Development of Agricultural Industrialization under the Background of Socialist New Countryside Construction

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Abstract Relationship between socialist new countryside construction and agricultural industrialization development in China is analyzed. On the one hand, socialist new countryside construction is the era background of agricultural industrialization development, offering a strong support for the development of agricultural industrialization. On the other hand, agricultural industrialization management is an important content of new countryside construction, offering basic economic guarantees for the construction of new countryside. It is proposed that under the new period of time, the overall development of socialist new countryside construction and the agricultural industrialization development should be promoted in accordance with the requirements of the scientific development concept. Based on this, a total of 6 measures to promote the development of agricultural industrialization are put forward under the background of socialist new countryside construction from the aspects of rural infrastructure construction, environmental protection, structure adjustment of agricultural industry, increase of farmer’s income, cultivation of new farmers, and transfer of labor force.

Key words New countryside construction; Scientific concept of development; Agricultural industrialization; China

In the year 2006, the "No. 1 Document" about modern agriculture and construction of socialist new countryside was formally announced by the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council, pointing out that new socialist countryside construction is a major historic task during the process of modernization. It stresses the need to improve and strengthen the supporting policy for agriculture, to construct modern agriculture, to stabilize the development of grain production, to actively adjust the agricultural structure, to strengthen infrastructure construction, to enhance the construction of political democracy and spiritual civilization in rural areas, to accelerate the development of social undertakings, to promote comprehensive reform in rural areas, to boost a steady increase of farmers’ income, and to ensure a good start of socialist new countryside construction. Meanwhile, the "No.1 Document" points out that developing agricultural industrialization management is an important way to promote the construction of modern agriculture and to strengthen the industrial support for socialist new countryside construction. How to accelerate the development of agricultural industrialization during the construction of new countryside is discussed in this paper in order to offer references for the decision making of relevant policies.

1 Relationship between the construction of new countryside and the development of agricultural industrialization

1.1 New countryside construction is the era background of the development of agricultural industrialization Agricultural industrialization management, a major breakthrough in the form of agricultural production management, is the product of the continuous deepening of rural reform. At the end of the 20th century, CPC Central Committee and the State Council pointed out that agricultural industrialization management is a practical way to achieve agricultural modernization, as well as a major strategic measure to promote agricultural and rural economic development. Construction of socialist new countryside is both a major historic task and a huge systematic project, involving the rural construction of economy, politics, culture, society and the party. It poses an objective requirement for the acceleration of agricultural industrialization, and offers environmental support for the in-depth development of agricultural industrialization. Under the background of new countryside construction, the state introduces the policy of "industry nurturing agriculture", continuously increases the intensity of public finance support for agriculture, and has made public service more in-depth in rural areas and more beneficial to farmers. On the one hand, the state directly subsidizes farmers planting grains and increases the improved seed variety subsidy, subsidies for agricultural machinery and tools and the special funds for important agricultural technology. On the other hand, supports for irrigation, rural roads and other infrastructure construction are increased in rural areas. At the same time, policy support for agricultural industrialization is also strengthened. Fig. 1 and 2 illustrate that in recent years, financial support from central government for the "three agriculture" has been increasing, among which, special fund for agricultural industrialization management projects has risen significantly. Improvement of relevant policies and input of special funds and funds for agriculture will greatly mobilize the productive enthusiasm of peas-
Ant household and agricultural industrialization organization; and the improvement of rural infrastructure construction will also enhance the modernization level of agricultural production and will promote the development of agricultural industrialization.

![Fig. 1 Funds used for "three agriculture" from central finance](image1)

![Fig. 2 Special funds used for agricultural industrialization management from central finance](image2)

1.2 Agricultural industrialization management is an important content of the new countryside construction. Various concepts of agricultural industrialization management are defined by scholars. Essentially, agricultural industrialization management is a new operating system and benefit affiliating mechanism following the laws of the market and the local characteristics according to the requirements of economic and social coordinated development in urban and rural areas under the guidance of scientific concept of development, based on household contract management system.

Socialist new countryside construction has advanced the requirements of "developed production, affluent life, civilized rural atmosphere, clean and tidy village and democratic administration", indicating that an important aspect of the new countryside construction is to promote the agricultural industrial structure adjustment, to change the agricultural management system, to broaden the channels for increasing farmers’ income and to build a harmonious society in rural areas. Agricultural industrial management can achieve the optimum allocation and efficient use of agricultural production resources through cultivating leading enterprises, improving the organization of agriculture, relying on resources and location advantages, promoting the development of characteristic industry and enhancing the vitality of industrial chain. This is an effective measure to adjust agricultural industrial structure, a fundamental way to improve overall competitiveness of agriculture, and an important channel to enhance the value-added of agricultural products and farmers’ income. According to statistics, at the end of 2006, agricultural industrialization organizations have reached a total number of 154,842 in China, owning fixed assets of 1.3113 billion yuan. And these organizations have led 90,980 thousand peasant households, accounting for 36.7% of the total peasant households in China. Households engaged in industrial management have obtained an income increase of 135.2 billion yuan with per household increase of 1,486 yuan.

Developing agricultural industrialization management is an important measure to strengthen the industrial support for new countryside construction and to consolidate the economic foundation of new countryside construction, having important significance to the promotion of modern agricultural construction, the innovation of agricultural management system, and the construction of socialist new countryside construction and harmonious society in rural areas. Thus, it is an important content of the socialist new countryside construction.

2 Measures to promote the development of agricultural industrialization under the background of new socialist countryside construction

New countryside construction is a strategic measure to adhere to the scientific concept of development and to integrate urban and rural development. It is a long-term process of construction and the background of social development in rural areas at present, requiring that all the rural works must adhere to the development objective of new countryside construction. Agricultural industrialization management, an important component of modern agriculture, should combine with the objective of new countryside construction in order to achieve coordinating development.

