

农业经济问题



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The Effect of the Aquaculture Machinery Purchase Subsidy in China

..... *LU Jianzhen and XU Xiang*(25)

Taking Guangdong and Hainan provinces as an example, this paper evaluated the policy effect of the aquaculture machinery purchase subsidy. The distribution of the subsidy between farmers and agricultural machinery manufacturers were analyzed first. Then the influences of farmers' participation in AMPS to the technical efficiency were evaluated in the method of propensity score-matching method using the data of 426 samples. The result shows that the purchase costs of farmers' who had taken part in AMPS were higher than those who had not. The participant group has lower pure technical efficiency and higher scale efficiency than the reference group.

An Empirical Study of Chinese Farmers' Happiness Index

..... *XIONG Caiyun, MENG Rongzhao and SHI Yafeng*(33)

Based on the concept of scientific development, the times connotation of harmonious society, and combined with the subjective and objective factors that affect farmers' happiness, this paper constructs an index system of farmers' happiness index. Meanwhile, it makes an empirical study on the impact factor weights of the happiness index and its group identity. The result shows that Chinese farmers' happiness is in the general level. We regards that farmers happiness are still affected by their physical conditions, but it is mainly due to the deeper dependence on the policy environment, governance, and the lack of confidence in the future of a happy life.

Analysis for Effects of Social Capital and Human Capital of Agricultural Industry Cluster on Farmers' Income: Based on the Micro-data of Tea industry Cluster in Anhui Province

..... *WEI Longbao and LI Jing*(41)

Using the survey data of tea planters in Anhui province, the paper researches on the effects of social capital and human capital of agricultural industry cluster on farmers' income by semi-logarithmic regression model. The results showed that the net income of tea planters is closely associated with the development of tea industry clusters, and appears, through the various social networks existed in the cluster that could promote information, knowledge and technology exchange, transfer and sharing between farmers, farmers and enterprises, farmers and cooperatives, as well as the accumulation and increase of farmers' social capital and human capital, to be improved. This paper puts forward policy recommendations to improve farmers' income: promote the development of tea enterprises and cooperatives further, and facilitate the relationship between tea enterprises, cooperatives and planters, in order to improve the level of farmers' production technology; build the platform of information exchange and improve the level of trust for each subject, reducing transaction costs and risks; by some measures, such as financial subsidies, training for farmers to increase their ability to resist risks, as well as increase credit

support to agricultural enterprises, financial support to agricultural cooperatives and other measures to increase the support of agricultural industry clusters.

An Empirical Study on the Impact of National Financial Funds for Agriculture on Farmers'

Income LUO Dong and JIAO Jian(48)

Comparison of Urban Assimilation between Family and Non-family Rural Migrants

..... TIAN Yanping(53)

Using Dynamic Monitoring Data of National Floating Population in 2012, this paper compares the levels as well as their influencing factors of urban assimilation between family and non-family rural migrants. The main findings show that family migration contributes to migrant's urban assimilation and that different influencing factors including human capital and family factors such as age, gender, education, migration time, origination, numbers of children etc. as well as factors after immigration such as working time, occupation, employer or employee, housing, social networks etc. have different impacts on their urban assimilation between family and non-family rural migrants. The conclusions suggest that the age of migrants has some negative impacts on their urban assimilation; the economic status, education, occupation and social network of migrants all have some effects on their urban assimilation; while the housing condition has even more profound impacts on their urban assimilation.

The Opportunity Cost Difference of the Rural Labor Local Farming - Migrant Working and their Indicator Function for the Cultivated Land Protection in Western China

..... RAN Qinghong, YUE Yunhua, YANG Ling, CHEN Limou, SUN Chuanmin and XIE Deti(63)

