

Research on the Mechanism of the Benefit Linkage of the Whole Chain Linking Farmers with Farmers Under the Background of Rural Revitalization

—Local experience from Wenjiang District, Chengdu

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ABSTRACT

Industrial prosperity is the foundation of rural revitalization, and interest linkage is an important driving force for the development of rural industries. Therefore, research on interest linkage in the context of rural rejuvenation is of great significance to promote the high-quality development of rural industries and increase farmers' income; Previous scholars have conducted more research on the interest linkage mechanism and found that my country's farmers' interest linkage mechanism has inconsistencies in the interests of enterprises and farmers, insufficient organizational development models, close-type interest linkages that have not become the mainstream, and interest distribution, adjustment and protection need to be perfected, etc. At the same time, with the changes in people's needs for a better life, the upgrading of consumption structure, and the complexity and diversification of agricultural organizations, it is necessary to combine theory with local practical experience and explore a close-typed farmers' interest linkage mechanism. This article uses case study method and empirical observation method, and selects the innovative and effective Wenjiang District of Chengdu as the research area, and uses a large number of field research data to study the whole chain of agricultural and agricultural interest linkage mechanism in Wenjiang District of Chengdu, combining specific practices, and the construction of the mechanism is divided into three links of "co-construction, co-operation, and sharing" for detailed elaboration, so as to draw some experience and enlightenment for other regions to learn from and refer to: Encourage consciously and voluntarily to establish a connection of interests and improve the degree of organization; Relationship changed from "single type" to "compound type"; Build a community of interests; develop characteristic industrial projects, "blood-making" and realize profitable and efficient production; Shareholding cooperation reduces risks and establishes a hierarchical distribution method; The government has vigorously implemented policies and regulations to escort the connection of interests.

Keywords: Rural revitalization, The whole chain of farmers and farmers, Interest linkage mechanism, Practice case, Enlightenment.

1. RAISING THE PROBLEM

As our country enters a new era, the main social contradiction in our country is the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. Among them, the unbalanced and inadequate development of my country's rural society has become an important obstacle to my country's economic and social development. At the same time, it has also formed a greater challenge to the realization of the goal of urban-rural integrated development. Based on my country's weak agricultural competitiveness, lagging rural construction, low farmers'

income levels and other "agriculture, rural areas" issues, as well as some practical difficulties in rural areas, such as the hollowing out of rural population and industries, weakening of rural collective consciousness, and insufficient collective economic strength. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China innovatively proposed the "village revitalization strategy" and put forward the general requirements of "prosperous industry, livable ecology, civilized rural customs, effective governance, and affluent life" in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Important guiding decision-making for the urban-rural gap. In order to support the

implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, adhere to the people-centered development concept, and eliminate the influence of some existing mechanisms that hinder the development of urban-rural integration, my country issued the "CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Establishing and Improving Institutions and Mechanisms for Urban-Rural Integration Development" in 2019. And the Opinions of the Policy System (hereinafter referred to as Opinions). The "Opinions" clearly put forward the establishment and improvement of systems and mechanisms that are conducive to the continuous increase of farmers' income, mentioning the improvement of the mechanism for linking the interests of enterprises and farmers, and broadening the channels for farmers to increase their income.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Improving the interest linkage mechanism is one of the key factors to achieve the general requirements of "industrial prosperity". It plays an important role in agricultural economic growth and farmers' income generation. It is also the focus of research on agricultural industrialization-related mechanisms by related scholars for many years. Zhang Binglin (2011) believes that there are unequal status of leading enterprises and farmers in my country's agricultural industrialization, interests inconsistency, lack of cooperative economic organizations for farmers, the need to innovate and improve the model of interest connection, and the deviation of government policies. According to the research of scholar Wen Yan (2015), he divided the benefits of leading enterprises and farmers into five types: "company + farmer", "company + base + farmer", "company + cooperative + base + farmer", and joint-stock cooperative system. The basic model, and the degree of closeness of their interest connection is increasing successively, the joint-stock cooperative system is the inevitable trend of the development of my country's agricultural industrialization. Zhong Zhen, Tu Shengwei, etc. (2021) conducted a classified study on the construction of a close-type agricultural industrialization interest linkage mechanism, and analyzed the current obstacles that may exist in the current construction of a close-type interest linkage mechanism, and pointed out that there is an unsound interest adjustment mechanism. This makes close-type interest linkages have not become the mainstream, unreasonable interest distribution mechanisms need to be adjusted by government intervention, and imperfect interest protection mechanisms make the stability of interest linkages weak. Corresponding improvement measures have been proposed. Jiang Changyun (2019) pointed out that the innovative benefit linkage mechanism is an inevitable trend to comply with the new requirements of the times.

