

# Agriculture land, labour and grain in China

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# Introduction to the presentation



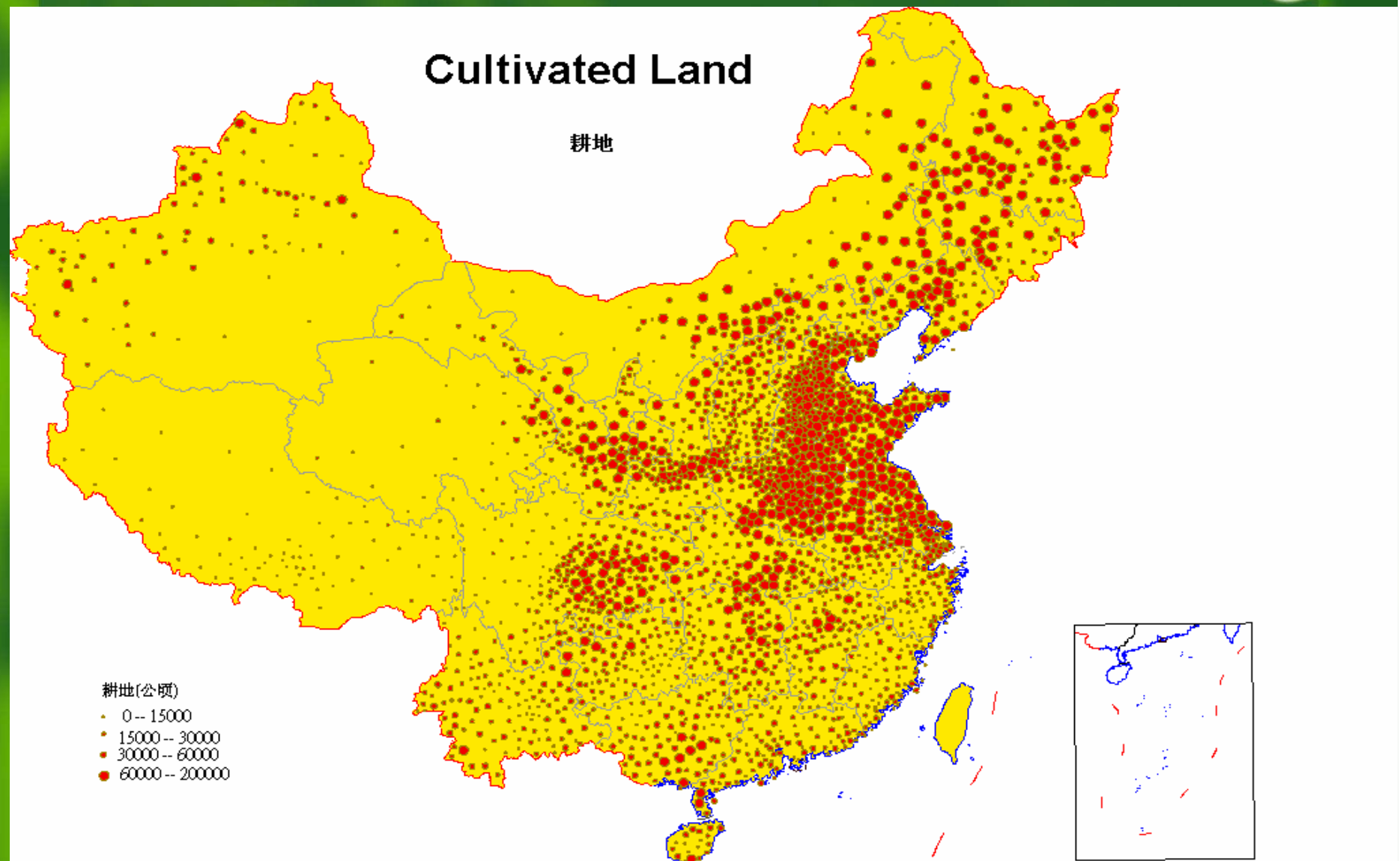
- ❖ Overview of the Chinese Agriculture
- ❖ Introduction of land policy, situation and associated phenomena with labour issue
- ❖ Grain production regional distribution