2.1 Combining the agricultural industrialization development with the agricultural industrial structure adjustment. One of the goals of new countryside construction is the development of production, that is, realizing the organic integration and efficient allocation of elements of rural society and releasing rural productivity and economic vitality to an utmost degree. Through rational allocation of agricultural structure, agricultural industrialization has promoted the formation of dominant industry in different areas in order to accelerate the development of other industries and to optimize the agricultural structure. Through the professional division of labor, the optimal combination of the production factor and the integration of agricultural scale economy and agricultural production can be realized. Agricultural industrialization can fundamentally change and optimize the agricultural structure, which is a fundamental way to accelerate the adjustment of agricultural structure. Agricultural structure adjustment can enrich the varieties of agricultural products, enhance the quality of agricultural products, strengthen market competitiveness of agricultural products, expand the rural market, and ensure a steady increase of farmer's income, which is
the economic foundation to promote the socialist new countryside construction.

2.2 Combining the agricultural industrialization development with the farmer's income increase. Another goal of the new countryside construction is to achieve an ample life, that is, to improve the income level of farmers. There are two approaches to achieve this goal. One is transferring into township urban enterprises. The other is extending the breadth of depth of agriculture, elongating the agricultural industrial chain, and developing the process and sale of agriculture. Peasant employee increases with the development of agricultural industrialization; and the value-added product is enhanced through deep processing of agricultural products, so that the goal of enriching farmers can be achieved. Farmer is the main body to construct new countryside, as well as the participant in the development of agricultural industrialization. The fundamental expression of farmer's interest is the increase of income. During the process of industrial development, a sound benefit affiliating mechanism should be established in order to ensure the farmers' income increase, to improve the productive enthusiasm of farmers, and to offer strong support for new countryside construction in rural areas.

2.3 Combining the agricultural industrialization development with the labor force transfer. New countryside construction is proposed based on the strategy of balancing urban and rural development, requiring the realization of the transfer of rural surplus labor force. At present, urbanization process is accelerating in China. Rapid expansion of city has absorbed a considerable number of rural labor force; but its absorptive capacity is limited. With the development of agricultural industrial management, surplus labor force can find job in agricultural product processing, circulation and other service fields so as to effectively promote the development of industrial base, industrial parks and small towns. In the aspect of guiding the construction of market system, construction of market network system and circulation service system should be organically combined with the construction of small towns. And the related projects, enterprises, markets and processing zones should be combined with the township construction, in order to make it more centralized, to promote the development of small towns, and to lead the agricultural industrialization management to a higher stage. Development mode combining the industrialization management with the labor force transfer can help to promote the agricultural industrialization, urbanization and new rural construction.

2.4 Combining the development of agricultural industrialization with the cultivation of new farmers. Farmer is the main body of socialist new countryside construction. In the construction of new countryside, well educated and skilled new farmers knowing how to manage should be trained. Rural cultivating talent, management talent and technical specialist have important supporting significance to the development of agricultural industrialization. Therefore, it is necessary to closely combine the development of agricultural industrialization with the cultivation of new farmers. Development of "One Village One Product" can cultivate a large number of experts, and management and technical personnel. Participation of modern market has raised the market awareness, contractual awareness and rights awareness of farmers; meanwhile, development of cooperative organization has improved the decision-making level and social participation consciousness of farmers. Therefore, we should strengthen the training and guidance for farmers, improve the self-construction and self-management and self-development capabilities of farmers, and inject long-acting activity for new countryside construction.

2.5 Combining the development of agricultural industrialization with the construction of rural infrastructure. One of the tasks to build a socialist new countryside is to enhance the supply system of rural public service, to strengthen the construction of rural infrastructure, and to improve the production and living conditions in rural areas. In the process of agricultural industrialization, establishing large-scale, intensive and standardized agricultural bases is the basis for the development of industrialization management, while supporting facilities and conditions of modern-scale agricultural production is an important prerequisite for the development of industrialization management. Therefore, consolidating land, equipping drainage facilities, maintaining flood control projects, and hardening traffic highway are all the necessary measures to achieve industrialization management in rural areas. It is necessary to combine the environmental investment with infrastructure construction of new countryside construction during the process of industrial development, so as to conduct overall planning, and to avoid problems, such as repeated, blind and excessive construction.

2.6 Combining the agricultural industrialization development with the environmental protection. "Clean and tidy village" is another goal of the new rural construction, which actually requires a well relationship between human and nature during the construction of new countryside, as well as that between resource development and sustainable utilization of resources. In agricultural production of the United States, excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides has caused soil erosion and grain reduction. Annual direct and indirect economic loss has reached more than 40 billion U.S. dollars; and total of 31 states have serious problems of environmental pollution. Therefore, during the development of agricultural industrialization, we should conduct an overall plan for current interests and intergenerational interests, and for local interests and overall interests, so as to change the mode of growth and to achieve sustainable development. Thus, agricultural industrialization development should be combined with environmental protection in order to vigorously develop the circular economy and green organic economy.

3 Conclusion

Agricultural industrialization management, affected by the government regulation, market cultivation, the development environment, should adapt to the new countryside construction, and play its proper role. Both government investment and policy guidance are of great significance to the construction of new
发展农村现代化是社会主义新农村建设的重要内容。因此，必须加强农村现代化的理论研究和实践探索，以促进农村现代化的进程。本研究在总结现有研究成果的基础上，对农村现代化的内涵、目标、路径和实施策略进行了深入分析，旨在为农村现代化的实践提供理论指导和政策建议。

**关键词**：农村现代化，内涵，目标，路径，实施策略

**参考文献**