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## The Approach to Increase Incomes of Peasants in China at the Present Stage

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### Abstract:

The approach to increase the incomes of Chinese Farmers will be investigated in the paper. Through the analysis on the changes of farmers' incomes and the income between urban and rural areas since the 1980s, combined with the current success cases of practice and exploration, we will analyze how to increase the farmers' incomes. The results show that the farmers' incomes can be increased through the two parts: the increase of agricultural incomes and nonagricultural incomes. The conclusion is as follows. The Increase of non-agricultural incomes depends mainly on the increase of wage incomes and the incomes of the secondary and tertiary industries, so the development of industrialization and urbanization, the transfer of surplus labor force in rural areas, as well as the promoting farmers to non-agricultural are very important ways to improve the non-agricultural incomes of farmers; meanwhile, the increases of agricultural incomes has four paths: Large-scale operation, restructuring of production, organization, industrialization, we will illustrate new ways to increase farmers' incomes combined with the successful development models.

**Key Words:** Chinese peasants, Increasing incomes, Approach

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, China's rural social and economic development has entered a new stage, the goal of agricultural production shifted from the pursuit of agricultural output to the pursuit of the overall economic efficiency of agriculture, The standpoint of agricultural policy shifted from carrying out urbanization, industrialization and modernization rapidly to striving to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and to realize farmers' well-off living at the same time. The incomes of the farmers not only affects the lives of farmers and the rural economy, relates to the development of the national economy , the social progress and stability of the society, but also becomes an important question needs to resolve for rural reform and development.

Since the reform and opening-up over the past 30 years, the development of China's agriculture and rural economy has made remarkable achievements, the overall incomes of the farmers has greatly increased and living standards have improved significantly, but lots of problems, such as the slow growth of farmers' incomes compared with urban residents, the continuous expanding incomes gap between urban and rural residents, are still major factors restricting the rapid development in rural areas. After joining the WTO in 2001, China's rural areas is undergoing new changes, China's agricultural not only has unprecedented good opportunity with international standards, prepares many favorable conditions to promote rural reform and development, but also faces new challenges. Although the party and the government have issued a series of preferential agricultural policies such as abolishing agricultural tax, promoting food subsidies to promote the rapid growth of the rural economy, the prices of agricultural products still remain at a low level due to the repression of international prices, making it difficult for the Chinese farmers to increase the incomes. How to deal with the difficulty of increasing farmers' incomes in the post-financial crisis situation, to ensure those farmers' incomes could increase steadily, is still an important topic that our government must address as soon as possible.

## 2. THE CHANGES OF FARMER'S INCOME AND INCOME GAP IN CHINA

### **2.1 The Changes of Incomes of the Farmers Since the 1980s**

According to the sources of income, Chinese farmers' incomes can be divided into wage incomes, the family-run incomes, transfer incomes and property incomes. In this paper, the wage incomes of farmers refer to the incomes outside the agricultural production, which generally refers to the incomes earned by migrant workers working outside the home. The family-run incomes refer to the total incomes of the farmers engaged in the first, second and tertiary industries. The first industry incomes refer to the incomes of the farmers engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries; the secondary industry incomes refer to incomes of the farmers engaged in industry and construction; the tertiary industry incomes refer to incomes of the farmers engaged in the transportation, post & telecommunications, wholesale and retail trade, catering, social services, education and medical care industry. Metastatic

incomes mainly contain four subsidies (direct subsidies for grain, seed subsidies, farm machinery subsidies, agricultural subsidies), social security (family allowance of poor students in rural areas, rural basic cost of living allowances), and disaster relief funds, returning farmland to forest and grassland subsidies and returning income by the farmers who are doing business outside the home owing to their stable economic income. Property income refers to the compensation for land acquisition, land demutualization income and incomes from savings or investment of idle funds.

