

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY



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MAIN CONTENTS

Study on the Operation Mechanism and Realization Form of “The Separation of Three Rights” of Rural Land HAN Lida, WANG Yanxi and HAN Dong (4)

Exploring to establish the implementation mechanism and ways of the “Separation of Three Rights” is the main task of the rural land system reform. We must design a systemic system: first, the clearly defined nature of “peasant collective”, the establishment of new collective economic organizations, and exploring “land share-holding system” and “mixed land share-holding system” are effective ways to carry out the ownership of land; second, establishing the collective permanent tenancy of farmland, defining nature of “peasant”, establishing the enter-exit mechanism of collective membership and exploring market-oriented exit of contract right, etc. to stabilize the contract right; third, by giving full powers and functions of property right to the management right, innovating the generate - interest capitalization of management right, lifting controls over access to the borrowed capitalization of management right as soon as possible, opening up the production-factors’ capitalization of management right gradually and exploring the financial capitalization of management right actively, the management right of rural land can be more active.

Three Rights Division in Policy Texts: Reviewing Path and Legal Construction LIU Yunsheng and WU Zhaojun (12)

Management right should be defined as creditor’s rights, but given priority, strengthening the property right’s protection measures. The contracted management right and the contract right are both identity right and property right, and should not operate the contract right as an independent right. The member right is the necessary link to connect the collective ownership and the contract management right. Separation of powers should adopt the path of “collective land ownership right - member right - contracted management rights of the right -management right”.

The Causes and Corrections of “Three-Right-Division” Policy Implementing Deviation in Traditional Agricultural Area YANG Yuzhen (23)

Three-right-division has become the established policy of China’s land system reform. It is urgent to research the deviation of policy implementation and its correction. The implementing deviation of the three-right-division policy in the traditional agricultural areas of our country is mainly manifested in the blindness of the collective ownership, the instability of the contracting right of the farmers, the blind optimistic cognition and the agricultural land’s non-agricultural and non-grain practice during the operating right transfer. These deviations are attributed to the diversification, behavioral caching and reverse self-organization of policy target groups; the uncoordinated and functional overload of the policy; lag of the formal system and complex role of informal system of policy implementing system environment; finally, Multi-level conduction and lack of grass-roots implementing resources of policy implementing structure. The suggestion of perfecting the power of the three right, searching for the “balance point” between the three rights, achieving the convergence of legislation and policy, and pay attention to the system effectiveness of the policy group were put forward.

Key Issues on the Reform of Rural Collective Asset Stock Rights: Based on the Investigation of 8 experimental Counties ZHONG Guili and XIA Ying (30)

A study on the Change of Chinese New Countryside Construction at the Provincial Level: Based on a Comparative Analysis of the Tracking Survey Data of “100 Villages and 1000 Households” in 2006 and 2015 in Liaoning Province

..... LI Min, ZHANG Guangsheng, LAN Haitao and ZHOU Jing (36)

Based on the tracking survey data of 100 villages and 1000 households in 2006 and 2015 in Liaoning province, this paper compares and analyzes the changes and new challenges of Chinese new countryside construction before and after ten years from the provincial level. About productions, the scale of agricultural production is getting bigger; Agricultural infrastructure is obviously improved. The incomes sources of peasants become more diversified, and the growth of household income is the most one. The coverage of agricultural insurance has been gradually expanded, and the participation rate of farmers has increased significantly. Life aspects: The income of farmers increased significantly; the conditions of life have obviously improved; the social security system has been more and more perfect. Local customs as-

pects; Cultural life has become abundant and colorful, and the way of leisure entertainment becomes diversified; the custom of the rural society become improved, and religious belief is particularly prominent. Village appearance aspects: Living infrastructure improved significantly; Village appearance has a new look; the living environment of villagers has been significantly improved. Democratic management can be a solid advance. Although the new rural construction has achieved fruitful results, we are still facing many new challenges: The pollution of agricultural production environment is serious. The system of the agricultural ecological environment is destroyed seriously; the level of systematic and marketization on the agriculture production is low. In addition, the competitive power of the agricultural product market is weak. The application level of agricultural technology is backward, and the informational level of peasants is poor; The production costs of agricultural products has been increased, and the comparative efficiency of agricultural production is small; The income gap between urban and rural areas is becoming narrow, But the income gap in rural areas is widening. The pace of the labor transfer has accelerated. The aging of the agricultural labor force has become very serious.

