

# Research on the Development Status of “Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers” in Loudi Economic and Technological Development Zone

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**Abstract:** The census of agriculture is a survey of major national conditions and national strength to fully understand the development and changes of the Development of agriculture, countryside and farmers. Based on the results of the third agricultural census in Loudi Economic and Technological Development Zone, this paper studied the development status of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the area. The results of the study show that: the number of farmers is relatively stable, the income of farmers grows rapidly; the crop cultivation has changed from traditional crops to cash crops, and the livestock breeding has shown a diversified model; the rural infrastructure has been continuously optimized, and the rural villages have access to tap water, and rural Internet coverage cover. Finally, some suggestions were made on how to promote the strategy of rural revitalization.

## 1. Introduction

The 2018 rural work conference made it clear that by 2020, important progress will be made in rural revitalization, and an institutional framework and policy system will be basically in place. By 2035, decisive progress will be made in revitalizing rural areas, and agricultural and rural modernization will be basically realized. By 2050, rural areas will be fully revitalized, and agriculture will be strong, rural areas beautiful and farmers rich.

Agricultural census is a major survey of national conditions and national strength to comprehensively understand the development and changes of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers”. In order to objectively reflect the situation of the “agriculture, rural areas and farmers”, the survey data persuasive, loudi economic and technological development zone bureau of statistics according to the relevant provisions of the regulations on the national agricultural census and the hunan provincial people's government of do a good job in the third national agricultural census notice requirements, lasted three years, has now completed the third national comprehensive agricultural census, the census results of verification and revision work, this is grasp by the open area of rural land circulation, the scale of agricultural production, agricultural production and industrialization of the new situation, new changes reflect the new look of the rural development and farmers' lives. It is of great significance to the scientific formulation of policies on agriculture, rural areas and farmers, the promotion of agricultural modernization and the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Based on the results of the third agricultural census and the actual situation, this paper makes a comprehensive analysis of the development status of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers” in loudi economic and technological development zone, explores the existing “agriculture, rural areas and rural areas”, and makes Suggestions for the smooth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

## 2. Farmers' Development

### 2.1 Conditions of Agricultural Employees

According to the data of the third agricultural census of the economic development area in 2016, there are 11,464 households with 38,573 people registered in the survey, including 23,692 workers,

13,150 household operators and 9,861 migrant workers. We have set up 8 specialized rural cooperatives of various types, including 5 planting enterprises, 3 animal husbandry enterprises and 1 service enterprise. The agricultural talented person is prosperous agriculture, the rural talented person is strong the countryside is strong, the sufficient quantity and the higher quality rural labor force is the countryside revitalization fundamental safeguard. In the process of urbanization, the labor force engaged in agriculture in the developing areas is relatively stable, and there is no large-scale transfer to cities, which provides important human capital for the rural revitalization.

## **2.2 Farmers' Income**

Since the 18th national congress of the communist party of China (CPC), the economic development areas have taken a number of measures to tap the potential of increasing agricultural incomes and expand the channels for increasing rural incomes. According to the third agricultural census, the per capita net income of farmers in the region reached 20,300 yuan in 2017, 1.92 times that of the city's rural residents. Compared with the previous year, the per capita income increased by 1,850 yuan, an increase of 10%.

## **2.3 New Agricultural Subject**

Tightly around the development of our transformation of the mode of agricultural management, in order to land circulation as the carrier, through the guidance of policy incentives, organizational and administrative push, vigorously foster the subject of all kinds of new type of agricultural management, census, according to the results in the development of our company has more than 20, set up professional cooperatives to more than 30, more than 7000 hectares of land circulation, a group of quality characteristics of agricultural products to ring in the market, such as purple yam, kiwi fruit, white pepper, red heart of hearts pitaya, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) old pheasant, drive the development of agricultural machinery, grain, vegetables, nursery stock, aquaculture and other agricultural large 350 households. By the end of 2016, the region had cultivated 25 large farmers and 21 agricultural operating units, with an actual cultivated area of 6,201 mu, accounting for about one-third of the annual cultivated land area, and large-scale farming dominated.

