

# Research on the Development Trend of China's Agricultural Economy Under the Background of "One Belt and One Road"

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**Abstract:** The proposal of "one belt and one road" has strengthened the economic exchanges and cooperation between our country and the countries along the line, and realized the goal of economic common development. One belt, one road, is an important part of the social economy in China's rural economy. It also ushered in new opportunities and challenges. This requires us to find and solve various problems in the process of economic development in a timely manner, change the traditional economic development situation, and promote the healthy and stable development of rural economy. Based on this, we will discuss the opportunities and challenges of rural economic development under the background of all roads.

## 1. Introduction

China is a traditional agricultural country, agriculture as the main pillar of our social economy, but due to the influence of many factors, the lack of interaction with the outside world, the rural economic development of our country is relatively slow, and then affect the overall economic development of our country[1]. The proposal of "one belt and one road" has brought new opportunities for the development of the rural economy, increased the communication between the rural areas and the outside world, strengthened the information service in rural areas, and achieved economic cooperation. We should seize the opportunity, insist on going out and bringing in, so as to promote the sustainable development of rural economy.

## 2. The Connotation of One Belt, One Road

In 2013, general secretary Xi Jinping put forward the concept of "New Silk Road Economic Belt" and "maritime Silk Road in twenty-first Century", aiming at strengthening economic exchanges and cooperation between China and its neighboring countries, carrying forward and carrying forward the traditional "Silk Road" spirit and achieving common development[2]. One belt, one road, has created favorable conditions for the implementation of the "one belt and one road" policy. It has formed a political mutual trust, economic integration and cultural inclusion interest community, promoted the process of economic globalization, embodied the pursuit of human ideal for the better, and provided a boost for world peace and development.

## 3. Opportunities for China's Rural Economic Development Under the "One Belt and One Road"

### 3.1. "One Belt and One Road" Provides New Policy and Financial Support for the Agricultural Economy.

At present, China has a large population base in rural areas, and most of the peasants do not get rid of poverty. Under the "one belt and one road", China has put forward the development strategy of precision poverty alleviation. It is the core of precision poverty reduction to identify the industries, regions and farmers that need assistance through accurate identification[3]. Due to the wide range of rural areas in China, and the weak foundation of rural agriculture, the widespread

problems of agriculture, rural areas and other issues, coupled with the influence of disease, intelligence and other factors, make the poor households become a more prominent problem on the road to rural revitalization. In this regard, China has issued a series of policies for the benefit of the people, not only in terms of funds, but also actively carry out industrial assistance, improve the rural environment, so as to achieve the revitalization of industry, ecological revitalization, promote the development of rural economy, and improve the economic benefits of farmers.

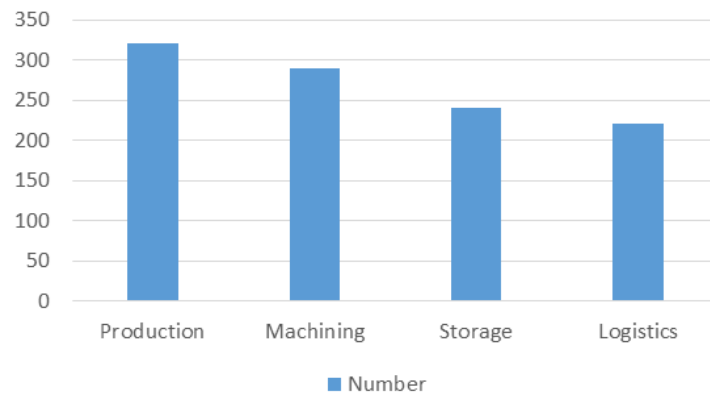


Figure 1 Business categories of foreign agricultural investment enterprises in China

### 3.2. "One Belt and One Road" Opens a Vast Market for Agricultural Development.

The "belt" refers to the formation of economic belt between China and neighboring countries and European countries, so as to achieve economic exchanges and cooperation[4]. The "road" refers to the maritime Silk Road in two aspects: first, from the coast of China to the European countries through the Indian Ocean; second, from the coast of China to the South Pacific Ocean. Because of the wide range of countries and regions involved, it provides a broad market for our country's rural economy, enriches the export channels of rural resources, and promotes the further development of rural economy. China's agricultural population accounts for a large proportion. At present, most of the agricultural population has not yet achieved poverty alleviation. The Chinese government has put forward a poverty reduction strategy. In the next few years, the agricultural population will really get rid of poverty. In order to alleviate the poverty of farmers and herdsmen, we must continue to implement new policies that benefit farmers and promote the development of agricultural economy. Since 2014, the Chinese government has put forward some policies of benefiting the people through agriculture. Another example is the proposal of the central government document No. 1 on accelerating agricultural modernization. This series of policies benefiting the people have injected new vitality into the development of China's agricultural economy[5]. The strategy of "belt and road" brings a new dawn to China's agricultural economic development.

