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统筹城乡发展的 财政政策研究

姚林香/著

A Study of Fiscal Policy on Developing Rural and Urban Areas in a Coordinated Way



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作者简介

姚林香,女,1965年出生,江西南昌 人。现为江西财经大学公共管理学院教 授、硕士生导师,江西省高校中青年学科 带头人。兼任江西省地方税务研究会理 事、江西省国际税收研究会理事。1987年 7月、2003年3月、2006年6月分别获得 江西财经学院经济学学士学位、浙江大学 经济学硕士学位、江西财经大学经济学博士学位。1987年毕业留校任教至今,主要 研究方向为财税理论与政策。近年来,公 开发表论文30余篇;主编、副主编、参 编专著及教材10余部;主持、参加国家 及省部级课题10余项。

序

《统筹城乡发展的财政政策研究》一书是姚林香同志在她的博士学位论文基础上修改而成的。在此书即将出版之际,作为她的博士生导师,我很高兴为本书作序。

改革开放以来,我国城乡经济获得较快发展,城乡居民生活水平有了很大提高,城乡关系也得到了逐步改善,但从城乡居民 收入差距、城乡居民消费差距、城乡居民储蓄差距、城乡公共品 供给差距、城乡就业差距等方面综合判断,我国城乡差距仍过于 悬殊。特别是 20 世纪 90 年代中期以来,我国城乡差距进一步扩大,城乡发展不协调问题日益突出,对我国国民经济和社会发展 产生了严重影响。为此,政府给予了高度重视,党的十六大提出 了统筹城乡发展的重大方略。

我国正处在从计划经济向市场经济转型时期,理论分析和实践经验均表明转型时期的政府比市场机制较完善的政府承担着更多的责任。财政是政府发挥作用的重要方式和手段,有其不可替代的功能,在统筹城乡发展中担负着重要的使命。从一定意义上讲,财政是推动城乡统筹发展的经济基础和保障。财政政策的再分配以及稳定经济的职能决定了其在缩小城乡差距、促进城乡协

.1.

调发展过程中将发挥重要的作用。因此,对统筹城乡发展的财政 政策进行研究不仅具有重大的理论意义,而且具有极其重要的现 实意义和实践价值。

由于主客观条件的约束,该书还存在一些不足之处。如:在设计衡量城乡差距的指标体系时,由于数据的缺乏,还有一些城乡差距没有纳入指标体系;对个别问题的分析还不够深入。但瑕不掩瑜,总体来说,本书还是一部学术水平较高的论著。

姚林香同志长期从事财政税收的教学科研工作,已取得了较丰硕的科研成果。当然,学无止境,希望借此作序,祝愿她今后在财政税收领域的研究中取得更多、更深入的成果。

MA/A

2006年12月

摘要

改革开放20多年来,我国工业化成绩斐然,农业也取得了 较大的发展。但从城乡居民收入差距、城乡居民消费差距、城乡 居民储蓄差距、城乡公共品供给差距、城乡就业差距等方面综合 判断,我国城乡关系失衡问题仍然十分突出。以城乡居民收入差 距为例,2000~2004年城镇居民人均可支配收入分别是农村居 民人均纯收入的 2.79 倍、2.89 倍、3.11 倍、3.23 倍和 3.21 倍。 如果加上城市居民享有的各种福利、补贴及公共品费用,城乡居 民的实际收入之比在6:1左右。目前,城乡发展不协调、城乡差 距过大问题,不仅制约农村经济的发展,而且制约整个国民经济 的增长; 不仅关系农村社会进步, 而且关系全面建设小康社会目 标的实现;不仅是重大的经济问题,而且是重大的政治问题。为 此,政府给予了高度重视。党的十六大明确提出:"统筹城乡经 济社会发展,建设现代农业,发展农村经济,增加农民收入,是 全面建设小康社会的重大任务。"而且,中共中央国务院在2004 年、2005年、2006年连续三年下发"1号文件",就农民增收、 提高农业综合生产能力和建设社会主义新农村等问题作了周密 部署。

我国正处在从计划经济向市场经济转型时期,理论分析和实践经验均表明,转型时期的政府比市场机制较完善的政府承担着更多的责任。财政是政府发挥作用的重要方式和手段,有其不可

替代的功能,在统筹城乡发展过程中担负着重要使命。因此,如何运用财政政策缩小城乡差距、促进城乡协调发展,是学术界迫切需要加以研究并给出回答的重要问题。当前,对统筹城乡发展的财政政策进行系统研究不仅具有重大的理论意义,而且具有极其重要的现实意义和实践价值。

