

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

# 农业经济问题



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### **Economic Analysis of the Moderate Scale Farmers in Food Production**

..... QIAN Keming and PENG Tingjun (4)

Combined with the usual understanding of the situation survey, using the principle of economics, the paper analyzed and discussed how to determine the scope of an appropriate scale farmers in food production in theory, how to develop various forms of appropriate scale in the practical work with local conditions, how to guide policy at the macro level for the healthy and orderly development of the scale of operation, and other issues

### **Study on Development of Agriculture to Manage Main Body Based on Diamond Model: Take**

**Taiwan Province as Example** ..... ZHANG Yang (8)

Agriculture to manage main body in Taiwan were formatted and development through various policy system were changed by government, land, capital and Labor, and other entities to the pure elements of peasant household concentration, and agricultural science, technology and management information and permeability elements combination elements which shows that the formation of Agriculture to manage main body need various agricultural production factors coordination entity. In the mainland farmers, cultivate modern process, the need for innovation concept, through the system change farmers to production elements to farmers cluster.

### **Research on the Issue of Property Right Definition of the Rural Collective Farmland and Construction Land: Empirical Case Study of Jilin Rural Land Ownership Registration**

..... WANG Chao (15)

### **Study on Farmers' Willingness of Land Transfer under Different Levels of Concurrent Business: Based on the Investigation and Evidence in Zhejiang Province**

..... ZHANG Zhongming and QIAN Wenrong (19)

Methods of poly-taxonomy logistic regression are employed to analyze farmers' willingness of land transfer and its influencing factors under different levels of concurrent business. The results indicate that farmers' land transfer willingness has significant difference under different levels of concurrent business. The pure farmers' willingness of inflow and the second part-time farmers' of outflow are relatively strong. Through empirical analyses, following conclusions have been drawn. Householder age and social endowment insurance are decisive factors influencing part-time farmers' willingness. Agricultural production service system depresses part-time farmers' willingness. Land scale and hired farm income have a certain influence on pure farmers' willingness. Concurrent business proportion of amount of work influences the first part-time farmers' willingness. Influencing factors on the second part-time farmer's willingness are relatively more, including marriage, agricultural fixed assets, annual cost of living, land transfer regulations and hired farm income.

### **Analysis of Household' Demand to Rural Land Management Rights Mortgage Financing: Based on a Survey of 385 Farmers in Liaoning Province**

..... YU Lihong, CHEN Jinli and LAN Qinggao (25)

This paper has carried on the system analysis on the household rural land management rights mortgage financing demand and its influence factors using 385 samples randomly selected from 14 cities in Liaoning province. Studies show that education, land area, household income, loan rate and appreciation of policy have positive correlation to the demand willingness of household to the policy; Family population has negative correlation to it. Finally proposals of accelerating the circulation of rural land, supporting rural land scale management, promoting the rural social security system, promulgating laws and regulations about rural land management rights mortgage, strengthening propaganda, improving household policy cognition degree are put forward.

### **Current Problems for Agricultural Development Bank to Support the Prop Acquisition and Recommendations**

..... WANG Zhenjiang (32)

### **The Construction of China Rural Finance Credit Guarantee System**

..... HAN Xiping and JIN Yun (37)

The consummate rural financial credit guarantee system for cracking farmers "loans difficult" with financial institutions "hard loans" problem has important practical significance. This paper focuses on the



problem of rural credit guarantee system, From the dual structure of rural financial supply starting credit guarantee system based on formal and informal research perspective, in the form of credit guarantees to clarify the meaning and boundaries, based on the construction of the "dual structure, four levels, n class form" credit guarantee system that the current rural credit guarantee system innovation is the core of security in the form of innovation, and that the next stage of breaking point is secured by deepening and credit resource development. Accordingly, the proposed development and the improvement of rural credit guarantee system relevant policy recommendations.

#### **The Constraints of Credit Fund for Water Conservancy Construction and the Path Selection**

..... CHEN Xiding and HUANG Qinghua(44)

The access to credit fund is a crucial factor in solving the problem of lack of input in water conservancy construction. In reality, however, due to some constraints like the fragility of agricultural production, the ambiguity of the property of water conservancy facilities, the unsound credit risk's compensation mechanism, and credit product's innovation restriction, China's credit fund cannot meet the need of its water conservancy construction. In response to the above problems, this paper suggests that preferential fiscal and monetary policy, fostering qualified loan subjects, constructing risk compensation mechanism and promoting financial innovation can ease the exiting severe problems to some extent.

#### **Inter-provincial Flow Trend of Rural Labor Force in the Central Region and Its Intergenerational Differences under Industry Transferring: Based on the Data of Investigations in Anhui Province**

..... PENG Changsheng and YANG Guocai(48)

The regional industrial transfer is a process that productive factors are transferred and agglomerated in the space level. As a domestic labor market unable to be segmented effectively, underdeveloped areas cannot keep the advantage of a large number of low-cost labor resources. Based on the data of investigations and statistical annals in Anhui Province, this paper analyzes the trends of spatial flow of rural labor force and its intergenerational differences in the Anhui Province under industry transferring. The study has found, inter-provincial flow population of Anhui province continues to increase, but the proportion of the total population has declined, and the new generation of labor is becoming the main force of the inter-provincial migration. This study also shows that, the aggregation of the industry and the population in the eastern has not yet been completed, and labor support conditions of industrial transfer has not formed in the central region.

