

Abstract

Rural Public Culture: Face, Decline and Reconstruction: Analysis Based on Construction Practice of Rural Elderly Association in Hubei Province

YIN Zi

Knowledge, norms and value are the basic category to understand the rural public culture and the initial force to shape out the face of the rural public culture. Since the reform and opening, rural societies have been facing ethical crisis and governance crisis and beginning to show more and more consumerism, which has caused the alienation of social competition and the decline and crisis of rural public culture. The degradation of the elderly's social situation is the direct expression of rural public cultural crisis. Through the combination of external resources input and internal organization operation, construction and operation of the rural elderly association contributes to the moderate integration of rural social-cultural resources and self-independence of village public cultural supply and highlights the 'low consumption, high welfare' mode for rural public cultural supply. Consequently, rural public cultural reconstruction communitarian does not only supply culture public goods for the rural elderly, and is expected to realize the collectivization manufacturing of rural culture public goods and the sustainable production of rural public culture.

How Collective Property Right Reform Is Conducted Steadily: An Example of Songjiang Rural Collective Property Right Reform in Shanghai

LI Kuan, XIONG Wansheng

Under the condition of market economy, we need to constantly define the property rights of collective assets, and to improve their power and functions, and to activate the rural potential of all kinds in the production, and to improve the operating system of the collective economy. Songjiang's property right reform of the rural collective assets in the form of joint-stock cooperative made use of the ratio of farmers' farming age and land share, and quantitatively distributed the total assets to farmers. This measure not only ensured the common properties of collective assets, but also safeguarded the personal benefits and realization of collective members. It also effectively regulated collective asset management, ensuring the collective asset value maintained and added, and properly handling the various relationships which are implied. Such a collective property right reform is based on solid foundation and proper priorities, and is a very important measure to enhance the efficiency of collective asset management.

Evolution and End of Community-based Share-holding Cooperation Against Urbanization Background: Based on Interpreting Case of Village Zhenggezhuang in Beijing

LI Jun, YANG Xu

By the typical case analyses and the theory of institutional economics, and based on the external factors that determined the existence of institution, this paper explained the problems of community-based share-holding cooperation. The research showed that: the rural community shareholding cooperative system based on collective land ownership and collective economic organization was just a transitional organizational form; the urbanization had accelerated the institutional evolution and made the problems of community-based share-holding cooperation explicit under the internal and external system restrictions. These problems would be solved and the community-based share-holding cooperation would evolve into a shareholding system in its real sense with the clarification of collective property rights.

A Comparative Study on Resisting Ways of Urban and Rural Residents: Based on Investigation of 2505 Adult Residents in Five Provinces

PENG Guosheng, LUO Aiwu

Based on an empirical study made on 2505 adult residents in five provinces through sampling survey and statistical analysis, this study reveals that between urban and rural residents there are no significant differences in the extent of damage to rights, but the focuses of their resistance for rights are quite different. The main focus of urban residents' resistance is 'unemployment insurance', 'corporate restructuring', 'city demolition' and 'property dispute', while for rural residents, the focus includes 'land acquisition', 'homestead distribution', 'grassroots elections' and 'debt dispute'. Between urban and rural residents in their ways of resistance for rights, there are obvious differences as follows: On the intentional ways of resistance for rights: Rural residents are more willing to resist for their rights outside or at the edge of the system than urban residents, while urban residents are more willing to resist for their rights within the system than rural residents. On the actual ways of resistance for rights: Rural residents show more resistance for rights outside or at the edge of the system, while less of that within the system than the urban.

Marginal Man's Petition and Petition System's Reform: Based on Empirical Analysis of Cases

WEI Chenglin

Unlike the normal or elite's petitions, the petitions of the non-normal or marginal people are usually more able to challenge the validity of the conventional system and reflect the petition system's problems and vulnerabilities profoundly. Under the national planning change, the rural governance mechanism has undergone one transformation, and family disputes are overflowing out of villages and generating petition events by the current transformation mechanism of petition system. Petition system attracts people and things that do not possess petition qualification into petition social order stability system, resulting in petition visits channel congestion and function mutation of the petition system. Only by redefining the qualification of petition letters and visits, establishing and improving the identification, information sharing, classification settlement and termination mechanisms, could the petition system restore its vitality and perform its positive functions.