本书以发展经济学为理论基础,展开对统筹城乡发展的财政 政策问题的研究。首先从理论上对统筹城乡发展进行了分析,并 阐述了政府在统筹城乡发展中的地位和作用;继而从城乡发展差 距现状入手,分析了造成我国城乡发展不协调、城乡差距扩大化 的原因及其影响,验证了我国现行统筹城乡发展财政政策的效 应;最后,在此基础上从统筹城乡公共品供给、统筹城乡就业、统一城乡税制、深化财政体制改革四方面提出了统筹城乡发展的 财政政策建议。

- 2. 对我国城乡发展差距现状、成因及其影响进行了分析。目前,我国城乡发展差距的现状表现为城乡发展差距过大日呈星的现状表现为城乡发展差距过大大趋势。城乡发展差距主要包括城乡居民收入差距和城乡居民储蓄差距、城乡居民储蓄差距、城乡差距和城乡差距和城乡差距和城乡差距和城乡发展不协调,城乡差距过大时,也是各方面因素综合影响的结果。既有与发展中中的原因,也是各方面的原因。具体可归纳为:工业化与城市的家村的原因,也有面的原因。具体可归纳为:工业化与城市的家村的原因,我国城乡发展不协调、城乡差距过大时,收入分配制度。我国城乡发展不协调、城乡差距过大时,以及了社会发展产生了我大影响。具体来说,体现在以下方面:一是制约了我国农业和农村经济的发展;二是影响了社会稳定。
- 3. 对统筹城乡发展财政政策的效应进行了分析。我国现行统筹城乡发展的财政政策在理论和实践两方面都具有积极的效

应。从理论上看,财政政策对农村经济的发展主要是通过需求的扩张来拉动最终需求,进而为经济发展拓宽空间,在这一过程中,刺激最终需求上升最有效的政策就是农村的公共投资和财政补贴政策;从实践上看,统筹城乡发展财政政策的积极效应也日趋明显,主要表现在:农村社会和谐、农村经济发展、农民生活改善、农民正享受公共财政的阳光。另外,通过运用 OLS 分析法和 Eviews 3.1 软件进行回归分析,表明农村事业费开支、财政在农业方面的补贴、农业贷款、农业科技投入费用、农田水利等基本建设投入支出五项指标各自对农村居民人均收入和农业GDP 都具有不同程度的影响。

4. 提出了统筹城乡发展的财政政策建议。在统筹城乡公共 品供给方面,从统筹城乡基础设施四个方面提出了具体的财政该籍城乡 些人会保障、统筹城乡基础设施四个方面提出了具体的财政该是 是出了具体的财政政策的,是出当前财政政策的选择。在统筹城乡就业方面,提出当前财政政策的及其家庭, 考虑以下几方面:为已经转移到城市就业的劳劢及其家庭, 增加农村基础设施投入,挖掘农村劳取业粮 的潜力;在继续强化农村义务教育的同时,加强农村职业教育的 在继续强化农村义务教育的同时,加强农村职业教育。 在统一城乡税制方面,提出应根据我国国情,借鉴国外经 建"流转税+所得税"的农业税制体系。在财政体制改革 建"流转税+所得税"的农业税制体系。在财政体制改革 提出了应合理界定县乡财政的事权和财权、建立科学和规 转移支付制度、减少政府级次等对策建议。此外,还提出 改革措施,即进行制度创新,改革现行的农村土地制度、农村金 融制度和户籍制度。

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Abstract

With opening and reform, great achievements have been made in industrialization and agricultural development. However, the unequal development between rural and urban areas is still quite apparent if considering the differences in residents' income level, consumption, saving and the supply of public goods. Take the income inequality as an example, the incomes at urban residents' disposal from 2000 to 2004 are 2.79, 2.89, 3.11, 3.23 and 3.21 times respectively as much as the rural residents' pure income. If added various welfare, subsidiaries and public goods fees possessed by urban residents, the real income ratio is 6:1. Now the issues of imbalanced development between rural and urban areas, too big rural and urban disparities and "agriculture, farmer and rural development", not only hamper rural economic development but national economic growth, which makes them crucial to rural social advance and the goal of a well-off society. Government has attached great importance to these issues. According to the 16th Party Congress, "it is to coordinate rural and urban economic and social development, establish modern agriculture, develop rural economy, enhance farmers' income, and enable the realization of a well-off society." From 2004 to 2006, The State Council issues in succession "Document No. 1" focusing on careful planning increasing farmer's income, improve comprehensive agriculture's capability and build up a new socialist rural district.