Based on the research of relevant scholars, we can find that the current academic circles have conducted

relatively sufficient research on the interest linkage mechanism, and the summary and characteristics of traditional models are also more prominent. However, with the changes in people's needs for a better life and the consumption structure Upgrade, as well as the increasing complexity and diversification of agriculture-related organizations, and the continuous changes in the relationship and mode of linking agriculture with farmers. Effectively combining local practical experience with theoretical research and exploring a new model of a close peasant benefit linkage mechanism is of great significance to rural revitalization. In view of this, on the basis of previous studies, the author takes the entire chain of agricultural and agricultural interest linkage mechanism explored in the practice of rural revitalization in Wenjiang District of Chengdu as the research object, and analyzes the theoretical logic behind it and what is worth learning from other regions. Innovative points, and then elaborated the experience and enlightenment it provides to improve the farmers' benefit linkage mechanism.

3. "SOCIAL CAPITAL + RURAL COLLECTIVE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION + FARMER HOUSEHOLDS" THE MECHANISM OF LINKING AGRICULTURE WITH FARMERS' INTERESTS

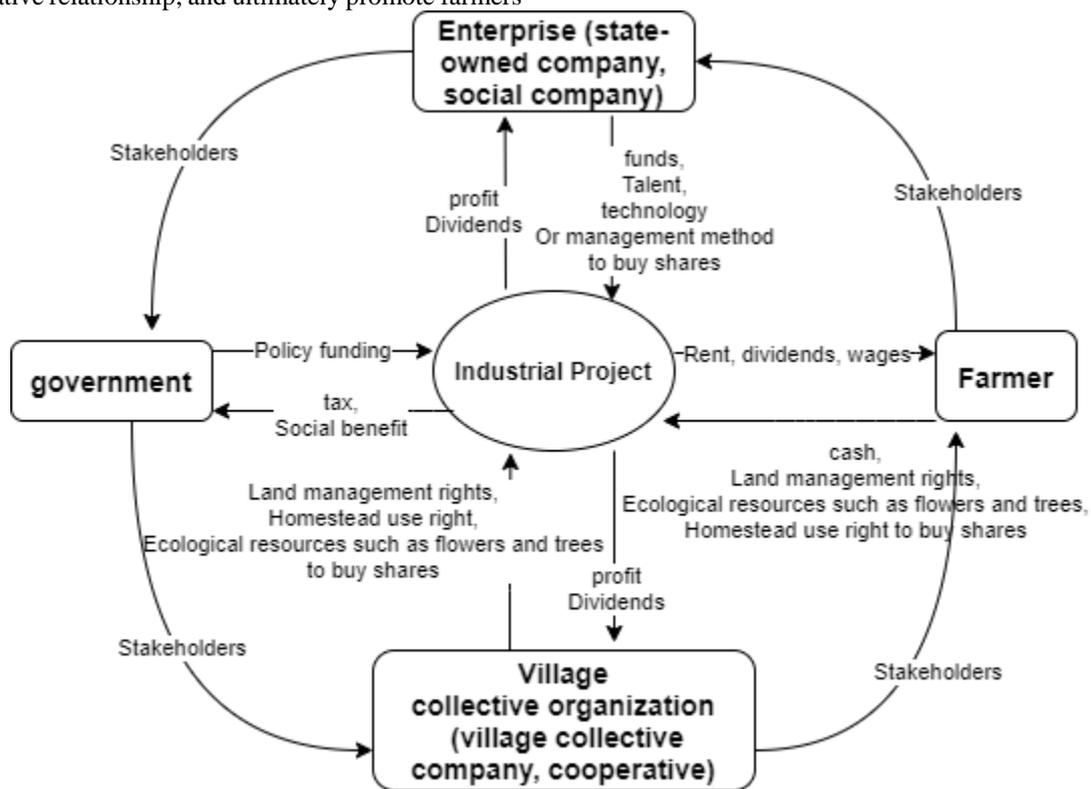
The Wenjiang District of Chengdu covers an area of 277 square kilometers, governs 6 sub-district offices, 3 towns, 121 villages, and has a population of 349,000. It firmly seizes the major opportunities of the rural revitalization strategy and vigorously promotes the construction of a national urban-rural integration development pilot zone. In response to the lack of collective economic strength and the hollowing of rural industries faced by rural revitalization, we actively explore new forms of rural collective economic organization, develop rural collective economics, and boldly innovate and build a whole chain of agricultural and agricultural interest linkage mechanism, which effectively improves the income level of farmers. Wenjiang District has been awarded the honorary title of "Advanced Area for Increasing Farmers' Income in the Province" for many years. In 2020, the per capita disposable income of rural residents will be 32,635 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 8.3%, and the increase ranks first in the province; 1.56 is reduced to 1.52. During the summer vacation of 2021, with the help of the instructor, the author conducted a careful investigation of the interest linkage mechanism in Wenjiang District, obtained a large amount of research data, and extracted academically rational experience and practices, combined with specific cases, summarized the Wenjiang District. The model of an innovative interest linkage mechanism analyzes its operational logic and innovation

