

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

农业经济问题



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目 录

资源配置

加快制度创新 推进农业保险可持续发展 黄延信,李伟毅(4)

农户土地承包经营权抵押贷款潜在需求及其影响因素研究

——基于河南省四个试点县的实证分析 惠献波(9)

中国农业银行三农金融事业部改革成效及问题分析

——以四川省为例 熊 远,蒋远胜(16)

农业发展

我国粮食八年增产的性质与前景 王济民,肖红波(22)

现阶段保障肉蛋奶有效供给的挑战与调控实践 辛国昌(31)

人口老龄化对种植业生产的影响

——基于小麦和棉花作物分析 胡雪枝,钟甫宁(36)

组织与制度

论合作社惠顾返还原则的价值

——对“一次让利”替代二次返利的质疑 任大鹏,于欣慧(44)

快速发展战略选择下的合作社政府规制及其改进 崔宝玉,刘 峰(49)

农村发展

行为逻辑、分化结果与发展前景

——对 1978 年以来我国农户分化行为的考察 李宪宝, 高 强(56)

扶贫政策、收入分配与中国农村减贫 张伟宾, 汪三贵(66)

我国城乡居民收入差距: 基于要素收入流的一个解释 匡远配(76)

我国农村户用沼气补贴政策的实施效果研究 仇焕广, 蔡亚庆, 白军飞, 孙顶强(85)

其他

民族自治地区村级集体经济发展

——广西农村调查报告 王景新, 余勇亮(93)

破解城乡“双二元结构”: 基于浙江嘉兴的经验研究 顾骅珊(99)

低碳背景下乡村旅游功能构建问题探讨 邓爱民, 黄 鑫(105)

英文目录 (110)

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MAIN CONTENTS

Speed up Institutional Innovation and Promote the Sustainable Development of Agricultural Insurance HUANG Yanxin and LI Weiyi(4)

The Analysis of Potential Demands and Influential Factors of Farmers' Land Contracted Management Right Mortgage Loan: Based on the Empirical Analysis of Four Pilot Counties in Henan Province HUI Xianbo(9)

Based on the investigation in four pilot counties(Puyang, Qixian, Gushi, Ruyang) in Henan Province, the author made an statistical analysis on the potential demands and influential factors of farmers' land contracted right mortgage loan by using the binary logistic regression analysis model. The results showed high financing costs and low potential demands in farmers' land contracted right mortgage loan. And formal credit experience, family income, gender and age have great influence on the farmers' potential demands to the land contracted right mortgage loan. Finally, the author put forward some proposals, such as Conducting the pilot of farmers' land contracted right mortgage loan and advancing the construction of rural social security system etc.

Effectiveness and Problem Analysis on the Reform of Rural Finance Division of the Agricultural Bank of China : Case of Sichuan Province XIONG Yuan and JIANG Yuansheng(16)

The Nature and Prospects of the Continuously Growth of China's Grain Output in 8 Years WANG Jimin and XIAO Hongbo(22)

Challenges of Ensuring Effective Supply of Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products and Its Macro-Regulation Practice at the Present Stage XIN Guochang(31)

With the transformation of the economic and social development in recent years, the constraints on the development of animal husbandry increased, therefore ensuring the effective supply of animal products is also faced with problems and difficulties in China. In this paper, the author proposes that strengthen the support and market regulation on the main livestock production, enhance information monitoring and early warning, change patterns of development, improve the regulation and control means, is an important measure of guaranteeing the livestock industry long-term stable and healthy development, and effective supply meat, eggs and dairy products.

The Impact of Population Aging on Planting Production: Based on the Analysis of the Two Crops of Wheat and Cotton HU Xuezhi and ZHONG Funing(36)

The rural population aging leads to the declining of the agricultural labor physical force and human capital. In consideration of the different constraints on the workers' physical and human capital for different crops, the impact of aging on different crops may vary different. With the changes from high degree to low degree of crop collective decision-making and mechanization, the impact of population aging on planting production will take on a ladder changes, from having no influence to the part to a significant.

On the Value of the Principle of the Contribution Determined Surplus Distribution: The criticism of "the First Yielding Benefit" Substituting the Second Rebate Settlement REN Dapeng and YU Xinhui(44)

Abstract: As one of the core principles of the cooperatives to achieve the fairness and justice, the Principle of the Contribution Determined Surplus Distribution is significant to improve the cohesion of the membership, to protect the interests of the vulnerable groups, to encourage the members paying attention to the sustainable management of the cooperatives, and to form a mechanism of sharing benefits and risks. In practice, the phenomenon of "the first yielding benefit" substituting the second rebate settlement causes the deviation of the principle of the Contribution Determined Surplus Distribution. Consequently, we should respond appropriately to correct the distorted value in the reality.

The Improvement of Government Regulation under the Strategy of Cooperative Rapid Growth

..... CUI Baoyu and LIU Feng(49)

Under the strategy of rapid growth and the mode of forcing promotion, cooperative shows the development path of the scope and efficiency being taken seriously, yet the specification and fair being neglected, the rapid development and anomie development existed at the same time. If the phenomenon is not corrected, farmer's confidence of participating cooperative and cooperative ventures will be damaged consequentially in China. therefore, Governments need to positively act, on the macro level, government must reverse the rapid strategy and the mode of forcing promotion, on the concrete operational level, government must improve government regulation for cracking the problems of imbalance of government regulation agencies, absence of government regulation, captive of government regulation, lack of administrative regulation, ensure rapidly increasing the number of cooperative at the same time strengthening the Normative of cooperative, then rapidly, soundly and normatively promote the development of cooperative in China.