# Overview of China's Agriculture



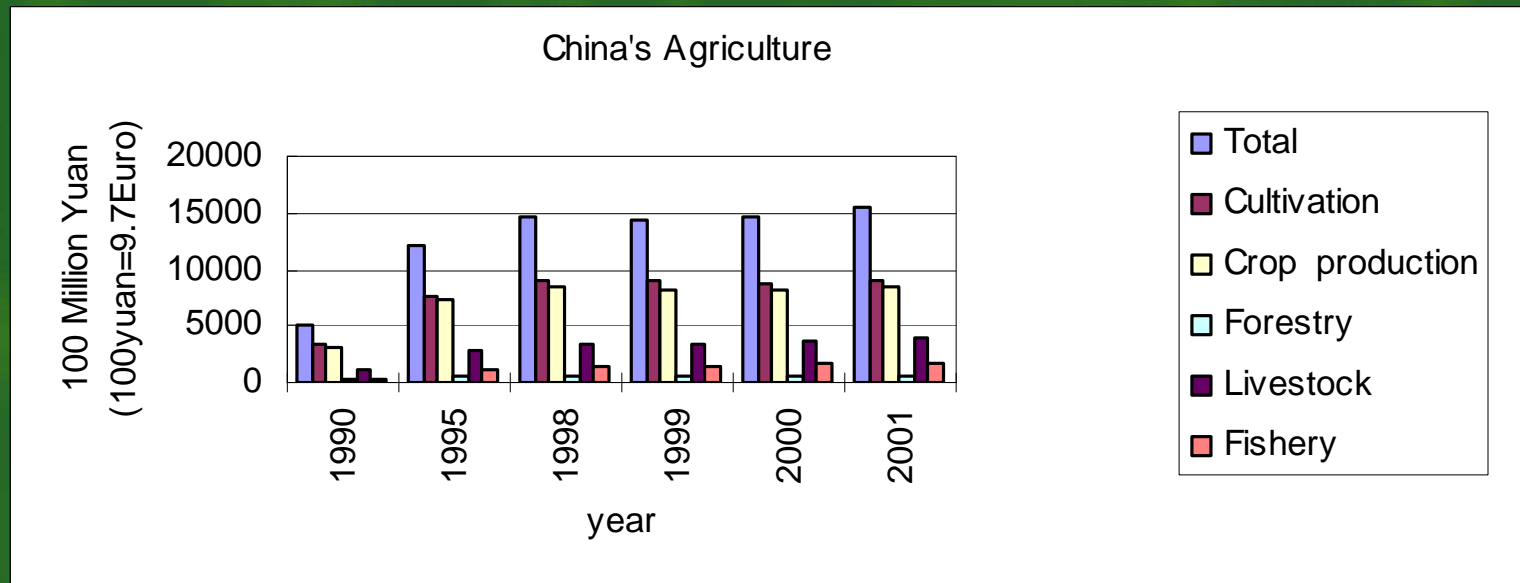
- ❖ Total land 959,805,000 ha  
(7.1% of the world)
- ❖ Arable land 143,625,000 ha  
(10.2% of the world)
- ❖ Population 1,302,307,000  
(20.9% of the world)
- ❖ Agriculture population 852,330  
(32.9% of the world)

