

The Exploration Process and Experience Enlightenment of Chinese Agricultural and Rural Modernization Since the Founding of the People 's Republic of China

Hua Yue, Shi Hongwei

College of Marxism, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212013

Abstract— Agricultural and rural modernization is an important foundation and key link of Chinese modernization, and it is also the foundation and chassis of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way. Since the founding of New China, China 's exploration of agricultural and rural modernization has gone through three stages: ' preliminary exploration ', ' reform and transformation ', and ' quality improvement and deepening '. From the transformation of production relations to the reshaping of modern agricultural economic system, from the comprehensive promotion of new rural construction to the in-depth implementation of rural revitalization, Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization has evolved under different institutional conditions. This paper systematically reviews the exploration process of China 's agricultural and rural modernization since the founding of New China in 1949, summarizes and analyzes the basic experience, which can provide useful reference for the high-quality and efficient promotion of China 's agricultural and rural modernization.

Keywords— Since the founding of new China, chinese-style modernization, agricultural and rural modernization.

I. INTRODUCTION

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that it is necessary to 'comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-style modernization'. The modernization of Chinese agriculture and rural areas is an important foundation and key link of Chinese modernization, and it is also the weakness of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way. In the unremitting struggle of the Party Central Committee to unite and lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country to overcome difficulties and obstacles, China has gradually explored a path of agricultural and rural development with Chinese characteristics. Five thousand years of agricultural civilization to a certain extent, shows the history of the development of the Chinese nation, agriculture is the root and soul through it. The grasp and understanding of the development law of agricultural and rural modernization by successive Party Central Committees is not achieved overnight, but is summarized in practical exploration. This paper systematically sorts out the exploration process of China 's promotion of agricultural and rural modernization since the founding of New China, summarizes and refines the experience and enlightenment, which is helpful for China to deepen the understanding and understanding of the connotation and characteristics of Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization, adhere to and improve the development path of Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization, and promote the realization of the goal of Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization in the new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way under the background of profound changes in the international political and economic pattern and historical contradictions.

II. PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION STAGE(1949-1978):TO EXPLORE AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY AS THE MAIN FEATURE

After the founding of New China, the gradual establishment of the socialist system has enabled the political premise of national modernization to be implemented. In order to change the poor and backward face of New China, the party and state leaders have focused on the development of socialist heavy industry and explored the path of supporting industry with agriculture and realizing " modernization " with " industrialization. " Therefore, in the preliminary exploration stage, the agricultural and rural areas are exploring the development path of modernization in the process of supporting the national industrialization strategy.

At the beginning of the founding of the People 's Republic of China, when discussing the relationship between urban and rural areas, the party and the state emphasized that agricultural modernization and mechanization should be led by urbanized industry, 'we must develop industry on the basis of developing agriculture and improve the level of agricultural production under the leadership of industry '. In 1954, Zhou Enlai 's " Government Work Report " proposed the construction of modern industry, agriculture, transportation and national defense, and formally listed agricultural modernization as one of the important tasks of the " four modernizations. "

In the process of completing the socialist transformation of agriculture and promoting agricultural cooperation, influenced by the experience of the Soviet Union in building collective farms, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Mao Zedong as the core, based on the realistic conditions of the weak foundation of China 's agricultural productivity, believes that China has not yet achieved industrialization, and it is difficult to support agriculture with modern machinery and technology.

However, the decentralized small-scale peasant economy has deficiencies and defects in the means of agricultural production and production scale. Therefore, ' there must be cooperation first, and then big machines can be used ', that is, cooperation should be realized first and then mechanization should be promoted.

With the smooth progress of agricultural cooperation, the traditional small-scale peasant production mode has been completely changed. In 1959, Mao Zedong put forward in the " inner-party communication " that " the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization, " advocating the improvement of agricultural tools and the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, pointing out the direction for China 's agricultural modernization. At the same time, the party and the state also stressed that ' water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture ', and the realization of agricultural mechanization, water conservancy, fertilizer, electrification and other ' four modernizations ' of agricultural modernization was also put forward in the same year. In 1961, Zhou Enlai further defined the " four modernizations " as the connotation of agricultural modernization in the Guangzhou Central Working Conference. Since then, the " four modernizations " model based on agricultural mechanization has played an important role in the socialist transformation of China 's agriculture.

