

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

农业经济问题



中国农业经济学会
中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所 主办

2014 7

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MAIN CONTENTS

Appropriate Scale Operation of Land: Efficiency or Income *GUO Qinghai*(4)

Discussion about Family Farm: Advantage, Requirement and Scale

..... *ZHU Qizhen, HU Penghui and XU Hanze*(11)

The traditional farming has the advantage of adapting to agriculture characteristics; however, it can also result in long-term agricultural involution due to its excessive dispersion and small scale. With the rapid development of urbanization, the rural population flow leads to the change of population and demographic structure in rural areas. The agricultural labor force has been aging and multiple-working, which expects the appearance of a new agricultural model--family farm. In addition, the land transfer policy also provides a space for fostering it. By discussing about the connotation, features, scale and operators of family farms, this paper holds that the prominent feature of family farms is that their main labor force is family labor, and their operators are the new-type "professional farmers" who have a basic education, understand both agriculture techniques and business operations. In addition, family farm has different types, of which the comprehensive farm is the optimal one owing to its diversifying operation. The lower limit of family farms is that they can meet the livelihood demand of all family members while their ceiling is that they can reach the biggest scale under the circumstance that all the family members can run within existing technical conditions. However, the fostering of family farms need supports from the government and specific social conditions.

China's Agricultural Carbon Emission: Structure, Efficiency and Its Determinants

..... *ZHANG Guangsheng and WANG Shanshan*(18)

This paper constructed a measurement system of agricultural carbon emission using the life cycle assessment method and then calculated agricultural carbon emission of China. It is shown that the intensity of agricultural carbon emission has reduced, and the proportion of carbon emission from energy and agrichemical has increased. In the long run, the proportion of nitrogen fertilizer and animal husbandry and the intensity of energy have positive impacts on the intensity of agricultural carbon emission, and agricultural public investment has a negative effect.

Analysis on the Shortage of Government's Investment in the National Agricultural Scientific

Research Institutions *LI Jinxiang, LIU Yingtao, MAO Shiping, XIE Linghong and WU Jingxue*(27)

A Study on the Compensation of Farmland Expropriation from a Perspective of Development

Value *ZHU Xiaogang*(36)

The implementation of fair compensation is an important way to solve the existing problems in land expropriation and promote the healthy and stable development of social economy. To achieve a goal of fair compensation, we must clarify farmland value connotation, scientific measurement of farmland value and go further to determine the reasonable compensation standard before making reasonable distribution between various stakeholders. Studies show that farmland value includes economic value (economic value for current use and development value), social value (value of food security) and ecological value. The measurement on components of farmland value should be flexible and appropriate according to their characteristics, for example, the right of development can be achieved in the way that converted value of agricultural land use minus the present use of economic value and public investment

cost. Reasonable compensation standard should include each component of land value. Ecological value and food security value compensation must belong to the state. Economic value for current use must be distributed between the collective and peasants who lost the land. Meanwhile the development value should be distributed between the state, the collective and land losers. Specific distribution varies from two hypotheses of internal agricultural resettlement and off farm resettlement.

The Effect of Land Reform on Sustained Economic Growth in Taiwan Province *FENG Yongqi*(43)

Based the modern economic growth theory, this paper analyses the mechanism and channels to impact on economic growth and sustained economic growth from Taiwan's land reform. Taiwan's land reform not only directly contributed to the inputs of the factors as capital and labor, but also contributed to the improvement of total factor productivity by promoting technical progress, human capital accumulation, industrial structure, equitable distribution of income, resource allocation efficiency. Therefore, the success of land reform in Taiwan is not only due to directly Taiwan's economic growth, but also due to Taiwan's sustained economic growth.

Analysis on the Spatial Heterogeneity of Farmers' Degree of Credit Rationing

..... *LIU Yanhua, HUI Minmin and LI Ming*(52)

This paper uses the half variation function and GMM, to explore the spatial heterogeneity of farmers' degree of credit rationing. The conclusions indicates that spatial variation of farmers' credit rationing degree significantly exists, and that the random factors in the attributes of rural financial institutions, farmers and regions are the main reason for the spatial heterogeneity of farmers' degree of credit rationing, however, the structural factors are the important reason for it. The random and structural factors lead to the regional difference of farmers' degree of credit rationing in the east west and middle region of China. Therefore, we should establish farmer credit support system of regional differentiation.

Village Integration Practice and Reflection of Farmer Professional Cooperative: Analysis on Cases of Land Shares Cooperatives in Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan and Henan Provinces

..... *HUANG Zengfu*(59)

Under the background of anomie of rural society, the development of farmer cooperatives has an important function of village integration. Although they are generated for the purpose of agricultural industrialization, the form of common interests and social network of cooperative members promote the achievement of internal integration. Then, through game with villagers committee and branch committee of communist party, local government and other farmers both inside and outside the village, cooperatives conduct external integration. From the perspective of village governance, village integration is an effective way to build a prospect of good governance. However, because of externality of cooperative's social functions, there are some restricting factors like subordination of integration function, disadvantaged status and lack of entities operating, etc. in village integration practice. Therefore, it needs to perfect the principal statue of cooperative in the market and prompt its transition to comprehensive subject to ensure the ordering of village integration and effect of integration results as governance resources.

