



中青年经济学家文库
ZHONGQINGNIAN JINGJIXUEJIA WENKU

农地整理与农户福利

赵 京 / 著

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摘 要

农地整理的实施有利于保障国家粮食安全和构建和谐社会。农地整理的绩效评价是一个重要课题。农户作为农地的直接使用者,农户的生产经营行为直接影响着农地的有效使用,提高农业生产效率、保障粮食安全以及增加农户福利更是农地整理的重要目标。因此,从农户层面来分析农地整理项目的绩效更能体现农地整理的效果,对寻找农地整理项目效果的影响因素有重要的理论意义和现实意义。基于此,本书在农户微观主体的视角下,通过研究农地整理项目对农户农业生产及福利的影响,并对农地整理实施效果进行评价,探寻农地整理对农户福利改进的贡献程度,以期为完善农地整理政策提供理论与现实依据。

本书共分为7章,论文结构与主要结论如下:

第1章为导论部分,介绍本书研究的背景与意义,对现有的相关研究文献进行梳理和评述;在此基础上,提出本书的研究目标和研究内容、研究思路和研究结构、研究方法和研究区域,最后对本书的创新点进行总结。

第2章为理论分析部分,基于农户经典理论,运用经济学理论分析方法分析农地整理对农户农地投入的挤出效应、挤入效应,农地整理对农户农业生产不同要素投入的影响,农地整理对农户农业

生产适度规模的影响,农地整理对农户农业生产效率的影响和农地整理对农户福利的影响。理论分析得出:公共投资的注入可以减缓私人投资的边际报酬递减速度,公共投资对私人投资有激励作用。因此,农地整理可能对农户农业投入有挤入效应。政府实施农地整理可能带来“生产性挤出效应”,农地整理可能与农户农业投入有替代关系,从而对农户农业投入有挤出效应。农地整理对农户固定资本投入决策的影响取决于农户的预期效用,农地整理对不同类型农户的劳动时间配置的影响不同。农地整理的实施会影响农户农业生产结构调整,农地整理的实施会影响农户农业经营适宜规模,包括农户最优资本投入、劳力投入和土地投入。农地整理对不同市场农户农业生产投入行为的影响不同,农地整理对农户农业生产效率的提高有促进作用。通过埃奇沃斯盒状图分析,农地整理对农户福利改进有贡献。通过分析,提出研究假设:农地整理对农户不同要素投入影响不同,农地整理对农户农业生产的效率以及福利都有贡献。

第3章对农地整理前后农户农业生产及福利进行了描述性分析。通过前文理论分析可知,农地整理首先作用于农户对农地整理的认知,在此基础上,农地整理对农户农业生产及福利产生影响。通过分析农户对农地整理的认知情况可知,农户对农地整理政策的了解程度普遍偏低,农户对农地整理的认同程度普遍较高。农地整理后,农户户均单位面积土地的资本和劳力投入增加,土地投入基本不变。农户收入、闲暇增加,农户被尊重的心理福利降低。

第4章分析了农地整理对农户农业生产行为的影响:农地整理对农户农业投入及农业生产结构的影响。农户农地投入包括土地、劳动力、流动资本和固定资本投入。农地整理对农户农业生产投入水平的影响又表现为现状和意愿两个层次。研究结果说

明, 政府农村公共产品的投入对农户私人投入有挤入效应, 研究区域农地整理项目对农户农地流动资本和劳力投入有挤入作用, 政府投资农地整理能够激励农户进行农业生产。农地整理对农户不同要素投入的影响存在差异, 农地整理对农户流动资本和劳力投入的现状有明显的挤入效应, 但对农户固定资本投入和土地投入的现状没有影响。农地整理对农户农业生产的影响没有直接反映到农户的农业投入行为中, 受制于限制因素的作用, 农地整理对农户农业生产的预期有影响。农地整理对农户固定资本投入和土地投入的现状无显著影响, 农地整理对农户固定资本投入和土地投入的影响体现于农户投入的意愿中。农地整理质量对农户土地投入行为和农业生产结构行为有促进作用; 随着农地整理政策制度的逐步完善, 农地整理项目的有效规范实施, 农地流转市场会逐渐发育, 农业规模化经营和农业生产结构调整会日趋显现, 农业生产效益会不断提高。