points, and provides experience and samples that can be used for reference and replicated for the improvement and innovation of the current farmers' interest linkage mechanism and the realization of the prosperity of rural industries and the increase of farmers' income.

Gou Fengli (2018) believes: "The purpose of interest linkage is to build a community of interests, maximize the overall interests of the industry chain and maximize the interests of stakeholders, and this community of interests is an alliance formed by mutual cooperation in order to share common interests." Combining the research of relevant scholars and the specific practice of Wenjiang District, this article defines the whole chain of agriculture and farmers' interest linkage mechanism in Wenjiang District as: in the construction, operation, and distribution of rural revitalization, industrial projects are the center and sufficient. Give full play to the status of farmers as the main body, and aim to establish a community of interests between farmers and related stakeholders such as enterprises, village collectives, and governments, so as to form a win-win, active, close, stable, and lasting whole-chain division of labor. Cooperative relationship, and ultimately promote farmers

to increase their energy, income, employment, realize the complementary advantages of resource flow, and promote rural revitalization and agricultural and rural modernization.

Figure 1 is drawn based on the results of my specific research on Wenjiang. Surrounding industrial projects, there are currently four stakeholders: enterprise, farmer, government, and village collectives, who benefit from the exchanges of resource input and benefit distribution of these four subjects. The government provides policy funds, which can obtain taxation and good social benefits; enterprises provide funds and professional technology to obtain profit and dividends of industrial projects; village collectives can also obtain benefits from the conversion of collective assets into equity projects and increase the income of farmers; In addition to using the power of the organization to invest in shares, farmers can also invest their own resources into shares to obtain benefits. In this way, an interest linkage mechanism featuring division of labor and cooperation, complementary advantages, mutual benefit, and risk-sharing has been formed.



-- Division of labor, complementary advantages, mutual benefit and win-win situation, and shared risk--

Figure 1 Diagram of the interest linkage mechanism in Wenjiang District

4. THE THREE-STAGE ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE CHAIN BENEFIT LINKAGE MECHANISM

As shown in Figure 1, the construction of the interest linkage mechanism in Wenjiang District has mainly experienced three links: co-construction, co-operation, and sharing. The co-construction link is to mobilize the willingness of multiple entities to link interests, and the co-operation link is to promote the appreciation and

increase of interests. The sustainability of the connection, the sharing link is to promote the fairness of the distribution of benefits and the longevity of the connection of benefits. The following will introduce Wen Jiang's innovative practices in these three stages:

4.1. Co-construction link

Wenjiang District encourages enterprises (social capital), village collectives, farmers, government and other direct stakeholders to use their own resources to actively connect interests and build a close multi-party consensus and win-win cooperative relationship. Enterprises participate in industrial projects with capital, technology, talents or management methods; village collectives (village collective companies or cooperatives) use collective assets to invest in related projects; farmers use land management rights to convert into shares; governments use supporting funds and policies to participate in the linkage of interests and leverage funds. At the same time of the industrial effect, it also adjusts the interests to a certain extent. Wenjiang District's main practices are as follows:

