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MAIN CONTENTS

Why Do the Farmers Professional Cooperatives Run in Accordance with Non-standard Form?

..... *YING Ruiyao, ZHU Zheyi and XU Zhigang* (4)

It is an indisputable fact that farmers professional cooperatives (FPC) in our country all run in accordance with non-standard form. Based on survey data from 331 villages 9 counties 3 provinces, we describe the present situation of service function, analyze the benefit mechanism of cooperatives and screen the norms of cooperatives. On this basis, we further distinguish participation constraints and incentive constraints of heterogeneous members from incentive compatibility theory in order to explain why FPCs choose non-standard form. Result shows that it is hard to conduct earnings distribution according to laws, which leads to non-classic surplus distribution system. For most cooperatives the non-standard is a realistic choice, taking participation constraints and incentive constraints into account. Facing problems in the development of organizations, it needs to recognize the orientation of FPC again. Maybe it is a realistic choice to draw lessons from the cooperative organization and "agricultural production and marketing class" in Taiwan province.

The Relationship between Cooperatives and Collective Economic Organization Must Be Urgently Clarified: Focus on Legislative Perfection of China's Constitution on Their Relationship

..... *LIU Guanlai* (14)

Cooperatives and collective economic organizations, as economic organizations of different nature, should neither be allowed to be confused nor easily confused. Current China's Constitution is defective at regulating the relationship between cooperatives and collective economic organizations. In the future, China's Constitution will make independent and protective stipulations on cooperatives. This will be done based on clearing up the relationship between cooperatives and collective economic organizations. These independent and protective stipulations on cooperatives will be beneficial for promoting the healthy and rapid development of Chinese farmer's cooperatives, thus improving the development of China's rural economy and society.

Credit Cooperation of Specialized Farmers Cooperatives: Modes and Innovation

..... *NIE Zuoling and WANG Chongjin* (23)

We summarize the operating modes, business innovation and practice bias of "Shandong Pilot" in this paper, and show industry foundation, supply chain finance and high social capital are the "standard configuration" for credit cooperation. This paper suggests "Shandong Pilot" is at the transition stage from "informal finance" to credit's "internal support and external help". In the short run, regulators should respect all parties concern except for piloting, especially regulating the leading party. To exploit "Shandong Pilot" institution advantage, this paper proposes to strengthen credit "help outside help" and develop external financing.

Connotation of Optimizing Combination of Factors, Strategies and Mode on Extraordinary

Growth of Farmers' Income *WANG Xiaohua and WEN Tao* (30)

The communist party's 18th reports and a series of Central First Documents reflect the significance of realizing extraordinary growth on farmers' income and bridging urban and rural residents' income distribution gap. Essentially, extraordinary growth on farmers' income are supposed to improve their via-

bility, thus, optimizing input structure of factors is needed. In this process, not only optimized combination of traditional factors, such as technology, capital, labor and land, etc., are needed, it relies more on reform and innovation to guide optimized combination of emerging factors. Specifics are as follows: (1) promoting innovation of agro-tech for accelerating agricultural modernization; (2) propelling innovation of agro-producing organizations and building new agro production management system so as to achieving operating scale, specialization, intensification, organization and socialization; (3) pushing forward innovation of land institution to assure effective fuse of agro-land and finance element and to revitalize the rural land factors; (4) guiding and supporting agriculture surplus-labor to be self-employed or to be transferred to secondary and tertiary industries in cities, towns as well as other rural regions for employment.

Does Self-employment Increase the Economic Well-being of Peasants' Income?

..... *HUANG Zhiling* (40)

This paper uses the rural workers sample of 2013 CHIP data and investigate the effects of self-employment behavior on peasants' income. We address the sample selection problem by employing the propensity score matching methodology. The empirical results show that engaged in self-employment can effectively improve the income of peasants, which is up to 6%. Further studied shows that in high-income groups, self-employment group is higher than the employees are, but in low-income groups, the income of employees is higher than the self-employment group. The conclusion of this paper has important policy implications, which provides a new way to improve the income of peasants. Finally, the effective policy should be taken to encourage peasants to engage in self-employment.