The opportunity cost difference of the rural labor local farming against migrant working is an important indicator. The purpose of analysis the rural labor opportunity cost difference in Western China is to understand the rationality of rural labor allocation and the enthusiasm of cultivated land protection. The model of the opportunity cost difference of the rural labor farming against migrant working were constructed, the opportunity cost difference of the rural labor farming against migrant working were calculated for the China and the Western provinces according to the model by the data 2008 and 2012. The results show that: the opportunity cost difference was above zero and increased year by year, so the loss of farming opportunity cost was large in China. In the Western China the opportunity cost is below zero, on average, there was no opportunity cost loss for the rural labor farming. In terms of the Western provinces of China, in Sichuan, Chongqing and Shaanxi Provinces, the local planting loss of farmer's opportunity cost is far greater than the national average. In addition, in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, most farmers farming in hometown had greater gains than the migrant workers out to town. The conclusions were made: a farmer was not necessarily a loss of farming opportunity cost. The rural labor in the farming loss of opportunity cost was large than migrant workers throughout the country. The rural labor farming in the Western Regions of China was without loss of opportunity cost. The difference between Western Provinces of China was large. The lack amounts of annual effective working day for local farmers were the major result from the loss of the opportunity cost. Therefore, it was suggested that should consider the loss of opportunity cost to implementation the cultivated land quality construction in civil engineering as content in order to promote the protection of cultivated land quality, increase farming labor effective labor time and income of farmers in Western China.

Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of Migrate Rural Women Employment at Urban Leisure

Industry: Based on Internet Search Data in Zhejiang Province YUAN Hongqing(72)

Farmers Pro-environmental Behavior Modeling and Interventions Policy in the Case of the Straw**Processing Behavior** GUO Lijing and ZHAO Jin(78)

The characteristic of non-point pollution is dispersion, concealment and lagging in the process of agricultural production. This determines that the current laws and regulations are invalid. Therefore, it has become the main policy choice from the source of pollution. This paper clarifies the factors, which influence farmers, and use the straw processing behavior as an example, with the application of constructivist grounded theory. It showed that, four main categories, which are in cognitive psychology, behavior cost, social constraints and regulations industry, has significant effects on household dear environmental behavior. The article constructs the influence mechanism of dear environmental behavior model, namely psychological cognitive context - behavior model. The conclusion provides for policy ideas and implementation for the government to formulate effective policies for the intervention of farmers' environmental behavior.

Empirical Study of Consumer's Online Spreading Misbehavior against the Agricultural Product**Harm Crisis** QING Ping, LI Huichao, JIANG Xueying, FENG Jiaojiao and TU Ming(85)

These years, agricultural product harm crisis have happened frequently. At the same time, the online spreading misbehavior aggravates the agricultural product harm crisis's upgrading. This paper aims to investigate the mechanism of online spreading misbehavior against the agricultural product harm crisis in China. The present study constructs a model from the prospect of brand recognition, corporate behavior cognition, and harm crisis information recognition. Results of the article include five aspects. Firstly, consumers' previous brand recognition positively relate to the online spreading misbehavior. Second, the deviation between consumers' moral judgment and corporate behavior positively relate to the online spreading misbehavior. Third, perceived similarity of negative appraisal positively related to the online spreading misbehavior. Fourth, anger plays a mediation role between the relationships in the mechanism of the online spreading misbehavior. Finally, reliability of information source can moderate the formation of anger.

Index System for Evaluation of Performance of Governmental Special Funding Supported**Agricultural Science Development** WANG Juanjuan(96)**Study on the Particularity and Factors of the Policy-oriented Live Pig Insurance Demand: Based****on the Empirical Data of Farmers in Beijing** LIU Chao and YIN Jinhui(101)**Responsible Land Tenure Governance and Chinese Policy Practice: A Summary of "The****International Seminar on Voluntary Norms of Responsible Land Tenure Governance"**

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1月 January

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
				1 元旦	2 十二	3 十三
4 十四	5 小寒	6 十六	7 十七	8 十八	9 十九	10 二十
11 廿一	12 廿二	13 廿三	14 廿四	15 廿五	16 廿六	17 廿七
18 廿八	19 廿九	20 大寒	21 初二	22 初三	23 初四	24 初五
25 初六	26 初七	27 腊八	28 初九	29 初十	30 十一	31 十二

2月 February

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
1 十三	2 十四	3 十五	4 立春	5 十七	6 十八	7 十九
8 二十	9 廿一	10 廿二	11 小年	12 廿四	13 廿五	14 情人节
15 廿七	16 廿八	17 廿九	18 除夕	19 春节	20 初二	21 初三
22 初四	23 初五	24 初六	25 初七	26 初八	27 初九	28 初十

