

Study on the Moderate Scale Development of Agriculture in Siping City

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Abstract: With the continuous advancement of agricultural modernization in Siping, its agricultural development has exposed a series of problems, including the difficult land circulation, the restricted expansion of scale operation and the development of agricultural mechanization, backward agricultural infrastructure and difficult finance, etc. These lead to the remaining high of the cost of food production. In order to solve the above problems, it is necessary to develop the agricultural scale economy and reduce the cost, and put forward the corresponding countermeasures like implementing the spirit of Document No. 1 of the Central Government, reforming the farmland, increasing food subsidies and promoting the development of policy banks.

Agricultural modernization is a process of transformation from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China points out that industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization should be promoted simultaneously. During the 2015 central rural work conference, Premier Li Keqiang delivered an important speech on the deployment of promoting agricultural modernization and expounded the importance of developing appropriate scale operation to promote agricultural development under the current situation. Agricultural modernization and large-scale operation is the only way. According to Guangming Daily's statistics in 2013, the scale of land operation was expressed in terms of the area of cultivated land occupied by each agricultural labor force, and an international comparison was made. Nine countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Japan and South Korea, have 42.5 hectares of arable land per agricultural labour force while four high-and middle-income countries, including Brazil, South Africa, Mexico and Poland, have an average of 5.8 hectares. However, China has only 0.5 hectares, or 0.09 hectares if we converse it into arable land per ca pita, differed from developed countries. If we do not take measures to promote large-scale operation, it is difficult to promote agricultural modernization.

1. The current situation of the moderate operation of agriculture in Siping

In 2015, Jilin Province proposed to take the lead in agricultural modernization, while Siping also proposed to take the lead in agricultural modernization in Jilin Province. As a big agricultural city, during the process of realizing agricultural modernization, Siping has actively guided farmers to establish various main bodies of management, encouraged and supported the establishment of

various types of agricultural financial structures, eased the farmers' financial difficulties, actively cultivated professional farmers, promoted the transfer of agricultural population, supported agriculture, and provided policy support. It also inevitably encounters a lot of problems during the work.

Since 2014, Siping has focused on building a modern agricultural management system, continuously improving rural land transfer services, encouraging farmers to cooperate and unite, cultivating rural cooperative operators, and promoting the transformation from family management into cooperative management. It will promote the scale, intensity, organization and socialization of agriculture, solve the problem of "who will farm the land" , and boost powerfully the vigorous development of agricultural cooperative economy.

Since the beginning of 2017, according to the principle of "depending on the law, being voluntary and with compensation", all areas of our city have encouraged, supported and guided farmers not only to transfer land by means of subcontracting, exchanging, leasing, transferring, stock cooperation, trusteeship and contract farming, but also to develop appropriate scale operation in various forms. According to the dispatch statistics, by 2018 the city's operating area of an appropriate scale had reached 3.4396 million acres, accounting for 56.24 percent of the total contracted area of rural households and increasing 23 percentage points compared with the previous year. Because of the low production cost, low management risk of the trustee and win-win situation, the service mode of land trusteeship, such service modes as land trusteeship, co-farming and contract farming has become the mainstream, with a total operating area of 1.474 million acres, accounting for 42.7 percent of the appropriate operating area. With the speeding of the development of farmers' cooperatives, family farms and other new-type agricultural management entities, the constant strengthening of production and management capabilities, and the deep engagement in moderate-scale operations, the Hongye Agricultural Machinery Planting Professional Cooperative Association in Shuangliao City has reached a new peak this year. It is popular with the people to take such modes as full custody, half-way custody to manage more than 20,000 acres of land.

For solving the capital deficit for rural development, Siping started with the land income guarantee loan, established the land income guarantee loan platform, and set up the Agricultural Development Financing Company to provide services for the financing of rural economic development. With the continuous investment and reform of the state in the field of agriculture, property in land, land management right and land contract right has been divided and made it possible to obtain land income loans. Also, farmers can transfer their land management rights, which jointly guaranteed by farmers and financing companies, to financing companies, as well as applying for loans from financial institutions.

Meanwhile, this kind of financing mode has also accelerated the land circulation and the scale management. At present, the whole region's "rural land income guarantee loan center" has achieved full coverage and its annual amount of guaranteed loans has totaled 280 million yuan.

Rural development is not only related to the development of the country, but also related to the lives of hundreds of millions of farmers and the key to realize agricultural modernization. In the recent years, Siping has been pushing ahead with rural reform, because Siping is a big agricultural city and an important granary in Jilin Province. Only if Siping has a good grasp of the land, can it only achieve its rapid development. Siping put forward to achieve the modernization of agriculture in Jilin Province at first and the appropriate scale of agriculture has become a major task. At present, Siping is still faced with large-scale but low-quality agriculture, widespread but no scale advantageous agricultural mechanization. Now because of no large-scale industrial enterprises in Siping, unsatisfactory environment for rural migrant workers, the downward trend of food prices, the pressure on farmers to increase income, and other prominent problems continue to be exposed.