#### **Analysis of Industrial Transformation Influence Factors on Rural Labor Flow: Based on the Investigation in Jiangxi Province**

..... CHEN Zhaojiu and XIE Qinhua(56)

#### **A Effect Analysis of Non-Tariff Measures on China's Bulk Agricultural Product Import: Taking Soybean, Cotton, Vegetable Oil, Corn and Sugar as Examples**

..... LUO Xingwu, TAN Jingrong and YANG Xingwu(62)

With the development of trade liberalization, agricultural tariffs level drops, the non-tariff measures (NTMs) of agricultural products have been paid much attention, and their effect analysis can help the government to know the cost of the policy implementation. Using simultaneous equation model and the general equilibrium model, based on 1995 ~ 2011 import data of soybean, cotton, vegetable oil, corn and sugar, this paper evaluates the influence of NTMs on these five imported bulk agriculture commodities. This paper result shows that the protection effects of cotton, vegetable oil, corn and sugar are obvious, the soybean different from the expectation. Meantime, the effect of domestic agriculture support is justly one the contrary to NTMs' effect. It reveals that the current agricultural non-tariff measures have some adjustment space because of different agricultural protection effect, correspondingly in the future, the agricultural products import trade policies should be adjusted combined with different their characteristics.

#### **An Empirical Study on the Influence of Random Events at Home and Abroad on Food Price Volatility in China**

..... LI Dongsheng, LI Jing and MA Jinggui(68)

In recent years, the food price volatility has not only affected the stability of economic growth trend, but also seriously affected people's normal living standards, so that it has become the focus of society and government. The article empirically tests the impact effect and path of the random factors such as emergency at home and abroad on the food price volatility. The results show that the domestic natural disasters have significant direct positive impact and indirect negative impact on the food price volatility, but the overall impact causes the rising of food price; Natural disasters and economic crisis events at abroad do not have direct impact effect, but the economic crisis events can indirectly trigger food price rising through affecting the domestic economy and the level of price.

**Horizontal Collaboration for Hub-and-spoke System in Grain Industry: A Conceptual****Framework** ..... *LI Fengting and HOU Yunxian*(75)

China's grain logistics network, which is the formation of a hub-and-spoke system, must be horizontally integrated to exert the advantage of economies of scale. The purpose of the paper is to put forward a conceptual framework for horizontal collaboration of our hub-and-spoke system in grain industry based on the characteristics of hub-and-spoke network. First, the driving factors of horizontal collaboration, which emphasizes the interaction of direct drive factors, driving factors of internal network and external environment, are analyzed. Second, the evolution of cooperative path for China's grain enterprise is described as a continuum structure from the left to the right, which includes: competition between the nodes, using common logistics facilities and equipment, logistics management socialization and horizontal integration. At last, the results of this paper are to provide theoretical basis and policy suggestions for China's grain logistics to build an efficient, smooth and low-cost grain logistics network.

**Analysis of a New Rural Retailing Format in Rural Market on the Basis of Self-help Group**..... *HUANG Manyu*(84)

In order to overcome the vicious cycling of the development of the rural retailing market, the realization of 4A's of farmers' consumption is necessary. The paper advances a new retailing format based on Self-help Group from the perspective of farmers' consumption traits. The advantages of the mode is that it helps to realize the 4A's of farmers' consumption, thus to penetrate the rural market continuously. The paper concludes the traits of the mode from the perspective of price, communication mix, assortment, location, service and store layout and design. Moreover, it proves the validity of the mode by analyzing the case which Unilever expands the Indian rural market.

**Meat Consumption Away-from-home of Urban Household and Determines**..... *MIN Shi, BAI Junfei, QIU Huanguang and WANG Xiaobing*(90)

Based on the food consumption data of 1340 urban households from 6 provinces, this paper analyzes the meat consumption away from home and its determinants. The results indicate that the average percentage of meat consumption away from home is about 30% and there are regional differences. Household income affects the quantity of meat consumption away from home positively. Population age structure is also the important factor influencing the meat consumption away from home. The research results have great significance for the analysis of meat consumption and related researches.

**The Design and Effect Prediction of Subsidy Policy on Positive-externality Industry: Take****Subsidies for Mobile Bee-keeper Purchase for Example** ..... *GAO Yun and ZHAO Zhijun*(96)

To identify and make evaluation on agricultural externality is the fundamental justification to increase supportive strength on "farmers, rural areas, and agricultural" and implement agricultural subsidies. The paper took subsidies for bee industry for example to analyze breakthrough and policy framework of subsidy policy and carried out an evaluation of subsidies adopted data of fixed observation point of national bee industry program. The research also considered characteristic of China bee-keeping industry and referenced of experience of foreign countries. It showed that to implement subsidies for mobile bee-keeper purchase is breakthrough which will effectively deal with continuously increasing of transportation, feed and labor and play an important role in abstracting more young people joining in bee-keeping and upgrading Machinery and equipment. It is the most feasible, appropriate and economic intervene measurement to internalize the externality of bee industry based on current situation of China.

**A Comparative Study on the Competitiveness of Zhejiang Fishery Industry**..... *LIU Chunxiang and ZHU Liyuan*(102)

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