Research on Rural Public Goods Multi-element Corporation Model in Bi-level Multi-player

Game: An Empirical Study Based on Investigating of 93 Sample Villages in Five Provinces

..... *LI Yanling, WANG Jian and PEN Yuanyuan* (45)

The paper build a bi-level dynamic multi-player game analysis model theoretically to study the supplement system of rural public goods corporation model among the central government, the county government, the farmer and the third-party. Basing on the investigation of 93 sample villages in Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangdong provinces, it verified the strategy selection of dynamic multi-player game analysis model. According to this research, the central government takes the lead in the bi-level dynamic multi-player game analysis model, and the county government plays a key role in corporation model. However, the strategy selection of the farmer and the third-party is mainly depending on the activities of the county government. Therefore, the farmer shall be cautious while inviting the third-party to invest in public goods in rural areas. The third-party should invest in a profitable project and be willing to cooperate with the local government.

The Effects of Social Capital on Willingness to Pay for Agricultural Disaster Reduction Public Goods: An Empirical Study Based on Three Counties Investigation in Hubei Province

..... *YAN Fengxian and ZHANG Qi* (56)

This paper takes micro data as the basic, including 622 households of farmers from 38 rural communities in Hubei province, we make empirical analysis of the relationship between social capital, farmers' cognition, income level and willingness to pay in the supply of agricultural disaster reduction of public goods by using multiple regression analysis. The results show social capital has a positive effect on willingness to pay of agricultural disaster reduction of public goods, the variable dimension of social capital consists of farmers' social trust, social network, social prestige and social participation. Farmer's social capital has a positive effect on willingness to pay, farmer cognition has a positive effect on willingness to pay, and farmers' income has a positive effect on farmers' willingness to participate in payment. Therefore, it is suggested that the government should take effective propaganda and training mechanism of disaster reduction and disaster prevention, improve the village grass-roots democracy, optimize the layout of agricultural industry, and improve the income of farmers.

Recent Development, Realistic Dilemma and Cracking Strategy in Local Rural Urbanization: The Third Special Investigation in Dezhou, Shandong Province

..... *NI Jianwei* (64)

The "Synchronous Construction of Two Kinds of Districts" in Dezhou is known as the typical example of the new urbanization of Chinese characteristics, has accumulated valuable experience in the effective promotion of population in-situ urbanization, but also facing the reality of further sustained and healthy development. Re-tracking research shows: there are structural problems of "quantity - speed - quality" in the overall development of the "Synchronous Construction of Two Kinds of Districts", from the aspect of driving force, there is "a vacuum zone" of "government led" and "market role". From the industry positioning, there is a dilemma choice as relatively low end of the existing industry, which does not meet the future trend of development and the difficulty of introduction of high-end industries, which led to difficult to match the local labor. and from the perspective of community construction, there is a reverse contrast between the "urbanization" of rural community hardware and the "un-urbanization" of software, from the perspective of institutional innovation, the use of policy dividend in the test area has achieved good results, but there is still a large space for collaborative use. Therefore, a proposal of establishing a goal of transformation from "expanding the capacity" to "transition target quality", develop

the decisive effect of the market. Under the guidance of the government, which pushes the development of specialization, collaboration and characteristic of Industrial Park, pays close attention to the standardization and the construction of service and security of rural community, promote the "aggregate effect" of the innovation of institutional mechanisms.

Research on Economic, Social and Cultural Capitals' Intergenerational Heritage to Agricultural Transfer Population's Financial Urban Citizenship CHENG Xinwei and LIN Lefen (69)

Based on the view of intergenerational heritage and the survey data of 713 new-generation agricultural transfer population (ATP) in Jiangsu and Anhui Province, this paper uses AHP, OLS and QS models to analyze capitals' effects to financial urban citizenship in aspects of economy, society and culture. The results show that the new generation ATP's cognition to their parents' city integration is very close to their parents' self-cognition with different structures; all three kinds of capitals have significant effects on financial urban citizenship and the cumulative impacts change in a dynamic promotion.

Thoughts on Convergence Development of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries WANG Lejun and KOU Guangzeng (82)

Convergence development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries is an inevitable requirement for the transformation and upgrading of rural economy. It is helpful to promote the development of urban and rural integration, agricultural supply-side structural reform, the continuous increase of farmers' income and building a new agricultural management system. Its characteristics are as follows: forming industry chain; factor fusion innovation; constructing interest community and sustainable agricultural development. It explores various development modes in industry chain, main management body and interest sharing mechanism, and is an upgraded version of agricultural industrialization. Promoting the convergence development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries is the fundamental task of agricultural industrialization in the new period. In the basic idea for this task, in accordance with the concept of industrial integration, it not only supports the farmers and farmer cooperatives, but also supports the leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization. It builds the mechanism of farmers to participate in and share the secondary and tertiary industry income, make the government and the market to play a better role in agricultural development. In the measures for this task, building the dominant industry, cultivate the main management body, development of new industry, new forms and new models; the establishment of guidance, incentives and sharing mechanisms for farmers to get more benefits.

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