One is to fully mobilize the bridge and demonstration role of village cadres, party members, and village representatives through dam meetings or publicity conferences, encourage farmers to sort out existing housing, land and other stock resources, actively participate in production reform, and strengthen farmers. In order to improve one's own living standards and actively establish the endogenous motivation of interest connection with relevant groups, the realization of the transformation from "I want to participate" to "I want to participate". At the same time, Wenjiang District uses the regional planning blueprint around the project to encourage and mobilize the villagers' yearning and expectation for a better life, so that they understand that rural resources have multiple utilization values and ways to make profits. Strengthen the combination of agriculture and cultural and creative, commerce, tourism, exhibition, expo, sports and other characteristics, so as to create high-quality life scenes and consumption scenes of new formats, thereby effectively revitalizing rural resources and reshaping farmers another perspective on rural resources.

Second, under the leadership of the two village committees, Wenjiang District encourages and guides the villagers to convert their homesteads, houses and other resources into equity, cooperate with the village collective to establish a village collective company, and then evaluate collective assets through a third-party assessment agency. , As the shares of the village collective company; or the evaluation of the assets formed by the government's financial support for agriculture and the assets formed by the financial investment into the village collective shares; or the Wenjiang District through the innovative ecological

value evaluation to take the unique ecological resources as the village collective Shares. In addition to the establishment of village collective companies, Wenjiang District has also established professional cooperatives to reduce the limitations of farmers' fragmentation, small scale, and weak foundation, to do a good job in connecting farmers and the market, and to strengthen the close and stable relationship of interest and cooperation.

Third, in addition to the above-mentioned reshaping of farmers' view of resources and organization, Wenjiang District will give full play to the benefit adjustment role of government support funds and policies, and strengthen the incentive mechanism of enterprises to link farmers with farmers, so that farmers have more opportunities to participate in development. Wenjiang District supports enterprises and village collectives to establish close development and operation entities through policy funds, infrastructure construction tilt, tax reduction and exemption, loan interest discounts, etc., encourages enterprises and farmers to establish close cooperative relations, and clarifies village collective asset operating companies. The status of the market transaction subject of the market has promoted more asset appreciation to be distributed to the village collectives and farmers, and increased the share of the distribution of benefits to farmers. Wenjiang District issued the "Chengdu Wenjiang District Implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategic Support Policy", it is mentioned that a special fund of 60 million yuan will be arranged every year, and equity investment, rewards and subsidies will be adopted comprehensively to support the supply of agricultural science and technology innovation, support the construction of modern agricultural parks, and support banks. Loan discounts and other ways to increase financial support for market entities to invest in bio-agriculture, flowers and seedlings, and rural agriculture projects that integrate agriculture and tourism. By effectively exerting the incentive and fine-tuning role of policies, it is difficult for enterprises to have the motivation to continue to benefit farmers through shares and other means, and to reduce farmers' concerns through external forces and stimulate the endogenous motivation of interest linkage.

4.2. Co-operation link

In the co-construction link, the willingness of all parties to connect the interests of the parties has enabled capital to realize the flow and integration. This integration is the basis for the realization of business, farmers, village collectives, and the government. It enables farmers to increase their income while improving their ability to innovate and start businesses, so as to realize the stability and sustainable development of the benefit linkage mechanism. Wenjiang District mainly has the following two practices:

First, through building a platform for farmers to generate income and employment and increase energy, relying on industrial projects, and adapt to local conditions, the innovative benefit linkage mechanism is organically combined with the deepening of the development of rural primary and tertiary industries, and the construction of a close-connected, collaborative and supporting rural industrial chain. The way of agricultural development is to clear the channels for the docking of agriculture with mid-to-high-end markets and factor markets. In summary, Wen Jiang's specific approach is to adhere to the principle of market orientation, combine local resources, attract social capital and projects, complement each other, and realize the joint construction and operation of rural industry projects featuring "agriculture +" by farmers, village collectives and enterprises. Promote the integration of agriculture and health care, elderly care, tourism, sports and other functions, create new forms of integration of farming, farming, farming and tourism, and achieve innovative implantation of exquisite consumption scenarios, and efficiently carry out full-chain profit production to meet the interests of all parties Demand, effectively reduce market risks, so as to create more income-increasing projects to increase the income of farmers, and at the same time, through the cooperation of village collectives (cooperatives) and enterprises, professional skills training can be conducted for farmers, and professional rural talents can be cultivated to improve farmers' income. The ability to participate in the economic chain ensures the stable and sustainable development of the relationship of interest. It has creatively formed "social company + state-owned company + village collective economic organization", "social company + village collective economic organization", "social company + cooperative" and other interest-linked and cooperative practices.

