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	Organization		DUAN Yingbi(4)		
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Through the study on a survey of 494 rural households in 24 counties of Henan province, we find that there is strong preference for non-collectivization cognitive of rural land property. The sources of this preference are; that the sample do not have a good understanding of the meaning of the collective; that there is inefficiency in popularization of the law in rural areas; that the property law of rural land is obscure; that there exists strong tendency to prioritize national interests in land management work. This seems wrong, but in fact, a rational cognition will affect all aspects of management and use of rural land.

This article is the statically results and analysis for "the questionnaire of development state of the rural credit guarantee organizations from Fujian". This article reached a preliminary conclusion as following. The establishment and rapid development of credit guarantee organization released the financial pressure of economical subject in rural area. However, it is still in the initial stage of development, which is due to the limited of effect. Different credit guarantee organization model has different running results. The development is influenced by local policy, which leads the uneven development in different regions. The cooperation with financial institution is not smooth. Government regulation still absence. The industry need to be governed and ruled. Suggestions for improvement of the rural credit guarantee organizations are finally proposed in the paper.

Pauperization and crisis in food provision had all along been two serious problems that beset the continued development of human society. Efforts such as increasing the vigor in income allocation adjustment, raising the area for seeding of foods and uplifting the level of unitized yield are important means of resolving these problems. The loss-sharing feature of strategic agricultural insurance can accomplish the income adjustment amongst the peasantry groups, and the fiscal subsidy of the government possesses the function of disbursement transfer. Both of these increase the disposable income of the peasantry. Either theoretical or experimental researches pointed out the agricultural insurance can effectively encourage the peasants to expand the area for seeding and to enhance the level of unitized yield. From the point of view of lowering the pauperization and preserving the safety of food provision, this article recommends that financial support to the strategic agricultural insurance in under-developed regions from the Central fiscal function should be increased.

Study on Weaknesses, Root Causes and Key Issues of China's Food Quality Safety; Based on the Empirical Analysis of 1,460 Food Quality Safety Cases

...... LIU Chang ,ZHANG Hao and AN Yufa(24)

The food supply chain is a chain from farm to table, in this paper, we divide the whole chain into five stages, 11 operational steps, and identify 4 types of root causes of the breakdowns, thereby develop

the food quality and safety SC-RC discriminating and positioning matrix. The matrix can be used to collect data from 1,460 food quality and safety breakdowns occurred from 2001 to 2010 in China, and such an approach enables an analysis of potential key weaknesses and root causes of the issues in the chain. By cross-analysis in the matrix model, accurately positioning 4 key issues in China's food quality and safety control system, improper amount of inputs in manufacture processing step, hygiene problems in manufacture processing step, improper amount of inputs in commodity preparation step. At last, give out countermeasures and suggestions to the key issues in China's food quality and safety control system.

Study on the Establishment of Vegetable Quality Safety Traceability System: Based on Two-dimension Perspectives of Wholesale Market's Suppliers and Relevant Government Departments

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A Study on the Brand Alliance of Fujian White Tea Geographical Indications XIE Xiangying (49)

With the increasing number of products with geographical indications, homogeneity starts to haunt the development of local characteristic industries. Based on an analysis of Fujian white tea industry development, the paper puts forward a few proposals; expending the white tea market with an idea of brand alliance of geographical indications; promoting the healthy growth and multi-win-win of local characteristic industries with an idea of strategic alliances, both aiming to enhance the overall competitiveness of Fujian white tea industry. Additionally, this paper hopes to find a practical model for the development of local characteristic industries with brand homogeneity of geographical indications.

The basic pension in "New Rural Old Age Insurance" is so-called Non-Contributory Pension (NCP), which is defined as cash transfers system that take place after retirement or after a given eligibility age, not linked to contributions. The cost is key factor of NCP system that can cover all rural areas in China. Through establishing a simple model, we find NCP's cost is so low that hardly be financial burdens even until higher population ageing in 2050. It can be proved by the experiences of representative countries.

The new rural cooperative medical system (NRCMS) is a crucial part of China's public fiscal policy. This paper aimed at making fiscal subsidy policy of NRCM a smooth, continuous development to meet the medical needs of farmers. It evaluates the current policy from three aspects; the responsibility of government on fiscal subsidies, the volume of the subsidies and their sources. Static speculations and dynamic resolutions are given on both the demand for fiscal subsidies under different construction goals and the levels of fiscal subsidies in the next ten years. Consequently, four suggestions are proposed regarding the optimization of the fiscal subsidy policy:1) further decompose and clarify responsibility on fiscal subsidies;2) adjust fiscal subsidy goals modestly and timely;3) orient fiscal subsidies by balanced and overall development concept;4) explore new fundraising objectives as supplements for fund sources.

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The Comparative Analysis and the Enlightenment of the Two Rounds Peasant Worker

According to the data and reports, this paper comparatively analyzed differences of the two rounds of peasant worker shortage from aspects of backgrounds, areas, industries, enterprises, occupations, of the peasant worker shortage. It can be seen that the direct reasons of the two rounds of the shortage were development of economic and the growth of business orders, and the deep reasons were the low-wage, low-cost and export-oriented model of economic growth; and that the important reasons was the serious limitation of household registration system and security systems. Two rounds of peasant worker shortage reflected that the main values of peasant workers varied greatly; and that preferential agricultural policy was more apparent; and that regional pattern changed greatly and labor diversion was more apparent. However, it also revealed that the companies' employment patterns and management systems had not improved; and that labor market was not perfect and developed slowly. The two rounds of peasant worker shortage said that we must increase human capital investment to change the country's demographic dividend from quantity to quality; and that we must accelerate the transformation of economic growth pattern to achieve sustainable economic development.

Local Fiscal Behavior Risks Research in Post-"Land Finance" Period; Based on Finance Social

Fiscal revenue system is divided into six categories by finance social science, and land finance belongs to typical rent-typed fiscal revenue system. Under the interplay between land demand and land supply costs, transferring fund of land revenue from land finance rely on escalating house price, land tax revenue depends on active house market transaction. In post-land finance period, the most risky behavior of local governments are dislocation scale expansion, excessive debts and tax exclusion abuse, while maintaining rent-typed fiscal system, misusing bond-typed revenue system and to the detriment of taxtyped revenue system. This paper suggests that establishing local tax system to relieve local finance reliance on land, limiting urban dislocation scales, strengthening local governmental restrains, standardizing tax ministration, increasing public house constructions.

Experience Eference and Enlightenment of American Soybean Subsidy Policy to China

Implications of Japan's Minimum Living Security System on the Building of China's Rural Minimum Living Security System ZHANG Yunshu and DING Guofeng (106)

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