Labor Transfer, Factor Substitution and Constraints

YANG Yu, LI Rong

The decrease of agricultural labor force and the increase of migrant workers income should have enticed farmers to substitute capital for labor. Small production scales of Chinese farmer households, slow growth in agricultural market and decentralized organization form of agricultural production are likely to restrict this effect of factor substitution. Taking rice production as an example, this paper carried an empirical test on the survey data of six provinces covering 787 farmers. The results showed that the farmers migrant labor time and migrant remittances increase did not lead to significant capital labor ratio increase; the lagging market development and dispersed production organization constitute the constraints of factor substitution effect, but this paper found no evidence of small scale land management restricting capital as an alternative of labor.

Cost-effective Analysis on Machinery Operation of China Agricultural Machinery Cooperatives: Based on Comparison of East-Central-West Regions and Different Scales

ZHOU Yi, WANG Ou, TANG Ke

This paper used the data of RCRE's survey on China agricultural machinery cooperatives in 25 provinces. The cost and benefit of per acre in the four sections of farm machinery operations——cultivation, see-

ding/transplanting, plant protection and reaping of wheat, corn and rice conducted by agricultural machinery cooperatives in east-central-west regions and of different scales were analyzed by the single factor analysis of variance method. The study found that the cost and benefit of agricultural machinery cooperatives in the mid-west was lower than those in the east. In the comparison of different scales of agricultural machinery cooperatives, the cost and benefit of different scales as characterized by the number of the members and the amount of agricultural machinery showed no significant differences, but the cost and benefit of cooperatives as distinguished by operation areas displayed significant differences. It showed operation area was the most significant factor that determined the cost and benefit of agricultural machinery cooperatives. Taken together, the larger the scale of cooperatives was, the more of scale economy would be manifested and the lower the cost and price will be. The empirical results of this study suggested that the support policy should emphasize on the subsidy to the mid-west agricultural machinery cooperatives and the large scale of agricultural machinery cooperatives in future.

Impacts of GMO Labels, Threshold and Approval Regulation on Imports of Genetically Modified Soybeans in China

JI Xiaoyan, HOU Yali

China will still rely on the importation for its consumption in the near future; hence the importance of evaluating genetically modified bio-products safety management policies of various countries. Based on the genetically modified soybeans trade data from the four importation markets——USA, Brazil, Argentina, and Canada——during the 2003—2010, this paper analyzed the impacts of each country's policy choice concerning the safety control of agricultural transgenic products on the imports of genetically modified soybeans of China. It concluded that if major soybean export countries carried out mandatory label, or set a bigger threshold, or implement the approval regime on the GM products safety, it would be conducive to importing soybeans to China. Furthermore, the increase of our citizens income would increase the importation of soybeans and the economic size expansion of exporting markets, the increase in the ratio of foreign and domestic prices and the shortening of bi-lateral trade distance would decrease importing soybean to China.

Land Quasi-expropriation and Compensation: Perspective of Land Development Right

ZHANG peng, HAO Bo

Land regulations exist pervasively in modern society and are essential measures for redressing the externality in land use and providing public goods. In the meantime, land regulations always serve as a definition and intervention to property right, with the powerful ability of wealth distribution. The behavior of land regulation is a balance between public power and private right while the restrained land owner suffers from unreasonable harm. The essence of harm is the deprivation of development right. It is urgent to protect land property right in case of land expropriation where there is land regulation to prevent quasi-expropriation. The fundamental judgment of expropriation and justification of regulation is whether the right of development is recognized and granted by the state. It is necessary to compensate the land owner suffering from quasi land expropriation while it is unnecessary to compensate the person possessing land development right.

From Contemporary Law System to Future Legislation: Position and Regulations of Land Management Right

TAO Zhongtailang, YANG Suiquan

It should be based on the contemporary law system to locate and regulate the land management right. Under the current law system, only part of the circulation ways of land contracted management rights can

produce new rights. But these new rights are not in accordance with ‘Land Management Right’ as mentioned in the Suggestions. It is necessary and possible to remodel the ‘Land Management Right’ as property right to represent the rights which are produced by the circulation of land contracted management rights. The land management right should be set up in the chapter of usufruct in the *Property Law*.