3月 March

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
1 十一	2 十二	3 十三	4 十四	5 元宵	6 惊蛰	7 十七
8 妇女节	9 十九	10 二十	11 廿一	12 植树节	13 廿三	14 廿四
15 315	16 廿六	17 廿七	18 廿八	19 廿九	20 初一	21 春分
22 初三	23 初四	24 初五	25 初六	26 初七	27 初八	28 初九
29 初十	30 十一	31 十二				

4月 April

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
			1 愚人节	2 十四	3 十五	4 十六
5 清明	6 十八	7 十九	8 二十	9 廿一	10 廿二	11 廿三
12 廿四	13 廿五	14 廿六	15 廿七	16 廿八	17 廿九	18 三十
19 初一	20 谷雨	21 初三	22 初四	23 初五	24 初六	25 初七
26 初八	27 初九	28 初十	29 十一	30 十二		

5月 May

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
					1 劳动节	2 十四
3 十五	4 青年节	5 十七	6 立夏	7 十九	8 二十	9 廿一
10 母亲节	11 廿三	12 廿四	13 廿五	14 廿六	15 廿七	16 廿八
17 廿九	18 初一	19 初二	20 初三	21 小满	22 初五	23 初六
24 初七	25 初八	26 初九	27 初十	28 十一	29 十二	30 十三
31 十四						

6月 June

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
		1 儿童节	2 十六	3 十七	4 十八	5 芒种
6 廿一	7 廿二	8 廿三	9 廿四	10 廿五	11 廿六	12 廿七
13 廿八	14 廿九	15 初一	16 初二	17 初三	18 初四	19 端午
20 初五	21 父亲节	22 夏至	23 初八	24 初九	25 初十	26 十一
27 十二	28 十三	29 十四	30 十五			

7月 July

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
			1 建党节	2 十七	3 十八	4 十九
5 二十	6 廿一	7 小暑	8 廿三	9 廿四	10 廿五	11 廿六
12 廿七	13 廿八	14 廿九	15 三十	16 初一	17 初二	18 初三
19 初四	20 初五	21 初六	22 初七	23 大暑	24 初九	25 初十
26 十一	27 十二	28 十三	29 十四	30 十五	31 十六	

8月 August

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
						1 建军节
2 十八	3 十九	4 二十	5 廿一	6 廿二	7 廿三	8 立秋
9 廿五	10 廿六	11 廿七	12 廿八	13 廿九	14 初一	15 初二
16 初三	17 初四	18 初五	19 初六	20 七夕	21 初八	22 初九
23 处暑	24 十一	25 十二	26 十三	27 十四	28 中元节	29 十六
30 十七	31 十八					

9月 September

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
		1 十九	2 二十	3 廿一	4 廿二	5 廿三
6 廿四	7 廿五	8 白露	9 廿七	10 教师节	11 廿九	12 三十
13 初一	14 初二	15 初三	16 初四	17 初五	18 初六	19 初七
20 初八	21 初九	22 初十	23 秋分	24 十二	25 十三	26 十四
27 中秋节	28 十六	29 十七	30 十八			

10月 October

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
				1 国庆节	2 二十	3 廿一
4 廿二	5 廿三	6 廿四	7 廿五	8 寒露	9 廿七	10 廿八
11 廿九	12 三十	13 初一	14 初二	15 初三	16 初四	17 初五
18 初六	19 初七	20 初八	21 重阳节	22 初十	23 十一	24 霜降
25 十三	26 十四	27 十五	28 十六	29 十七	30 十八	31 万圣节

11月 November

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
1 二十	2 廿一	3 廿二	4 廿三	5 廿四	6 廿五	7 廿六
8 立冬	9 廿八	10 廿九	11 三十	12 初一	13 初二	14 初三
15 初四	16 初五	17 初六	18 初七	19 初八	20 初九	21 初十
22 小雪	23 十二	24 十三	25 十四	26 感恩节	27 十六	28 十七
29 十八	30 十九					

12月 December

S日	M一	T二	W三	T四	F五	S六
		1 二十	2 廿一	3 廿二	4 廿三	5 廿四
6 廿五	7 大雪	8 廿七	9 廿八	10 廿九	11 初一	12 初二
13 初三	14 初四	15 初五	16 初六	17 初七	18 初八	19 初九
20 初十	21 十一	22 冬至	23 十三	24 平安夜	25 圣诞节	26 十六
27 十七	28 十八	29 十九	30 二十	31 廿一		