第5章分析了农地整理对农户农业生产效率的影响。农地整理的实施以改善农业生产条件, 提高农业生产效率, 保障国家粮食安全为目标。本章通过分析政府农村公共产品投入对农业生产效率的影响和农地整理对农业生产效率的影响, 可知两个部分内容相互印证, 探讨了农地整理对农业生产效率改进的贡献程度。调查区域农户纯技术效率为 0.391, 规模效率为 0.810; 农户农业生产效率的平均综合效率较低, 为 0.321; 农业生产效率较低的农户偏多, 效率值主要集中于 0.4 以下; 农户间的农业生产效率差异较大。农户对农地整理的认同程度和农地整理质量对农地利用效率有正向影响, 回归系数分别为 0.042558 和 0.017027, 说明农地整理对农业生产效率有促进作用。根据协整关系检验, 政府农村公共产品投入与农业生产效率存在长期均衡关系; 根据 Granger 因果关系检验,

政府农村公共产品投入是农业生产效率的 Granger 原因；根据脉冲响应函数和方差分解，政府农村公共产品投入有利于农业生产效率的提高，进一步印证农户问卷调查的分析结果。

第 6 章分析了农地整理对农户福利水平的影响。农地整理的实施以增加农民收入，提高农民福祉为目标。本章基于福利经济学理论，在森的福利理论框架下选取农地整理农户福利指标，测度农地整理前后的福利变化。农地整理前的总福利值为 0.37，农地整理以后的总福利值为 0.42，福利变化为 0.05，方向为正。农地整理后比农地整理前农户福利有所增加。农地整理前后福利变化值仅为 0.05，变化幅度较小，也说明农地整理对农户福利改进的贡献不突出，农地整理还有提升农户福利的空间。农地整理后，家庭经济、资源禀赋、闲暇和农户的心理四个方面的福利值都增加，其中，仅在农户心理福利中，农户受尊重的心理福利变化为 -0.17。农地整理后，家庭经济、资源禀赋、闲暇和农户的心理四个方面的福利值改进幅度最大的是闲暇，农地整理的实施通过降低农户的劳动强度和劳动时间，农户闲暇有所增加。农地整理不仅为农户带来了经济福利，还增加了农户非经济福利，然后进一步分析农地整理变量对农户福利贡献的大小。实证结果得出，教育水平、土地市场和劳力市场发育程度、区域差异、农户对农地整理的认知和农地整理的质量是影响农户福利的主要方面，其中，农地整理对农户的福利改进有重要的促进作用。农地整理的实施通过节省农业生产成本，改善了农业生产条件，增加了农户的收入和闲暇，提高了农户的土地质量，并为农户的农业生产提供了保障。通过分析进一步说明农地整理既对农户福利的变化有重要的直接影响，又通过对其他方面的影响对农户福利变化起到间接的贡献。

第7章为研究结论与政策含义，首先梳理和总结前文的理论和实证分析结论，然后根据研究结论提出提高农地整理质量、完善农户参与机制、加强农地整理后期管护和加大农地整理宣传力度等政策建议，为农地整理的有效实施提供了政策依据。

Abstract

Farmland consolidation is conducive to the implementation of national food security and construction of harmonious society. The performance evaluation of farmland consolidation is a significant issue. The rural households as the land users, whose production management behavior directly affects the land use efficiency. Improving the efficiency of agricultural production, food security and increasing rural households' welfare is the important goal of farmland consolidation. Therefore, the analysis of farmland consolidation project performance from the perspective of rural households can reflect the effect of farmland consolidation more clearly, and finding the factors that influence the effect of farmland consolidation project has both theoretical and practical significance. Based on this, from microeconomic perspective of rural households, through researching on the effects of farmland consolidation about agricultural production behavior and welfare, this article summarizes the decision-making mechanism about the farmland consolidation implementation on agricultural production behavior, then evaluates its implementation effect, and explore improvement contribution of farmland consolidation on rural households' welfare, to provide academic and realistic basis for perfecting rural land consolidation policy.