## **3. Development of Agriculture**

### **3.1 Agricultural Land**

By the end of 2016, Tibet had 51,262 mu of collectively owned agricultural land, of which the cultivated area was 18,022, accounting for 35.15 percent, the same as the previous year. The scale of farmers' operation is relatively small, accounting for 98.67% of the total area under 10 mu, and the large farmer is less than 0.5%. The enthusiasm of farmers for large-scale planting is not high, which is mainly related to the low degree of government subsidies and agricultural mechanization.

### **3.2 Rural Economy**

With the deepening reform of rural, rural diversified management profession, township enterprises, farmers' professional co-operatives, promote the rapid growth of rural economy, rural economy of district in 2016 total revenue of 944.81 million yuan, of which rural family income of 326.22 million yuan, accounting for the rural economy is 34%, the proportion of total revenue than the village collective business income and farmers cooperatives accounted for 1.8% and 4, 1 % respectively. From the perspective of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry industry, the income source is mainly concentrated in industry and construction industry, accounting for three-quarters of the income, and agricultural income accounts for less than 10%.

### **3.3 Crop Planting Situation**

#### **(1) Cultivation of food crops**

In 2016, the planting area of grain crops in our district was 12977.57 mu, of which the rice planting area was 12,518.44 mu, accounting for 96% of the total sown area of grain crops. It was

mainly middle rice and one season late rice, and the planting area of beans and tubers was relatively small.

#### (2) Planting of major cash crops

In 2017, the annual planting area of cash crops in Tibet was 11897 mu. From the perspective of crop planting structure, the planting area of oil crops and vegetables accounted for up to 89%, among which the planting area of oil crops increased significantly. It is mainly attributed to the following two aspects: first, the economic development area is close to the Luidi urban area, the planting of cash crops has the advantages of location and scale, the development of characteristic cash crops to help farmers out of poverty and get rich; In the form of “tourism + culture + poverty alleviation”, the Dafuqiao office encourages farmers to plant rapeseed vigorously, promotes rural revitalization and development, and drives the masses to increase their income and get rich by means of land transfer, dividend sharing, labor employment and cooperatives. (3) production of tea, fruit and edible nuts

According to census data, tea production in the open area in 2017 was 9 tons, down nearly 20 percent from the previous year due to rainy weather. Limited by the local planting environment, the fruit planting is mainly orange, orange and grapefruit. Due to its proximity to Luidi city, the development of picking industry has location advantages. Combined with the local planting environment, the tourist grape picking industry is mainly developed in the opening area.

#### (4) Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry has added luster to the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. In recent years, the current situation of animal husbandry in rural areas in our region is characterized by continuous growth of production, showing a healthy development trend, from the previous one-sided pursuit of breeding scale and quantity, gradually to the quality and economic efficiency of breeding transition and transformation. In 2017, 2,400 pigs were raised in our district, 1,500 fewer than in 2016, and the output of pork was 180 tons. Sold and slaughtered 10,400 sheep for meat, which is basically the same as the previous year. Sold and slaughtered 140,000 poultry, which is 10,000 fewer than that of 2016. 300 large livestock stalls (including beef cattle and draft cattle), which is 98 fewer than that of 2016, are 5,200 pigs and 140,000 live poultry stalls. In general, the annual inventory and output of livestock products in our district show a downward trend.

#### (5) Aquaculture

Aquaculture industry after years of development, has become an important industry, in order to enhance the enthusiasm of farmers to develop production and initiative, the district government related department to hire expert technical guidance to farmers, set up cooperative development ecological aquaculture, launched “leading enterprises + farmers” mode of cooperation, inject new vitality for agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the city development. By the end of 2017, the area of aquatic product breeding in our district has reached 1941 mu, and the total output of aquatic products is 544311 kg, among which 977 mu for reservoir breeding, 970 mu for pond breeding, and 476,260 kg for freshwater breeding, accounting for 88% of the total output. Aquaculture area decreased slightly, but due to the improvement of aquaculture technology, the total output of aquatic products is relatively stable.

