

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

# 农业经济问题



中国农业经济学会  
中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所

主办

2013 12

万方数据

# 目 录

---

发展旱作农业对保障粮食安全的启示 .....	万宝瑞(4)
------------------------	--------

## 农业发展

后现代农业视角下的中国农业现代化效益水平测评 .....	李丽纯(7)
------------------------------	--------

### 资源禀赋、要素替代与农业生产经营方式转型

——以苏、浙粮食生产为例 .....	应瑞瑶,郑旭媛(15)
--------------------	-------------

我国生产性服务业与农业协同发展效应研究 .....	胡 铭(25)
---------------------------	---------

## 农村发展

宅基地置换中农民权益受损问题及对策研究 .....	冯双生,张桂文(31)
---------------------------	-------------

工作转换、流动与农民工收入增长 .....	吕晓兰(40)
-----------------------	---------

### 农民健康与民主参与

——来自 12 省 88 村的微观证据 .....	王曙光,董香书(50)
---------------------------	-------------

我国农村扶贫利益共同体综合绩效评价模式研究 .....	徐莉萍,凌 彬,谭天瑜(58)
-----------------------------	-----------------

## 其他

食品价格上涨、生活水平下降与政策方案选择 .....	黄春燕,蒋乃华(65)
----------------------------	-------------

### 基于企业建设主体的农业项目监管问题研究

——来自畜禽良种工程项目的经验证据
-------------------

..... 霍剑波,张野田,毛世平,孙 荣,谢玲红,严昌宇,王志丹,苏 晓(72)
---

跨国粮商套期保值行为研究 ..... 吕东辉,杨印生(77)

农村新兴经营模式的融资制度变迁分析

——基于江苏省沙集镇的探讨 ..... 周月书,公绪生(81)

南海海洋捕捞渔民增收问题研究 ..... 闫玉科(88)

产品伤害危机事件后补救策略效果分析

——以乳制品为例 ..... 青平,胡武阳,冯娇娇,张莹,向微露(94)

投入低还是效率低

——贫困农户畜牧业收入低的原因剖析 ..... 马铃,刘晓昀(102)

“2013 全国中青年农业经济学者学术年会”综述 ..... 贾琪娟,王力(107)

英文要目 ..... (110)

出版者:农业经济问题杂志社

<http://www.iaecn.cn>

编辑者:农业经济问题编辑部

北京中关村南大街 12 号

邮政编码:100081

电话:010-82108705(编辑部)

82109783(发行部)

82109791(传真)

E-mail:nyjjwt@caas.cn

创刊日期:1980 年

封面题字:薛暮桥

中国标准连 ISSN 1000-6389

续出版物号:CN 11-1323/F

国内总发行:北京报刊发行局

国内代号:2-140

国内定价:8.00 元

国内订购处:全国各地邮局

国外代号:M571

国外总发行:中国国际图书贸易总公司

(北京 399 信箱)

印刷:北京华正印刷有限公司

广告经营许可证:京海工商广字第 0235 号

## MAIN CONTENTS

- Implications for the Development of Rainfed Agriculture to Ensure Food Security** ..... WAN Baorui (4)  
**The Analysis of the Level of Chinese Agricultural Modernization Efficiency Based on the Post-modern Agriculture** ..... LI Lichun (7)

Post-modern agriculture in the worldwide rise and development, contributes to Chinese agricultural development mode transformation open a new space of thinking. The evaluation index system of the level of Chinese agricultural modernization efficiency building from the "revenue-cost" dimension is more fully and accurately measure of the agricultural modernization achievements and cost comparison. Grey Superior Analysis excluding subjective factors in the case of the evaluation indicators of empowerment, this method can enhance the credibility of the evaluation system. The correlation order of income indicators and cost indicators of agriculture modernization reflects the strength of the representation of measuring the level of agricultural modernization efficiency. The experimental result of Chinese agricultural modernization efficiency index in the years 1981—2011 shows that: although nearly 30 years the level of Chinese agricultural modernization efficiency in general is negative, after 2002, its fluctuation trend has undergone a fundamental change, it consists of accelerating decline into accelerated. Changes in Chinese agricultural development show a more positive trend. Taking into account cost factors on the increasingly tight constraints of agricultural development, the future development of Chinese agriculture has become an inevitable trend in the postmodern.

