

Original Paper

Research on the Influencing Factors and Safeguard Mechanism of Farmers' Income Growth in the New Era

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Abstract

As an important indicator to measure the degree of general social affluence and economic development in a country or region, peasant income has become an important focus of rural development under the new era rural revitalization strategy. The issue of farmers' income is the core and key to the issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". Under the rural revitalization strategy, the traditional rural areas have undergone tremendous changes, and the wages of farmers' wages, operating income, and transfer income are insufficient. Farmers' continued income growth is facing enormous challenges. In the face of difficulties, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed that "the second round of land contracting will be extended for another 30 years". It can be seen that the party and the state have profoundly recognized the importance of peasant income for increasing farmers' income.

Keywords

new era, rural revitalization, farmers' income

1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping first proposed socialism with Chinese characteristics into the "new era" in the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This is a new historical orientation for China's development. The new era is an era in which the Chinese nation has achieved a strong future. However, the situation at home and abroad has undergone complicated changes, and major contradictions in our society have also changed. This has translated into a contradiction between the growing needs of the people's better life and the development of inadequate imbalances. We need to pay more attention to the overall healthy development of the economy, especially the rural economic

development. Rural areas have become a key area for solving the unbalanced development of China's imbalance. Under the background of the new economic normality and the structural reform of the agricultural supply side, China's urban residents' income, corporate efficiency, and fiscal revenue have grown steadily, but they have also brought about a major shift in the way of economic development, which has caused tremendous changes in traditional rural areas. In the new era, the uncertainty of the growth of farmers' family business income has increased, the space for farmers' wage income has continued to grow, and the financial pressure for transfer income has become larger and larger. These have become the severe challenges faced by farmers in the new situation.

2. Conceptual Definition

2.1 Research on the Connotation of Farmers' Income

The traditional concept holds that the sources of income of farmers in China are mainly land, housing and capital. Among them, the property income of land is mainly the income obtained through the transfer of land acquisition and land contractual management rights; the property income of housing is mainly through houses. Income from the rental, sale and demolition compensation; property income from funds is mainly income from savings, private lending and investment in stocks, bonds, funds and other channels. In accordance with the formulation of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee, which gives farmers more property rights, in addition to the above property income, farmers should also cover other content. This topic will conduct in-depth research to clarify the complete connotation of farmers' income.

2.2 Analysis of Factors Restricting Farmers' Access to Property Income

Based on the literature review and previous research, the following factors have been used to restrict the increase of farmers' income. First of all, in terms of institutional factors, virtualized collective ownership of land is difficult to form agglomeration effects of property; land circulation and supporting mechanisms are not perfect; rural financial system is not perfect; rural social security system is imperfect. Secondly, in terms of policy factors, rural financial institutions and financial products are less conducive to farmers' investment and financial management. Third, in terms of industrial factors, the traditional decentralized management model of agricultural production is not conducive to the formation of property; the instability of farmers' land contracting rights. Finally, on the resource factor, the land is requisitioned and loses the basic guarantee for its survival; the per capita savings of farmers is small, and the property income obtained from the funds is very small; the strict regulations on the right to use the house site limit the farmers' access to more property income and so on.

2.3 Countermeasure Research on Increasing Farmers' Income

In terms of system, reform the land acquisition system, establish a reasonable interest distribution mechanism; actively develop rural financial markets, expand farmers' investment channels; and establish a sound legal protection system to provide legal protection for increasing property income; we

will promote the construction of new urbanization, ensure the sound and rapid development of the economy, and increase the total income of farmers; in terms of resources, broaden the investment channels of rural residents, strengthen the education of farmers, and cultivate the concept of farmers' investment and financial management.

3. Factors Affecting the Growth of Chinese Farmers' Income in the New Era

3.1 Land Collective Ownership Virtualization

According to Chinese laws, rural land is owned by members of rural collective economic organizations at all levels. For example, the Constitution stipulates that rural land is owned by collective economic organizations. The Agricultural Law and the Land Administration Law also stipulate that rural land is owned by the township (town), village or rural collective economic organization. However, all the subject objects of the "collective" here are vague and lack clear positioning under the conditions of market economy. In the rural areas, the village committee is a collective, the peasant economic organization is also a collective, and there are other forms of collective. In actual operation, the rural collective land lacks a clear representative of the person, the rural collective land property rights are absent, the peasant collective cannot fully exercise the land rights, and the peasants' land property rights are not guaranteed. Under the current system, the so-called land collective members are jointly owned and actually become owned by some people, and the rights of real land owners are not maintained.

3.2 Land Transfer and Supporting Mechanisms Are Not Sound

First of all, rural land circulation is not standardized, resulting in more disputes. The arbitrage and spontaneity of land circulation is high, and there are many verbal agreements. The terms and contents of the circulation contract are not standardized, and the procedure is too simple. In the event of a dispute, the mediation lacks a basis. The rural land transfer information sharing platform has not been established. The survey found that many farmers do not understand the relevant land acquisition documents and circulation policies of the state, and the information on the supply and demand sides of the local land transfer cannot be mastered. Because the level of informatization in rural areas is not high, the outside can't understand the land management behavior of individual farmers in time, it is difficult to grasp the land transfer information, and the farmers can't judge whether the income obtained is in line with the current land value. Therefore, the land transfer has certain exclusivity, only in the It is carried out between farmers and affects the scale development of the agricultural economy.