Evolution of Square-fields System and Its Policy Implication from Perspective of Social Capital Theory

MA Xianlei, QIU Tongwei, SHI Xiaoping

This paper employs social capital theory to analyze the evolution law of agricultural production organization, land ownership, status of labors, mode of land tax and land rent during the evolution of the square-fields system (an ancient land institution), and then examines the driving mechanism of the evolution of the square-fields system from the perspectives of macroscopical social structure, madhyamika social network and microcosmic actors' interaction. The results indicate that: (1) the evolution of rural production relationship expands farmers' social network, changes their social class relations and agricultural organizations, improves farmers' resources disposition right and further induces the change of farmland tenure system and agricultural tax system; (2) the quantity and size of social classes and amount of resources possesses by different classes reveal the social status of farmers; (3) the equilibrium evolution of expressive behavior and instrumental behavior of different classes drives the transition of social structure. By reflecting the existing research conclusions in the field of farmland institution, this paper discusses some policy implications of the evolution of the square-fields system for the current farmland reform from the perspectives of perfecting production organization, clarifying land property rights, inducing farmland transfer, non-agricultural employment, and urban-rural relations.

Simulating Selection Process of Pig Farmers' Disposing Behavior of Dead Pigs: Simulation Experiment Method

WU Linhai, XU Guoyan, HU Wuyang

Based on the case of 654 pig farmers in Funing, Jiangsu Province, and referring to the definition and connotation of behavior probability, this research selected several factors affecting pig farmers' disposing behavior of dead pigs. Computational simulation experiment method was adopted to simulate how those factors play the role in the process of pig farmers' disposing behavior of dead pigs. The results demonstrated that the change of pig farmers' disposing behavior of dead pigs was the result of the variation of those factors selected: production history, size of production, government policy, and relevant regulation and law cognition. There were some factors displaying non-simple linear relationship between dead disease pigs disposing behavior and some factors. The research significance of this paper is to supply decision-making reference for government to better manage the phenomenon of dead disease pigs throwing and flowing into market by eliminating its root causes.

Governmental Trust in Temporary Society and Trust Reconstruction of Service-oriented Government

ZHANG Qianyou

Trust is the basis and precondition of service-oriented government, and the reconstruction of trust relations is the basic managerial activity of service-oriented government. However, we have entered into a time of turbulence, and our society has become a temporary one, making the reconstruction of trust in service-oriented government difficult than ever. The temporary society needs some kind of swift trust, and the service-o-

riented government which is constituted of many temporary systems needs to build a mechanism for swift trust. Swift trust relies upon the conformity of individual goal and organizational goal, which suggests a revolution in the way to build an organization.

Inheritance and Development of Traditional Ecological Farming Systems in Lake Taihu Area Under Background of Modernization: From Perspective of Agricultural Heritage

ZHU Guannan, LU Yong, LI Qun

Traditional ecological farming systems in Taihu Lake region possesses very prominent agricultural heritage value, including rich biodiversity, man and nature, collaborative development of the social environment, good adaptability and rich cultural diversity. Following the philosophy of "dynamic preservation" proposed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, we should conduct living transmission subject to traditional ecological farming systems in Taihu at two levels of practice and philosophy. At the level of practice, dynamic preservation and sustainable development would substitute previously traditional frozen preservation and destructive development, which balances preservation and development. At the level of philosophy, through the participation of local governments and experts, the traditional concepts of humanistic ecology such as co-residence of man and nature, as well as waste recycling norm, are expected to be rooted in the farmers in Taihu Lake region, especially the young farmers. It would enhance the farmers' sense of identity of traditional agricultural culture and promote them voluntarily apply traditional agricultural culture of humanistic ecology to modern agricultural production practices.

A Postcolonial-ecocritical Interpretation of Naipaul's *India Trilogy*

ZHANG Chi

The non-fiction works of the post-colonial writer V. S. Naipaul have always been in the spotlight of the critics. In *An Area of Darkness*, Naipaul shows criticisms of various weaknesses in the Indian culture as a severe Western critic. In his following books, *India: A Wounded Civilization* and *India: A Million Mutinies Now*, social and ecological problems in the process of India's revitalization are objectively reflected. Read from a postcolonial-ecocritical perspective, the description of landscape is full of colonial intrusion and that of the Indian society remains cultural hegemonism. In the postcolonial context, people need to rethink the development issues and try to rebuild a harmonious ecological environment.