

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

农业经济问题



中国农业经济学会 主办
中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所

2014 6

目 录

用科学的思想方法认识转基因	薛 亮(4)
---------------------	--------

农村发展

中国农民发展的现实困境与改革路径	李文明(10)
------------------------	---------

让农民工成为历史:进程、挑战与对策	夏 锋,甘 露(16)
-------------------------	-------------

子女外出务工对农村留守老人生活的影响研究	卢海阳,钱文荣(24)
----------------------------	-------------

农村“空心化”环境下的社区建设模式与路径选择	张丽凤,占鹏飞,吕 赞(33)
------------------------------	-----------------

资源配置

人力资本、收入差距与农民工自我雇佣行为	黄志岭(39)
---------------------------	---------

南方地区农田水利政府支出效率及地方性制度比较分析	柴 盈(46)
--------------------------------	---------

农地流转与农村土地银行互动持续发展模式探析

——基于四川省彭州市土地银行实践	阮小莉,彭嫦燕(54)
------------------------	-------------

其他

农民专业合作社:“双重控制”机制及其治理效应	崔宝玉,谢 煜(60)
------------------------------	-------------

碳交易市场设计支持森林生态补偿研究	曾以禹,吴柏海,周彩贤,陈峻崎(67)
-------------------------	---------------------

农民企业集团:城乡一体化进程中苏州农民的创举 朱学新(77)

我国农业创新系统参与主体的网络功能研究

——基于典型样本的分析 姚延婷,陈万明,刘光岭(82)

草场流转的生态环境效率

——基于内蒙古甘肃两省份的实证研究 胡振通,孔德帅,焦金寿,靳乐山(90)

湖北省农产品加工业产业基础与综合发展能力研究 韩艳旗,韩 非,王红玲(97)

国外农经

美国农业保险政策新动向及其启示 赵长保,李伟毅(103)

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

Understanding of Transgenic Issue by Scientific Thinking XUE Liang(4)

For the transgenic issue, you should use science thinking to understand it. This paper illustrated comprehensively on some perspective on the issue of genetically modified issues that the “substantial equivalence” is a that feasible principle for genetically modified food’s safety assessment, risk prevention is an important way for safety management on genes transfer. We should use genes to understand genetically modified and give consumers the right to choose, the study of biotechnology must not stop or disarray, and must catch up.

Development of Chinese Farmers: Realistic Dilemma and Reform Measures LI Wenming(10)

Since 35 years of rural reform, Chinese farmers have made great indelible contributions to economic and social development of China. However, Chinese farmers are facing some following realistic problems, a long-term mechanism for income increasing mechanism has not been established, the degree of organization is not high, migrant workers are difficult to integrate into the city, Property rights exist partial deletion, large-scale landless farmers caused many social problems. It is imperative to explore the reform path to solve the above problems, such as to train a new type of professional farmers, build a new agricultural management system, deepen reform of rural land system, grant farmers more property rights, and carry out a new type of people-centered urbanization.

Trends and Policies Regarding Citizenship of Chinese Migrant Workers XIA Feng and GAN Lu(16)

Migrant workers are a large special group formed during China’s economic and social transitions. Over the last 35 years since China’s reform and opening up, this special group has made historical contributions to its industrialization and urbanization, but they have no easy access to benefit from the results of reform and development equally. To orderly achieve citizenship of migrant workers has become a major task in China’s economic and social transitions. The overall objective is that our basic public services system shall cover all the permanent urban residents by 2020. Therefore, migrant workers can settle down in urban areas, enjoy equal rights as the urban residents do and meanwhile shoulder equal responsibilities.

Empirical Research of the Impact of the Migration of Adult Children on the Lives of the

Elderly Left Behind LU Haiyang and Qian Wenrong(24)

Based on 978 valid samples of the elderly left behind in 15 provinces and cities in 2013, by applying descriptive statistical methods, the paper has an empirical analysis on life conditions of the elderly left behind in aspects of economic condition, life care status, spiritual life, etc. Core conclusions include: Firstly, migration of adult children has improved the material life of the elderly left behind. However, there are serious problems about the elder’s health care, life care and spiritual life. Secondly, the longer the time and the farther the distance of adult children’s migration lasts, the more apparent rise is the agricultural labor participation rate of the elderly. In addition, the change of the household burden is greater than the change of agricultural labor burden. Thirdly, most of the left-behind elderly support their children to go out to work, Children’s migration to the nearest is conducive to the harmonious parent-child relationship and can somehow improve the life satisfaction of the elderly. Based on these findings, we propose to increase social support for the elderly left-behind in rural areas, improve the circulation and exit mechanism of rural land, and encourage farmers’ urbanization to the nearest.

