

Research on Improving China's Agricultural Development Through High-quality Elderly Labor

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Abstract: Based on nowadays China's aging population and unbalanced development between urban and rural areas, rural revitalization of the urgent need of development of the status quo, reasonable hypotheses and research, this article through to the National Bureau of Statistics released data of population and the related literature research, as well as on the investigation to the actual situation that the resources of high quality senior citizens can reasonable use to some extent to reduce resource waste, and promote social development.

Keywords: Aging population, Sino-US trade friction, rural development level, population resource utilization, social development.

1. Introduction

With the continuous promotion of the family planning policy, the problem of aging population in China is gradually prominent. With the increasing number of the elderly population, the quality level of the elderly population is also rising. If we can make reasonable use of the resources of the elderly population, it is likely to play a certain role in promoting social development. Recently, trade frictions between China and the United States have been deepening. During this period, the intensified competition between the two sides gradually reflects that China's agricultural development level is relatively backward and its competitiveness is not strong. So whether this situation can be improved through high-quality elderly population is the content of this paper.

2. China's aging population

According to the classification standard determined by the United Nations, when the elderly population aged 65 and above accounts for more than 7% of the total population of a country or region, it represents that the country or region has reached aging. According to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the population of the elderly over 65 years old in China accounted for 7% of the total population in 2000, and the proportion has continued to increase year by year since then. By 2019, the population of the elderly over 65 years old in China accounted for 12.6%, a total of 176.03 million. The characteristics of aging population in China mainly focus on the absolute value of aging population; The rapid aging rate; The problem of getting old before getting rich is serious; The distribution of aging population is uneven; The aging trend is significant. The United Nations predicts that China's aging will surpass that of the United States in 2035 and will enter a super aging

society in 2040 [7]. The aging problem of our country has gradually become a problem that we need to pay attention to.

At the same time, the quality of the elderly population in China is positively correlated with the increase of the elderly population. According to the data of the fourth national sample survey on the living conditions of the elderly in Urban and rural areas, in 2015, the elderly population with primary and secondary school education, junior high school education and high school education accounted for 41.5%, 25.8% and 3.1%, respectively. Compared with 15 years ago, the proportion of the elderly population with primary education, junior high and high school education and college education or above has increased significantly. In the above data, there is a significant increase in the well-educated elderly population. With the development of modern medical technology and the improvement of life quality, most people can maintain a good physical state after retirement age without experiencing force majeure factors such as accidents and natural disasters. However, this part of the population provides little or no labor force after retirement. One of the obvious reasons is that quite a few elderly people need to help their children take care of their families and children. In today's fast-paced life environment, most young people simply do not have enough time to raise their children, so such "heavy responsibility" has to fall on the shoulders of the elderly. This will reduce the burden of the young while gradually solidifying the role of the elderly, resulting in a great waste of social resources.

With the continuous improvement of China's pension insurance and the increasing improvement of the welfare of the elderly, especially under the reform of the pension system, China's elderly have considerable available idle funds, and they can use these funds to meet their own needs or carry out innovation and entrepreneurship. According to a data survey by the National Middle-aged and Elderly Network, the balance of elderly deposits exceeded 17 trillion yuan in 2016, with the average deposit approaching 80,000 yuan. The total amount of money we could get by pooling a portion of our "quality" older workforce would be significant. In addition, China's inflation rate is increasing year by year, but the deposit interest rate is relatively low, many people are no longer willing to put their savings in the bank, but choose to invest and reproduction. Similarly, as the elderly have more and more financial knowledge, they do not want to devalue their savings by putting them in the bank, so we also need to think about how the elderly should use the idle funds and how to maximize the economic benefits of using the idle funds.

3. Enhance the development of the agricultural industry

Trade frictions between China and the US have been on the horizon since Donald Trump was elected US President in 2016. In April 2018, Trump officially announced an additional 25% tariff on some of China's imported commodities on the pretext of narrowing the trade deficit. With the escalation of conflicts, China's agriculture has also brought some opportunities and challenges.