Empirical Research on the Land Rights' Protection of Urban-registered Migrant Peasants in the Background of the Integration of Rural and Urban

..... *JIN Li* (48)

The reform converting the household registration from segregation to the unification between the rural and the urban areas has become one of the most influential transformations in this new century. Meanwhile, the land rights' protection of the urban registered migrant peasants becomes even more evident. According to a survey covering 1620 villages, it turns out that during the reforming of household registration, the land rights of migrant peasants have not been effectively protected. By taking samples from the rural areas, emphases have been taken on such issues as the plan of land compensation, implementation period of the land reservation, land rights confirmation in the reform of household registration, rational utilization of contracted lands and counter-urbanization shift. It is urgent to construct a more complete idea, and actively promote the interaction between the household registration system and the land system reform in the implementation of the new residence permit system.

The Reform of Dual-track System in Grain Procurement and Grain Production: Illustrated by the Case of Wheat

..... *HUA Yizhou and HUANG Jikun* (59)

A Comparative Study of Rice Industry Production Efficiency between China and Japan

..... *XUE Simeng, LIU Yingtao AND MAO Shiping* (67)

How to Settle-down in City? Effects of Social Protect on Urban Citizenship of Migrant Workers

..... *SHI Zhilei and ZHU Mingbao* (77)

This paper constructs a social protect theoretical framework based on sustainable livelihoods theory and then uses the Chinese migrants social integration special survey data to test the effect that the social protect has upon urban citizenship of migrant workers, after overcoming heteroscedasticity, multicol-

linearity and endogeneity, we find that, compared to other factors, social protect is a key factor affecting the citizenization of migrant workers; urban social protect has a significant positive impact on citizenization of migrant workers and the effect of rural social protect is opposite. The effect of social protect is more obvious in vulnerable groups among migrant workers; the lower educational level or occupational status, the more obvious the effect of long-term security. The important crux of the slow process of citizenization of migrant workers perhaps is lack of urban social protect, while the stability and irreplaceable of social protect in rural areas further enhance their willingness to reflux, perhaps the migration between urban and rural areas has become part of the rational choice of migrant workers.

The Function of Homestead and Its Influence on Farmers' Willingness to Withdraw from the Homestead: Based on the Empirical Study of the Different Ownership of Residential Land

..... *GONG Hongling* (89)

For urban and rural construction land "double increase" trend pose challenges to resource utilization and the land protection, this paper explores the farmers' willingness to quit their homestead from the angle of homestead function. The results show that homestead has multiple functions such as living, risk protection, ownership and inheritance, support production, emotional sustenance and capitalization in the current stage. Because of the difference in the homestead-holding situation, the functions of homestead in various types of farmer households also differ, thus form different influence on farmers' exit willingness, therefore, different farmers should be treated differently according to the specific holding situation. In terms of the main factors, affecting farmers quit intention, housing projects, risk protection and financial compensation are important issues. They should be considered to build the homestead exit mechanism, while including how to ensure that farmers' land contract rights and interests not affected by homestead exit, solve the pension problem of "amphibious" families, build a flexible urbanization path, these are keys to crack the problem of homestead inefficient use.

A Study on Demand of Agriculture Catastrophe Risk Guarantee in China's Coastal Areas:

Based on Research Data from 308 Peasant in Zhejiang Province *QIU Bo* (100)

Demand of agriculture catastrophe risk guarantee (DACRG) is an important part of agriculture catastrophe risk guarantee mechanism studying. DACRG shows clearly through our research data in field of willingness to transfer and willingness to pay. This paper demonstrates that individuals' risk perception and education play a key role in DACRG. In addition, the DACRG mechanism can take effect on non-economic factors through government's advantage given in DACRG.

The Comments on Political Economic Analysis on the Protection System of Agricultural Products Trade

..... *TE Muqin* (108)

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