

农业经济问题



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MAIN CONTENTS

Investment for Agriculture in Foreign Countries by Chinese Firms: Characteristics, Barrier and Choice of Government *SONG Hongyuan and ZHANG Hongkui*(4)

Based on a survey in Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangxi and Heilongjiang provinces, and case studies of Investment for Agriculture in Foreign Countries from 36 enterprises in these 4 provinces, this paper summarized the main features of enterprise's foreign investment, analyzed the problems and obstacles enterprises facing when they invest foreign agriculture, and recommended that government strengthen the top-level design and strategic planning, amend related management policies, and strengthen domestic supports and services.

An Policy Analysis of Family Farms: Concept, Qualification and Registration: Based on the Perspective of Policy Analysis *GAO Qiang, ZHOU Zhen and KONG Xiangzhi*(11)

Family farms, an important form of agriculture micro-organization, are expected to liberate agricultural productivity and accelerate agricultural modernization. By making sort of the theories invented by the precursors, analyzing its concepts, qualifications and registration, the paper analyzed the registration system of the Family farms, and discusses some important issues.

Incentive of Agri-food Quality in the Perspective of Industrial Chain Integration: Technical Path and Mechanism Design *GENG Ning and LI Binglong*(19)

In view of the frequent events of produce quality safety, the author discussed the root of the quality and safety of agri-foods from the industrial structure, information asymmetry and market unfair competition. In addition, it proved the real markets for agri-foods in the low efficiency of the optimal equilibrium by the establishment of consumer utility and the balance of supply and demand model. Secondly, to find an technical path—industrial chain integration of the standardization of operation which can effectively reduce the agri-foods quality safety risk. Finally from the standardized operation of structural adjustment, standardization and quality signal transmission and integration of government regulation aspects, the author designed quality incentive mechanism so as to provide reference for the government to make relevant policy.

The Current Plight and Solutions of China's Cotton Industry *ZHANG Jie, WANG Li and ZHAO Xinmin*(28)

In recent years, China's cotton planting area falling, planting costs rising, quality declining, the price gap widening, textile and garment exports shrinking, the whole society and government give extensive attention on cotton industry. This paper argues that the decentralized farmer business model under the market mechanism is the important source of problems in cotton industry development. To solve the current predicament of China's cotton industry, it should be encouraged to establish various forms of large-scale cotton production and management, solved the industry chain problem of asymmetric information, established of incentive compatibility of institutional mechanisms.

Do Systematization Reduced Carbon Emissions of Scale Hog Raising Households? Evidence from the 229 Scale Hog Raising Households of Three Cities in Jiangsu Province *MIN Jisheng and ZHOU Li*(35)

This paper empirical tests the impact of participation in cooperative organizations and co-tightness to carbon emissions of scale hog farmers. Found: there is no significant impact of participation in cooperative organizations to carbon emissions of scale hog farmers; Compared to cooperation model of "Broker plus hog farmers", cooperation model of "leading enterprises plus hog farmers" reduced carbon emissions of middle-mass scale hog farmers significantly; Age of household head, manure handling and land carrying capacity showed a significant negative relationship only with carbon emissions of small-scale hog farmers.

Few Issues on Implementing Rural Policies *KONG Fanpi*(43)

The author has participated the investigation in Heilongjiang, Jilin and Chongqing, to study how to implement the rural policies better. We learning the opinions and suggestions from relevant departments of the three provinces and summarized their experiences. Some of the China's rural policies have a few

problems, including extensive aspects but low efficiency, and lack of implementing rules and supporting policies, and lack of sustainability. Local governments also have problems during the implementation, including propagandizes slowly, inadequate execution, implementation lags and the small space of policy adjustments. We suggest that the central government should support local government policy innovation, and working funds should be allocated with agricultural support funds, and implementing rules and supporting policies should be matched as soon as possible after issuing policies, and evaluating the effects of past policies and adjusting at needs. We also suggest that the local governments must consider the practical when implement the rural policies, and accelerating policy conveys, and integrated agriculture related funds moderately.

Research and Analysis on the Effectiveness of Government Financial Support Polices: Example by Shandong Province *HU Jilian, LI Pingying and LI Min*(47)

The survey indicated that most farmers' comments on government financial support policies for agriculture were affirmative and positive; the effectiveness of those policies was relatively significant, and the policies were welcomed and supported by farmers. However, the effectiveness of the government financial support policies for Agriculture should not be overly exaggerated. Dealing with multitudes of Agriculture related affairs with limited financial support, some of the financial support policies failed to benefit extensive aspects of the affairs, resulting in poor remarks from farmers. A great number of factors have an influence on the effectiveness of government financial support policies for Agriculture. Among all the factors, the property, publicity, execution and implementation of the policies are the main ones. In view of the problems discovered in the survey, the following suggestions were proposed accordingly: further enhance the supportiveness for government financial support policies for Agriculture, institutionalize mature policies as soon as possible, promote the publicity of public policies, appropriately integrate and simplify dispersed agricultural financial policies, improve the execution and implementation process of the policies, etc.

Influence of Security Patterns on Migrant Workers' Physical and Mental Health: Based on a Survey of Migrant Workers in Beijing *GONG Jing and SUN Sufen*(55)

Rural Mobile Banking Development Research under the Perspective of Financial Inclusion *WANG Xiuhua and GUO Meijuan*(61)

Mobile banking promotion can effectively improve the coverage of financial services in rural areas, decrease the cost of the rural financial service, and broaden the channels for rural financial services, which is the important way to realize the rural financial inclusion. According to the existing rural resource conditions, our country can have two rural mobile banking development modes: dominated by rural financial institutions, dominated by telecom operators, each has its applicable conditions and comparative advantages, so we need to take different promoting steps.