# Glance of Chinese cultivated land





# Sector development in China's agriculture

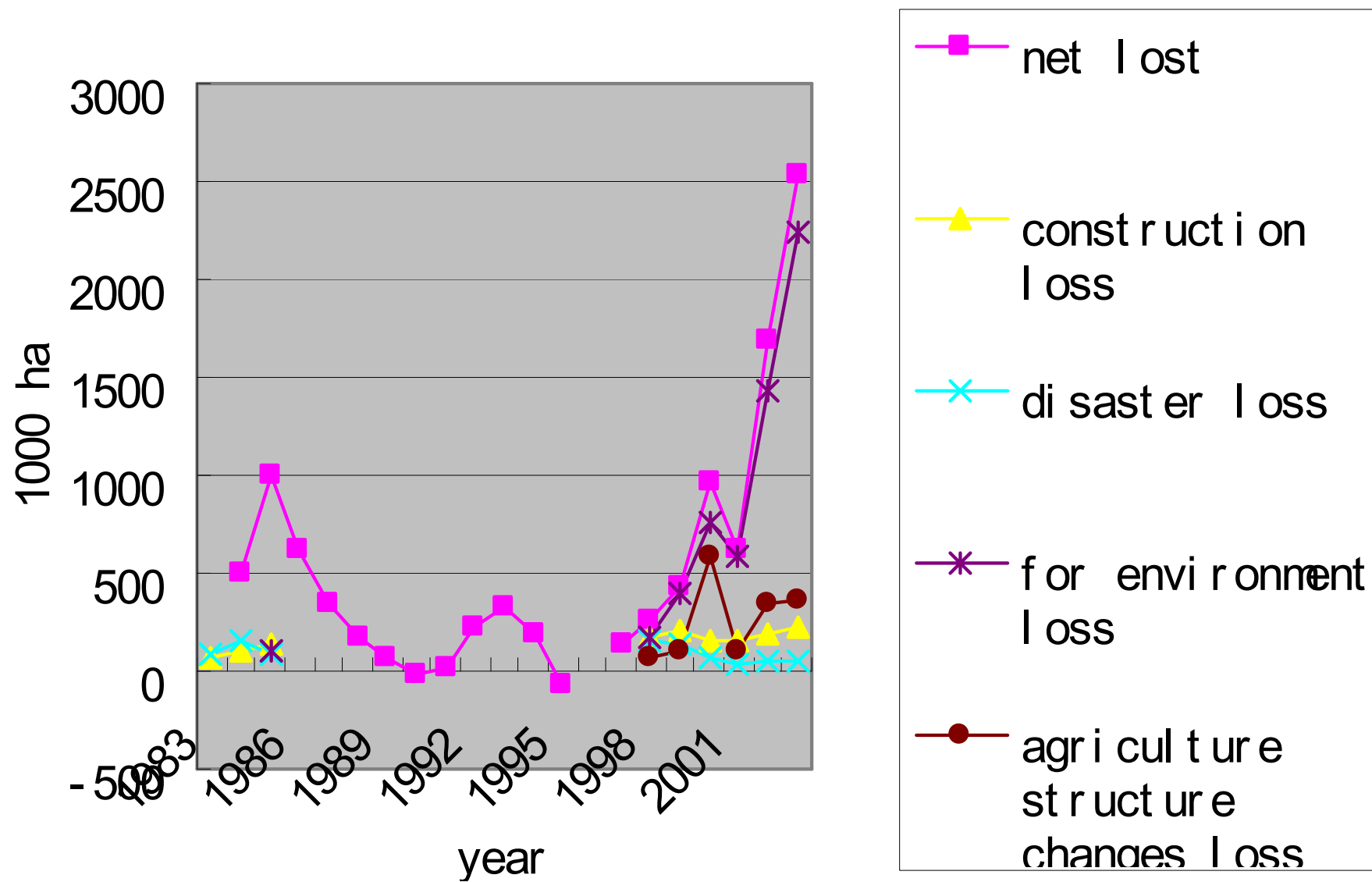




# Structure Changes

- ❖ Rapid development of Livestock and Fishery Sectors
- ❖ Decrease in crop production
- ❖ Chinese are beginning to realize the importance to have high energy food, which drives the development of livestock industry and fishery industry

## Loss of agriculture land



# Land policies



- ❖ China rural land contract regulation (contract for 30 years, legally to have second contract, rent, exchange or transfer)
- ❖ Strict laws to prevent loss of agriculture land



# Agriculture Land Reality



- ❖ Growth of population, cities and industry.
- ❖ Local governments play a crucial role in land issue.
  - 1.Reduction of agriculture taxes (Pandora's box, 600 billion debts in county level).
  - 2.The conflict between responsibilities of protection of land and improvement of local economics (determinant of politicians' future).
  3. High opportunity cost of land for agriculture production

# Agriculture labour



- ❖ Small scale production can hardly increase income
- ❖ Young people rush in towns and cities without cultivating their own land because of the panic to lose land
- ❖ Most are not educated people. Educated people would not like to repeat of the life ways of their parents to work on land