Until the 1980s, the incomes of the farmers are still low; its structure is relatively simple and is mainly from agricultural incomes in the family-run incomes. Farmers' revenue structure gets more reasonable under the circumstances of the advancing of reform, the improvement of China's economic level, the gradual transformation of the planned economy to a market economy, as well as the central document committee No.1 about the increasing of farmers' incomes in 2004, 2008 and 2009. Not only family-run incomes and wage incomes become the main way to increase farmers' incomes, but also transfer incomes and property incomes and other incomes become an important income source. The source of farmers' income changed from single to diverse gradually. In recent years, wage incomes and transfer incomes grow up rapidly; the changes of farmers' incomes structure reflect the improvement of farmers' incomes in a certain extent.

Table 1 The Constitute of Rural per capita Net Incomes Since 1985 Yuan/year

Index	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
Rural per capita net incomes	397.6	686.31	1577.74	2253.42	3254.93	5153.17	5919	6977
(1) Wage incomes	71.71	138.8	353.7	702.3	1174.53	2061.25	2431	2963
(2) The family-run incomes	295.98	518.55	1125.79	1427.27	1844.53	2526.78	2833	3222
①the first industries	245.47	456.04	956.46	1090.67	1469.6	1988.17	2231	2520
②the second industries	9.59	21.33	48.16	99.4	108.25	164.49	182	193
③the tertiary industries	40.82	41.18	121.17	237.02	266.67	374.13	420	509
(3) Transfer incomes	29.91	28.96	57.27	78.81	147.42	397.95	453	563
(4) Property incomes	—	—	40.98	45.04	88.45	167.20	202	229

Source: China Statistical Yearbook, various years

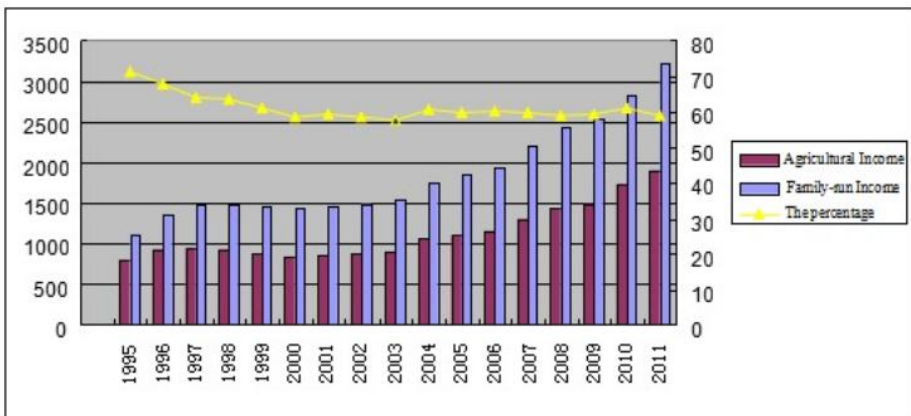
As can be seen from Table 1, wage incomes and operating incomes have been the main ways of the farmers' incomes, but structure of Chinese farmers' incomes has changed quietly since the reform and opening up.

### 2.1.1 The Changes in Family-run Incomes

From 1980 to 2011, although the absolute value of family-run incomes is growing year by year, but the speed of its growth is not as good as wage incomes and its share in net incomes is also declining. From the perspective of family incomes, it is 295.98 yuan accounting for 74.4 % of the net incomes in 1985, 1427.27 yuan accounting for 63.3 % in 2000 and 3222 yuan accounting for 46.18% in 2011, the proportion is still declining.

In family-run incomes of farmers, the first industry is the main source, agricultural incomes accounted for more than half which is 799 yuan accounting for 71% in 1995, rising to 834 yuan in 2000, 1098 yuan in 2005, 1897 yuan in 2011, the number increased by 1098 yuan in sixteen years.