Research on Members Trust of Farmer Cooperatives: Data from the Hog Industry in Hunan Province

..... *SUN Yanhua*(68)

The trust is critical for the development of farmer cooperatives. In this paper, the issue of members trust in the pig industry in Hunan province has been studied by first-hand survey. The results show that before joining cooperative the trust between the members and cooperatives is high, it is general between the members of cooperatives and farmers who are not members, and lowest between members and gov-

ernment. It is obvious that farmer's joining cooperative is helpful for the trust improvement among members, but is negative for the trust improvement between the members and farmers who are not members, and between members and government. Finally, recommendations concerned have been raised

Is the Ingress of Multinational Seed Companies Weal or Woe? Discovery from Brazil and Argentina *JING Fei and CHEN Ning*(76)

Research on Farmers' Behavior of Reserving & Selling Grain and the Income Effect under the Minimum Purchase Price Policy *ZHANG Gaiqing*(86)

Farmers have a low cognitive of the policy for lowest grain purchase price, also the standard of exercise price. With the implementation of the policy for lowest grain purchase price, large-scale farmers tend towards increasing grain production and enhancing reserves, while small-scale farmers are the opposite, on the whole appearing reserves decline. At the same time, large-scale farmers are significantly higher than other farmers in selling food locally, concentrated marketing time and convenience of ways. With the difference of different-scale farmers' behavior of reserving and selling grain, the policy effect of increasing income increases gradually with the enlargement of grain scale, and have little use.

Comparative Study of Distant Fishery Competitiveness of Zhejiang Province Based on the Analytic Hierarchy Process *YAO Lina and LIU Yang*(94)

Combining the industry competitiveness model of Michael Potter, this paper puts forward the five major factors influencing the competitiveness of distant fishery from those aspects of production capacity, trade and processing capacity, sustainable growth ability, factor endowments, and external security and so on, builds a valuation index system of distant fishery with hierarchical level, carries out a comparative evaluation of the distant fishery's competitiveness of the nine provinces and cities along the coast of our country by using analytic hierarchy process, and analyzes the competitiveness of Zhejiang's distant fishery.

US Organic Payments Policy: Development, Impacts and Enlightenment *QIAN Jingfei and LI Ninghui*(103)

On the review of Farm Bills since 1990 in US, this paper focuses on the organic agricultural policies of US since 1990. The result shows that, the US government has established the organic agricultural development policy frame and multi-level subsidies through the National Organic Program, National Organic Certification Cost-share Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Research and Data Collection Program and Organic Crop Insurance Provision, which effectively promote the organic agriculture development, raise the producers' income, and boost the organic consuming and trade market in US.

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中国农业经济学会2014年年会 暨学术研讨会征文通知

2014年中央一号文件提出, 全面深化农村改革, 要坚持社会主义市场经济改革方向, 处理好政府和市场的关系, 激发农村经济社会活力; 要鼓励探索创新。推进中国特色农业现代化, 大力发展优质安全农产品, 努力走出一条生产技术先进、经营规模适度、市场竞争力强、生态环境可持续的中国特色新型农业现代化道路。按照稳定政策、改革创新、持续发展的总要求, 力争在体制机制创新上取得新突破, 在现代农业发展上取得新成就, 在社会主义新农村建设上取得新进展, 为保持经济社会持续健康发展提供有力支撑。

据此, 中国农业经济学会拟以“**深化农村改革**”为主题, 举办2014年年会暨学术研讨会。

征文通知如下:

一、学术主题: 深化农村改革

研讨内容:

1. 粮食安全战略与农业现代化研究。包括新形势下的国家粮食安全战略构建, 重要农产品价格形成机制研究, 农业社会化服务体系建设研究, 农产品质量安全机制研究。
2. 农业支持保护制度研究。包括“三农”投入稳定增长机制研究, 农产品市场调控研究, 农业可持续发展长效机制研究, 农业科技创新机制研究。
3. 体制机制创新研究。包括农村土地制度改革研究, 新型农业经营体系建设研究, 农村金融制度创新研究, 城乡发展一体化体制机制研究。

二、会议时间: 10月份

三、会议地点: 江苏省太仓市

四、征文要求

请拟参加学术研讨会的代表按照学术主题及研讨内容要求, 认真撰写论文。中国农业经济学会将根据应征论文的质量和学术研讨会规模限制, 遴选优秀论文作者参加学术研讨会, 并出版论文集, 入选优秀论文将择优在《农业经济问题》刊用。

征文截止日期为2014年9月15日。

应征论文请通过电子邮件发到电子信箱:nyjjwt2010@sina.cn

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