2. Countermeasures of moderate scale management of agriculture in Siping

2.1 Actively innovate business forms

We will encourage and support rural land to transfer towards such business entities as major professional households, family farms, farmers' cooperatives and agricultural enterprises for a long time. We will focus on encouraging qualified local areas that combine farmland capital construction to guide farmers to voluntarily "exchange land and consolidate land" and "break up land into a whole", so as to solve the problem of the contracted plots fragmentation and promote the farmers' development in appropriate scale operations. Qualified local areas, according to the wishes of farmers, turn rural land management rights into shares, engage in joint household scale operations and cooperative production, and distribute the profits from such operations according to shares; permit farmers to discount rural land management rights into shares, take equity stakes in farmers' cooperatives and agricultural enterprises and develop industrialized agricultural operations. Siping has created the first "anticipated income of land management right mortgage" around the country. On the premise of no changing the nature of rural land ownership and no transferring farmers' land rights of cultivation and agricultural uses, according to the income generated from the rural land management rights and acquired by farmers legally, the land contract management rights shall be transferred to an agricultural development company that has the ability to operate agriculture, and the company shall issue a commitment to repay the loans jointly with the farmers and credit pattern of applying to the financial institutions for financing, in order to promote land circulation and scale operation.

2.2 Develop the main actors of moderate scale operation in agriculture

As the main actors in developing the appropriate scale of agricultural operations, specialized large households, family farms, farmers' cooperatives and agricultural enterprises give full play to the advantages and roles of the different scale operators in different fields and realize the integration, mutual complementation and mutual promotion of all kinds of scale business entities. We should actively foster family farms, carry out the work of demonstrating family farms in different levels and categories, and give full play to their exemplary and leading role; encourage family farms engaged in the production of agricultural products of the same kind to establish professional economic associations and strengthen exchanges and alliances among them; encourage family farms to take the lead or participate in the formation of cooperatives and drive other farmers to develop together; encourage enterprises to drive farmers and farmers' cooperatives to develop large-scale operations, carry out antenatal and post-natal services and implement "company + cooperatives (base, family farm) + farmers" or "contract agriculture"; encourage agricultural enterprises to establish a close-knit interest-linked mechanism with farmers and adopt such methods as guaranteed purchase, share dividends and return of profits.

2.3 Implement the support of project

For operators including farmers' cooperatives and family farms that engaged in large-scale grain production, priority arrangements shall be made in accordance with the conditions for reporting subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery. In the construction of water-source projects like water wells and efficiently water-saving irrigation projects like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, priority is given to large professional households, family farms, farmers' cooperatives and other large-scale operators under the same conditions and property rights and maintenance of farmland water conservancy establishment are clear. In the construction of grain storage warehouse,

appropriate priority is given to professional large-scale, family farms, farmers cooperatives and other large-scale business entities, support is given to the large households that plant corn (including family farms, farmers cooperatives). The rural road construction projects in villages to counties, townships or other villages, where major professional households, family farms and farmers' cooperatives are located, are subsidized and invested. We should open up "green channels" for large-scale operators such as family farms and farmers' cooperatives to use electricity, simplify business processes for reporting and installing electricity, accelerate the processing speed, and providing preferential services such as scheme formulation, design review, intermediate inspection and completion inspection; meet the power demand of large-scale operators and the price of power for agricultural production like primary processing of agricultural products and agricultural irrigation.

2.4 Carry out the project of cultivating new-type professional farmers

We should accelerate the cultivation of modern professional farmers, focus on attracting young people to work in agriculture and cultivating professional farmers, establish a special policy mechanism, build a contingent of professional farmers and form a contingent of high-quality agricultural producers and managers in order to provide a solid human basis and guarantee for effectively solving the "who will farm" , promoting large-scale operation and modern agricultural development. We will actively develop modern agricultural vocational education and vigorously train new types of professional farmers. We will expand the pilot program for cultivating professional farmers, take the lead in modern agricultural demonstration zones, and encourage pilot programs throughout the county. We will quickly formulate special plans for vocational education and technical training of agriculture. We will support county-level vocational education centers, county-level agricultural radio and television schools and agricultural-related vocational colleges to adopt flexible educational systems, such as part farm work and part study, farm work and study alternate, in order to develop secondary vocational education for new-type vocational farmers. We will integrate and optimize various training resources, focus on training leaders of farmers' cooperatives, operators of family farm, large-scale farmers, scientific and technological demonstration households, entrepreneur of the home-going peasant-workers, and graduates of colleges and secondary schools who aspire to work in agriculture. We will encourage and support leading enterprises in agricultural industrialization, agricultural colleges and universities and farmers' cooperatives to set up agricultural production training bases, and actively train a large number of modern and new-type professional farmers with knowledge, understanding of technology and management skills.

3. Conclusion

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. At present, the development level of agricultural productivity is not suitable for the current mode of agricultural production and operation, and objectively, it is necessary to change the relations of production to adapt to the productivity. The implementation of Guidelines on Promoting Moderate Scale Operation of Agriculture through Comprehensive Agricultural Development will make the relations of production more suitable to the level of productivity development, promote the speed of agricultural modernization in China, and improve the level of agricultural operation. It is of great practical significance to meet people's rigid demand for agricultural products and protect the basis on which we live.

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