebei Provincial Department of agriculture and rural areas and Hebei Provincial Department of natural resources have jointly set up a "hotline for reporting the problem of greenhouse housing" to resolutely curb the resurgence of the problem of "greenhouse housing". It is reported that by the end of June, thousands of complaint calls had been received, dozens of clues had been verified and implemented, and multiple "greenhouse housing" problems had been verified and handled.

At the same time, the development of China's new agricultural market is the inevitable foundation and important platform for the development of new agriculture. According to the No. 1 central document in 2017, the basic orientation of agricultural development and direction in the next 5 years can be seen that the development of new agricultural market in China is mainly focused on 10 aspects: agricultural capital, new rural energy, land resources, agricultural machinery and agricultural services, leisure agriculture, rural electricity providers, etc. The development of these new agricultural markets will inevitably involve the use of land, and even the use of agricultural land and cultivated land for construction. When it is refined to the construction of specific agricultural market projects, it will inevitably lead to contradictions and conflicts between and curb the implementation of rural non-agricultural transformation. China has achieved comprehensive poverty alleviation and entered the stage of comprehensive construction of Rural Revitalization. To consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and realize rural revitalization, we must vigorously develop new industries and new business forms in rural areas. The new industries and formats in rural areas are mainly concentrated in the above ten fields. Taking Hebei Province as an example, according to the implementation opinions of Hebei provincial Party committee and provincial government on grasping the key work in the field of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" to ensure the realization of an all-round well-off society on schedule, the construction plan for "developing new industries and new business forms in rural areas" has been made in seven aspects: one is the cold chain logistics base for the storage and preservation of agricultural products, and the other is the one hour fresh logistics base around Beijing and Tianjin. The third is the backbone wholesale market of agricultural products around Beijing and Tianjin, the provincial capital and regional central cities ^[3], the fourth is rural e-commerce points ^[4] ^[5], the fifth is the two-way circulation market of rural products into the city and industrial products to the countryside ^[6], the sixth is leisure agriculture and rural tourism projects, and the seventh is the construction of digital rural culture. To promote and build these new industries and new formats ^[7], land use is bound to be involved. Although Hebei Province has stipulated that "each city shall arrange to support the development of new rural industries and new business forms, and the land use index shall not be less than 10% of the city's index" ^[8], there is still a large gap with the needs of land for the development of new rural industries and new business forms.

From this point of view, on the one hand, safeguarding the red line of cultivated land is a national strategy, and the policy to curb the non-agricultural conversion of agricultural land must be implemented and maintained at a high level of implementation, that is, the conversion of cultivated land into non-agricultural land and cultivated land into non grain land is prohibited, and the land idle, abandoned, deteriorated soil quality and damaged by natural disasters in rural land can be transferred into non-agricultural land, but it is very limited; On the other hand, vigorously promoting the development of new agricultural market is the key link to ensure the achievements of poverty alleviation and realize the comprehensive revitalization of

rural areas. The development of new agricultural market requires a large amount of construction land. If the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion is too strong and fierce, it will inevitably affect the construction and development of new agricultural market; If the construction land of the new agricultural market is not effectively controlled, land use indicators will be given as long as it is needed for the construction of the new agricultural market, but the land use indicators in each region are very limited. It is likely that rural land will become the breakthrough of the construction land of the new agricultural market, and the implementation of the policy to curb the non-agricultural transformation of agricultural land will be greatly reduced. In fact, the relationship between the implementation of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the development of new agricultural market is both opposite and unified, and both restrict and promote each other. Curbing the policy of agricultural land conversion and developing new agricultural market are the needs of Rural Revitalization. From this point of view, they are unified; Developing the new agricultural market is conducive to curbing the conversion of agricultural land. Curbing the conversion of agricultural land is not to curb the development of the new agricultural market. From this point of view, the two promote each other; One of the purposes of curbing the conversion of agricultural land is to try to reduce the construction land, while the construction of a new agricultural market requires a large amount of land. From this point of view, the two are contradictory and mutually restrictive. As a result, there is a game between the implementation of new agricultural land use policies and the non-agricultural land market.

How to balance the contradiction and conflict between the executive power of agricultural land conversion policy and the construction land of new agricultural market, and solve this game is not only a theoretical problem, but also a problem to be solved in practice.

III. GAME ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE POLICY OF CURBING AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION AND THE NEW AGRICULTURAL MARKET

1. Analysis of stakeholders in game theory

According to the previous discussion, there are three stakeholders to curb the implementation of agricultural land conversion policy: central government, local government and policy executors. In China's socialist system and mechanism integrating party and government, these three can be collectively referred to as "government", that is, the organ of power or the organ of policy discretion.