3.3 Rural Financial Markets Lag behind and Cannot Meet the Financial Needs of Rural Residents

The development of rural financial undertakings is an important driving force for raising farmers' income and developing rural economy. However, there are still many problems in rural financial institutions, which are highlighted by: fewer financial institutions and single investment channels. In rural areas, only a few financial institutions such as postal savings, rural credit cooperatives and

agricultural banks can be seen. The property rights of rural credit cooperatives belong to cooperative organizations, and the investors do not have the right to manage. In the case of vacant property rights, the operating efficiency is low, the financial service function is lacking, and it is rare to provide farmers with suitable financial and wealth management products for farmers. The choice of investment channels is single, lacking rich and colorful wealth management products like commercial banks in the city. Therefore, it is unable to meet the growing financial needs of the peasants, thus limiting the growth of farmers' income. The only investment channel that farmers can choose is savings, while the benefits from savings are very low, which leads to low investment enthusiasm of farmers, which hinders the increase of farmers' income to some extent.

3.4 The Level of Education Affects Farmers' Income

The peasants play a major role in the modernization of agriculture and the comprehensive construction of a socialist well-off society. The level of education affects the income of farmers. The low level of education in rural areas limits the ability of rural residents to master high-risk venture capital technology, making it difficult to make risk-spreading investments, and also causing rural residents' unclear understanding of land contracting rights and use rights, plus some rural areas. Traditional customs also affect farmers' property income. Farmers' property income is also affected by their financial management capabilities and investment awareness. Farmers with higher levels of education have more investment awareness and stronger financial management capabilities.

4. Ways to Improve the Income of Chinese Peasants in the New Era

4.1 Promote the Reform of the Rural Land System and Maximize the Revitalization of Land Assets

First of all, clearly define the nature of the property rights of farmers' land contracting rights, strengthen the work of rural collective land identification, registration, and certification, so that farmers can understand the relationship between land equity, management rights and use rights. After clarifying the current situation that the main body of rural land ownership is unknown, we not only need to establish relevant laws and regulations, but also clarify the boundaries of vague "collective ownership" and accelerate the promotion of collective ownership registration and certification including rural land contractual management rights. It is also necessary to ensure that the land contractual management right certificate and the homestead use right certificate issued to the peasants have legal benefits, so that the peasants can "provide evidence" when they encounter relevant problems.

Standardize farmers' land transfer mechanism. The government needs to guide the peasants to inform the peasants that they can get paid income and comply with the law on a voluntary basis. The government should vigorously cultivate rural land transfer intermediary service organizations and encourage farmers to adopt the form of swaps and leases to transfer land use rights. When signing the contract, inform the farmers of the details of the attention, resolutely protect the legitimate rights and

interests of the farmers, and prevent the violation of rights and interests caused by improper operation in the land transfer.

4.2 Develop Rural Financial Markets and Establish a Sound Rural Investment System

At present, China's rural financial system is mainly composed of rural credit cooperatives, agricultural banks, agricultural development banks, and postal savings. Although China is a strong economic province in the country, its rural financial market is far behind the urban financial market. The current rural financial system is still insufficient for rural financial support. The difficulty of rural households and rural small and medium-sized enterprises is still difficult. The capital market is backward and the investment system is underdeveloped, and the trading methods are backward. The modern securities trading system cannot be extended to rural towns and villages, and the financial goods that rural residents can participate in trading are limited. Even if some farmers have idle funds, it is not easy to invest to add value. These severely restrict the property income of rural residents. Therefore, it is necessary to gradually build a multi-level, wide-coverage and sustainable rural financial service system that is compatible with farmers' investment and financial needs. The government should give preferential policies to financial institutions such as securities companies and financial companies to encourage them to enter the countryside and provide conditions and channels for farmers to participate in market transactions. The rural financial market must not only complete the task of financing agriculture and rural development, but also further innovate financial wealth management products, broaden investment channels, create conditions for farmers' property to enter the capital market and its derivative markets, and build diversified income sources and risk differences. Financial platform for the combination of chemical and asset stocks. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of rural credit system and create a favorable environment for rural financial reform.

4.3 Strengthening Farmers' Education and Cultivating Farmers' Concept of Investment and Financial Management

First of all, vigorously develop rural basic education. It is necessary to effectively implement rural primary and secondary schools, popularize nine-year compulsory education, and thoroughly eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged adults. At the same time, it is suggested that the basic course of economics should be offered as an elective course in the junior high school according to the actual situation of the school and the local area. It will infiltrate economics ideas into rural students, broaden the knowledge of students, broaden the horizons of students, and cultivate students' economic awareness and mind.

Finally, the government or various social forces can be encouraged to train farmers. The news media should increase publicity and guidance, organize regular resident investment and financial management training and publicity, not only to stimulate farmers' investment and financial management enthusiasm, to see the expected benefits of investment projects, but also to explain high-risk investment products in depth, Prevent farmers from losing property due to investment; financial institutions, such as securities

companies or postal savings banks, can also train farmers to promote financial products such as stocks, funds, gold, insurance, futures, bonds, etc. Knowledge of financial management.

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