3.1. Agricultural products

Some important agricultural products will receive more attention. For example, due to the high production cost of soybeans and pork, a large number of imports are needed. Therefore, the Chinese government will focus on strengthening the competitiveness of these markets, which is also conducive to improving the scientific research and development capacity of these high-cost products in China and further strengthening agricultural support policies.

3.2. The Belt and Road Initiative

Through this trade war, China has further expanded agricultural cooperation with other countries except the United States, further improved the market, and strengthened trade and investment coop-

eration with countries along the "Belt and Road". However, challenges also follow. In the trade war, the import cost of some agricultural products increases, and some domestic enterprises cannot bear the cost and face difficulties[2].

3.3. Agricultural technology

Due to the limited land resources in China, the situation of importing some agricultural products from abroad will not be improved. Therefore, the road of agricultural development in China needs to urgently solve the "bottleneck" problem of agricultural technology, and strive to improve the ability of agricultural technology research, research and development as well as the breakthrough of key technologies.

3.4. Agricultural trade system

Due to the high land rent cost, high land transfer fee, lack of technical personnel in agriculture and the lack of per capita arable land area in China, the added value of China's agriculture is still relatively low, in the field of low added value on the smile curve. It is more necessary to further strengthen the construction of agricultural trade system and deepen the level of agricultural opening to the outside world[1].

3.5. Agricultural science and technology

According to Figure 1, from the change of total power of agricultural machinery in China in the 19 years from 525.736 million kW in 2000 to 1,027.583 million kW in 2019, the mechanization capacity of China's agriculture continues to improve.

Table 1: Table captions should be placed above the tables[3].

Index	2000	2010	2015	2018	2019
Total power of agricultural machinery (million kw)	52573.6	92780.5	111728.1	100371.7	102758.3

Through some simple data comparison, China has about 1.8 to 1.9 billion mu of arable land, accounting for 12.5% of the land area; While the United States has 2.8 billion acres of arable land, accounting for 19.9% of the land area, China's arable land area is nearly 1 billion acres less than the United States; In 2019, China's total grain output reached 663.84 million tons, while that of the United States was about 500 million tons [3]. China's grain output is about 100 million tons more than that of the United States. When China's arable land area is less than 1 billion mu, China's grain output is about 100 million tons more than that of the United States, mainly because of the large agricultural population in China. High output value achieved through intensive farming by a large number of agricultural people. Although the comprehensive mechanization rate of major crops in China is more than 70%, and the production of the three main grains has been basically mechanized, the mechanization development is still very uneven, with the mechanization rate of fruits, vegetables, tea and other crops less than 40%, and the mechanization rate of animal husbandry and fishery is only 30%-35%. As a whole, China is also in the realization of "full mechanization" rather than "comprehensive mechanization", which is the biggest gap between China and the United States. Not to mention the privatization of land in the United States, where there's a market for access; Compared with China's land nationalization, market entry into "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" often leads to market failure. Therefore, China should continue to strengthen the promotion of agricultural science and technology, strengthen the intensity of subsidies for agricultural

products, accelerate the large-scale agricultural operation, and intensify the construction of agricultural personnel training.

4. Solution

4.1. Industrial Development

As the first part of the content, with the depth of Chinese society entering aging society and even the aging society, the population aging in the short term trend is irreversible, coupled with China's current employment continues to shift to the third industry, human resources market ask for ratio (the ratio of the number of hiring and employment) sequential rise, most monitoring province enterprise employee number increase, The employment structure continues to shift from the primary and secondary industries to the tertiary industries.

According to the statistics of China Statistical Yearbook 2020:

Table 2: the statistics of China Statistical Yearbook 2020.