In summary, in the preliminary exploration stage, by promoting agricultural cooperation, promoting agricultural mechanization, promoting farmland water conservancy and other measures, the production level of China 's agricultural and rural modernization shows a positive trend. According to the relevant survey of the National Bureau of Statistics, the total power of China 's agricultural machinery increased from 1.65 million horsepower in 1957 to 159.75 million horsepower in 1978, an increase of nearly 95.8 times, of which agricultural irrigation and drainage power machinery reached 65.575 million horsepower, an increase of 115 times over 1957. By 1978, 4.53 million ponds and dams had been built in rural areas, with a capacity of 28.3 billion cubic meters, and 2.553 million electromechanical wells had been built, of which 2.029 million electromechanical wells had been completed, and the construction of agricultural water conservancy facilities had achieved remarkable results.

III. THE STAGE OF REFORM AND TRANSFORMATION(1978-2012):THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL REFORM ARE TO LIBERATE PRODUCTIVE FORCES AND OPTIMIZE THE MODE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND OPERATION

Based on the practical experience of the socialist revolution and construction period, the Communist Party of China has a deeper understanding and grasp of the development trend of the times and the national conditions of the country. The Party Central Committee with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the core has ' bred the great creation from theory to practice in the new era through the great awakening of reform and opening up. ' The economic system reform originated in rural areas has promoted agricultural production, improved farmers ' life and laid the material foundation for agricultural and rural modernization by optimizing the structure of agricultural production, operation and income distribution.

Give priority to the development of industry, urbanization lag development; the strategic orientation of strict household registration system and restricting the flow of rural labor force to cities has, to a certain extent, dispelled the internal motivation and external conditions of collective agriculture to improve the level of farming technology and mechanization. In view of the problem of insufficient incentives for micro-subjects in the development of collective agriculture, in 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China emphasized the important position of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, and pointed out that it was necessary to protect the political and economic rights and interests of farmers, promote the development of the national economy and the improvement of people 's livelihood through the ' gradual realization of agricultural modernization ', and mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers for production. In 1979, the Fourth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China systematically combed the current situation and historical experience of China 's agricultural development, and proposed to gradually improve the scientific, mechanized, regionalization, specialization and socialization of agriculture. The concept of " old four modernizations " has been improved, and " multi-development " has become an important way to explore agricultural modernization at this stage.

In 1982, China 's agricultural production and management system took the lead in reforming. In the exploration of farmers ' specific forms of agricultural management, China adhered to the principle of ' no debate, allow trial, let practice test ', and allowed farmers to explore ' various forms of agricultural production responsibility system '. Finally, the household contract management system has gained more and more people 's confidence in promoting agricultural production and income increase. Subsequently, China actively promoted the reform of the household contract responsibility system. While the household contract management was carried out, the original basic accounting units, namely the production team and the production brigade, were maintained as the cooperative economic form of the collective ownership of the working people. It was proposed that the cooperative economic form should have the basic functions of production service, management coordination, asset accumulation and resource development, and then a community-based and comprehensive rural cooperative economic organization was formed. Agricultural production has changed from collective operation to a two-tier management system combining unification and division, so that collective superiority and individual enthusiasm can be brought into play at the same time, which not only adapts to the characteristics of rural households engaged in agricultural production. It also activates the vitality of the rural economy and adapts to the ' needs of productivity development in the process of agricultural modernization '.

In 1992, China 's socialist market economic system was established. With the deepening of market-oriented reform and the development of industrialization, the flow of urban and rural personnel has gradually loosened, the change of man-land relationship and the change of farmers ' income have promoted the injection of modern agricultural production factors, and new

agricultural management entities have begun to appear. Taking the market as the guidance, promoting the organization of farmers, agricultural industrialization, commercialization and large-scale operation has gradually become the development consensus of agricultural and rural modernization. During this period, the agricultural management entities involved in the modernization of agriculture and rural areas were diversified. Based on family management, farmers provided one-stop service for the production, supply and marketing of agricultural products, and revitalized the rural economy through industrial management. In 1998, the Third Plenary Session of the 15th CPC Central Committee passed the " Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues in Agriculture and Rural Work, " which broke through the planned economy model, emphasized the important role of agricultural industrialization in realizing agricultural modernization, and liberated and developed rural productivity. In addition, in 1994, the former Ministry of Agriculture proposed the " Jinnong Project " to promote the construction of agricultural informatization, which also promoted the development of agricultural industrialization to a certain extent.