The Game Analysis of Rural Credit: Taking the Citrus Cultivation Loans in Longmen County of Guangdong Province as Example *CHEN Xiding*(69)

Business credit is crucial for the development of rural economy. This paper models the game of rural credit and finds the boundary conditions by which financial institutions and farmers can cooperate in the long term, such as improving the rate of return on agricultural projects, reducing farmers' lending rates and lower transaction costs. The example of citrus cultivation loans in Longmen County of Guangdong Province shows the rate of return is the key factor in rural loans. The low rate of return will lead to default, thereby enabling financial institutions and farmers into a "prisoners' dilemma". The aim of this paper is to put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions for the above problems, in order to ease the exiting severe problems to some extent.

From "Mercenary" to "Justice and Benefit-compatible": The Reasons for the Success of HRS, Its Universal Mechanism and Trend *DENG Xize*(74)

The main reason for the success of the Household Responsibility System, (HRC, or also called Household Contract Responsibility System) is that it takes advantage of the family members' affection to the family. The affection can inspire the family members' loyalty to the family, which make the family have the emotional needs, and are willing to contribute for the family by giving up some of the economic benefits. By this way, it reduces the contacts cost of the family, thereby enhances the labor enthusiasm, which in turn improves labor productivity. Accordingly, we can extract some universal mechanisms: the loyalty makes the members not only need the economic interests, but the emotional benefits, to constitute

a composite unity target. In addition, the members can reduce the economic interests of the organization, thereby reducing the cost of contacts within the organization. Moreover, they also can reduce the requirement of clearing the property rights. This means that we can extend to a composite target "the justice and benefit-compatible" theory on the basis of "mercenary" theory, which is the single target of the economic interests. However, the former is just a special case of the latter. The theory of "the justice and benefit-compatible" can increase the research objects of the economics, whose explanatory power and predictive power will be also improved. Furthermore, the functionality of economics can be expanded as well. The development of China's rural economy is sluggish after the 1985, and the effectiveness of the household responsibility system is under suspicion. In fact, this is not because of the failure of household responsibility system, but because of the development of the China's reform and opening up, which provides a number of better non-farm environment opportunities. In addition, the agricultural resources, especially the labor transfer to the non-agricultural industries.

Study on the Main Mode of Annexation and Reorganization of Agricultural Industrialization

Leading Enterprises and Its Enlightenment JIANG Heping, JIANG Hui and BAI Xue(87)

Evaluation of the Efficiency of China's Local Governments in Integrating Urban-rural

Development: Based on Provincial Level by DEA Method YAN Huaming and SHI Jiangang(94)

In order to transform the chronic state of dual economy and society between urban and rural areas caused by imbalanced urban-rural development, China is speeding up the implementation of the strategy of Integrating Urban-rural Development (IUD). Thus, it is worthwhile to research on the issues of the status quo of efficiency in IUD promoted by local governments as well as how to enhance it. This paper evaluates relative efficiency of China's 30 provincial governments in IUD using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach. The DEA results reveal remarkable regional disparities of efficiency values among them. Specifically, the value of comprehensive technical efficiency (CTE) of governments from western China in IUD was much lower than that of eastern and central China. The main reason was that, in the pure technical efficiency (PTE) of IUD, governments from western China made the poorest performance among the three regions, which need to improve from the respects of management level and rational utilization. On the contrary, eastern China, which got the highest value of PTE, was evaluated as the worst in the scale efficiency (SE). Therefore, governments from eastern China should make appropriate measures to adjust out-put scale. Finally, this paper puts forward suggestions from three aspects to enhance efficiency of local governments in IUD.

Milk Production Quota Policy in Developed Countries and the Enlightenment to China

..... LUAN Jingdong and SHI Haibo(103)

By the analysis of the background and concrete implementation process of major developed countries' (Canada, the Netherlands, Israel) milk production quota system, we can found that the milk production quota policy not only play a positive role in making supply stable and protecting the interests of dairy farmers, but also play indirectly role in stabilizing prices, improving the quality of raw milk and dairy farming scale which has significant enlightenment to the establishment of the dairy policy in China. Therefore, China's dairy industry pay attention to the supply management policy (including production quota policy), combining with the existing dairy industry policy to solve the existing problems, to promote the healthy, stable and orderly development of dairy industry.

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《农业经济问题》1980年创刊，著名经济学家薛暮桥先生题写刊名，是由中国农业经济学会和中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所共同主办的国内外公开发行的学术理论性刊物。是全国创刊较早的农业经济学术理论刊物。曾荣获国家新闻出版署全国社科期刊奖提名奖，是中国经济类、农业经济类和贸易经济类核心期刊。

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本刊刊登的主要内容：探索我国农村经济与社会发展的规律；研讨农村生产关系的完善和农村生产要素的优化配置；反映农村改革和经济发展的新情况、新问题和新观点；介绍国外农业经济的理论和实践。本刊的读者对象：从事经济工作和农村工作的各级行政领导和实际工作者、政策研究人员、科研人员、大专院校师生以及各级农经学会会员。

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