The second is to improve the interest protection mechanism, improve the ability to resist risks, and achieve the stability of interest linkage. Wenjiang District has established an asset management risk prevention system to prevent possible risks and strengthen the standardized management of the village collective economy. The Wenjiang District Finance Bureau invested 5 million yuan to establish a rural property right risk compensation fund to guide the establishment of a market-based cooperation between bank, government and enterprise The risk-sharing system realizes the transformation from the traditional "debt acquisition-collateral disposal-net value distribution" to "market-based disposal-compensation for the difference" to ensure the stability of the interest linkage; at the same time, through the policy financing guarantee fund, small and micro enterprise loan risk compensation Funds, entrepreneurial guarantee funds, industry guidance funds, etc., to increase credit for enterprises; finally, by strengthening the construction of rural social security

system to ensure the safety of farmers' residence and property, Minjiang Village, Shou'an Town, Wenjiang District, to ensure the sustainable, healthy and stable development of the project. Attaching importance to the resettlement guarantee for villagers, and formulating two basic resettlement principles: one is that the aborigines do not leave the project, and the people live in symbiosis with the project; the other is that no matter how villagers choose to participate in the project and which resettlement method solves the housing problem, they must Ensure the consistency of benefit distribution to meet the needs of different families.

4.3. Sharing link

The prerequisite for profit distribution is profit production. In the previous joint operation, multi-subject cooperation has efficiently carried out profit production. While actively preventing risks, the cake will become bigger and bigger. Then, in the face of the benefits generated, seek the interests of related entities. The balance of distribution, the innovation of farmers' income mix, and the realization of the balance and longevity of the benefit connection are issues that need to be considered in the sharing link. In order to effectively balance the distribution of interests of all parties, Wenjiang District mainly has the following two aspects:

First, always insist on putting farmers in the first place, exploring the establishment of progressively various ways of benefit distribution to close the relationship with farmers, and insisting on the joint-stock cooperation method to establish interest connections, which can effectively reduce the possibility of previous contractual methods. High risk of default. First, in the resource release link, farmers can obtain basic income such as rent from land transfer; in the project construction link, obtain asset income through dividends based on the ratio of investment shares; in the operation and service link, through the integration of agricultural innovation, agricultural tourism, and agricultural support With the development of new business forms, farmers can obtain operating income from participating in the operation of the rural industrial chain, such as dividends from sales of products, income from farmers' innovation and entrepreneurship, and salary income from reemployment. Wenjiang District promotes farmers' income to achieve leap-forward growth through innovative construction of hierarchical benefit distribution methods.

The second is to clarify a reasonable proportion of the interests of all parties, and promote the balance of the distribution of interests. Wen Jiang explored the distribution relationship among the government, enterprises, village collectives, and farmers, and encouraged enterprises, village collectives, and farmers to form a reasonable distribution relationship through negotiation. There are some specific practical examples for reference. Shou'an Town has formed and actively

promoted the distribution model of multi-party benefit sharing of land transfer costs, As shown in Figure 2, in addition to the payment of taxes and adjustment fees and payment of resettlement costs, the remaining income

from the land transfer will be owned by the village collective as the start-up capital for the next investment and shareholding, and will not be allocated to Individual farmers.