Different from the previous single mention of agricultural industrialization, commercialization, and prosperity of the rural economy, in 2005, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee clearly proposed the construction of a new socialist countryside on the basis of agricultural modernization, and paid more attention to the construction of new countryside. After the comprehensive abolition of agricultural tax in 2006, the enthusiasm of farmers to grow grain has been greatly improved, which provides an opportunity to narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents. Subsequently, in the process of independently exploring the road of agricultural and rural modernization in China, the Party Central Committee started from the top-level design and built a long-term mechanism of " promoting agriculture by industry and driving rural areas by cities. " Agricultural development has gradually shifted from focusing on quantity to quality, paying more attention to the integration of multiple elements such as technology and market industrial structure. At the same time, in order to promote the development of modern agriculture, the Party Central Committee put forward the use of modern science and technology and management system to strengthen rural infrastructure and improve the comprehensive agricultural production capacity, and in the process of practice to carry out a series of related national projects, such as ' village to village ' project, rural film projection project, etc., have greatly promoted the development of agricultural and rural modernization with Chinese characteristics.

To sum up, in the stage of reform and transformation, with the continuous advancement of rural economic system reform, agricultural productivity has been significantly improved and the degree of agricultural marketization has been continuously improved. According to the statistical data of China Statistical Yearbook and Land and Resources Statistical Yearbook, the average annual growth rate of national grain output from 1978 to 1984 was 5.6 %. The per capita grain output showed a steady growth trend from 2003 to 2012, and the per capita grain output exceeded 2000 kg / person in 2011. The market bargaining ratio

of the total purchase amount of social agricultural products also increased from 1.8 % in 1978 to 90 % after 1993. At the same time, the living standards of rural residents have improved significantly. The average annual consumption level of rural residents increased by 24.17 yuan from 1978 to 1984, which was 9.05 times the average annual increase from 1957 to 1978. According to the data from 1985 to 2008, although the absolute number of rural consumer goods market has declined, its proportion in the national consumer goods market remains above 60 %.

IV. THE DEEPENING STAGE OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENT(2012-PRESENT):THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS ARE TO PROMOTE THE MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE,RURAL AREAS AND FARMERS AND THE HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL INTEGRATION

Since the 18 th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the main social contradictions in our country have changed, and the problem of unbalanced and inadequate urban and rural development has become prominent. In order to narrow the gap between urban and rural development and realize the common prosperity of all people, the party and the state focus on promoting the integration of urban and rural development and building a new type of urban-rural relationship between workers and peasants, and promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas in the process of improving the relevant institutional mechanisms of agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

Based on the fact that agricultural modernization is a weakness in the simultaneous development of the " four modernizations, " the No.1 Central Document in 2014 put forward the requirements of comprehensively deepening rural reform, and explored a new road of agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics characterized by " advanced production technology, moderate operation scale, strong market competitiveness and sustainable ecological environment, " so that farmers can achieve equal participation and achievement sharing in the process of modernization. In 2016, the No.1 Central Document further explored the development path of agriculture and rural areas. Under the guidance of the new development concept, it proposed to take the agricultural and rural modernization path of " high output, product safety, resource conservation and environmental friendliness, " and promote the common development of new urbanization and new rural construction. At the same time, from 2014 to 2016, the reform of " three rights separation " of rural land ownership, contracting right and management right has been put forward, established and widely implemented. The pilot reform of rural homestead system and rural collective management construction land system has been promoted in an orderly manner. The institutional support of improving the basic rural management system, optimizing the rural collective property right system and improving the rural social governance system has been consolidated and improved, and the institutional guarantee and incentive mechanism have been formed for different subjects to participate in the development of modern agriculture.

