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2014

# 目 录

## 农业发展

如何发挥工商资本引领现代农业的示范作用
——关于联想佳沃带动猕猴桃产业化经营的调研与思考 张红宇, 禤燕庆, 王斯烈(4)
农业龙头企业对家庭农场知识溢出效应研究
——以黑龙江省为例····································
龙头企业与农户订单履约效率及其动因探寻
——来自91 家农业企业的调查资料 王亚飞,黄 勇,唐 爽(16)
区域农业产业集群特征与形成机制研究
——以山东省寿光市蔬菜产业集群为例 ························ 徐丽华,王 慧(26)
地理与休闲农业项目市场潜力分析
理论与来自江苏的经验证据 ·························· 王世尧,王树进(33)
农村发展
县乡政府农村公共产品供给政策演变及其效果
——基于中央"一号文件"的政策回顾 李 燕 凌 (43)
我国农村基本公共服务供给制度变迁中的政府行为研究 袁 媛(51)
我国农村贫困线的测定
——基于营养视角的方法 张晓妮,张雪梅,吕开宇,张崇尚(58)
我国农村公路建设与农民收入的关系研究

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组织	《与制度
Ì	社会资本对农民合作社社员参与行为及绩效的影响
	梁 巧,吴 闻,刘 敏,卢海阳(71)
₹	群体规模与农民专业合作社发展
	——基于集体行动理论····································
资源	·配置
7	农村承包地调整的实证研究
	——通过村民小组数据的分析 ·················· 孔 涛,Jonathan Unger,刘鹏凌(87)
ł	地权正规化、集体组织强制交易与加快地权流转
	——马克思关于英国"圈地运动"的分析及其启示 ························ 伍旭中,李亦含(98)
其他	u a company of the co
<u> </u>	宅基地置换实践中政府行为偏差分析 吴远来,梅 雨(104)
r	中国农业经济学会召开 2014 年年会暨学术研讨会 (109)
ī	英文要目(110)

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## MAIN CONTENTS

How Can Commerce Capital Play an Exemplary Role in Leading Modern Agriculture Industry:
a Survey and Thinking of Kiwifruit Industrialization Driven by Lenovo's Jiawo Company
ZHANG Hongyu, XUAN Yanqing and WANG Silie (4
Empirical Research on Leading Agricultural Enterprises' Knowledge Spillover Effects on Family
Farms: Example in Heilongjiang Province ZHANG Yongqiang, CAI Zheng and ZHANG Lu (10
In this paper, knowledge spillovers existing in the development of leading agricultural enterprises
and family farms are analyzed according to viewpoints about organizational proximity and knowledge
proximity of knowledge spillover theories. Besides, it is concluded from the empirical research on Hei-
longjiang Province that positive interactions between organizational proximity and knowledge proximity
may promote the development of family farms, whereas there are some limitations. It is impossible for a
family farm to absorb knowledge spilled over from leading agricultural enterprises unless it is of relative-
ly high organizational proximity and knowledge proximity simultaneously.
Leading Enterprises and Farmers Order Performance Efficiency and Influencing Factors: Study
from 91 Agricultural Enterprises WANG Yafei, HUANG Yong and TANG Shuang (16
Research on the Formation Mechanism and Characteristics of Region Agricultural Industrial
Cluster: Case of Shouguang City Vegetable Industry Cluster in Shandong Province
······ XU Lihua and WANG Hui(26
The agricultural industry cluster, which is an effective form of regional industrial organization, can
improve the production capacity of comprehensive agricultural and promote regional development in an
all-round way. The article analyzes the characteristics and formation mechanism of the Shandong
Shouguang vegetable industry cluster; provide policy suggestions to the development of our country's ag-
ricultural industry cluster.
Geography and Leisure Agriculture Projects: Theory and Empirical Evidence from Jiangsu
Province WANG Shiyao and WANG Shujin (33
Using the individual micro data of Jiangsu province, this paper inspects how geography affects mar-
ket potential for leisure agriculture projects. Through the empirical study, we find a " ~ "-shape curve
between the leisure agriculture project and the distance away from the dependent central city. This
means that the farther away from the central city, the market potential declines at first, and then increa-
ses to a certain distance and declines again finally. By contrast, there are a " "-shape curve existing
between the industrial project and the distance away from the dependent central city, but the second
wave is not obvious, which means industrial projects are greatly influenced by absorbing effect of city
and the separation effect is smaller, consequently " "-shape hypothesis is verified. We can conclude
that geography is important for leisure agriculture projects, and under the influence of absorbing effect
and separation effect, leisure agriculture project s rely on the central city weakly and gathered around far
away from city to city.

Policy Evolution and Its Effects of Township Government in Rural Public Goods Supply: No. 1

research object, combined with China's rural public products supply for more than 30 years of actual effect, from the township government of effective supply of rural public product theory and the practice value, policy evolution process, policy implementation effect, such as three dimensions, the problem of effective supply of rural public goods policy analysis. Study found: since reform and opening-up, the township government increasing effective supply of rural public goods status, coverage of public finance rural gradually expanded, the scope of supply scale, growing on agricultural production, farmers and rural development have a significant effect.