# Grain policies

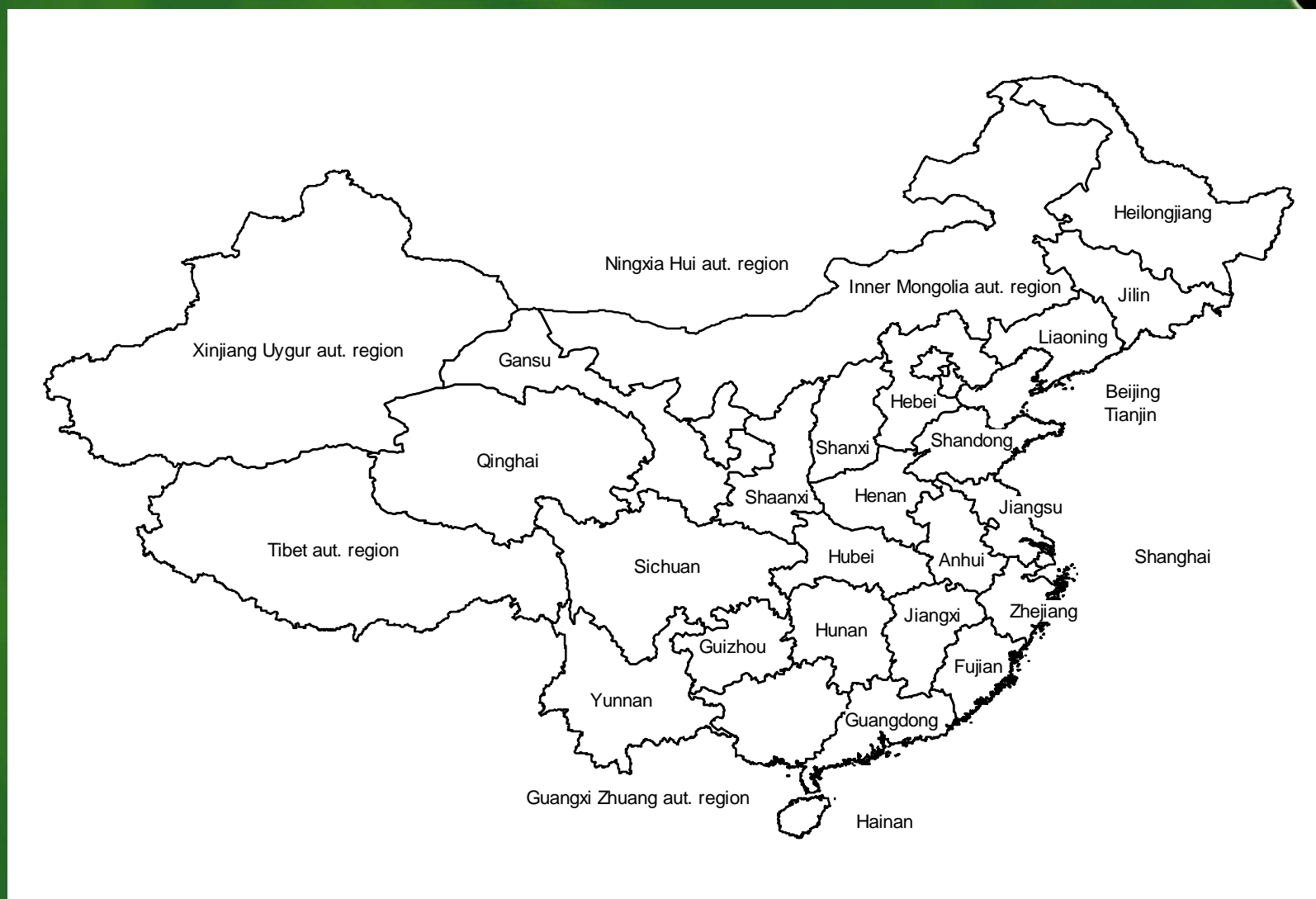


- ❖ State grain reserve bureau and floor prices
- ❖ “Grain for green” turns low yield grain fields to pasture or tree plantation area
- ❖ Liberalize grain market
- ❖ Support schemes (Direct payment to grain farmers, protection of farm input prices, abolishment of agriculture taxes, etc)

# Grain Production reality

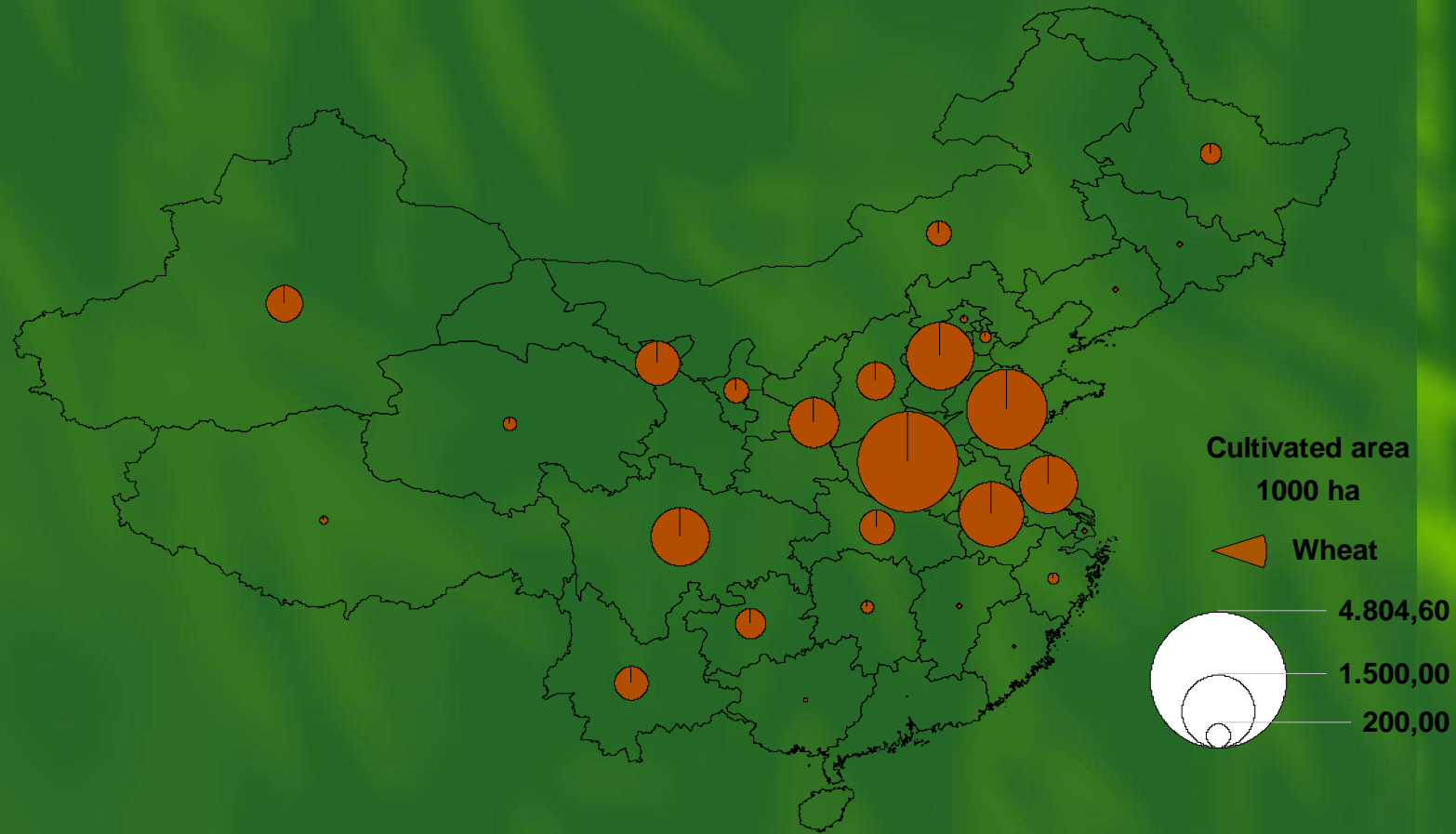


1. Small scale production (90% of grain production is under 1 hectare)
2. Semi-subsistence for grain production (less than half of the production is consumed on farm)
3. Production quality unwarranted (varies from farm to farm)
4. Degradation of soil due to over utilization of land (multiple cropping)
5. Government intervention whenever necessary