In 2017, the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the strategy of rural revitalization. Focusing on the strategic goal of rural revitalization, the "National Agricultural Modernization Plan (2016-2020)" clearly regards "promoting agricultural supply-side structural reform" as the main line of agricultural and rural reform and development under the new situation, and constantly explores the practical path of "giving priority to agricultural and rural development." Based on the important position of agricultural and rural modernization in the construction of a modern socialist country, the No.1 Central Document of 2021 puts forward the idea of "taking the road of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics and accelerating the modernization of agriculture and rural areas," which further points out the development direction of agricultural modernization and rural modernization in the "14th Five-Year Plan" period. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2022 also focuses on comprehensively promoting rural revitalization to make important deployments such as "adhering to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas" and "accelerating the construction of a strong agricultural country." Promoting the modernization of agriculture and rural areas is the most arduous and onerous task in building a modern socialist country in an all-round way.

Different from the previous single mention of agricultural modernization and rural modernization, during this period, the party and the state began to take rural revitalization as the carrier, and organically combine agricultural modernization, rural modernization, farmers' modernization and urban-rural integration development to promote together. The construction content of agricultural and rural modernization has gradually shifted from the previous focus on agricultural modernization to the promotion of agricultural quality and efficiency, rural infrastructure, farmers' common prosperity and urban-rural public service integration. The four dimensions of overall development have initially formed a new pattern of coordinated promotion of "three modernizations and one integration."

To sum up, in the stage of quality improvement and deepening, China has accelerated the process of agricultural and rural modernization. In terms of agricultural production, in 2018, the total grain output of the country reached 1315.8 billion jin, an increase of 4.8 times compared with 1949, and the per capita grain output increased by 1.3 times compared with 1949, and the comprehensive grain production capacity increased steadily. In 2018, the total power of agricultural machinery in China reached 1,000 million kilowatts, the comprehensive mechanization rate of farming and harvesting of major grain crops was more than 80%, and the contribution rate of agricultural science and technology to agricultural production reached 58.3%. According to the data of China Statistical Yearbook over the years, compared with 2012, the total grain output in 2020 increased by 13.56%. In terms of farmers' life, with the continuous improvement of infrastructure such as hydropower network, the educational conditions in rural areas have been greatly improved, the living environment has been continuously optimized, the level of social security such as medical care and old-age care has been

increasing, and the income gap between urban and rural residents has been significantly reduced. By 2020, all 832 poverty-stricken counties in the country will be decapitated, 128,000 poverty-stricken villages will be listed, and 98.99 million rural poor people will be lifted out of poverty under the current standards, and absolute poverty will be historically eliminated.

V. THE EXPERIENCE AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE EXPLORATION PROCESS OF CHINESE-STYLE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL MODERNIZATION SINCE THE FOUNDING OF NEW CHINA

First, adhering to the party's leadership is the key to promoting the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Whether it is to reform the management system or to build a modern agricultural development system, the party's leadership has always been an important driving force for the development of Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization. Since the 1950s, agricultural modernization, as an important part of the "four modernizations" strategy, has been incorporated into the overall layout of the country's modernization development, and has continued to develop in the evolution of the relationship between industry and agriculture, urban and rural areas. During the period of socialist construction, the party adopted measures such as developing the collective economy, adjusting the production and management system, developing agriculture-related industries, and tapping the potential of agricultural production to coordinate agricultural and industrial development. After the reform and opening up, the party has gradually promoted the reform of the agricultural production and management system with the household contract responsibility system as the main content, and continuously promoted the process of agricultural and rural modernization. Since 1982, the No.1 Central Document has continued to focus on agricultural and rural development, from the development of rural commodity production, increase farmers' income, improve the comprehensive agricultural production capacity, increase agricultural investment, the development of modern agriculture and other aspects of the layout of agricultural and rural modernization. At the same time, with the continuous improvement of the development level of industrialization and urbanization, the party constantly adjusts the relationship between workers and peasants, urban and rural areas, from 'giving more, taking less, and letting go' to industry nurturing agriculture and cities supporting rural areas, from new rural construction to the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, and constantly increases support and investment in agricultural and rural development, and promotes the formation of institutional mechanisms for the integration of urban and rural development. In the new stage of development, based on the great changes that have not occurred in a century, the Party Central Committee emphasizes the implementation of new development concepts, the construction of new development patterns, the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, the promotion of high-quality agricultural development, the implementation of rural revitalization strategies, and the construction of beautiful villages, and the promotion of

agricultural and rural modernization as an important part of building a socialist modernization power.