This book is divided into seven chapters, and the structure and the

main conclusions are as follows:

The first chapter introduces the research background and significance, and summarizes the existing literature and makes a literature review. On the basis of this, the research goal, content, ideas, structure, and methods, as well as research area are proposed. Finally, the innovation of this book are summarized.

The second chapter is the part of theoretical basis. Firstly, this article makes an analysis of farmland consolidation mechanism on the agricultural production process. Then based on the rural households' classic theory, it analyzes influences of farmland consolidation on agricultural inputs and outputs, using the theory of economics analysis method. The theoretical analysis in the influence of farmland consolidation on rural households' agriculture input includes crowding-out effect and crowding-in effect of farmland consolidation policy on rural households' land input, the effect of farmland consolidation on the agricultural production input factors, moderate scale of agricultural production and agricultural management behavior in different market. The analysis in the influence of farmland consolidation on rural households output includes the influence of farmland consolidation on the agricultural production efficiency and rural households' welfare effects. The injection of public investment will slow down the rate of diminishing marginal returns of private investment, and will encourage private investment. Therefore, there will be a Crowd-in Effect of farmland consolidation on agricultural input of rural households. Farmland consolidation will be substitutes with agricultural inputs of agricultural input of rural households, which is a crowding-out effect for agricultural inputs of rural households. The effects of farmland consolidation on farmers' fixed capital

input decision-making depend on the expected utility of rural households. The effects of farmland consolidation on the Labor-time configuration of the different types of households are different. Implementation of farmland consolidation will affect the agricultural production structure adjustment of farm households. Implementation of agricultural land consolidation will affect the agricultural operation suitable scale of rural households, including optimal capital input, labor input and land input. The impacts of farmland consolidation on agricultural production behavior of rural households in different market are not the same. Farmland consolidation plays an important role in promoting the efficiency of agricultural production for rural households. The edgeworth box analysis tells that farmland consolidation contributes to welfare of rural households. Through the analysis, this article puts forward the research hypothesis: farmland consolidation has different effects on different agriculture inputs, and it has contribution to the agricultural production efficiency and welfare.

The third chapter gives the distribution of the agricultural production behavior and welfare before and after farmland consolidation. Through the theoretical analysis, the cognition of the rural households on the rural land consolidation firstly acts on rural land consolidation. On the basis of this, the farmland consolidation has an affect on the agricultural production behavior and welfare. Through analysis of the cognitive situation of rural households on the farmland consolidation, we can know that the understanding level of rural households on farmland consolidation policy is generally low. But the degree of recognition of rural households on farmland consolidation is really high. After farmland consolidation, capital and labor input of rural households increase and land investment will be

remain basically unchanged. The income and leisure of rural households are increased, but respect for the psychological welfare reduce of farm household are reduced.

The fourth chapter analyzes the influences of farmland consolidation on the agricultural production behavior, agricultural input and agricultural production structure. Farmland input includes land, labor, capital and fixed capital input. The effects of farmland consolidation on agricultural production input level is shown in current situation and willingness. The result shows that the farmland consolidation project in research region has wedge action for agricultural input of farm households, mainly expressed in liquid capital and land input of farm households, while the impacts of farmland consolidation on different inputs are not same, the influence of farmland consolidation on liquid capital and labor input greater than fixed capital and land input; and the influence of farmland consolidation on input willingness of fixed capital and land more obvious than status, subject to the constraint factors. Farmland consolidation affects agricultural production expectation of rural households.

