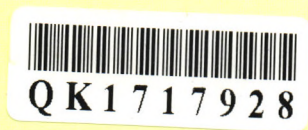


ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY



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

2017 1

万方数据

目 录

组织与制度

中国实用主义合作社理论是创新还是臆想..... 秦 愚(4)

农民专业合作社的真伪之争:分歧的焦点与原因 刘 骏,张颖聪,艾 靓(16)

我国本土合作社的现实图景

——对合作社“制度变异说”的反思与讨论..... 李琳琳(24)

资源配置

农地经营规模:国际经验与中国的现实选择 林万龙(33)

地块特征对农业机械服务利用的影响分析

——基于南方五省稻农的实证研究 李 琴,李大胜,陈风波(43)

农村发展

政治还是市场:农村家庭财富水平研究

——来自中国家庭追踪调查的证据..... 韦宏耀,钟涨宝(53)

农村社会医疗保险参保农户满意度及影响因素研究 盛娅农(64)

其他

玉米收储政策改革及其效应分析 顾莉丽,郭庆海(72)

我国食品安全指数的编制理论与应用研究

——以国家食品抽检数据为例..... 李太平(80)

《民间借贷交易与农村微型金融中介体发展研究》书评 王家传(88)

国外农经

欧盟 CAP 改革中农业市场政策的调整与启示 吕建兴,曾寅初(89)

农业保险补贴如何规避 WTO 规则约束:美国做法及启示

..... 齐皓天,徐雪高,朱满德,袁祥州(101)

MAIN CONTENTS (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:010-82106169

E-mail:nyjjwt@caas.cn

创刊日期:1980 年

封面题字:薛暮桥

广告经营许可证:京海工商广字第 0235 号

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:16.00 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:北京美图印务有限公司

MAIN CONTENTS

The Review of Chinese Pluralist Cooperative Theory QIN Yu(4)

The core of Chinese pluralist cooperative theory is pluralist membership and pluralist surplus allocation. The cooperation within the theory is between deferent kinds of production factor provider. The theory has normative school and pragmatism school. The former propose that farmer is priority and surplus is allocated by patronage mostly. The later propose that non-farmer is priority and surplus is allocated by capital mostly. The pluralist design loses the advantage of cooperative. The dilemma of normative school is its design cannot be realized. The issue of pragmatism school is its design is IOF. The Chinese pluralist cooperative theory should be replaced by modern cooperative theory.

The Summary and Discussion on the Authenticity of Farmers' Professional Cooperatives

..... LIU Jun, ZHANG Yingcong and AI Liang(16)

With the rapid growth of the number of farmers' professional cooperatives in China, the standard development problem of farmers' professional cooperatives got all circles' attention. There are two kinds of judgments on the authenticity of cooperatives. One supports that most of the current cooperatives are pseudo cooperatives. The other supports that most of cooperatives are just less standardized. Behind the two voices, there also hide the differences of cooperatives development path. Through the summary and Discussion of two different views, we find the reason why they difference from each other is the two elements orientation: "practical-legal" and "single function-multiple function". In spite of this, it is also possible to reconcile the two views. Nevertheless, if we want to reconcile it essentially, there should provide a set of analytical paradigm in theory and a practical system framework in practice.

The Realistic Prospect of China Native Cooperatives: Reflection and Discussion on the "Institutional Variation" of the Cooperatives LI Linlin(24)

Based on the field survey, the paper tried to outline the reality of China's native cooperatives, and discussed with the theory of "institutional variation" of the cooperatives. The paper found that it is not appropriate to use the western classical cooperative institution to measure the practice of the cooperatives in China; The cooperatives in china have formed a relatively fixed and universal institutional setting. It is consistent with the institutional environment of cooperatives, which influenced by our local society "small community cooperation" concept, the farmers' differentiation in their economic and social status.

Farm Size: International Experience and the Realistic Choice of China LIN Wanlong(33)

Analysis of the Effect of Plot Characteristics on the Utilization of Agricultural Machinery: Based

on the Rice Plots Data of South China LI Qin, LI Dasheng and CHEN Fengbo(43)

Based on data of rice farmer's plots in South China with five provinces, the paper analyzes the effect of plot characteristics on the utility of agricultural machinery using fixed effect model. The follow-

ing four aspects are the probable channels of plot characteristics affecting the use of agricultural machinery by farmers: land fragmentation, soil quality, access to agricultural infrastructures, the ownership of plot. The results show that the bigger the plot area, the farmers are more likely to use machine to cultivate. The poorer the soil quality, the farmers use agricultural machinery to harvest with more unwillingness. Compared with other effects, the effect of road access is the largest. If the irrigation condition is not good or agricultural machine cannot reach the plot, the probability of farmers using machine to plow and harvest will reduce 13.1% and 41.6% respectively. If the plots are rented from other farmers, the farmers will more tend to use machine to cultivate. According to these results, the paper puts up some suggestions

Politics or Market: Research on Determinants of Household Wealth in Rural China: Evidence from Family Panel Studies WEI Hongyao and ZHONG Zhangbao (53)

Using data from China Family Panel Studies in 2014, we investigated the influence of market and political factors on the household wealth accumulation in rural China. Results show that market factors has a larger effect on the accumulation of household wealth than political factors. This may because rural areas are less directly controlled by the government, and the political power is less directly involved in the distribution of property. Specifically, market factors contribute significantly to household wealth, different types of household wealth, while political factors are more influential in the accumulation of financial wealth and wealthy families. From the quantile regression, wealth accumulation of the poor family is only affected by the market factors; while the middle and rich family is not only affected by market factors, but also political capital. Thus, the theory of market transition may be more suitable to explain the accumulation of household wealth in rural China.