Figure 1 The Growth of Agricultural Incomes and the Changes of the Proportion in the Family-run Incomes



Source: China Statistical Yearbook, various years

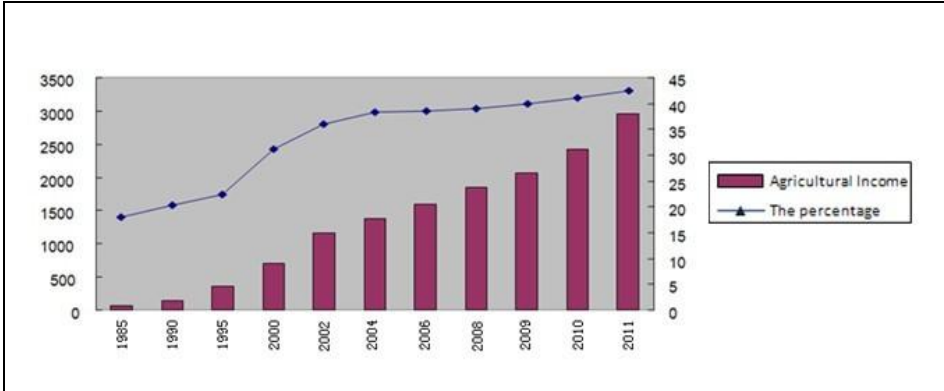
As can be seen from Figure 1, the absolute value of the agricultural incomes is growing every year, but the proportion in the family-run incomes is declining, it also means that the proportion in the secondary and tertiary industries is increasing, Chinese agricultural structure is gradually rationalizing and the way of increasing farmers' incomes is expanding.

### 2.1.2 Wage Incomes

Figure 2 shows that the absolute number of wage incomes and its rate of growth have raised year by year since 1985. Wage incomes is 71.71 yuan, accounting for 18.04% of the net incomes in 1985, it has been reached 702.30 yuan, accounting for 31.17% of the net incomes in 2000. Until 2011, wage incomes have reached 2963 yuan accounting for 42.47% of the net

incomes. Compared to 2010, per capita wage incomes grow fastest in the incomes of rural residents in 2011, with an increase of 45.45%. According to the National Bureau of Statistics said the wage incomes are possessed 50.3% in the annual rural residents. Rapid growth of wage incomes was mainly because the level of wages for migrant workers rose quickly.

Figure 2 The Proportion of Wage Incomes Accounted for Net Incomes



Source: China Statistical Yearbook, various years

### 2.1.3 Transfer Incomes and Property Incomes

Transfer incomes and property incomes showed a trend of slow growth and the proportion of transfer incomes and property incomes in net incomes increased gradually. It is 98.25 yuan accounting for 6.2 % of the net incomes in 1995, 123.85 yuan accounting for 5.49% of the net incomes in 2000, and 792 yuan accounting for 11.35% of the net incomes in 2011.

The proportion of family-run incomes in net incomes is declining, its dominant position in total incomes has shaken, its driving force for revenue growth is slowing. At the same time, the proportion of wage incomes is rising, and get closer to family-run incomes, which shows that the structure of the farmers' incomes is becoming more rational. This result is inextricably linked with the transfer of migrant labor. Transfer incomes and property incomes achieved double growth in the proportion of the 21st century; the state has stepped up efforts to support agriculture, the amount of projects and agricultural subsidies, and the transfer incomes of farmers increased significantly. After their living standards improved, the farmers get more and more interest, dividends and other property incomes after using more and more idle funds for savings, investment and other activities.

## 2.2 The Changes of the Urban-rural Incomes Gap Since the 1980s and its analysis

Since the reform and opening up, China's economic development has made remarkable achievements in the world, overall national strength increased significantly, the incomes of urban and rural residents has improved greatly and living conditions improved significantly. It should be noted that, in the area of incomes distribution, China has established the principle of "giving priority to efficiency with due consideration to fairness allocation" and the regulation

of incomes distribution mainly rely on market mechanisms. As a result, the growth rate of the incomes of urban residents was significantly faster than rural residents and the incomes gap between urban and rural expanded significantly. Incomes of rural residents is too low for long-term, which not only affects the improvement of their living standards and restricts rural economic development, but also affects rapid and stable growth of national economy.