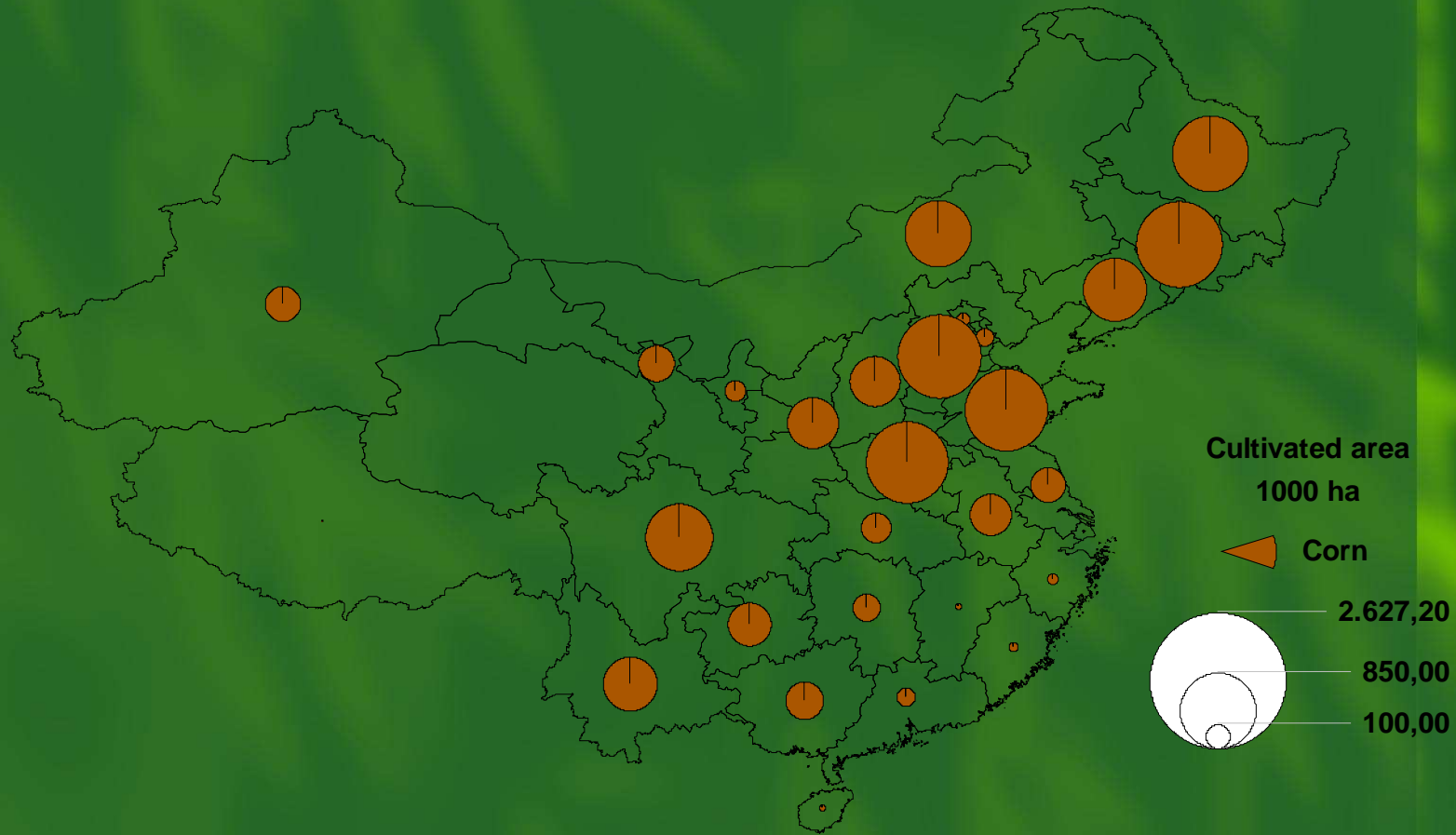




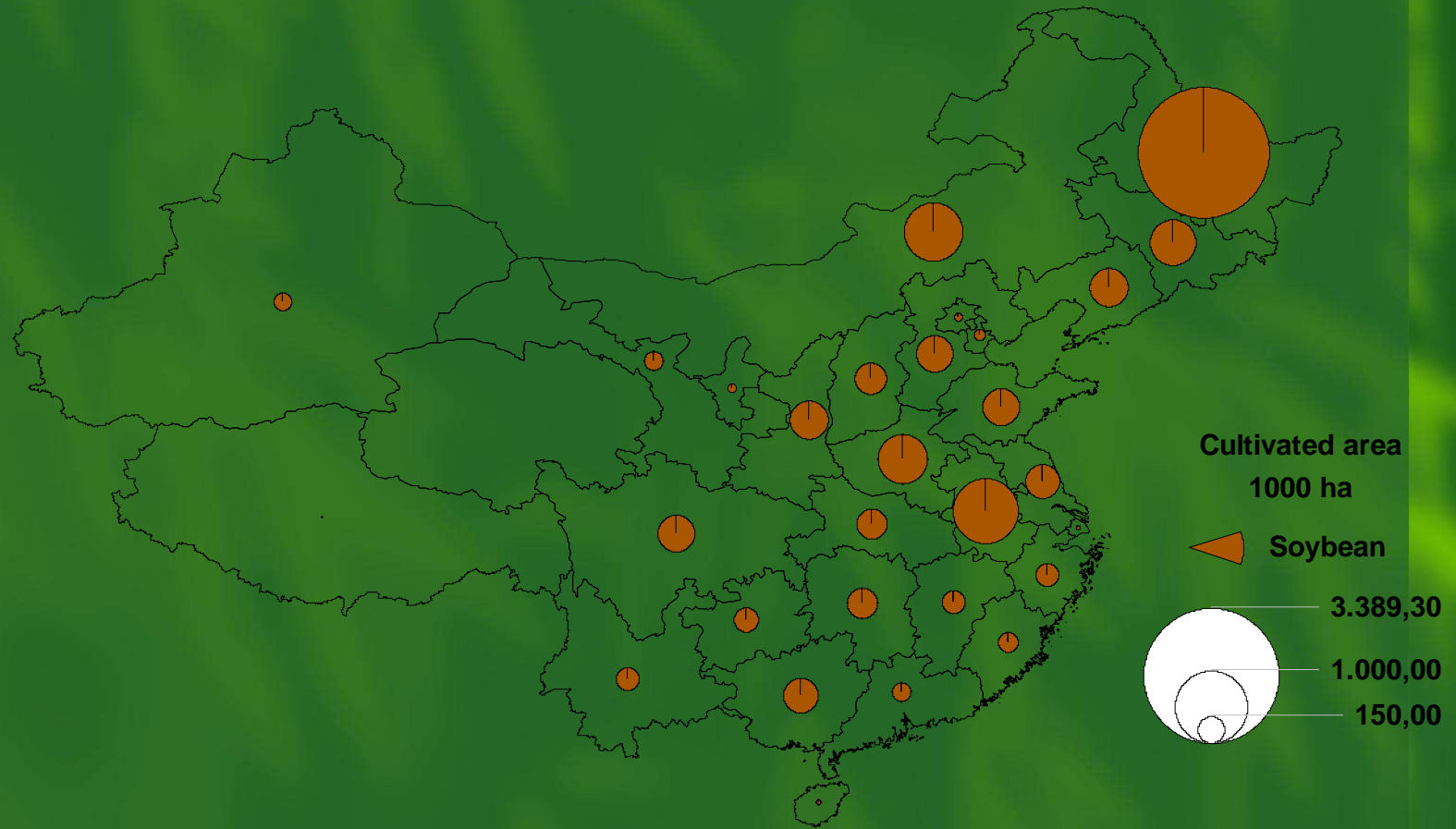
# Cultivated area wheat, 2003