The Patterns of Community Building and Path on the “Rural Hollowing”

..... ZHANG Lifeng, ZHAN Pengfei and LV Zan (33)

Human Capital, Earnings Differential and Peasant Worker's Self-employment HUANG Zhiling (39)

Based on urban immigrants data of CHIP 2007, this paper explores the influence factors on the peasant workers' self-employment decision and income, especially investigating the influence of predicted earnings differential between self-employment and wage-employment on self-employment propensities among peasant workers. We find that the human capitals, family-related characteristics and demographic characteristics influence the employment selection and income. The self-employment's hour income is higher than that of the wage-employment, while the return of human capital is higher for wage-employment. It is found that the difference between a peasant worker's predicted earnings in self- and wage-employment has a strong influence on a peasant worker's self-employment decision. One-unit increase in the log differential between self-employment and wage-employment earnings increase the self-employment rate among peasant workers by about 87 percentage points, suggesting that discriminatory wages in the wage-employment sector may push immigrants towards self-employment.

Qualitative Comparative Analysis on Efficiency of Government Expenditure for Irrigation and

Localized Institutions in Southern Areas CHAI Ying (46)

In order to increase the efficiency of government expenditure, decentralization reform should be carried on with series of supporting localized institutions. The necessary and supplant institutions are different during different development periods. Based on data of national little scale irrigation projects obtained since 2009, using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), this article finds out that there are three types of institution configurations, which can improve the efficiency of government expenditure. They are “routine fiscal input and administrative coordination”, “water price mercerization and users' self-governance” and “users' self-governance” which are also the necessary conditions in sequence for the irrigation in lagged, developing and developed times. Nowadays irrigation in China is transferring to the last two periods and many institutions coexist in the same time, but the agricultural policies still focus on the first period and the lagging policies gravely obstructed the performance of government expenditure. Since the configuration of water price and farmers' organization is the efficiency power. The policies should strengthen water price mercerization, develop farmer associations and set the institutions of routine fiscal investment and irrigation staffs as well.

On the Sustainable Development Mode of Rural Land Transfer & Rural Land Bank's Interactive

Mechanism: an Investigation from Pengzhou, Sichuan RUAN Xiaoli and PENG Changyan (54)

The rural land transfer is mainly determined by net proceeds obtained by both parties. Rural land bank may promote rural land transfer through improving the proceeds, and the latter can facilitate the farmer's on-going operation by boosting the development of the land savings and loan business. There is an interactive mechanism between the two. However, an investigation from Pengzhou Sichuan show that Low net proceeds from rural land transfer is the key factor blocking its expansion. What's more, many problems exist in the process of rural land transfer and the operation of rural land bank, their interactive development is unsustainable. After thorough discussion, We put forward some effective proposals such as perfecting the rural land bank itself and optimizing the external environment and policy support.

Cooperatives: “Dual Control” Mechanism and It's Governance Effect CUI Baoyu and XIE Yu (60)

In terms of cooperatives' governance, big-scale farmers' leading and controlling role is acted out with “employment at the same time, interaction with each other” of equity and social capital. Equity control is the foundation and the concrete implementation model of social capital is social solidarity. Cooperatives' efficiency and legality mechanism is easier to achieve when internal and external solidarity changes from weak to strong. The most ideal governance form turns out transverse hierar-

chy type. Nor are big-scale farmers necessarily the ones reject to the cooperatives' function required by their essential stipulation. While the key lies in big-scale farms' pursuing efficiency mechanism and meanwhile questing for the legality mechanism of their cooperatives.