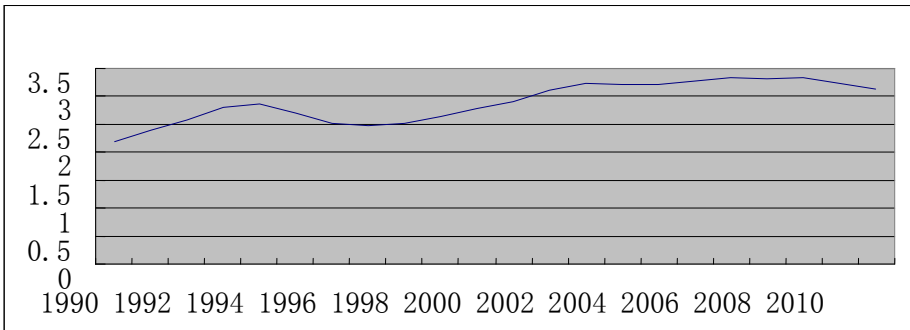
Table 2 Urban and Rural Residents per capita Households income and the gap coefficient since 1990 (Rural areas as the base 1) Yuan/year

<i>Year</i>	Urban households per capita disposable incomes	Rural households per capita disposal incomes	Gap coefficient
1990	1510	686	2.20
1991	1700	708	2.40
1992	2026	784	2.58
1993	2577	921	2.80
1994	3496	1221	2.86
1995	4283	1577	2.71
1996	4838	1926	2.51
1997	5160	2090	2.47
1998	5425	2162	2.51
1999	5854	2210	2.65
2000	6280	2253	2.79
2001	6859	2366	2.90
2002	7702	2475	3.11
2003	8472	2622	3.23
2004	9421	2936	3.21
2005	10493	3254	3.22
2006	11759	3587	3.28
2007	13785	4140	3.33
2008	15780	4760	3.31
2009	17174	5153	3.33
2010	19109	5919	3.23
2011	21810	6977	3.13

Source: China Statistical Yearbook, various years

It can be seen from Table 2, per capita disposable incomes of urban residents is 1510 yuan in 1990, while that of rural residents is 686 yuan; per capita disposable incomes of urban residents had increased to 4283 yuan in 1995, that of rural residents had increased to 1577 yuan; the incomes of urban residents had increased by 1997 yuan accounting to 6280 in 2000, that of rural residents had increased only by 675 yuan, less than half of the increase of urban residents; per capita disposable incomes of urban residents is 21,810 yuan , rural residents is 6977 yuan at the same time in 2011, increased by 247% and 209% respectively compared to 2000, the incomes of urban residents is growing faster than rural residents , but the growth is slowing down.

Figure 3 Gap Index of Urban-rural Incomes in China



Source: China Statistical Yearbook, various years

As can be seen from Figure 3, the proportion has increased, indicating that the incomes gap between urban and rural areas had increased year by year in 1990-1994; the urban-rural incomes ratio is declining in 1994-1997, while the ratio is rising in 1998-2004. After 2005, this proportion is becoming flat, or even appear a declining trend in 2010, but still high, indicating that the incomes gap between urban and rural areas has been a very high level, but the gap is narrowing .

### 3. MAIN WAYS TO INCREASE FARMERS' INCOMES AT THE PRESENT STAGE AND CASE STUDY

#### 3.1 Increase in non-Agricultural Incomes

The increase in non-agricultural incomes refers to wage incomes and the incomes of the secondary and tertiary industries. Economic history shows that the process of industrialization brings agricultural mechanization, it also brings surplus of agricultural labor force and Industrial demand for labor force at the same time. This change makes the flow of rural population has become inevitable. The flow in unit of households promotes the process of industrialization and urbanization, and is also the results of industrialization, urbanization and social development. Promoting the transfer of rural labor to non-agricultural industries,

reducing the agricultural labor force, the transfer of rural surplus labor force are important part of the solution to increase farmers' incomes. Therefore, developing industrialization and urbanization in rural areas, transferring rural surplus labor force farmers to non-agricultural are an important way to improve the non-agricultural incomes of farmers.