The interest subjects of the new agricultural market mainly include land leaseholders, land users and land developers. They may be social individuals, enterprises, social organizations, governments and other social legal entities.

2. Competitive sum relationship between the two sides of the game

As shown in figure-1, the x-axis represents the development degree of the new agricultural market, the y-axis represents the implementation degree of the policy, the C-point represents the maximization of the interests of the government, and the d-point represents the maximization of the interests of the main body of the new agricultural market. ^[9]

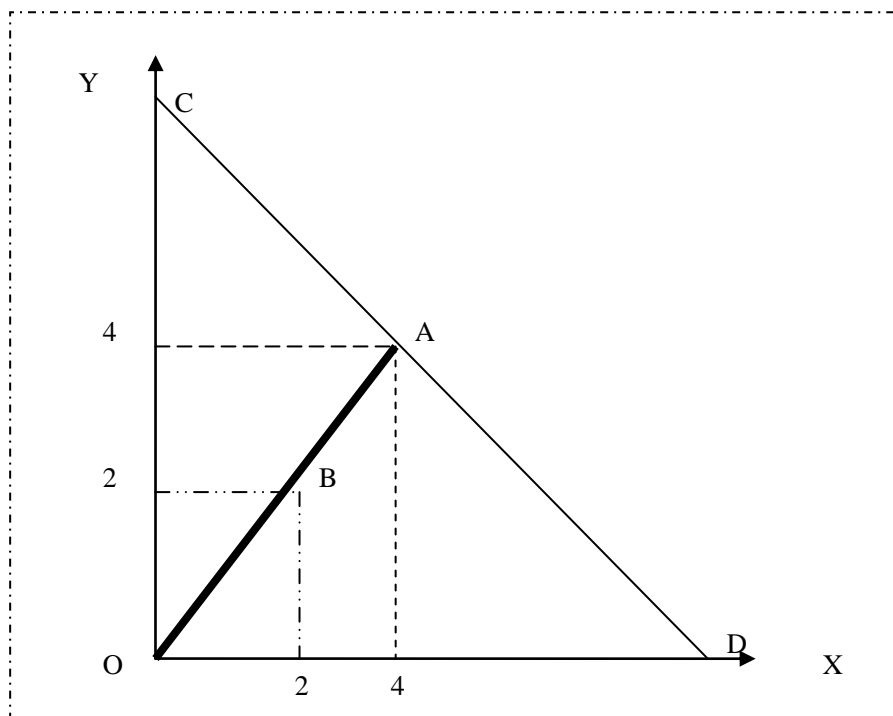


Fig1: The competitive relationship between the implementation of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the construction of new agricultural market

The main body of curbing the implementation of agricultural land conversion policy and the construction of new agricultural market, both sides undoubtedly pursue their own interests to maximize. However, in practice, the possibility of maximizing the interests of both sides is almost zero, that is to say, point C and point D cannot coincide. The line segment AC represents that the executive power of the policy of curbing farmland conversion is greater than the construction of the new agricultural market, and the line segment ad represents that the construction of the new agricultural market is greater than the executive power of the policy of curbing farmland conversion.

From the perspective of China's socialist system, there is no essential contradiction and conflict between the land system and the socialist market system, because both are for the development of socialist economy. Therefore, neither line AC nor line ad can reflect the balance between the executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the interests of the main body of the construction of the new agricultural market. It is wrong to unilaterally emphasize the executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion or the needs of the construction of the new agricultural market. The excessive executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion will inevitably affect the construction of the new agricultural market. Similarly, If we overemphasize the needs of new agricultural market construction, we can not guarantee that the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion will remain within a certain rigid range.

As can be seen from figure-1, segment OA indicates that there is a positive correlation between the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion and the construction of new agricultural market. Only segment OA can ensure the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion and protect the construction of new agricultural market. Therefore, segment AC and segment ad indicate the competitive relationship between the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion and the construction of new agricultural market, Segment OA said that there is a cooperative relationship between

the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion and the construction of a new agricultural market.

3. Analysis of Nash equilibrium point of game

According to the game Nash equilibrium theory, if both sides of the game are rational people, when choosing strategies, they must consider the strategy choices of other game opponents, so as to determine the best strategy for themselves and finally realize the Nash equilibrium of the game. Obviously, both the main bodies of the policy implementation of curbing farmland conversion and the construction of new agricultural market are rational people.