Based on theory and practice, government in transition is entitled to undertake more responsibilities than that in perfect market economy. As China is right in its transition period, the government can take the advantage of fiscal tools which are indispensable to a coordinated rural and urban development. Therefore, it calls for exploration into how to narrow the gap between rural and urban areas to promote coordinated development. Then to make a systematic study on the fiscal policy can bring about both theoretical and practical values.

Based on development economics, this book tries to study fiscal policies aimed at coordinated rural and urban development. It at first analyzes the coordinated rural and urban development in theory and clarifies government's role in this aspect; then it sets out from the current situations of rural and urban inequalities, deals with reasons leading to the non-coordination and widening of inequality, tests the effects of existing fiscal policy on coordinated development in China; Finally, based on this, it proposes fiscal policies aimed at coordinating rural and urban development in four aspects ranging from public goods supply, employment, and a unified tax system to deepening reform on the fiscal system.

First of all, theories on coordinated rural and urban development and the role of government are addressed. To develop rural and urban areas in a coordinated way is to plan rural and urban economic and social development, break the segment, narrow the gap, and promote the transition of dual structure, so as to realize a benign circle of rural and urban development. Though it is a common rule for most countries in the world especially developed countries, there is of special neces-

sity for China to call for an equal development between rural and urban area; it is essential for scientific development idea, for the issue of "Agriculture, Farmers and Rural development", it is also necessary both for breaking the dual structure and the goal of a well-off society. Moreover, as the main content constituting a harmonious socialist society, it can maintain the Party's executive power. The study is primarily on the basis of Theories on a dual structure and economic growth phases which are important parts of development economics.

As coordination is a behavior, coordination of rural and urban development is government behavior to a great extent. It follows that the government's intervention shall be emphasized. But at present, instead of covering all the problems existing in rural areas, the government only focuses on four chief tasks: first, to stretch out the "hand of government" in the income distribution to expand inputs in rural compulsory education, medical care, social securities and infrastructure and exert direct control; second, to solve the transfer of rural surplus labor; third, to strengthen rural reformon tax and fee and to promote a comprehensive reform in rural areas continuously; fourth, to provide necessary institutional arrangement for rural economic development. In addition, from the perspectives of equality and efficiency, government intervention is also of massive influence. A lot of fiscal tools can be utilized to reach the goal, for example, expenditure on big public project, government purchasing expenditure, transmitting payments, Treasury bond and taxation, etc.

Next, the current situation, causes and effects of rural and urban disparities are analyzed. The non-coordination is mainly reflected by the widening of rural and urban inequalities which means a widening of income, consumption, saving and public goods supply disparities.

These are due to the combination of long-term structural and systematic paradoxes in national economic development and a comprehensive influence from all aspects. System, institution, policy and mechanism are of the primary reasons. In specific; industrialization and urbanization, a rural and urban dual structure, financial input bias, heavy burden on farmers, fiscal difficulty of county and town governments and the system of income distribution. The problem hinders exert great influence on economic and social development in China. To be exact, first, it controls the development of agriculture and rural economy; second it block the growth of effective demand; third, it prevents industry and agriculture from developing in a coordinated way; fourth, it does harm to social stability.

And then, it discusses the effects of fiscal policies on a coordinated rural and urban development. The prevailing fiscal policies now in China exert positive effects both in theory and in practice. In theory, fiscal policy promotes rural economic development mainly through the expansion of demand to pull final demand, then to broaden the scope of economic development. In this process, policies to stimulate the increase of final demand include public goods investment and subsidiaries. In practice, the positive effects of fiscal policy become more and more obvious: a harmonious rural society, rural economic development and farmers living standard improving. And also, an OLS method and the software Eviews 3.1 are turned to for regression analysis which shows that five indexes including rural career fees, agricultural subsidiaries, agricultural loans, expenditure on agricultural research & development together with irrigation and water conservancy affect rural income per capita and agriculture GDP ratio in a different way.

At last, fiscal policies choices are suggested. To coordinate pub-

lic goods supply, policies are put forward to address four aspects: compulsory education, medical care, social securities and infrastructures. To coordinate employment, emphasis shall be played on corresponding fiscal policies: to provide public services necessary for rural labor together with their families having moved into cities; to increase investment on rural infrastructures and hammer out the potential of rural labor transfer; to develop rural vocational education while enforcing compulsory education. To unify tax system, an agricultural tax system of "flow tax + income tax" is proposed. Meanwhile, to practice equality, income tax levied on farmers' savings interest shall be cancelled. To reform fiscal system, some measures like determining the rational rights of local governments and establishing a scientific transmitting payment system are discussed. Furthermore, supplementing countermeasures are put forward, i. e. to make institutional innovation, to make reform on current rural land and hukou systems.

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