

Study on the Effect of Agricultural Product trade on China's Regional Agricultural Economic Growth Balance

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Abstract: In recent years, China's agricultural trade has developed rapidly, constantly optimize the product mix, in promoting regional agricultural economic development, improve farmers' living standards play an important role. However, influenced by different agricultural trade openness in all regions, so that the regional agricultural economic growth there is a big difference, and this difference increased every year, seriously affecting the coordinated development of regional economy and social harmony and stability. In this paper, agricultural trade between China Regional Agricultural Economy Growth disproportionate impact on the analysis put forward some policy recommendations on this basis, it is desirable to narrow the gap between the regional agricultural economic growth, and promote coordinated economic development in all regions helpful.

Introduction

After the reform and opening up, the regional differences in economic growth of China's agriculture increased year by year. On the whole, China's dependence on foreign trade of agricultural products is 14.5%, agricultural dependence on foreign trade in eastern coastal areas of 35.73%, but the dependence on foreign trade of agricultural products in western inland areas is only 3.12%. In this situation, the economy developed regions, able to absorb more funds and personnel, and promote the development of regional trade of agricultural products, improve the region's agricultural economic growth, but for the underdeveloped regions, is leading to brain , loss of funds, the development of agricultural economy into a vicious cycle of state, thereby affecting the sustainable development of China's agricultural economy. Therefore, this article from the perspective of agricultural trade level differences of view, the analysis of its economic growth in China's inter-regional agricultural uneven rats.

Correlation between agricultural product trade and China's regional agricultural economic growth

According to agricultural trade openness zoning of using the coefficient of variation of regional differences in agricultural trade measure, and use the Theil index of regional agricultural economic growth is not balanced to measure, on this basis, is set economic growth model to assess Agricultural trade relations with the regional Agricultural economic growth.

Agricultural trade regional division

According to the actual extent of opening up trade in agricultural products of different levels of provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), which is divided into an open area of agricultural trade, agricultural trade neutral zone, agro-business conservative region, to study the differences between the agricultural economy of the region. Specifically, the open area of agricultural trade, including Beijing, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong; agricultural trade neutral zone, including

Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin, Hainan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Tibet; agro-business conservative region including Gansu, Hunan, Guizhou, Henan, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hebei, Chongqing, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang.

Differences measurement of regional agricultural trade

In this paper, the degree of difference between the accounting trade agricultural area, and then analyze the impact of agricultural trade on agricultural economic growth between regions. The overall difference in the use of indicators to calculate the coefficient of variation CV, parameter calculation includes: a province (autonomous regions and municipalities) in a year of agricultural output (); mean the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in a given year the total value of agricultural production (); provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) the number (N).

In order to accurately measure the regional differences in agricultural trade, incorporated herein by Ru Taier index I calculated Theil index closer to 0, the smaller the trade of agricultural products the difference, otherwise the greater the differences in agricultural trade. Parameter calculation process includes: a province (autonomous regions and municipalities) in agricultural trade in a particular year (); national agricultural trade mean (); a regional agricultural trade value (). By calculating the Theil index, a measure of both agricultural trade differences exist in different regions of the interior, but also can measure the difference in trade of agricultural products between different regions.

Regional agricultural economy balance growth measurement

In this paper, Theil index to measure the area of agricultural trade liberalization, the neutral zone, the difference agricultural economic growth conserved regions in the calculation price index excluding the impact of research data from previous years, "China Statistical Yearbook." Through the study found that in 2006--2015 agricultural economic growth of the three regions is not balanced level showed a rising trend, the regional differences in economic growth in agriculture has not been effectively improved.

Economic growth model set

According to the regression results of trade openness agricultural areas of the model show that in 2006--2015 years working population and economic growth in the agricultural area of agricultural trade liberalization there is a slight negative correlation between government spending on agriculture, effective acreage, agricultural trade and agricultural economic growth significant positive correlation. This is because the technological level of agricultural trade open area is relatively high, a surplus working population, leading to human capital - output is less than the marginal cost. Calculated by the model shows that the area of agricultural trade for economic growth in the agricultural output elasticity index was 0.214; agricultural trade in the neutral zone, conserved regions, its working population, government expenditures on agriculture, effective acreage, agricultural trade four factors, exist in agriculture in the region and economic growth was positively correlated. Medium and low agricultural trade open area of the regional agricultural output growth elasticity index were 0.164, 0.135.

To sum up, agricultural trade is an important factor in the impact of agricultural growth, the higher the degree of openness of trade in agricultural products, agricultural faster economic growth, which also led to the region between the agricultural economic growth is not balanced. Therefore, accelerating the agricultural trade neutral zone, the conservative agricultural economic development zone, will require openness to improve their agricultural trade.

The impact of agricultural trade on agricultural economic growth

Large differences in regional trade of agricultural products

From the current situation, China's agricultural trade in general is quite different agricultural trade between the three regions there is an obvious gap, and this gap is increasing year by year. This is caused by the adjustment of both regional economic development strategy, but also the world economy on regional preferences related to domestic investment. Since the 1990s, China has gradually open investment environment, especially in the coastal cities, which rely on the superior

geographical advantages, further expand agricultural trade freedom for the coastal areas of agricultural economic growth opportunities. However, inland areas, since the restrictions geographical location, regional policy and other factors, the degree of freedom to make agricultural trade far behind the coastal areas, to some extent, affected the agricultural economic growth in inland areas, which resulting the imbalance between coastal and inland areas of agricultural economic growth.