The fifth chapter analyzes the effect of farmland consolidation on agricultural production efficiency. The goal of farmland consolidation is to improve condition of agriculture produce, raise agricultural productivity, and ensure national food safety. In this chapter, through the analysis of the government input in rural public goods for the agricultural production efficiency and the effects of land consolidation on agricultural production efficiency, the contents of the two parts above mutually confirm to discuss the contribution degree of farmland consolidation on agricultural production efficiency improvement. The pure technical efficiency of rural house-

holds in survey area is 0.391, and the scale efficiency is 0.810; average overall efficiency of agricultural production efficiency of rural households is low, only 0.321; agricultural production efficient of rural households is low, the efficiency value is mainly concentrated in the less than 0.4; Agricultural production efficiency is different between rural households. Degree of recognition of rural households on farmland consolidation and degree of satisfaction of rural households on farmland consolidation construction have positive impact on land use efficiency, the regression coefficients are 0.042558 and 0.017027, which illustrate that land consolidation variable will promote the efficiency of agricultural production. According to the cointegration test, the government input in rural public goods and agricultural production efficiency exists long-run equilibrium relationship; according to the Granger causality test, government input in rural public goods is the granger cause of agricultural production efficiency; According to the impulse response function and variance decomposition, government input in rural public goods is beneficial to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, further confirms the household survey results.

The sixth chapter analyzes the effect of rural land consolidation on rural households' welfare level. The goal of farmland consolidation is to increase rural households' income, and enhance rural households' welfare. Based on the theory of welfare economics and under the Sen's welfare theoretical framework, this chapter selects welfare index of rural households to measure welfare changes before and after farmland consolidation. The results show that: before the rural land consolidation, total welfare value is 0.37, after the rural land consolidation, total welfare value

is 0.42, the welfare changes about 0.05, and it is in the right direction. Household welfare increases after the rural land consolidation, and affirms the farmland consolidation performance. But the total welfare value only changes for 0.05, which shows that the improvement contribution of farmland consolidation on rural households' welfare is not outstanding, so more can be done to improve it. After rural land consolidation, welfare value of domestic economy, resource endowment, leisure and rural households' psychological will increase, in the rural households' psychological benefits, rural households respected psychological welfare changes for -0.17. Among four aspects of domestic economy, resource endowment, leisure and rural households' psychological of the improvement, the biggest welfare value range is leisure. The implement of rural land consolidation is through the reduction of rural households' labor intensity and time leading to the increasing of rural households' leisure. Rural land consolidation not only brings the economic benefits for rural households, but also increases the rural households' non-economic benefits. This article thoroughly analyzes the contribution of farmland consolidation variables on household welfare. Though the analysis, we can find that level of education, the degree of development of the land market and the labor market, regional differences, and quality of farmland consolidation and the cognitive by rural households on farmland consolidation are the main factors affecting rural households' welfare, and farmland consolidation has positive influence on rural households' welfare. The result of path analysis shows that rural land consolidation variable has important direct effects on the rural households' welfare changes and plays an indirect contribution through affecting the other aspects.

The seventh chapter is the research conclusion and policy meaning. Firstly, this article summarizes the conclusions of theoretical and empirical analyses. Secondly, based on the conclusions, it makes following policy recommendations, including improving the quality of farmland consolidation and the rural households participation mechanism, strengthening management and protection of farmland consolidation and increasing farmland consolidation propaganda, which provide policy basis for effectively implement of land consolidation.

Key words: Farmland consolidation; Performance evaluation; Rural households' behavior; The efficiency of agricultural production; Capability approach; Welfare

目 录

1 导论	1
1.1 研究背景与意义	1
1.1.1 研究背景	1
1.1.2 研究意义	4
1.2 研究进展	5
1.2.1 农户农地投入行为研究进展	6
1.2.2 农户福利及其影响因素研究进展	14
1.2.3 土地整理绩效评价研究进展	16
1.2.4 文献评述	21
1.3 研究目标与研究内容	22
1.3.1 研究目标	22
1.3.2 研究内容	23
1.4 研究思路与本书结构	24
1.4.1 研究思路	24
1.4.2 本书结构	25
1.5 研究方法与研究区域	27
1.5.1 研究方法	27
1.5.2 研究区域	29
1.6 创新之处	31