#### (6) Facility agriculture

In recent years, the district actively guide farmers to adjust agricultural structure, take “cooperative + base + farmers” model, to develop the facility agriculture, facilities agriculture kinds increasingly diversified, production scale and increase steadily, and gradually industrialization production and marketing system, and, by late 2016, vegetable planting area of 1500 mu, varieties showed a trend of diversification of the structure, main varieties by the development of the early anti-season vegetables planting is given priority to, development so far include variety such as vegetables, fruits and flowers.

## **4. Rural Development**

### **4.1 Rural Infrastructure Construction**

In order to accelerate the construction of rural infrastructure, in 2016, the first phase of the embankment construction on the north bank of the Lianshui River was invested 48.9 million yuan, and the construction of the embankment and dredging of the river channel were completed for 1 km. The project of integrating urban and rural areas into safe drinking water has invested 30 million yuan to build the extension project of Dabuqiao tap water supply network, which has solved the problem of unsafe drinking water for 1,757 people in Zhongyang, Songjia and Shangyuan villages, and the coverage of safe drinking water in the whole region has reached 90.75%. Shuifumiao wetland park invested 45 million yuan, built a wetland observation station, built a highway of 1 km, and completed the sewage treatment and renovation of 500 households around the reservoir. The immigration project in the reservoir area invested 52 million yuan to renovate and harden 24 kilometers of roads, to renovate 3 schools, to renovate 38 shantang sites, 13 airport sites, 2 embankment sites and 6 kilometers of channels, and to train 158 migrants. The 16 village committees have achieved “six connections and two centralization” (roads, tap water, electricity, cable TV, broadband, natural gas, garbage centralized treatment, sewage centralized treatment).

### **4.2 Internet Use in Rural Areas**

While fixed-line penetration as a basic communication tool is not high in rural areas, mobile communications give rural areas an opportunity to overtake on curves, with about 70 percent of farmers owning mobile phones and about 41 percent having access to the Internet, according to the survey. The average household computer ownership rate is 36 percent, and about 43 percent of households have used online shopping. The popularization of mobile communications and mobile phones brings opportunities for rural areas to enter the Internet family.

### **4.3 Coordinated Development of Ten Villages**

In accordance with the “prosperous industry, ecological livable, local custom civilization, effective governance, rich life” the beauty of rural development policy, in 2016, in-depth implementation of the “ten village linkage, the whole advancement” of the overall strategy, increasing investment, in the beautiful countryside construction as the key point, speed up the promotion ZhongYang, Nanyang, West Yang, etc. The development of the village, West Yang village beautiful countryside demonstration village construction complete, complete the investment of 7.3 million yuan. Nanyang village completed the quality improvement of Xi Yang street (Nanyang section) “sequence, beautification, lighting, purification, greening” 1.5 kilometers, improve the ecological agriculture demonstration park road, greening, lighting and other supporting facilities. Zhongyang village has set up a service center for the convenience of the people, and Huasheng village has built a village-level activity center with a building area of 1150 square meters.