### 3.3. "One Belt and One Road" Provides an Exchange Platform for Chinese Farmers.

"Ties and roads" are not only economic exchanges, but also cultural exchanges. It provides a good platform for different cultures in different countries and ethnic groups. The ancient Silk Road of China spread four famous inventions abroad and brought foreign cultures back to China. The current "ties and roads" provide a new platform for cultural exchanges[6]. And make farmers in rural areas of our country form information exchange with people around the world through "preaching" to promote the process of economic globalization. The "belt" of the "belt and road" strategy mainly refers to many countries in Central Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and Europe, and the connected Silk Road refers to the economic zone, "one-way" refers to the maritime Silk Road in two directions. One is from the coast of China to the Indian Ocean, European countries, and the other is from the coast of China to the South Pacific Ocean. It includes opening up vast countries and regions of China's resource export, especially the huge foreign market, which has injected fresh blood into the rapid development of China's

agricultural economy.

## **4. Challenges Facing the Rural One in the Context of One Belt, One Road**

### **4.1. Backward Ideas Still Need to be Improved**

Due to the influence of closed thought for a long time, the rural areas in China lack the enthusiasm and channels to communicate with the outside world, which limits the development of rural economy. Although under the background of the current information age, various information technologies and electronic mobile devices have been widely popularized, which makes the farmers' understanding of the external information improved, most of the farmers are short-sighted, thinking that as long as they live a good life, they lack the vision of long-term development[7]. Therefore, under the one belt, one road, we should take effective measures to change the farmers' ideological mode. This is not achieved in the short term. We need to persist in the long term, increase the propaganda efforts, guide farmers to update their ideas in time, and realize the sustainable development of rural economy. China has a civilization history of more than 2000 years. China's ancient Silk Road once ran through Europe and Asia, not only providing a channel for trade between the East and the west, but also providing a link for people of different countries and nationalities to communicate and exchange ideas and cultures. The four famous inventions in ancient China were spread from the ancient Silk Road to western countries, and the Western Buddhist culture was also spread to China through the ancient Silk Road. Today, the "one belt and one road" has become a bridge and link between the East and the West and the economic and cultural integration between China and the West. One belt, one road, is also available to farmers in the vast rural areas to carry out trade activities and cultural exchanges with people around the world, so as to truly achieve economic and cultural globalization.

### **4.2. Need to Continue to Introduce Talents and Technology**

The main reason that affects the development of rural economy is the lack of excellent talents and advanced technology. Due to the influence of geographical and economic environment in rural areas, excellent talents are not willing to come to rural areas, and farmers are not willing to actively communicate with the outside world, resulting in the introduction of various advanced technologies, which seriously limits the development of rural economy [8]. For example, in the past few years, China launched the western development, and actively advocated all kinds of excellent talents to join in the construction of the west, aiming to narrow the economic gap between the East and the West. However, due to the relatively backward technology, many college students want to stay in the urban development after graduation, which makes the economic development of the western region has not achieved good results in a short period of time. In addition, due to the relatively poor rural economy, a large number of labor force has poured into the city, resulting in serious problems of left behind children and empty nest elderly in rural areas, which can not promote the effective development of rural economy. Under the background of one belt, one road, we need all kinds of advanced technology and excellent talents to integrate into the development of rural economy, improve the backward situation in rural areas, and create a new situation for the development of rural economy. For this reason, we should continue to strengthen the introduction of talents and technology, which is the key to the development of rural economy.

### **4.3. The Primary Challenge is to Change the Concept of Development in Time**

Due to the formation of urban circle and rural areas, the development of urban and rural areas is uneven. Urban development is relatively mature, but rural areas are relatively backward. The whole rural economy is going backwards. In the remote rural areas, many villagers did not go out of the village in their lives. They know little about the outside world and are very conservative about Shanghai. The traditional idea of primary school has gained popular support in some places. In addition, scale economy and modern agriculture are difficult to develop[9]. Therefore, the dual transformation of the conveyor belt, highway strategy and all levels of the country, especially the

rural residents, requires the realization of ideas and actions, and the active development of new agricultural conditions. Unification has really brought about a sharp increase in the agricultural economy.

#### **4.4. Challenges of Backward Infrastructure**

The foundation of many rural areas in China is relatively backward, and in some areas, the roads are not smooth, and it is difficult to realize the external flow of local resources. In many places, medical health is particularly difficult, and the medical level of many medical staff is relatively low. There is still a long way to go to realize the integration of urban and rural areas. Therefore, efforts to improve rural infrastructure construction and improve China's agricultural economic level need to be addressed in the context of ties and road initiatives.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Generally speaking, the proposal of "link and road" is of epoch-making significance to promote the economic cooperation between China's foreign exchange and the state. The proposal of this strategy has been affirmed by more than 60 countries along the line. However, the "belt and road" strategy will inevitably encounter some problems and challenges in the specific implementation process. The major strategic goal of "belt and road" is to bring our economy to a new level. The implementation of this strategy has added new vitality to China's agricultural economic development. At the same time, the ideological basis of rural areas is relatively backward. Therefore, the development of agricultural economy is also facing severe challenges[10]. At the 19th National Congress of the people's Republic of China, as an important strategy of agricultural economic development, the strategy of revitalizing rural areas was put forward. At present, China is in the area of deep-water reform. We should strive to seize historical opportunities, deepen and develop the "belt and road" strategy, and continue to provide new opportunities for the sustainable and healthy development of China's agricultural economy.

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