- Resources Endowment, Factor Substitution and the Transformation of Agricultural Production and Operation: Example from Food Production in Jiangsu and Zhejiang**

..... YING Ruiyao and ZHENG Xuyuan (15)

Under the background of rural labor transfer, farmers' production and operation of grain has changed. There is a case that the traditional explanation for food crops production reasons cannot be well explained: the evolution of food crops production is different between Jiangsu and Zhejiang, while their level of economy and background of labor transfer are similar. Empirical evidence suggests that, Zhejiang features more hilly terrain, which limits the development of machinery, making the elastic of machinery instead of labor smaller. Farmers are rational, considering the opportunity cost and nature cannot be remade, farmers will switch to the economic crops production, or to maintain the low efficient production of food crops in order to meet the needs of the food, or abandon the food crops production, ultimately leading to sharp drop of sown areas of food crops in Zhejiang. Further concluded that, with the development of regional economic gap is widening, not all the economically developed areas' food production will shrink fast, the strength of the impact of economic development to food production will be weakened in the region that has suitable geographical conditions and rich per capita cultivated land resource.

- Study on Synergetic Development Effect of China's Producer Service Industry and Agriculture**

..... HU Ming (25)

This paper studied the synergetic effect of China's producer service industry and agriculture. It find that the development of the productive service industry has increased agricultural efficiency; there are mutual influence, interaction, synergistic effect between producer services and agricultural efficiency in space; Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou has a strong enhancement to the development of agricultural efficiency in Bohai rim, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta region.

- Research on the Problems and Countermeasures of the Damage to Farmers' Rights and Interests in the Homestead Replacement** .....

FENG Shuangsheng and ZHANG Guiwen (31)

First, this paper summarize and analyzes the farmers' rights and interests about homestead according to China's relevant laws and regulations and policy documents, and then the problems on the damage to farmers' rights and interests in the homestead replacement are discussed deeply in this paper. To avoid the damage to farmers' rights and interests, the paper makes the following recommendations: im-

proving the corresponding legal system, improving fiscal decentralization and local government's performance appraisal system, and improving the ability of farmers to defend their rights and interests.

**Job Change, Urban Mobility and Wage Growth of Migrant Workers** ..... LV Xiaolan(40)

Using the urban migration data of CHIP data that is executed in 2008, this paper examines the job change, urban mobility and wage growth in a sample of migrant workers who have the experiences of job mobility. The results show that overall 38% of migrant workers are local job changers, 62% migratory job changers. There are differences in the determination of wage growth between the two types of migrant workers: the level of education is more important for the local job changers, the higher education the higher wage growth. The experience and the firm-specific human capital accumulation are key factors for the migratory job changers to gain more wage growth. The variable of change cities can not accurately measure the additional revenue growth effect of migrant workers, After distinguishing the different direction of urban mobility, we find the job changers who flow away from the western city, and those who flow to the eastern city from the midland city can significantly improve their wage growth; Flow in the opposite direction is unfavorable to their revenue growth significantly. There is no doubt that the results are biased due to ignoring the urban mobility behavior and its effects on the revenue growth when we study the migrant workers only from the perspective of job changes.

**Farmers' Health and Democratic Participation: Evidence from 88 Villages in 12 Provinces**

..... WANG Shuguang and DONG Xiangshu(50)

Employing micro data from 12 provinces of 1423 individual households, this paper investigates the relationship of the household head's democratic participation of the village and his or her health. Empirical results indicate that the household head's democratic participation of the village has significant and positive effect on his or her health. Further, this paper investigated the working channels of democratic participation on health. Individual level of democratic participation of the village can not have effect on response's health through increasing health related public goods. We infer that individual level of democratic participation of the village can have effect on health through empowerment and psychological dimension. The paper examines the determinants of the health related public goods in village level, which support the conclusion above. Empirical result also indicates that village level of democratic participation of the village has significant effect on the health related public goods. Finally, some policy implications are concluded.

**The Research of China's Rural Pro-poor Community of Interests Comprehensive Performance**

**Evaluation Model** ..... XU Liping, LING Bin and TAN Tianyu(58)

The traditional performance evaluation methods failed to address current financial public spending problems such as inefficient pro-poor capital expenditure and "blood" shortage effectively. Guided by the cooperative game theory and taking agro-technique extension units as organization core, the paper built a pro-poor interest community, which covered the poor farmers and rural financial institutions. The article innovatively proposed that traditional pro-poor performance evaluation model which focused on pro-poor fund management should be reformed to comprehensive performance evaluation model of pro-poor interest community, which focused on agricultural technology.

**Food Price Increase, Living Standard Decrease and Policy Options**

..... HUANG Chunyan and JIANG Naihua(65)

Food price increase will decrease the living standard of Urban, but the negative effect is different of sixteen classification foods. Empirical research indicate that price increase of six classification foods, such as grain, will decrease the living standard of Urban significantly under the significance of 1%, the increasing price of Milk and other three classification foods will decrease the living standard of part Urban, there is no long-term stable equilibrium relationship between the price, such as vegetables and other two classification foods, and the living standard, and the effect of price increasing of Cake, Biscuit and Bread is uncertainty. In order to ensure the living standard of Urban will not fall due to the rising food prices, policy makers should use support plan to response to food price increase, such as grain, proper adjustment price of milk and it products, and pay more attention to the price change of vegetables and cakes.