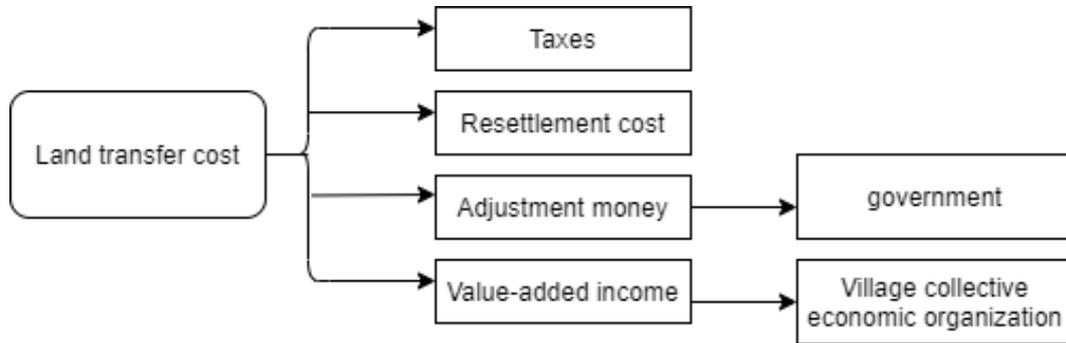


Figure 2 Distribution model of multi-party benefit sharing of land transfer costs

5. CONCLUSIONS AND INSPIRATION

Wenjiang District uses the three links of co-construction, co-operation, and sharing to innovate the mechanism of farmers' interest connection. By stimulating the endogenous power of farmers and enterprises to connect their interests spontaneously, and by forming village collective companies and cooperatives, farmers' organization is improved. In order to strengthen their ability to compete with the enterprise, and increase the willingness and motivation of all parties to jointly build a connection of interests; in the co-creation link, industrial projects are used as the carrier, and the cake is made more and more through the efficient production of the benefits of the entire industry chain. At the same time, improve the risk prevention mechanism to stabilize the connection of interests, so as to form a new pattern of division of labor, complementary advantages, mutual benefit, and risk sharing; in the benefit sharing link, the premise of benefit distribution is benefit production, and the previous link has been If it succeeds, the next issue that Wenjiang District will focus on is the balance of the distribution of interests among the subjects. Wenjiang District adheres to the joint-stock system of interest linkage, and explores the construction of a variety of progressive benefits distribution methods to closely cooperate with farmers. Interest relationship, increase farmers' income, and at the same time clearly stipulate a reasonable proportion of the interests of all parties, to achieve a balanced and long-lasting connection of interests. After the analysis in the previous section, combined with specific cases, the positive effect of this mechanism on the rural revitalization in Wenjiang District is explained. Then, from the academic point of view, the innovation of the mechanism will be explained and studied, and the benefit mechanism in the practice of enriching the rural revitalization will be explained and studied. It has realistic guiding significance. The enlightenment and reference brought by this mechanism mainly include the following aspects:

5.1. Encourage consciously and voluntarily to establish a connection of interests and improve the degree of organization

In the process of implementing the rural revitalization strategy, it is inevitable to encounter some realistic dilemmas, such as the lack of collective awareness of farmers. Since the implementation of the family production and management responsibility system, many farmers have begun to achieve individualization and pursue individual interests. Compared with collective interests, they pay more attention to the realization of family and personal interests, which makes it impossible to promote village-level public services and undertakings. At the same time, the strength of peasant households' single-handedness in establishing interest linkages with enterprises also appears to be quite weak. Therefore, to summarize and summarize the actual practices of Wenjiang District, it is committed to fostering voluntary and mutually beneficial links between farmers and other stakeholders. The following two ideas are worth learning: First, to reshape farmers' concept of rural resources to change the original idea of developing the countryside with the concept of urbanization, to activate the excavation of the unique resource advantages of the village, and to promote the unique development of the village. It is to mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers to participate in the revitalization of the village, and to actively realize the benefit connection with the relevant stakeholders such as enterprises. Important premise and foundation. Second, to ensure that farmers have the right to speak in protecting their rights and interests when they face stronger stakeholders in the process of participation. Establishing and improving collective organizations, such as cooperatives or village collective companies, on the one hand, organize farmers to improve collective awareness, form organizational synergy, promote the efficiency and fairness of rural resource allocation, and strengthen the collective economy. On the other hand, the existence of collective organizations can effectively

avoid and reduce the limitations of farmers' fragmentation, small scale, and weak foundation, so as to connect farmers and the market, and strengthen the closeness and stability of interests and cooperation.