Judging from China's actual situation, rural development has been advancing toward the direction of the non-agricultural industries dominated model. The main indicator of performance: First, the rural surplus labor force transfer quickly, the social employment structure changes significantly, people employed by non-agricultural industrial are getting gradually close to agricultural industrial, or even more than it. The statistics show that agricultural employment personnel accounted for 70.5% of employment in 1978, it has reduced to 58.5% in 1992. After that, its proportion of agricultural employment had dropped to 38.1% in 2009. Secondly, the function of promoting farmers' incomes by agriculture is further weakening, the contribution of the non-agricultural industries to the growth of farmers' incomes is enhancing, the share of non-agricultural and labor income absolute value in farmer's income is increasing rapidly, as well as the growth rate. Finally, the revenue structure changes significantly while the incomes of the farmers are growing, non-agricultural income has exceeded agricultural income.

### **3.2 Increase in Agricultural Incomes**

Agriculture is a traditional industry, its input-output ratio and comparative effectiveness are lower. With the conditions of market economy, its industry owns a less competitiveness. Therefore, in order to improve the comparative efficiency of agriculture and increase farmers' incomes, it is necessary to expand the operation scale, adjust the structure of farming and breeding, increase investment in agriculture, improve the level of organization of farmers and agricultural industrialization level and increase the intensity of subsidies to the farmers' incomes at the same time. Discussed separately below:

#### **3.2.1 Large-scale Operation to Achieve the Increase of Farmers' Incomes**

In classical economics, large-scale benefits can only be achieved through large-scale production and operations. Under household contract system of land ownership, small-scale agriculture has neither the capacity of development and accumulation, nor the motion. Heilongjiang Land Reclamation District is one of the most prominent in scale agricultural operations in China. Heilongjiang reclamation area is located in black belt, which is famous in the world, one of the three Reclamations of China at present.

After 60 years of development and construction, Heilongjiang reclamation area has become China's largest state-owned farm groups, an important commodity grain base of China, food strategic reserve base and the country's largest base of green, organic, pollution-free food'. Heilongjiang reclamation area is more than 3600 acres, made of nine Branches, 114 farms. It has a total population of 1.658 million people with 0.797 million people employed. As the major grain producing areas, Reclamation reputation is an important national food security



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strategy support base, the Reclamation field operations mechanization rate has reached 94% and agricultural mechanization is nearly achieved, closing to the level of developed countries.

### **Case I: Heilongjiang reclamation area grain grower**

In Heilongjiang reclamation area, the land policy is special, that is the land is not allocated according to the number of farmer, but the lease system, so that workers can rent a large area for mechanized farming. In the context of rising food prices, workers of large-scale farming can achieve high incomes. Taking an example, Liu GuiFu, a farmer of Heilongjiang reclamation area, contracted land more than 30 hectares, earning 200,000-300,000 yuan easily in 2011, can also get more than 30,000 yuan of the state's agricultural subsidies. The annual net incomes of Liu Guifu is about 10 times of a ordinary Chinese farmer's. But when it comes to the net incomes in each mu, it was only 400-600 yuan, which is not higher than any average small-scale farmer<sup>1</sup> Thus, these high-incomes were a result of the expansion of the scale of planting.

In other provinces, the quantity of the farmers expanding agricultural operations through the land transfer are on the increase, they achieved higher revenue by raising the level of mechanization.