The utility value of the game matrix between the executive power of the policy to curb farmland conversion and the new agricultural market is shown in figure-2.

For the convenience of expression, it is assumed that the executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the main body of the construction of new agricultural market are social individuals, represented by a and B respectively, but the results of the analysis can be analogized to the game between social legal persons.

Assuming that Party A and Party B agree to cooperate, in the process of game between the two sides, each party can cooperate as agreed or not cooperate in a covert way. For the convenience of expression, the strategy of both parties' cashing cooperation is recorded as a and the strategy of non cashing cooperation is recorded as B. Therefore, both Party A and Party B have two optional combination strategies of a and B, namely: (a, a), (a, b), (B, b) and (B, a)), the total income of both parties is PAA, PAB, PBB and PBA respectively. Based on the above assumptions, the utility matrix of a and B in the game is shown in figure-2.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | X | |
| | | A | B |
| Y | A | PAA/2, PAA/2 | 0, PAB |
| | B | PBA, 0 | PBB/2, PBB/2 |

Fig 2: The effectiveness matrix between the implementation of the policy of curbing farmland conversion and the construction of new agricultural market

According to the reality of agricultural and rural development in China, the utility value in this matrix meets the following inequality: $PAB = PBA > PAA / 2 > PBB / 2$.

According to the analysis of the utility matrix of the game in figure-2, it can be seen that (B, b) is the only Nash equilibrium of the game. This shows that the strategy combination (B, b) is not a Pareto optimal state, while the strategy combination (a, a) is significantly better than the strategy combination (B, b). The "prisoner's dilemma" of curbing the implementation of farmland conversion policy and the construction of new agricultural market is highlighted. If the above utility situation is given a score, you can get the result shown in Figure 3. This clearly shows that if one party cooperates and the other party does not cooperate, the score is - 0 points for cooperators and 6 points for non cooperators; If both parties cooperate and fulfill their commitments, each party will get 4 points; If both parties fail to cooperate and fulfill their commitments, each party will get 2 points.

| | | | |
|---|---|------|------|
| | | X | |
| | | A | B |
| Y | A | 4, 4 | 0, 6 |
| | B | 6, 0 | 2, 2 |

Fig 3:prisoner's dilemma of the game between the executive power of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the new agricultural market

Based on the overall utility expectation of social game theory, it can be seen from Fig3: $(4,4) > (6,0) > (0,6) > (2,2)$. It can be seen that the implementation of the policy of curbing agricultural land conversion and the main body of new agricultural market construction have the greatest overall social utility when they choose cooperation strategies and fulfill their commitments. However, no matter a or B, when they pursue the maximization of self-interest, they may adopt the choice most in line with their individual rationality, choose non cooperation (b), and the Nash equilibrium point is (B, b). In this way, they will inevitably fall into the situation of "prisoner's dilemma". This "prisoner's dilemma" in China's socialist political system and policy mechanism, because the government has a large degree of regulation and control over the market, the market usually adopts the strategy consistent with the interests of the government to seek development, hoping to achieve win-win cooperation with the government, rather than non cooperation. Similarly, the government needs market development and will not seek non cooperation with the market. First, the effect of agricultural land construction and non-agricultural practice is balanced (a). The reality is also the case. When China introduced policies to curb the non-agricultural transformation of agricultural land, such as cleaning up, investigating and dismantling "greenhouse houses", illegal small property right houses and illegal self built houses on agricultural land, it also considered the actual needs of agricultural and rural development, leaving the policy space required for the development of new agricultural and rural economy. It has always opposed one size fits all measures and strive to maximize and optimize social benefits.

IV. THE WIN-WIN STRATEGY AND PATH OF CURBING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION POLICY AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AGRICULTURAL MARKET

From the central to local levels and from the perspective of system, on the one hand, we have strengthened the containment of agricultural land conversion, issued many policies and strictly implemented them. On the other hand, we have also given rigid support to the development of new agricultural markets and new agricultural industries in terms of land use indicators. However, from the perspective of mechanism, how to refine relevant policies and measures, achieve the balance between the two and achieve win-win results requires not only the theoretical guidance based on win-win game, but also to make specific plans in combination with practical practice, adopt pragmatic and effective strategies and embark on the expected and promising path, so as to ensure that the two can truly achieve joint construction, progress and win-win results. Therefore, taking the actual practice of Hebei Province as an example, we put forward the following suggestions:

1. Establish a sound new agricultural market planning and rural land planning system

It is suggested that the relevant departments of Hebei Province, based on the overall land use planning of the whole province, formulate and issue the overall rural land planning and the development planning of new agricultural market, make the index arrangement under the total amount control for the development scale of new agricultural industries and new construction land in the whole Province, and guide the whole province to reasonably plan the new agricultural industries, new agricultural formats, new urbanization. The scale of land use in the new agricultural market should follow the path of economical and intensive, harmonious and win-win and Sustainable Rural Revitalization and development, realize the efficient utilization and value reconstruction of rural land resources, and save and utilize rural land resources to the greatest extent. We must strictly implement these plans, strengthen their implementation, ensure that the scale and development speed of all construction land do not exceed the land red line, do not affect food security and ecological environment security, and realize the legal, orderly and scientific utilization of rural land. ^[10]

2. Revitalize the stock of land in urban and rural areas and promote the improvement of rural land

With the further development of urbanization and industrialization and the rigid requirements of the national strategy of rural revitalization, the contradiction between supply and demand of various construction land in Hebei Province will become more and more prominent, and the land resources that can be directly used will be seriously insufficient. Relevant surveys show that from 2018 to 2020, the satisfaction rate of enterprise development with land requirements in Hebei Province is less than 10%. In particular, the satisfaction rate of some small, medium-sized and micro enterprises with land requirements is less than 1%. It has become a norm that it is increasingly difficult for enterprises to obtain land for construction. Although the relevant regulations of Hebei Province require all localities to clarify the land use index of no less than 10% to support the development of new agricultural industries and new business forms, the survey shows that it is difficult to obtain the land use index according to the requirements of the construction land in the new agricultural market. Some new agricultural market enterprises are more looking for the rental occupation or temporary use of rural land, which in fact leads to the new situation and new performance of agricultural land conversion. At the same time, there are still many situations of ineffective and inefficient utilization of land resources in Hebei Province, such as idle and wasteful land, abandoned agricultural land, no governance of disaster damaged land and no management of mine tailings damage. Based on a comprehensive understanding of the above situation, Hebei Province and its cities and counties (districts) should strengthen governance, tap the potential of the existing urban and rural land stock, put an end to the reoccurrence of such situations as approval but not expropriation, expropriation but not supply, supply but not use, abandoned and damaged, invalid and idle, inefficient utilization, vigorously promote the rectification of rural land, ensure the maximum effective utilization of land resources, and promote the legalization, orderly and scientific use of urban and rural land, Further improve the utilization and output rate of urban and rural land resources.

3. Improve laws and regulations, strictly curb the law enforcement of agricultural land conversion, strengthen supervision, and leave room for the existence of agricultural land conversion

To curb the problem of farmland conversion, China has formulated and issued a series of policies and measures to effectively curb the deterioration trend of farmland conversion. In the future, China and its

provinces and cities will further manage the non-agricultural of agricultural land. However, we must see that the non-agricultural of agricultural land can not be completely eliminated in terms of the development needs of China's rural agriculture in reality, but also in terms of the process of industrialization and urbanization, China is still at the end of agricultural society, has not fully realized industrialization and urbanization, and can not be non-agricultural of agricultural land in theory. The policy of curbing farmland conversion is rigid and needs to be implemented, but it is not one size fits all. Containment is the deteriorating part of farmland conversion, not a complete denial of farmland conversion. Therefore, the executive power of the policy to curb the conversion of agricultural land is also flexible. This flexibility is limited. If it is always in a highly straight state, it is impossible to maximize and optimize the social utility by adopting a non cooperative strategy for the construction land including the development of new agricultural industries and new business forms and the development of new agricultural market. Finally, the executive power of the policy to curb the conversion of agricultural land not only fails to achieve the expected effect, And seriously affect the development of agriculture and rural areas. Therefore, from the perspective of win-win and multi win of the game, on the one hand, we should maintain a certain degree of policy implementation to curb the conversion of agricultural land, on the other hand, we should also leave space to ensure the needs of construction land for rural agricultural development. At present, the relevant departments of Hebei Province have not paid attention to this although they have some expressions in the current policies and measures. According to relevant investigations, in recent years, in the process of controlling "greenhouse houses", some places in Hebei Province have a tendency to expand. Some rural self built houses or temporary buildings that have been reported for approval have been demolished indiscriminately, which has seriously affected the production and life of these people under the current normalization of the epidemic. Therefore, it is suggested that the relevant departments of Hebei Province should issue relevant regulations as soon as possible to supervise the strength, breadth and width of law enforcement to curb farmland conversion, so as to ensure that the implementation of policies to curb farmland conversion can achieve a win-win situation with the production and life needs of the people. ^[11]

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