Study on the Consumer's Satisfaction and Influencing Factors of Rural Social Medical Insurance SHENG Yanong (64)

The Analysis on Reform Effect of Corn Purchase Policy GU Lili and GUO Qinghai (72)

On the Theory and Application of Chinese Food Safety Index: A Case of National Food Quality Sampling and Detecting Data LI Taiping (80)

It has very important theoretical and realistic value to research Chinese food safety index for effectively promoting the food safety information disclosure, reasonably conducting consumer food purchase behavior, government supervision and enterprise management activities. This paper systematically created a new method of Chinese food safety index with Barrel Theory, Golden Section Method and Five Classification Scale to measure the Chinese food safety index in terms of the national food quality sampling and detecting data in 2015. It was found that the total level of Chinese food safety was on the low side. The food safety index of 12 provinces was at the unsafe level except for Shanghai in good situation. This implied that measure conclusion coincided with the severe reality of Chinese food safety and this new method had good serviceability for measuring Chinese food safety situation. Therefore, Chinese government should adopt the governance concept of lengthening the short stave, mainly supervise the

quality safety of five types of processed food such as aquatic products, fruits, freezing drinks, beans and vegetables, and specially prevent three hazard items such as additive misuse, microbial contamination and veterinary drug residue to the threat of food safety.

Book Review on "Private Lending Transactions and the Development of Rural Micro Financial Intermediaries" *WANG Jiachuan* (88)

The Adjustment and Revelation of EU Agricultural Market Measures

..... *LV Jianxing and ZENG Yinchu* (89)

Agricultural market measures, as important parts of the CAP, have been playing critical roles in intervening EU agricultural products market. In this paper, based on policy objectives, framework, and specific measures, we summarized the direction of adjustment to agricultural market measures of the CAP reform in 2013. We found that the overall direction of CAP reform in this round was to ensure farmers to better respond to market signals, and to emphasize the role of market measures as the 'safety-net' in crisis. Mainly by adjusting the market supply and demand, improving the competitive environment, supporting industry development and guiding consumption, EU committed to ensure the agricultural market to function efficiently and stably. From their means such as advocating the settlement of agricultural market failure, enhancing the support to competitive industries, emphasizing prevention and reduction of market risk, creating markets for fair competition, etc., we could draw important lessons to adjust the relevant agricultural policy in China.

Agricultural Insurance Subsidies How to Avoid the WTO Rules: American Experience

Enlightenment to China *QI Haotian, XU Xuegao, ZHU Mande and YUAN Xiangzhou* (101)

"Amber box" insurance subsidy linked to a specific product is widely used in the United States. However, to avoid the "amber box" subsidies to a cap, it is notified in the "green box" or "non-specific product support", which have been challenged in recent WTO dispute settlement cases and domestic countervailing duty investigations. Reporting requirements for "amber box" agricultural insurance subsidies will become increasingly strict in the future. Even so, the United States by increasing the management cost subsidy and reinsurance support to the insurance company to reduce the premium subsidies for farmers, still can make full use of "non-specific product support" space that WTO allowed. The US experiences is worthy of reference for China.

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: YUAN Longjiang

Tel: (8610) 82108705

Fax: (8610) 82109791

E-mail: nyjjwt@caas.cn

Address: 12 Zhongguancun Southstreet,

Beijing 100081, China

Overseas Distributor: China International Book Trading

Corporation (P. O. Box 399, Beijing, China)

Code No. M571

2017年《农业经济问题》自办发行启事

尊敬的读者朋友，本刊一直得到您的支持和厚爱，
对此向您表示衷心的感谢！

2017年《农业经济问题》全部自办发行，邮局无法订阅。为了确保广大读者朋友能顺利订阅本刊，请订户朋友按照以下方式办理订阅手续。

一、汇款方式

银行汇款：

开户行：交通银行北京分行农科院支行
帐 号：110060435018001043754
户 名：中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所

支付宝汇款：

账 号：nyjjwt@sina.cn
(付款说明中务必填写联系方式、邮寄地址、订刊要求，否则可能无法保证刊物准确邮寄)

邮局汇款：

地 址：北京中关村南大街12号
单 位：农业经济问题杂志社
邮 编：100081

二、联系方式、联系人

网 站：www.iaecn.cn
邮 箱：nyjjwtzszs@126.com
电 话：010-82106169
联系人：陈沧客

三、征订单

《农业经济问题》征订单

订户邮寄地址					
订户开据发票名称				邮 编	
单价（全年每份）	订阅份数	汇款金额	汇款方式	汇款日期	电 话
192.00元					联系人
是否开具发票	是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	备注			
订刊说明： 1. 银行、支付宝、邮局汇款，在附言中注明单位名称、订刊人姓名及电话号码； 2. 汇款后，请务必将征订单发到本社的发行邮箱nyjjwtzszs@126.com； 3. 征订单可通过登陆杂志社网站www.iaecn.cn "期刊征订"下载					

ISSN 1000-6389



刊号：ISSN 1000-6389
CN 11-1323/F

国外代号：M571 国内定价：16.00元