Behavioral Logic, Differentiation Results and Prospects: The Inspection of Rural-household

Differentiation Since the Reform in China LI Xianbao and GAO Qiang(56)

Since the reform and opening-up, there are more and more differences happened in business practices, labor allocation, income structure among rural-households in china, and resulting in a significant differentiation of rural-household. In the process of rural-household differentiation, the reform of household contract responsibility system released the restriction on rural-household rational behavior, the consummation of rural market made great progress of labor mobility and transfer of land, and the urbanization and industrialization absorbed large number of rural labor constituted the necessary condition for rural-households differentiation. The result of rural-household differentiation as follows: the number of agricultural rural-household decreased, the number of concurrent occupation Rural-household and non-agricultural rural-household increased. The rural-household differentiation will make great influence on agricultural and rural-urban coordinated development. Concerning the prospect of rural-household differentiation, in the existing conditions, the transformation from agricultural rural-household to concurrent occupation Rural-household and non-agricultural rural-household will slow, and the concurrent occupation Rural-household will became the main part of Rural-household.

Poverty Alleviation Policy, Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction in Rural China

..... ZHANG Weibin and WANG Sangui (66)

Since the beginning of the new century, economic growth was pro-poor areas rather than pro-poor. Implementation of rural anti-poverty policies has improved the opportunities and capacity of the household in poor areas to share the benefits of growth. Households with labor can achieve very significant income growth if they got assistance from poverty alleviation projects. The implementation of rural anti-poverty policies has promoted the process of poverty reduction in rural China and reduced the negative impact of income distribution on poverty reduction. However, inaccurate targeting is one of the reason for the result of pro-poor area rather than pro-poor. Increasing poverty reduction funds and improving the targeting accuracy are necessary in the future.

China's Income Gap between Urban and Rural: an Explanation from of the Flow

Factors Income KUANG Yuanpei(76)

This study reveals the theoretical contexts narrow the income gap between urban and rural area which was taking Schulz "Revenue Stream" theory as reference, urban and rural structure as logical points, explaining the reason of income gap between convergence and spread based on "factor income stream" theory ("flow of factors - elements value realization - increase farmers' income - narrow the gap between urban and rural area"). Firstly, analysis the affect of income gap which causing by three key elements (labor, capital and land) and mercerization process between two areas though establishing bi-logarithm model. The results show that, net capital and land outflow performances positive effect, meanwhile, net capital outflow and mercerization process shorts income gap, however, net labor outflow does not contribute. Secondly, proclaim farmer factor flow liquidity elements in different stages and the ele-

ments not sharing by farmers which taking the evolution history of China's income gap between two areas as empirical object. At last, the policy was put forward from two aspects, which are market cultivation and institutional innovation.

Effect of Government Subsidy on the Utilization of Biogas in Rural China

..... *QIU Huangang, CAI Yaqing, BAI Junfei and SUN Dingqiang* (85)

There are huge debates on the impacts of China's massive subsidies on biogas. Using household survey data collected from five provinces, this paper empirically examines the impacts of the subsidies on biogas utilization in rural China. The results show that 1 percent increase of subsidy in overall biogas tank construction cost will contribute 0.3 percent of biogas construction increase in rural China, but will reduce 0.47 percent of utilization rate of existing biogas facilities. The overall effect of 1 percent increase of biogas subsidy will increase 0.12 percent of biogas use in rural China. Policy recommendations are provided based on the results of this study.

The Village Collective Economic Development of Ethnic Autonomous Areas: A Report on

Rural Areas in Guangxi Region *WANG Jingxin and YU Yongliang* (93)

This paper agrees that: total income, total expenditure and annual income of village collective economy in Guangxi Autonomous Region are lower than the national average during the same period and rely on the back of the five autonomous regions; In addition to the location of the village, the development of non-agricultural industries and so on, village collective economic development in the region differences mainly from village collective economic organizations' resource allocation and management. Therefore, we recommends that: on one hand, increase relevant policies of supporting for the village collective economic restructuring and development in the national "The 12th Five-Year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program"; on the other hand, clean up the village collective resources, assets and funds, train the person in charge of village collective economic organizations to enhance configuring and managing the collective "three-capital" ability, and grow to develop the collective economy.

Crack Urban and Rural "Two Element Double Structure": Empirical Study Based on

Jiaxing Sity, Zhejiang Province *Gu Huashan* (99)

In recent years, the majority of our city has appeared urban and rural "two element double structure" problem, this is not a simple economic structure problem, need from the system level to realize the structure formation and transformation. Jiaxing's experience of cracking the urban and rural "two element double structure" problems is a good example. The core idea is to take the reform of census register system and the land system reform as the key, to take the resolving of the "people", "land" urban and rural as a central link, to take the optimization of urban system and speed up the new rural construction as the driving force, to match with corresponding supporting policy system to promote urban and rural public service equalization, and finally to complete model of city road construction.

A Research on Rural Tourism Function Building in Low-carbon Background

..... *DENG Aimin and HUANG Xin* (105)

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