Study on the Forest Ecological Eompensation Supported by Carbon Trading Market Design

..... ZENG Yiyu, WU Baihai, ZHOU Caixian and CHEN Junqi (67)

Farmers Group: Great Pioneering of Farmers in the Process of Urbanization in Suzhou

..... ZHU Xuexin (77)

"Farmers Group" initiated by farmers in Suzhou is not only a system innovation in the form of rural economic organizations in the process of urbanization, but also another great initiative to promote rural reform and development. Through the evolution of forms of Suzhou rural economic organizations, this paper attempts to elaborate the rationality and practical significance of "Farmers Group" as a new model in new era of economic development in rural areas, at the same time, to explore the path and policy recommendations of innovation and healthy development of "Farmers Group" from multiple angles.

The Research for Network Functions of Main Participants in Agricultural Innovation System:

Based on Analysis of Typical Sample YAO Yanting, CHEN Wanming and LIU Guangling (82)

The main participants of Agricultural innovation system (AIS) are the main source of all innovation. This paper at first studies theoretically that there are three separate network functions between participants in the AIS: Knowledge co-creation, Vertical political function, and horizontal intermediary function. Then, the writer selects "Technology integration and demonstration of water-saving agriculture in semi-arid and arid areas" (WSA) project as a typical sample, and makes use of social network analysis as research methods, analysis the role distribution of participants who performing different of functions from an empirical view, the results show that each function have its core group who act this function, three functions could be achieved by one participant, and participants will adjust to their function with the change of AIS. Finally, the writer point out our country is government - led AIS, it should expand the openness of the network from the external environment, while set up innovation platform of combination of industry, academia and research from internal mechanism, in order to making sure main participants play completely network functions in the AIS.

Ecological Efficiency of Pasture Transfer: Empirical Research from Inner Mongolia and Gansu

..... HU Zhentong, KONG Deshuai, JIAO Jinshou and JIN Leshan (90)

Research on Estate Basis and Synthesized Development Ability of Farming Industry in Hubei

Province: Based on the Time Series Data from 1993 to 2012

..... HAN Yanqi, HAN Fei and WANG Hongling (97)

New Trends of American Agricultural Insurance Policy and its Implications for China

..... ZHAO Changbao and LI Weiyi (103)

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

山区绿色发展学术研讨会 征文通知

中国是一个多山的大国，山区占国土面积的70%，居住着全国近1/3的人口，大约3/4的县位于山区和半山区，绝大多数少数民族生活在山区，国家级贫困县中山区占80%。山区是我国2020年全面建成小康社会的重点所在和难点所在。为了深入贯彻习近平总书记“绿水青山就是金山银山”的指导思想，切实推进我国山区生态文明建设步伐，探索山区绿色发展道路与模式，由《农业经济问题》杂志社主办、浙江大学中国农村发展研究院（卡特）协办、丽水学院承办的全国首届山区绿色发展学术研讨会，将于2014年10月中下旬在浙江“中国生态第一市”丽水市召开（具体时间以通知为准），会议将围绕中国山区绿色发展的问题和实践案例展开学术研讨与考察。

会议征文如下：

一、会议主题

中国山区绿色发展

二、论文选题参考

1. 生态文明与山区绿色发展的理论与实践
2. 山区新型城镇化道路与模式探究
3. 山区美丽乡村建设、问题与对策
4. 山区现代农业发展与管理创新
5. 山区休闲经济与文化产业发展
6. 山区农村金融改革与农地制度创新

作者可围绕但不限于以上选题撰写会议论文，会议组委会将聘请权威专家对论文进行评审，并拟对优秀论文进行评奖。部分优秀论文将推荐到《农业经济问题》、《浙江农业学报》等刊物上发表。

三、征文截止时间

论文全文提交截止日期是2014年9月20日。

四、征文范式要求

1. 提交论文务请严格遵循学术规范，确保无知识产权争议；
2. 提交论文一律使用WORD格式，图表清晰符合出刊要求；
3. 论文信息包括论文题目、作者姓名、作者单位、内容摘要（中英文）、关键词、通讯地址、邮政编码、电子信箱、联系电话；
4. 提交论文请发送至会议专用邮箱：zjsqyjx@126.com，邮件主题请注明作者姓名和论文题目。

五、会务与考察费

会议不收取会务费，统一安排食宿，住宿及交通费用自理；

六、联系方式

固定电话：0578--2271157 传真号码：0578--2271157
联系人：黄艳嫻 移动电话：15215755065
邮政编码：323000
通讯地址：浙江省丽水市学院路1号丽水学院商学院

ISSN 1000-6389



9 771000 638142

万方数据

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