Second, continue to shape and stimulate the ability and motivation of agricultural production and management entities. In the early days of the founding of New China, taking into account the practical difficulties faced by small farmers in production and operation, the Party Central Committee timely promoted agricultural cooperation, developed the rural collective economy, and improved farmers' ability and motivation to improve agricultural production conditions; after that, it continuously adjusted the realization form of collective economy, formed the management system of 'three-level ownership, team-based', as well as the support system of supply and marketing cooperatives, agricultural technology promotion and so on. After the reform and opening up, China has further changed the rural production and operation management system and the circulation system of agricultural products. On the basis of the early collective economy vigorously improving farmland water conservancy, the enthusiasm of farmers' individual economy is fully released to promote agricultural production. Since the beginning of the 21st century, with the continuous extension of the agricultural industry chain, it has begun to emphasize the industrialization of agriculture and encourage the development of new agricultural management entities. At the same time, the implementation of reducing burdens and increasing income, counterpart assistance, the establishment of a grain storage system, subsidies for agricultural and rural areas, and constantly improve the micro-subject power of agricultural production and operation. In recent years, on the one hand, China continues to strengthen the top-down injection of modern agricultural production factors, on the other hand, encourage the development of bottom-up production and operation organizations, and constantly adjust the rural economic management system; in view of the problem of rural hollowing out and aging of agricultural production caused by industrialization and urbanization siphoning rural resources, measures such as strengthening the construction of high-standard farmland, technology promotion and infrastructure construction, further improving the grass-roots governance system, supporting the development of collective economy, and encouraging returning home to start businesses have continuously shaped and stimulated the ability and motivation of agricultural production and management entities, so that China's agricultural development has maintained an income-increasing trend, improved the level of mechanization, greening and informatization, and continued to promote agricultural and rural modernization.

Third, it always emphasizes the protection of national food security and the rights and interests of farmers. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, whether it is to promote agricultural cooperation, carry out socialist transformation, adjust the collective economic management system, or implement the household contract responsibility system, promote agricultural industrialization, and effectively guarantee food security on the basis of improving agricultural productivity. Safeguarding the rights and interests of farmers is the basic goal of China's agricultural and rural development. After the opening of the socialist market economic system

reform, with the increase of urbanization and industrialization land, the risk of cultivated land occupation has increased, and China has clearly delineated the red line of 1.8 billion mu of cultivated land. In recent years, further emphasis has been placed on curbing the 'non-agriculturalization' of cultivated land, preventing the 'non-foodization' of cultivated land, and regulating the balance of cultivated land occupation and compensation; build national food security industrial belt, strengthen the control of agricultural non-point source pollution; establish a multi-input pattern, improve the supply of food and important agricultural and sideline products. In the case of increasing external uncertainties such as local wars and national competition, continuously improving China's grain production capacity and ensuring national food security have become the core objectives and basic requirements of China's agricultural and rural modernization development. At the same time, China's agricultural and rural modernization has always adhered to the collective ownership of land. Whether it is a two-tier management system that combines unification and separation, or the transfer of agricultural land based on the 'separation of three rights', the promotion of scale management, and the introduction of social capital have not broken through the essential provisions of collective land ownership. Instead, while encouraging the development of new agricultural management entities, it attaches importance to the main role of small farmers. Through the issuance of grain subsidies, the development of social undertakings, and the improvement of infrastructure, a protection mechanism for the rights and interests of farmers has been formed. Under the background of the full implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the two-way flow pattern of resources will inevitably be formed between agricultural modernization and industrial modernization, rural development and urban development, so that agriculture and rural areas will truly become the 'guarantee' and 'growth pole' of China's modern power construction.

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