### **3.2.2 Structural Adjustment to Achieve the Increase of Farmers' Incomes**

The second way to increase the Chinese farmers' incomes is adjusting the structure of agricultural production. In the case of per capita land is not much, adding investment, developing the facility agriculture or odd agricultural products and services can increase revenue. The suburb of large cities improves the incomes of the rural farmers greatly through the development of modern urban agriculture (high-tech agriculture, leisure agriculture, tourism agriculture, etc.).

### **Case II: Beijing Jinfuyinong vegetable plantations**

Beijing Jinfuyinong vegetable plantations is based on organic fruit and vegetable production, it is a modern large-scale urban ecological park including efficient facilities cultivation, agricultural leisure and tourism, picking and Fishing, comprehensive supporting, scientific and technological demonstration, agricultural science education industry. The plantation was founded in 2006, established by the Beijing Jinfuyinong Science and Technology Development Company. The main park covers an area of over 700 mu. Main campus land: agricultural area is about 563 mu, greenhouses is more than 100, covering an area of 300 mu, opening field cultivation area is 100 mu and it has been already constructed; fruit-bearing forest is 160 mu, exhibition center is 3 mu and the two has not been constructed yet.

The non-agricultural land is 137 mu. The industrial park mainly produces organic fruit and vegetable, the main agricultural products are tomatoes, watermelon, melon, pepper, cucumber, most of which are facilities planting. The main services provided by the park: agricultural leisure and tourism, picking, technology demonstrations, agricultural science education, catering, accommodation and playing. The

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<sup>1</sup> 1 mu = 1/15 ha (hectare)

400 mu of arable land has achieved a net profit of 5.21 million yuan and per mu profit of 1.3 million yuan in 2009.

### **3.2.3 The Organization to Achieve the Increase of Farmers' Incomes**

From the early 1980s to the present, China's agricultural cooperative economic organizations has undergone the three stages: seed, start and deeply developed. In the embryonic stage of Cooperation Organization, the contents of cooperation are based purely on technical, information cooperation and exchanges. Until 1990s, areas of cooperation extended to the co-production, marketing of agricultural products as well as common use of funds, facilities and other means of production. At present, some members of the cooperative economic organizations invest in cooperation, building an economic entity engaged in the processing of agricultural products. It is not only effective to strengthen the degree of organization of farmers, coordinate the relationship between farmers and other market stakeholders, but also become a strong impetus to the process of agricultural production scale. Currently, the National Farmers' cooperative organizations have more than 150,000. Until 2006, the total membership of farmer specialized cooperative organizations has reached more than 38.7 million, of which 34.8 million are household members, accounting for 13.8% of the total number of households.

#### **Case III: Guoxin Agricultural Research Council**

In September 1984, Lu Guoxin and Hou Xifeng United 12 key cotton farmers of Longhua Dian village and Lu Village established Guoxin Agricultural Research Council officially. After that, Guoxin Agricultural Research Council will always adhere to the purpose "for farmers, service members", advocate the service concept "the service goes along with seeds, from plant to harvest". It has driven tens of thousands of cotton farmers to get rich, becomes a banner in the field of national cotton industry Agricultural Research Council will give priority to the member for supply of the new superior varieties by special prices, the supply of agricultural supplies, such as supporting fertilizer, mulch, pesticides and farm machinery with membership cards. Thus, members can get the benefits favorably by kinds of high-tech and low-cost materials supply. Through this method, the cost of labor per acre of members is lower 1/3 than that of non-members; the yield is higher more than 20% per acre and the benefits increased by more than 200 yuan. Currently, Guoxin Agricultural Research Council has 60,000 members in the 14 main cotton-producing regions in China, and total assets is over 2.2 billion yuan.