Year	Employed Person (Unit 10,000)				Percentage(100%)		
	Total	Primary industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	Primary industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry
2011	76420	26594	22544	27282	34.8	29.5	35.7
2012	76704	25773	23241	27690	33.6	30.3	36.1
2013	76977	24171	23170	29636	31.4	30.1	38.5
2014	77253	22790	23099	31364	29.5	29.9	40.6
2015	77451	21919	22693	32839	28.3	29.3	42.4
2016	77603	21496	22350	33757	27.7	28.8	43.5
2017	77640	20944	21824	34872	27	28.1	44.9
2018	77586	20258	21390	35938	26.1	27.6	46.3
2019	77471	19445	21305	36721	25.1	27.5	47.4

In the past nine years, the employment ratio and the number of people in the primary industry have been declining year by year, while the ratio and number of people in the tertiary industry have been rising. In order to ensure agricultural production and grain supply, it is a basic requirement to keep the number of employed people in the primary industry, and the proportion of the primary industry should be kept at an appropriate level. In order to maintain the employment population of the primary industry, it is necessary to reduce the per capital living expenditure of rural residents[4]. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the traffic situation, develop agricultural science and technology, increase subsidies to farmers, and increase strong support for the development of green agriculture while reducing taxes.

4.2. Aging workforce moves to rural areas

Through the preferential policies given by the state, some "high-quality" elderly labor can be introduced to rural areas, because according to the first part of China's elderly have idle labor and capital, which may be transferred to rural areas for agricultural construction. Let old people re-start or re-innovate, as the UK has done with "sunset" entrepreneurship.

Transferring some "high-quality" idle old labor to rural areas for rural construction can solve the problems of low educational level and low comprehensive quality. The former rural part of the original residence can coordinate the development of mutual learning and mutual learning, so that the rural elderly labor force can learn more skills and basic knowledge. The improvement of knowledge level is also conducive to the popularization and application of new agricultural technology. China's agricultural technology and industrialization will be further improved.

Let the "high-quality" elderly laborers understand agriculture, so that they can absorb some idle funds and invest in rural laborers, and initially solve the problem of rural capital shortage. When the "high-quality" elderly labor force develops in rural areas, the use of the Internet in rural areas will gradually be popularized. With the help of the Internet, new vitality and information can be injected into rural agriculture and industrial development. With the increase in the amount of information and the acceleration of the update frequency, the construction of the agricultural product trade system will develop rapidly with the pace of the increase in world trade[6].

At the same time, the popularity of the Internet will drive the purchase demand and consumption desire of the elderly. Especially with the passage of time and the development of society, the elderly are increasingly pursuing fashion and trends, and they also know more about life. The ensuing increase in consumption will act as a driving force for the development of local industries.

The silver economy market has huge potential, and the market scale will be further expanded. According to some data of "The Rise of The Silver Economy -- 2021 Online Consumption Report of Elderly Users" released by JINGdong Consumption and Industrial Development Institute [4], the silver generation has become an important growth force of the consumer market, and with the development of time, the elderly may become the main force of shopping. However, compared with the United States, China's elderly market is still in its preliminary stage. Bringing "high-quality" elderly labor force into rural areas may further promote the development of the elderly market, stimulate domestic demand, and promote the domestic and international double cycle.

However, the transfer of this part of the labor force to the countryside will bring about some adverse effects. For example, the current level of medical technology in rural areas is not advanced, and it may be too late for these "high-quality" elderly workers to enter the city for medical treatment in case of emergency. In addition, the current young people work under great pressure, and do not have too much time to take care of their children, the child care problem can not be well solved, but at the present stage, the emergence of custodial institutions, perhaps can find the answer. All the above problems need to be solved and improved. Only by further improving the problem that the benefits of the aging labor force outweigh the disadvantages, can the idea of transferring "high-quality" aging labor force to the countryside be further implemented[5].

5. Conclusion

This paper discusses the improvement of agricultural development through the rational arrangement of high-quality elderly labor. The development of population aging requires the reasonable reuse of the elderly labor force, so as to alleviate the social pressure brought by it. At the same time, the phenomenon of unbalanced development between urban and rural areas in China also requires addi-

tional labor to support. Because the elderly labor force can be reused as a new resource for township development.

This paper is only based on statistical data and related literature for hypothesis analysis, lack of corresponding experimental data analysis. Based on China's current development speed and population policy, more socio-economic development data and population flow data are needed for further analysis in the future.

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