..... ZHANG Xiaoni , ZHANG Xuemei , LV Kaiyu and ZHANG Chongshang (58)

Rural poverty line is the crucial rule for estimating the poverty depth and population. Even at present, the view has practical meanings to regard poverty line as the minimum level of expenditure on the amount of the minimum charges of the necessary living goods and services for satisfying people's basic needs of minimum survival. Based on such principle and statistical income data of rural household groups over the period of 1985-2009, the paper simulates and estimating rural poverty line in China using the fundamental poverty measure index namely food nutrition and the Matlab software. Similar with previous research conclusions, our results indicate that for a long time both the poverty line and poor population in rural China has been underestimated. However, the gap between the new poverty line issued on November 19,2011 and the poverty line estimated by us has narrowed largely.

This study formulates a framework defining social capital and measuring social capital in terms of structural dimension and cognitive dimension. The former refers to the external social networks of a cooperative, while the latter is the trust between members and between members and managers, as well as members' understanding of collective goals and missions of the cooperative. The effect of social capital on members' participation in collective activities and economic performance of farmer cooperatives is then examined, based on a database comprised of 147 farmer cooperatives from Zhejiang's Jiaxing and Taizhou. The results display a positive relationship between members' participating in technique trainings and the cognitive dimension of social capital, while performance of cooperatives is positively influenced by both structural and cognitive dimensions of social capital.

"Logic of collective action" implies the objectives and tasks of collective action cannot be subdivided. There is no obvious connection between group size and development performance of farmer specialized cooperatives. Large and small-scale cooperatives may sound develop. Small-scale cooperatives have certain advantages of establishment and development. The extension of group size does not definitely have an influence on the development of farmer specialized cooperatives, and may form economies of scale and economies of scope.

 This paper uses data from two surveys in 2008 in Anhui province to analyse land reallocations over the preceding two and a half decades. We focus on the villager small group, the vital level for land real-locations that has been neglected by previous studies. We examine close to 600 villager small groups on the patterns of land redistributions in different periods and the underlying factors. Our findings show that even though national policies clearly stipulated that the land contracted to households should not be redistributed, the great majority of villager small groups carried out at least one land reallocation during the 1984—2008 periods to re-equalize per capita landholdings, in order to solve mismatches between the land available to large and small households. Furthermore, the incidence of reallocations, their scale and frequency are significantly correlated with the villager small groups' extent of reliance on agricultural income, main crop productivity and topography. We also show that the incidence of land reallocations has dropped considerably since 1995 due to increased rural-to-urban migration.

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In the stable constitutional order of land and under the background of new land policy, the policy which will accelerate the land transfer on contrary to the market's will. This paper analysis Marx about the nature of land ownership, change attributes and reasons on the "rural land deprivation" in medieval England, and Inspirations to the Chinese reform of land ownership system. we must solve two problems on speeding up the land transfer process; First, to promote land regularization, we must prevent the neglect of farmers contracted rights and collective ownership in the land transfer process; Second, Based on respecting the household purchase individual intentions, we must pay attention to the farmers' voluntary acceptance of "compulsory" transaction of the village collective organization to speed up the land transfer.

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At present, the free transfer market for rural residential land has not formed yet in Chinese mainland, rural residential land replacement is promoted by local government to relieve the contradiction between land supply and demand and to integrate the rural residential land for use. It is a new way for rural residential land to circulate. Many problems in the practice of rural residential land replacement have relevant to the deviation of government behaviors. This paper gives a deep analysis to the deviation of government behaviors from rural residential land replacement's target, principle, government responsibility and market demand those four aspects.

Chinese Society of Agricultural Economics held annual conference 2014 ...... (109)

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中国农业经济学会2014年年会暨学术研讨会,于2014年11月2日在陕西 省西安市召开。

本会会长尹成杰同志主持会议。来自全国28个省(市、自治区)的197名代表参加会议。8位有关部门领导做了大会主题报告或致辞,11位知名专家做了大会发言,部分优秀论文作者进行了书面交流。与会代表积极踊跃参与学术交流,发表了各自的观点。总体看,本次会议开得紧凑、深入、精彩、圆满,体现了国家级学术团体的学术水准,取得了丰硕的学术成果,达到了预期目的。

本次会议以"认真学习和深入贯彻党的十八大和十八届三中、四中全会精神,深化农村改革"为主题,紧紧围绕全面深化农村改革、加快推进农业现代化这个中心议题,宽视野、多角度、多层面地进行了广泛而深入的交流,提出了一些新理念、新思路、新观点,进一步深化了对全面深化农村改革的认识,提出了不少切实可行的思路建议,对于我国农业农村经济发展有重要参考价值和现实意义。



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