### **3.2.4 The Industrialization to Achieve the Increase of Farmers' Incomes**

The industrialization of agriculture is market-oriented, economic efficiency-centric and focusing on the leading industries and products, optimizing and combing various factors of production, carrying out implementation of regional distribution, specialized production, the construction of large-scale, serialization processing, social service, enterprise management, forming the integrated management system of cultivation-breeding-process, production-supply-sale, trade-industry-agriculture, agriculture-industry-business, agriculture-science-education, making the agricultural embark on the track of healthy development of self-development, self-accumulation, self-restraint, self-regulation. It is essentially a process to

carry out technological transformation of traditional agriculture and promote agricultural science and technology. This mode of operation promotes the transformation from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and become an effective way to accelerate agricultural modernization.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, the number of National Agricultural Organizations has reached 280,000 at the end of 2011, which led 110 million farmers' household incomes increase more than 2400 yuan. Among 280,000 organizations, 110,000 are leading enterprises. They employ nearly 30 million people, and their revenue exceeded 5.7 trillion yuan. Leading agricultural enterprises have become an important force to drive the employment and the growth of farmers' incomes. Among enterprises that leading farmers to get rich during the process of agricultural industrial, the most successful is Wen's Group of Guangdong.

#### **Case IV: Guangdong Province Wen's Group**

Guangdong Province Wen's Food Group Co., Ltd. was founded in 1983, the company started with 8,000 yuan capital, but now it has become a large animal husbandry group of cross industry and cross regional development whose leading industries are chicken farm, pig farm and cattle farm, as well as developing food processing, grain processing and trade. Currently, it has more than 140 integrated companies in Guangdong, Guangxi and other 22 provinces of China (municipalities and autonomous regions) and becomes the large base supply of chicken, lean hog production. In 2007, Wen's Group entered the leading agricultural enterprises successfully in Guangdong Province and became the first enterprises of ten billion yuan scale. In 2011, Wen's Group listed 777 million broilers, 6,635,600 pigs, and 11,910,000 duck and achieved the sales of 30.993 billion yuan. Wen's Group has 52100 cooperative farmers now; all farmers' profit is 3.109 billion yuan in 2011, while the average profit is 63,200 yuan.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

### **4.1 Increasing Non-agricultural Incomes and Reducing the Number of Farmers is an Overall Direction of Solving the Problem of Farmers' Incomes in the Future**

It can be seen that the proportion of agricultural incomes in the incomes of the farmers continues to decline, agricultural incomes only account for 36% of the total incomes of farmers in 2011, non-agricultural incomes reached 64%. Thus, in order to increase the farmers' incomes, more energy should be given on off-farm. On the one hand, the government should continue to expand the agricultural incomes of the farmers at this stage, especially increase the wage incomes of farmers; On the other hand, they should reduce the absolute number of farmers through the promotion of urbanization and industrialization to expand production scale of professional farmers.

### **4.2 Large-scale Agriculture, Facilities Should Be Combined with the Organization and Industrialization Successfully**

Large-scale agriculture and facilities are the effective way to increase incomes of farmers, but the government must pay attention to combine with the organization and industrialization at the same time. Organizations and industrialization based on large-scale and facilities are more conducive to accelerate the industrialization of agriculture, allowing farmers to share the added value of secondary and tertiary industry.

### **4.3 The Level of Industrialization of Agriculture and Farmers' Organizations is Still Low; Small-scale Decentralized Management Mode of Operation is Still Dominated**

Judging from the statistics above, the development speed of the Chinese industrialization of agriculture and farmers organization is very fast, but the relationship between many organizations and farmers loose, agricultural leading enterprises which could service and lead farmers really and lasting is not a lot. Judging from the current situation, the driven surface is not great; there is stillroom for further development.

### **4.4 Attraction of Agriculture is Still Inadequate; the Agriculture "Euthanasia" Phenomenon is also Being Staged in China, Following Japan and Korea**

On the one hand, the lack of agricultural attractive led to emerge agricultural labor shortages and aging. On the other hand, the acceleration of non-farm rural land (converted to urban land, industrial land and transportation land), uncultivated land increase year by year. Such agriculture "euthanasia" phenomenon is also being staged in China, following Japan and Korea.

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