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Take Speeding up Construction of Water-saving Agriculture as a Major Strategic Act for

Modern Agriculture Building *CHEN Mengshan*(4)

The Logic of Capital Control's impact on the Function of Farmers Cooperatives

..... *CUI Baoyu and CHENG Qiang*(8)

From the practice of farmer cooperatives capital and manage structure, the author analyses the main reason of cooperatives capital, discusses the positive and negative effect, by two cases of farmer cooperatives, discusses the factors of different effects. By analyzing, capital control of cooperatives should be natural and inevitable, however, with the different systems; the form of performance is different. by the standardization and persistence of democratic system construct, protection of the right of outside cooperative members quitting and the social capital in the cooperatives can in large extent improve the participating drive and financing proportion, weak the negative effect of the farmer cooperatives capital, that is, capital control of cooperatives not necessarily weak the Inner nature function.

Analysis on the Formation Path of Farmer Specialized Cooperatives in Different

Environments: Empirical Study Based on the Actor Network Theory *LIU Ting*(16)

This paper attempts to apply actor network theory as the theoretical basis, and analyze the endogenous and exogenous forces is how to join together to promote the formation of farmer specialized cooperatives. The empirical study is used to analyze this problem, so three cooperatives are selected, that is, Goushi Grape Specialized Cooperatives, Daikou Vegetable Specialized Cooperatives and Nanmazhuang Rice Producers Cooperatives, both locate in Henan province. The results show that different regional environments create different actors, so form the different paths of farmer specialized cooperatives.

Comparative Study on Agricultural Cooperatives in China and Denmark

..... *CHANG Qing and ZHANG Jianhua*(25)

This paper has compared cooperatives in China and Denmark from their development history, characteristics, institutional functions, and the motivation, which drives the continued activities of cooperatives. Based on the study, this paper suggest that the cooperative idea, member self-governance and human resources development may be the most important experiences which China could learn from Danish cooperatives.

Study on the Changing Tendency and Counter-measures of Carbon Emission Produced by

Agricultural Production in China *RAN Guanghe, WANG Jianhong and WANG Dingxiang*(32)

How to keep the lower carbon emission during the course of modern agricultural production is a key point to our whole society. In this paper, based on an evaluating system about farmer economic behavior and a model of carbon emission, the authors test and forecast the level of fluctuation and tenden-

cy of carbon emission produced by modern agriculture in China. The research shows that the average rate of increase is about 5% in our country every year since reformation. It's highly important that this kind of increase will be greater in the future because of the differentiation of elements' VAR. On these grounds, some systematic counter-measures have been put forward in this paper.

Analysis on Conditions for the Development of Transgenic Rice in China *YANG Wanjiang*(39)

Analyze on Farmers' Behavior and Produce Efficiency by Participating in Food Safety

Traceability System: Case of Vegetable Farmers in Beijing *WANG Huimin and QIAO Juan*(45)

This paper mainly analyzes the way, behavior characteristics, produce efficiency and behavior choice of farmers in Beijing participating in food safety traceability system by using interviews and questionnaire survey data. The main conclusions of this research are as follows: the active promotion of government and active participation of enterprises play an important role in developing food safety traceability system in Beijing. However, disadvantages such as the lack of production power of enterprises and the inconvenience for Beijing farmers to participate in this system still exist. After the farmers participated in the food safety traceability system, standards in the course of food production were significantly reinforced, the transaction cost reduced, the price of production increased, and the efficiency improved. Thinking of severe punishment in case of operation violation, farmers will tend to obey the norms about production and management in food safety traceability system.

An Investigation and Analysis of the Villagers Committee Behavior Tendency: Case of

Xia Villagers Committee in Southeast Shandong *LIU Hangyu*(51)

Villagers Committee is an autonomous mass organization at the grass-roots level with the characteristics of self-education, self-management and self-service. The chief duty of villagers committee is village's self-governing affairs. Serving village and safeguarding the legal interests of villagers are its core functions. Otherwise, it deviates from the functional orientation, and villagers' autonomy deviates from the autonomous mass organization at the grass-roots level. The author tries to find out whether there is deviation between theories with practice. The author investigated Xia villagers committee of southeast Shandong. However, the case study shows that villagers Committee tends towards selectivity and selfishness when exercising its functions and powers, and it is aside from its duty and function. So it severely harms the interests of the villagers. The reason for this is the lag of democracy construction in decision making, management and supervision, the weak material basis of villagers' autonomy, the lack of instruction and supervision duty of local government and the influence of traditional systems and ideas in village governance.

Study on the Service System of New Rural Basic Pension Insurance in China: Based on the

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Analysis on the Circulation Cost of Agricultural Product Supply Chain in Supermarket:

Proof from Shenyang Vegetable Market YANG Zhihong and ZHAI Yinli(73)

Although the agricultural product management in supermarket has made great progress in China, there still have some problems, such as long circulation links and more suppliers of agricultural product. These problems not only restrict the development of agricultural product circulation channel, but also increase the middle circulation cost of agricultural product. At last, the cost will be imputed to the consumers through their purchasing behavior. This article took Shenyang vegetable market for example, and then analyzed the different cost of the main circulation channels of vegetable from habitat wholesale market to the retail terminal (supermarket). Meanwhile, the operation cost of those wholesalers who sell vegetable themselves was investigated thoroughly. Then this paper summarized the restriction factors of the development of supermarket agricultural product circulation channels. Finally, in order to reduce the circulation links, decrease circulation cost, promote the fast development of agricultural product management in supermarket, as well as enhance consumers' welfare, some corresponding solution countermeasures are proposed.

Comparison of Cost and Efficiency on Circulation of Agricultural Products under Different

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