- Research on the Inspection of Agricultural Project based on the Main Construction Enterpris—  
Evidence from Animal Breeding Projects** ..... HUO Jianbo, ZHANG Yetian, MAO Shiping, SUN Rong,  
XIE Linghong, YAN Changyu, WANG Zhidan and SU Xiao (72)
- Hedging Behavior of the Multinational Grain Merchants by the Modern Hedging Perspective**  
..... LV Donghui and YANG Yinsheng (77)
- Analysis on Financing Institutional Change of Emerging Business Model in Rural Areas**  
..... ZHOU Yueshu and GONG Xusheng (81)
- This paper uses the institutional change theory in new institutional economics to analyze the process of financing institutional change and its existing problems in "ShaJi model". Analysis found that: the potential profit is the root cause of induced institutional change; financing institutional change of farmer online merchants in Shaji town is a kind of demand leading to type and step-by-step style innovation process, this kind of spontaneous and stationary process partly solved the problems such as economies of scale, lower transaction costs and risk aversion; the long-term use of single change mode results in the decline of institutional marginal efficiency, even in a system supply trap, effective countermeasures is given play to the role of the government's guidance, the implementation of mandatory institutional change.
- Study on How to Increase the Marine Fishermen's Income in Three Provinces of South  
China Sea** ..... YAN Yuke (88)
- The Experimental Analysis of Remedial Strategies Effect after Product-harm Crisis: Taking  
Dairy Products as an Example**  
..... QING Ping, HU Wuyang, FENG Jiaojiao, ZHANG Ying and XIANG Weilu (94)
- In this paper, the effects of different remedial strategies were studied under different types of product-harm crisis. According to traditional Chinese culture, the evaluation criteria of "Sentiment-Reason-Law", therefore the types of product-harm crisis are divided into three, including illegal, unreasonable, and feeling-hurt categories. The study suggested that corrective remedial strategy is best for all the three crisis; corrective, emotional and informational remedial strategies should be taken for illegal product-harm crisis; corrective and informational remedial strategies should be taken for unreasonable crisis; corrective and emotional recovery strategies are fit for feeling-hurt crisis. In addition, no matter what remedial strategies were carried out, external controllers were better recovered than the internals. Besides, and consumers with a high degree of brand commitment were better recovered than those of low degree.
- Lower Inputs or Lower Efficiency? Decomposition of Livestock Income of China's Rural Poor  
Household** ..... MA Ling and LIU Xiaoyun (102)
- China has been experienced with lower livestock income of China's rural poor household, which has affected the progress of China's poverty alleviation and livestock development. This paper uses rural household survey data and nonlinear Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition approach to investigate the causes of lower livestock income. The results indicate that the lower efficiency of intermediate inputs account for 96% of livestock income gap between poor and non-poor rural households. Lower labor inputs and efficiency account for 39.3% and 16.7% of the gap respectively.
- Summary of the 2013 Annual Conference of National Youth Agricultural Economists**  
..... JIA Qijuan and WANG Li (107)

---

**Issues in Agricultural Economy (IAE)** is published jointly by the Chinese Association of Agricultural Economists (CAAE) and the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development (IAED), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), since 1980.

Chief of Editorial Board: YIN Chengjie

Editor - in - Chief: QIN Fu

Tel: (8610) 82108705

Fax: (8610) 82109791

E-mail: nyjjwt@mail.caas.net.cn

Address: 12 Zhongguancun Southstreet,

Beijing 100081, China

Overseas Distributor: China International Book Trading

Corporation (P. O. Box 399, Beijing, China)

Code No. M571

---

2016



# 农业经济问题杂志社

## 1月 January

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
		1 元旦	2 初二	3 初三	4 初四	5 初五
6 初六	7 初七	8 初八	9 初九	10 初十	11 十一	12 十二
13 十三	14 十四	15 十五	16 十六	17 十七	18 十八	19 十九
20 大寒	21 廿一	22 廿二	23 廿三	24 廿四	25 廿五	26 廿六
27 廿七	28 廿八	29 廿九	30 除夕	31 春节		

## 2月 February

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
					1 初二	2 初三
3 初四	4 立春	5 初六	6 初七	7 初八	8 初九	9 初十
10 十一	11 十二	12 十三	13 十四	14 元宵节	15 十六	16 十七
17 十八	18 十九	19 雨水	20 廿一	21 廿二	22 廿三	23 廿四
24 廿五	25 廿六	26 廿七	27 廿八	28 廿九		