5.2. The relationship has changed from "single type" to "complex type", building a community of interests

With the deepening of the integration of the rural tertiary industries and the deepening of supply-side structural reforms, agricultural organizations have become increasingly complex and diversified. The single interest linkage relationship of "company + farmer" and "cooperative + farmer" is no longer Adapting to the development requirements of the new situation, guiding the participation of social companies, village collective companies, cooperatives and other entities to jointly create a compound interest connection relationship with farmers, becoming an innovative farmers' interest connection mechanism, and exploring new development trends for new models of farmers' income. Therefore, the "social capital + rural collective economic organization + farmer households" established by Wenjiang District has a great reference significance for enhancing the synergy and systemicity of the benefit linkage mechanism. The division of labor and coordination of relevant subjects, enterprises provide funds, talents, technology or management methods; farmers provide land resources and ecological resources; the village collective organizes management and coordination; the government provides financial support and policy adjustments. Complementary advantages of each subject to build a community of interests of "benefit sharing and risk sharing" is an important prerequisite for efficient profit production. It can not only improve the overall benefits of the industrial chain, but also enable relevant stakeholders to obtain higher returns.

5.3. Develop characteristic industry projects, "bloodmaking" to achieve profitable and efficient production

An important prerequisite for interest linkage is profitability, that is, a large amount of benefits must be generated. At present, the hollowing out of rural industries is a huge practical obstacle in the process of realizing rural revitalization, which is mainly affected by the outflow of labor and the lack of pillar industries that can make a fortune. Comprehensively from Wenjiang District's practice, three enlightenments can be summarized for reference: First, in the context of the reform of the "three rights" separation and the reform of the rural collective property rights system, make full use of the results of the reform to explore and tap various rural resources. Turn waste into treasure and transform into diversified assets. Second, follow the trend of upgrading and changing social consumption structure,

strengthen the integration of agriculture and tourism, health care, and elderly care industries, and promote the integration and development of the agricultural industry chain, value chain upgrade, and agricultural primary, secondary and tertiary industries, so that farmers can see participation in the industry. The industry can have tangible benefits, which can help increase the income level of farmers. Thirdly, it needs to be deeply understood that teaching people to fish is not as good as teaching people to fish. Increasing farmers' income is not the only goal of constructing an interest linkage mechanism. Farmers are the main body of the village, and the improvement of their main body ability can better guarantee their interests. Sustainability of the connection.

5.4. Shareholding cooperation reduces risks and establishes a hierarchical distribution method

Benefit distribution mainly refers to how to distribute benefits among various subjects. Benefit distribution is the core of interest linkage. The distribution method is directly related to the vital interests of all parties. Fair and reasonable benefit distribution is conducive to maximizing the benefits of all stakeholders. , It is also an important guarantee for a stable relationship of interests. Combining the experience and practice of Wenjiang District can be summarized as insisting on the close interest connection of stock cooperation, that is, letting all stakeholders participate in the cooperation through the way of land, capital, technology, labor, etc. The risk of default is more stable and tighter than the joint-stock cooperative interest. At the same time, explore the construction of progressively various benefit distributions to form a diversified income portfolio.

5.5. The government has vigorously implemented policies and regulations to escort the connection of interests

Enterprises, governments, village collectives, farmers and other relevant stakeholders act in unison to maximize collective and individual interests. These are the optimal scenarios that can be obtained in ideals. In the actual economic society, people often pursue personal interests. The collective interests of the agricultural industry chain are neglected or damaged by maximization, and there is also the phenomenon that subjects occupying a greater right to speak infringe the legitimate interests of powerless subjects. Therefore, the establishment of a reasonable and stable interest linkage mechanism is inextricably linked to the government's adjustment, protection and distribution of interests.

In terms of interest adjustment, the government encourages enterprises and village collectives to create a close community of interests through tax cuts and exemptions, loan interest discounts, etc., or through

support funds, related policies, and infrastructure construction tilts, etc. Share. In terms of interest protection, it is necessary to improve the anti-risk ability of all entities. In the face of farmers' default or business difficulties and defaults, the government needs to establish some risk prevention systems. At the same time, it also is required to strengthen the construction of the rural residents' credit system and the enterprise credit management system. Strengthen trustworthy rewards and punishments for dishonesty. In terms of benefit distribution, government departments need to establish and improve corresponding laws and regulations to guide enterprises, village collectives and farmers to establish more equitable and standardized income distribution ratios, methods and procedures. At the same time, use the supervision of the public to achieve fair and effective benefit distribution.

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