The imbalance of regional agricultural economic growth continues to worsen

In recent years, China's agricultural trade agricultural economic output in the region increased year by year, but at the same time, the agricultural output value of inter-regional economic disparities are widening. Prior to 2003, the output value of the agricultural economy difference is relatively small area of agricultural trade, which the western development policy and China as well as to increase the inland areas of economic support and other factors. However, after this difference of inter-regional agricultural output continued to increase, indicating that economic growth in the agricultural regions exhibit uneven state of continued deterioration.

Differences in agricultural trade led to uneven economic growth in agriculture

In the study of the relationship between agricultural trade and agricultural economic growth, it should be based on China's national conditions, the agricultural working population, effective acreage, agricultural trade, government spending on agriculture and agricultural economic and other closely related indicators as independent variables, the total agricultural production out as the dependent variable. Empirical studies show that agricultural trade to agricultural growth has a significant role in promoting, but for the region as agricultural trade, this level has a significant role in promoting differences. Specific performance: openness of higher agricultural trade area, promote local economic growth, especially in the role of agriculture in economic growth more obvious that the economic growth rate of agricultural trade liberalization of agricultural area relatively quickly, the agricultural growth of trade in agricultural products conserved regions relatively slow, which can be seen the development of trade in agricultural products can directly lead to regional differences in agricultural economic growth is not balanced.

Policy suggestion

Since agricultural trade openness on regional economic growth has a direct impact on agriculture, is an important factor in regional agricultural economic development is not balanced, so our country from the policy level of openness to trade of agricultural products between the areas of macro-control, through to trade in agricultural products low degree of openness of the regional investment funds, technology, manpower, material resources, thereby reducing the difference in the development of agricultural trade, promoting inter-regional agricultural economy balanced growth, for China's sustained development of agricultural economy.

To promote regional trade liberalization of agricultural products opening equalization

To fully understand the adverse effects of the regional agricultural economic growth is not balanced socio-economic development has brought harmony, increase efforts to adjust the policy level, specific objectives of the regional agricultural economic growth, deal with the resources invested equity and efficiency, on the basis of balanced regional economic development objectives, based on the difference between the agricultural economic development control within reasonable limits. Re-opening strategy eastern coastal city development and reform and opening up implementation is one of the main causes of the difference between agricultural trade openness region obvious. Therefore, China through policy support, give neutral agricultural trade, trade in agricultural products conserved region and open area equally open conditions. Specific measures include: the low trade openness agricultural area decentralization more to foreign trade, given in agricultural trade some preferential policies for SMEs, such as tax breaks, preferential loans, reducing the pressure on this part of the development of enterprises, encourage enterprises actively carry out foreign trade of agricultural activities. At the same time, but also give low trade openness agricultural area some financial subsidies.

Increase human capital development and infrastructure construction

China should continue to increase in the low area of agricultural trade openness efforts to put resources, emphasis on the accumulation and development of human capital, education and technology industrial development in this part of the region. Human capital and technological level is an important factor in promoting regional economic growth due to the low levels of human capital and technological area of agricultural trade openness is much lower than the high open area of agricultural trade, it looks from here to narrow the gap between the agricultural economic growth.

Assistance to agriculture economically backward areas

In order to promote balanced development of regional agricultural economy, China should increase trade openness low agricultural area aid, specific measures are as follows: the integration of trade openness low agricultural area agricultural economic development goals formulated by local governments corresponding policies, according to Agriculture and changes in the economic situation of the policy appropriate adjustments; development of Agricultural economy recipient region for planning, development of quantitative development indicators; to increase agricultural infrastructure economically backward areas, improving the living conditions of local farmers, increase local farmers knowledge of training and education to realize that agricultural trade is an effective way to improve the standard of living; through a series of preferential policies to attract high-regional agricultural trade openness talents, advanced technology, into the promotion of agriculture in the region within steady economic growth of inexhaustible power.

To promote the industrialization of agriculture development of economically backward areas of agriculture

China should further increase agricultural trade openness economically backward areas of agriculture, and promote the industrialization of agriculture development in these areas, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural trade in these areas. Specific measures are as follows: to increase agricultural science and technology investment, industry nurturing agriculture practices by providing technical and financial support for the development of agricultural industrialization; the initiative to meet the actual demand for agricultural products abroad, and actively adjust the structure of the regional agricultural trade, attention to meat, vegetables, aquatic products, fruits, high-income agricultural trade development, with particular focus on the development of green agricultural products, improve the quality of agricultural products in the region; and build production, processing, trade integration in the agricultural industrial chain, improve the region's agricultural products in the country, overall competitiveness abroad, and through value-added processing, marketing, brand strategy, expanding the total amount of agricultural trade.

Relatively backward agricultural trade to achieve regional economic development connotative

Agricultural trade neutral, conserved regions to further optimize the industrial structure, promote the development of content-type secondary and tertiary industries, the development of agricultural trade in the region to provide sufficient capital and advanced technical support. Secondary industry in the region to change the high input, low output of the model of economic development, and actively promote the content-type development strategy, economic development in the region to reduce dependence on the second industry. At the same time, accelerate the development of tertiary industry, promote the rapid development of agricultural trade around the transport industry, the insurance industry, warehousing industry, the financial industry and other productive services that businesses provide quality services to agricultural trade, thereby contributing to the low Agricultural trade liberalization regional agricultural economy steady and rapid growth.

Conclusion

All in all, the development of trade in agricultural products on agricultural growth has a significant role in promoting. In order to achieve balanced economic development of the regional agricultural country, our government must pay attention to policy support for medium and low open area of agricultural trade, increase the development and utilization of human resources, financial investment, science and technology into infrastructure in the region, at the same time Construction of the region

but also to promote the agricultural industrial chain, and continuously improve the competitiveness of agricultural trade in the region, expanding agricultural trade, thereby reducing the open area of high agricultural trade agricultural economic disparities, promote coordinated economic development of agricultural regions in China.

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