## 3月 March

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
					1 二月大	2 初二
3 初三	4 初四	5 初五	6 惊蛰	7 初七	8 初八	9 初九
10 初十	11 十一	12 十二	13 十三	14 十四	15 十五	16 十六
17 十七	18 十八	19 十九	20 二十	21 春分	22 廿二	23 廿三
24 廿四	25 廿五	26 廿六	27 廿七	28 廿八	29 廿九	30 三十

## 4月 April

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
	1 初二	2 初三	3 初四	4 初五	5 清明	6 初七
7 初八	8 初九	9 初十	10 十一	11 十二	12 十三	13 十四
14 十五	15 十六	16 十七	17 十八	18 十九	19 二十	20 谷雨
21 廿一	22 廿二	23 廿三	24 廿四	25 廿五	26 廿六	27 廿七
28 廿八	29 廿九	30 四月大				

## 5月 May

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
			1 劳动节	2 初四	3 初五	4 青年节
5 立夏	6 初八	7 初九	8 初十	9 十一	10 十二	11 十三
12 十四	13 十五	14 十六	15 十七	16 十八	17 十九	18 二十
19 廿一	20 廿二	21 小满	22 廿四	23 廿五	24 廿六	25 廿七
26 廿八	27 廿九	28 三十	29 五月小	30 初二	31 初三	

## 6月 June

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
						1 儿童节
2 端午节	3 初六	4 初七	5 初八	6 芒种	7 初十	8 十一
9 十二	10 十三	11 十四	12 十五	13 十六	14 十七	15 十八
16 十九	17 二十	18 廿一	19 廿二	20 廿三	21 夏至	22 廿五
23 廿六	24 廿七	25 廿八	26 廿九	27 六月大	28 初二	29 初三

## 7月 July

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
	1 建党节	2 初六	3 初七	4 初八	5 初九	6 初十
7 小暑	8 十二	9 十三	10 十四	11 十五	12 十六	13 十七
14 十八	15 十九	16 二十	17 廿一	18 廿二	19 廿三	20 廿四
21 廿五	22 廿六	23 大暑	24 廿八	25 廿九	26 三十	27 七月小
28 初二	29 初三	30 初四	31 初五			

## 8月 August

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
				1 建军节	2 初七	3 初八
4 初九	5 初十	6 十一	7 立秋	8 十三	9 十四	10 十五
11 十六	12 十七	13 十八	14 十九	15 二十	16 廿一	17 廿二
18 廿三	19 廿四	20 廿五	21 廿六	22 廿七	23 处暑	24 廿九
25 八月大	26 初二	27 初三	28 初四	29 初五	30 初六	31 初七

## 9月 September

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
1 初八	2 初九	3 初十	4 十一	5 十二	6 十三	7 十四
8 中秋节 白露	9 十六	10 十七	11 十八	12 十九	13 二十	14 廿一
15 廿二	16 廿三	17 廿四	18 廿五	19 廿六	20 廿七	21 廿八
22 廿九	23 秋分	24 九月大	25 初二	26 初三	27 初四	28 初五
29 初六	30 初七					

## 10月 October

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
		1 国庆节	2 重阳节	3 初十	4 十一	5 十二
6 十三	7 十四	8 寒露	9 十六	10 十七	11 十八	12 十九
13 二十	14 廿一	15 廿二	16 廿三	17 廿四	18 廿五	19 廿六
20 廿七	21 廿八	22 廿九	23 霜降	24 闰九月大	25 初二	26 初三
27 初四	28 初五	29 初六	30 初七	31 初八		

## 11月 November

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
					1 初九	2 初十
3 十一	4 十二	5 十三	6 十四	7 立冬	8 十六	9 十七
10 十八	11 十九	12 二十	13 廿一	14 廿二	15 廿三	16 廿四
17 廿五	18 廿六	19 廿七	20 廿八	21 廿九	22 小雪	23 初二
24 初三	25 初四	26 初五	27 初六	28 初七	29 初八	30 初九

## 12月 December

一	二	三	四	五	六	日
1 初十	2 十一	3 十二	4 十三	5 十四	6 十五	7 大雪
8 十七	9 十八	10 十九	11 二十	12 廿一	13 廿二	14 廿三
15 廿四	16 廿五	17 廿六	18 廿七	19 廿八	20 廿九	21 三十
22 冬至	23 初二	24 初三	25 初四	26 初五	27 初六	28 初七
29 初八	30 初九	31 初十				

ISSN 1000-6389



万方数据

638135

刊号: ISSN 1000-6389  
CN 11-1323/F

国内代号: 2-140  
国外代号: M571

国内定价: 8.00元