## **5. Suggestions**

### **5.1 Focus on Industrial Development and Accelerate the Process of Modern Agriculture.**

Adhere to the quality of sinon, green are suggested, intensify agricultural investment, actively introduce green ecological agriculture project, promote ZhongYangJia one, the 123 industrial integration development, efforts to achieve new agriculture from traditional agriculture to cross, bigger and stronger green vegetables, fruit, flowers, nursery stock, leisure tourism industry base, build “one village one thing a scene”, play the brand benefits of urban agriculture. The moderate scale management of agriculture, encourage the development of, we will vigorously support the family farm, planting and raising large, farmers cooperatives and other new operators, to develop the efficient farming, ecological farming, to promote agricultural machinery service and production-demand-sales chain services, improve the quality, efficiency and safety of agricultural products, enhance market competitiveness and radiation driving force. Encourage the development

of new rural industrial models and explore new agricultural development paths

## **5.2 Establish and Improve the Rural Social Security System and Enhance the Confidence of Farmers in Ensuring Their Livelihood**

At present, China's rural social security system is not perfect, which leads to the increase of people's consumption expectation in housing, medical care and other aspects and the lack of consumer confidence. The same problem also exists in our district, especially in Lianbin street with a large rural population. Therefore, the government should guide the rational consumption of farmers, raise consumption expectations, improve the medical system, rural compulsory education system and social endowment insurance system, enhance the economic security of farmers, so that rural residents from the continuous improvement of the social security system to restore consumer confidence.

## **5.3 We Will Deepen the Reform of the Rural Collective Property Rights System and Improve the Agricultural Support and Protection System**

We will accelerate the reform of the joint-stock cooperative system for collective operating assets in rural areas. Summed up the promotion of resources into assets, capital into shares, farmers into shareholders experience. We will improve rural collective property rights and explore ways to pledge loans for collective assets and equity. We will study and formulate a law on rural collective economic organizations. We will improve the rural property rights transfer and trading market, and promote the open and standardized operation of all types of property rights transfer and trading in rural areas. To study and improve the preferential tax policies suitable for the characteristics of rural collective economic organizations. In line with the principle of increasing total output, optimizing stocks and improving efficiency, we will strengthen the orientation of high-quality and green development, and accelerate the establishment of a new system of agricultural subsidy policies. In accordance with the principles of adapting to WTO rules, protecting farmers' interests and supporting agricultural development, we will promptly study and formulate opinions on improving policies for agricultural support and protection.

## **5.4 Encourage the Development of Rural Finance and Accelerate the Innovation of Rural Finance**

In particular, local rural commercial Banks should encourage local rural commercial Banks to actively support "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" in credit input. We will continue to expand the business of micro-credit loans, with the focus on supporting large-scale aquaculture, facility agriculture and other leading industries. Financial institutions should guide rural residents to set up correct consumption concepts and stimulate rural credit consumption demand. The district government should rationally allocate financial resources, ensure the competitiveness and diversification of rural financial system, cooperate with financial institutions to make full use of rural financial resources, and effectively avoid the loss of rural financial resources.

## **5.5 Strengthen the Protection of Rural Ecological Environment and Promote the Promotion of Rural Tourism Mode**

Ecological livability is the key to realize the strategy of rural vitalization. Attaching importance to the rural ecological environment, strengthening the protection of the rural ecological environment, and realizing the sustainable development of rural areas play a decisive role in rural development. With the construction of ecological environment as the starting point, we are striving to build a happy park that is suitable for living, working and traveling. We will further intensify efforts to improve the rural environment, improve the long-term management mechanism, consolidate and improve the effectiveness of the improvement, and realize the normalized management of the rural environment improvement. We will further develop the river length system, strengthen the protection of water resources in the Xiangjiang river basin, accelerate the improvement of the water ecological environment in the Shuifumiao reservoir area, Xiyang river and Gaodeng river, and fully complete the improvement of sand mining, livestock and poultry breeding, and the restoration of

cages. We will strengthen the cleaning of river channels, and create an ecological environment of rivers with clear water, smooth rivers, green Banks and beautiful scenery. Promote forestry ecological construction, strengthening the forest resources management, to pay special attention to the elements, high light river west of sight greening landscape construction, do well the quality transformation park green belts, high-standard finished LouYi high-speed connections, nova north road, park road greening construction, create the best products in greening engineering, benchmarking project, further improve the image of the ecological park.

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