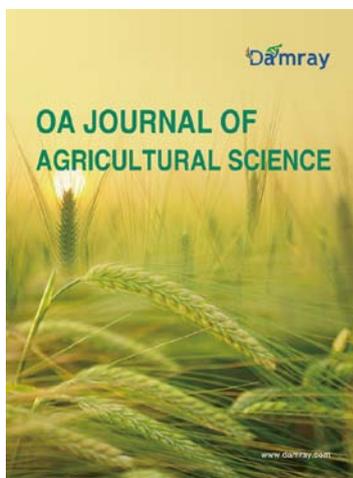


Agricultural Enterpriseization: An Important Way to Modernize China's Rural Areas

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Abstract

Our country has been a big agricultural country since ancient times. With the development of various advanced technologies, many modern technologies have been introduced in the agricultural field, which has promoted the modernization and technological development of agriculture. Nowadays, the commercialization of agriculture is an important development direction in the agricultural field of our country, so how to improve the large-scale agricultural operation more quickly and effectively and follow up with the changes of the times have become the primary considerations. Based on this, this article analyzes the modern development approach of agricultural enterpriseization.

Keywords

Agribusiness, China's rural modernization, Important ways

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1. Problems faced by agricultural enterprise

In modern times, Chinese agriculture has entered a very important period of development, for which we can further improve. So what are the thorny problems facing the implementation of agricultural enterprise transformation in China? Hu Angang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences cites four difficult problems.

1.1 Solving the problem of land resource circulation

China is a very special agricultural country, compared with the United States, Italy, Japan and other agricultural enterprises, although China has a large population, the per capita arable land is small, some "small landlords" reduce the development of national agricultural enterprises, the only way to promote the development of agricultural enterprises is the transfer and concentration of land resources. Now how can we realize the transfer of land resources on the basis of

not destroying the family land system, and follow up and innovate the management of rural land in our country is the key object of agricultural enterprise. Today, many agricultural enterprises continue to "occupy" wasteland and even a relatively large land area of 6000 mu, these contractors not only occupy the land but also collect money from farmers to lease the land, so the income of farmers is relatively less, these contractors get more, we find the problem and we need to solve the problem. In addition, we should avoid two problems. First, we should try to avoid the problem of land rental price, and another problem is not to cause too big income gap among farmers, which will bring new problems to modern society if not handled properly [1-4].

1.2 Financial problems of agricultural enterprises

First of all, farmers are the main object of this system. At the beginning, capital and the funds needed for loans are the key and limiting factors that hinder the rapid development of farmer enterprises. After learning of this result, our country immediately carried out reforms. Today, we can see that there are some rural enterprise loans on the roadside, but this has not played a big role, because there are many rural enterprises in the scope of use of loans. It is so small that it can only be used for the purchase of grain and cotton, so the interest and loan between villagers is an important part of the development of agricultural channels, which verifies that rural enterprise loans are not suitable for the development of agricultural enterprises. It reflects that rural enterprise loans are not yet mature enough for personnel's technical and skill assessment capabilities [5-8].

2. Problems in some labor force in agricultural development

With the progress of society and the change of times, the division of labor in the development of people in agriculture has become more and more detailed. Today, part of the agricultural labor force cannot be transferred to non-agricultural industries, and can only make money by using the land as production. It is precisely because of this that the development of agriculture is hindered by various forms of development, thus affecting the development and progress of agricultural entrepreneurship. Many peasants have labored or have developed into cities, and the land has been forgotten. At the same time, the competitiveness of cities is very high, and many farmers are also competed down, and this phenomenon is becoming more and more common [9-11].

3. Is the industrialization of agriculture still far away from us?

Hu Angang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences proposed that the industrialization of agriculture should develop into a long-term process of diversification and continuous improvement, and we can gradually improve and promote development under the scope of conditions. He summarized the following reasons from various aspects:

3.1 We must maintain a serious and progressive attitude and gradually promote the transformation of rural land

Agricultural enterprise is the second great promotion of China's rural reform, and it is also the most difficult economic development and innovation to transform. The small scope of agricultural household management and arable land not only greatly limits agricultural labor production but also reduces the increase rate of agricultural products. This is not only true in other parts of the country, but we need to ensure that the new reforms are better adapted, and we need to prevent some contractors from taking advantage of leased land to take money from landless farmers. Persuade farmers that grain fields, paddy fields, etc. can bring better returns to families, barren areas, hillside reduction. Because land management regulations have certain limits, agricultural capital cannot be fully invested, so that China's agricultural production has the advantage of abundant labor force, but also has disadvantages. Or the implementation of turnover so as to achieve the basic purpose of agricultural enterprise unchanged, and improve the land circulation and management innovation [2]. After solving the problem of land transfer, there is still a thorny problem we need to transform, that is to solve the employment problem of landless farmers. We can organize a survey for farmers to understand the inner thoughts of current landless farmers and take measures to introduce new jobs to them. We can encourage farmers to transfer their land in the form of land transfer, which can better ensure their long-term and stable income. We can also refer to the annual land market price for leasing. Fair treatment ensures that farmers do not suffer from higher land prices or damaged goods, and advocates that regions should also quickly implement the new policy as a basis for future agribusiness. Let farmers say no to the transfer and leasing of land, so as to avoid the problem of excessive number of people and lack of land, and ensure that no breaking of rules and crossing the line is warned within 30 years. In the process of entrepreneurialism, attention should be paid to the main areas of farmers. We should pay more attention to the principle of farmers' own willingness [12-18].

3.2 It is an important object to transform the organization of rural loan funds so as to change the current unsuitable form

Agribusiness is a process of development. According to the process of economic operation of agricultural market, the market is the guide and economic efficiency is the center. Meanwhile, it is necessary to keep household contract in a stable state and disperse farmers under the condition that the existing rural land productivity is relatively stable. In the process of development, rural finance in the loan aspect should not have the psychology of resistance and do not discriminate against agriculture, enterprises should advocate this activity, appeal to farmers to respond positively. At the same time, the agricultural Cooperative Foundation should lead by example, and constantly regulate how to operate, gain the trust of farmers, and strengthen the needs of competition and different characteristics. Strengthen and manage the agricultural financial mechanism to consolidate the financing environment clear goals, high operation should pay special attention to the input of the central and local governments, the government in the process of agricultural change, not only to lead by example but also to serve the people. Through consultation with the central and government to mobilize the purchase price of agricultural products to solve and implement the internal price of industrial and agricultural products is unreasonable bad, low cost and high income bad problem, in order to ensure that farmers inside volume, more coordination of agricultural development problems. We should have team spirit and a sense of fairness and equity. Whoever invests will benefit in the end. After all, all efforts pay off and all risks are shared. And continue to encourage and guide various financial professions to help. Not only this, but also to maintain the interests of agricultural development and investment risks, have a good positive and optimistic attitude, at the same time, we should pay attention to the development of the environment, investors' anxiety about failure are easy to take into account.

3.3 Advocate the conversion of agricultural labor to non-agricultural

Agricultural enterprise and agricultural part of the labor force is a mutual process, but also a process of mutual use, as long as the agricultural enterprise to transfer the barren land and more likely to flow, and the development of enterprises will gradually become better. Therefore, our country should eliminate the old-fashioned old thinking of the labor system. At present, under the premise of stabilizing household contracting, the following measures can be taken: First, today, there are still many people with rural hukou, but many people are developing in cities. Therefore, our country uses "hukou for land" to transform the jurisdiction of the household registration system in small cities, maximize the rational use of land, and then slowly reduce costs, gradually cancel old traditions, and gradually innovate farmland industrialization. In cities or towns, farmers who have participated in four consecutive years of waiting work are given hukou and "buy" the farmers away. Second, the policy of "employment can be exchanged for land" to improve farmers' interest in work requires that they must participate in five-year work in the township and make certain adjustments to the contract of origin. The third type of farmers to "please go" is to exchange opportunities for land, mainly for those who are going to school. Farmers who recruit workers, adjust slowly, or "send away" farmers. However, this method is not mature enough, and it can be continuously innovated and consolidated for several years or implemented in some developed regions [19-20].

4. Conclusion

China's agricultural enterprise is a process of changing and developing in many aspects. How to further deepen the improvement and constantly improve innovation to promote agricultural enterprise, the above has listed many and measures to guide farmers to implement the consolidation of new policies to promote the process of agricultural enterprise.

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