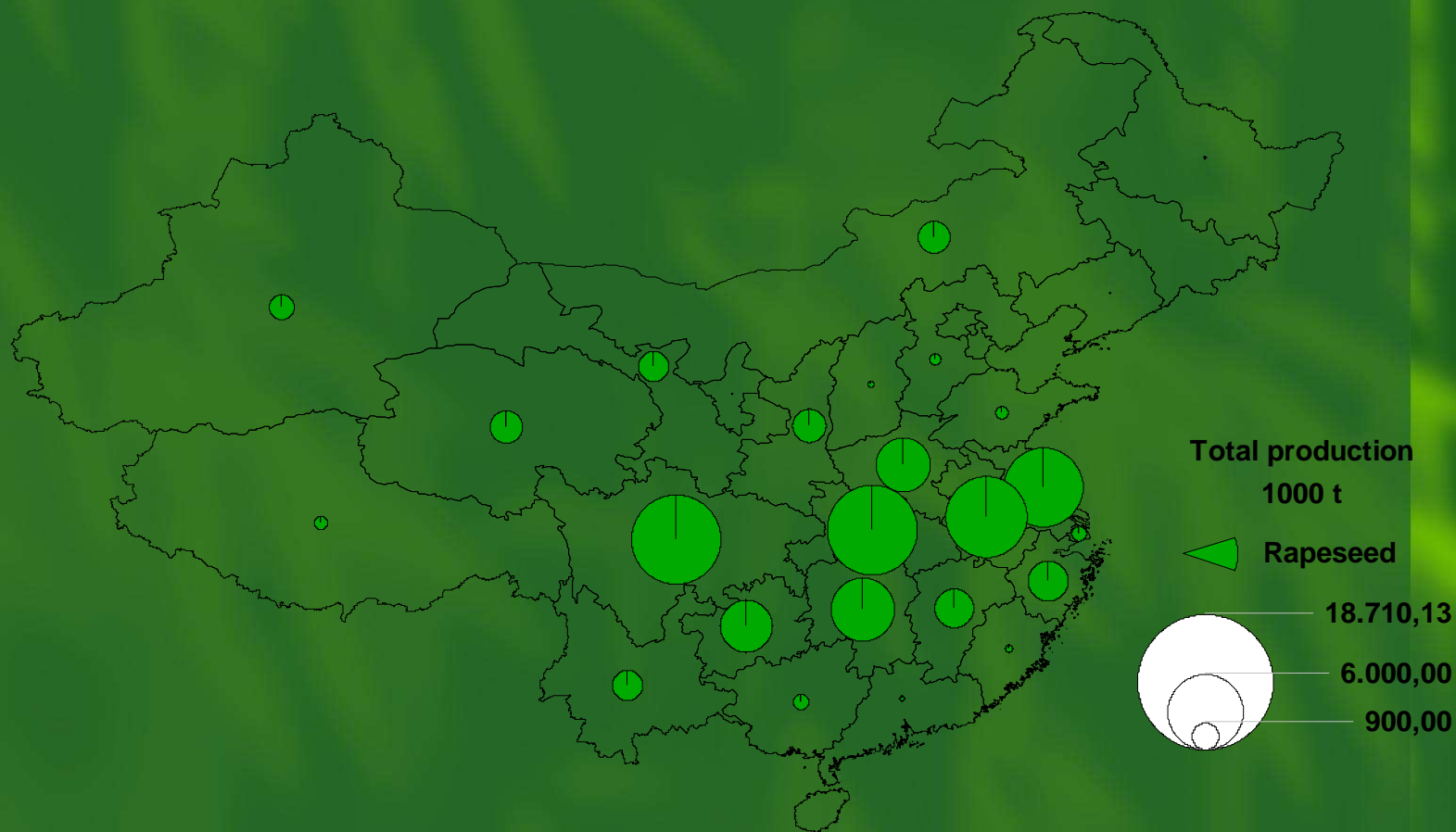
# Cultivated area corn, 2003



# Cultivated area soybean, 2003

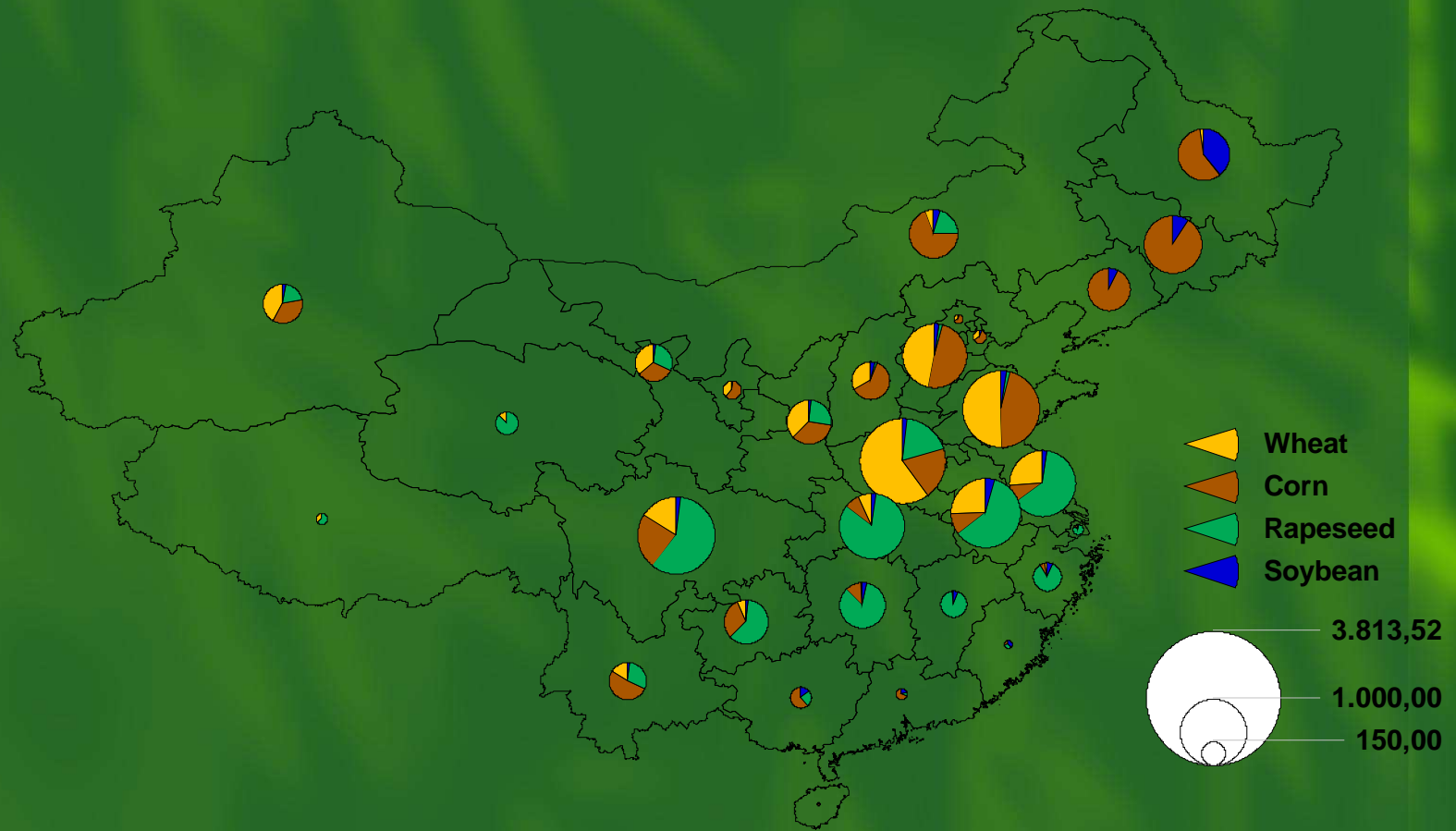


# Total production rapeseed, 2003





# Share in total grain production 2003





Communism?  $\longleftrightarrow$  Capitalism?

We name the whole system  
“Chinese characteristic  
socialism”



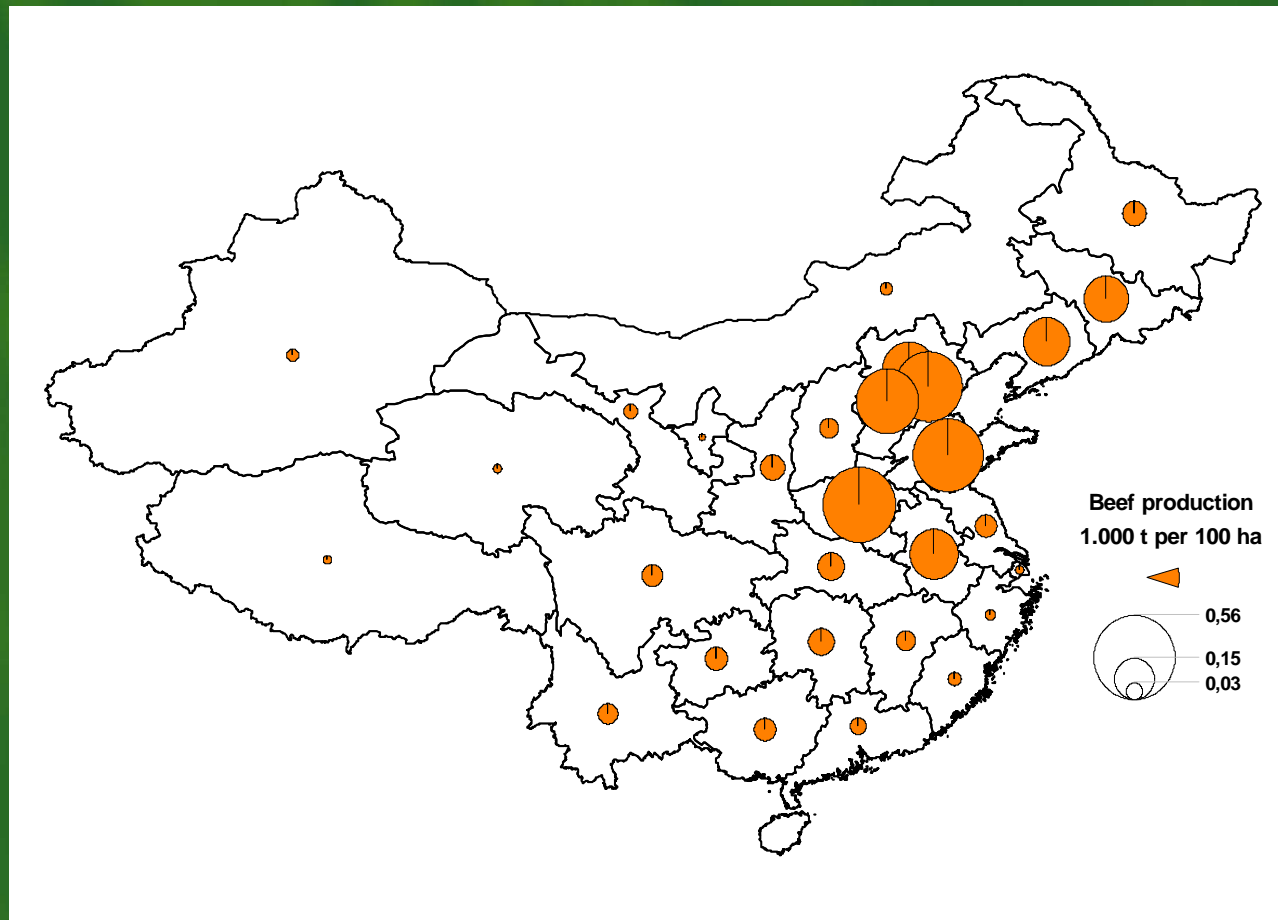
# My own research project



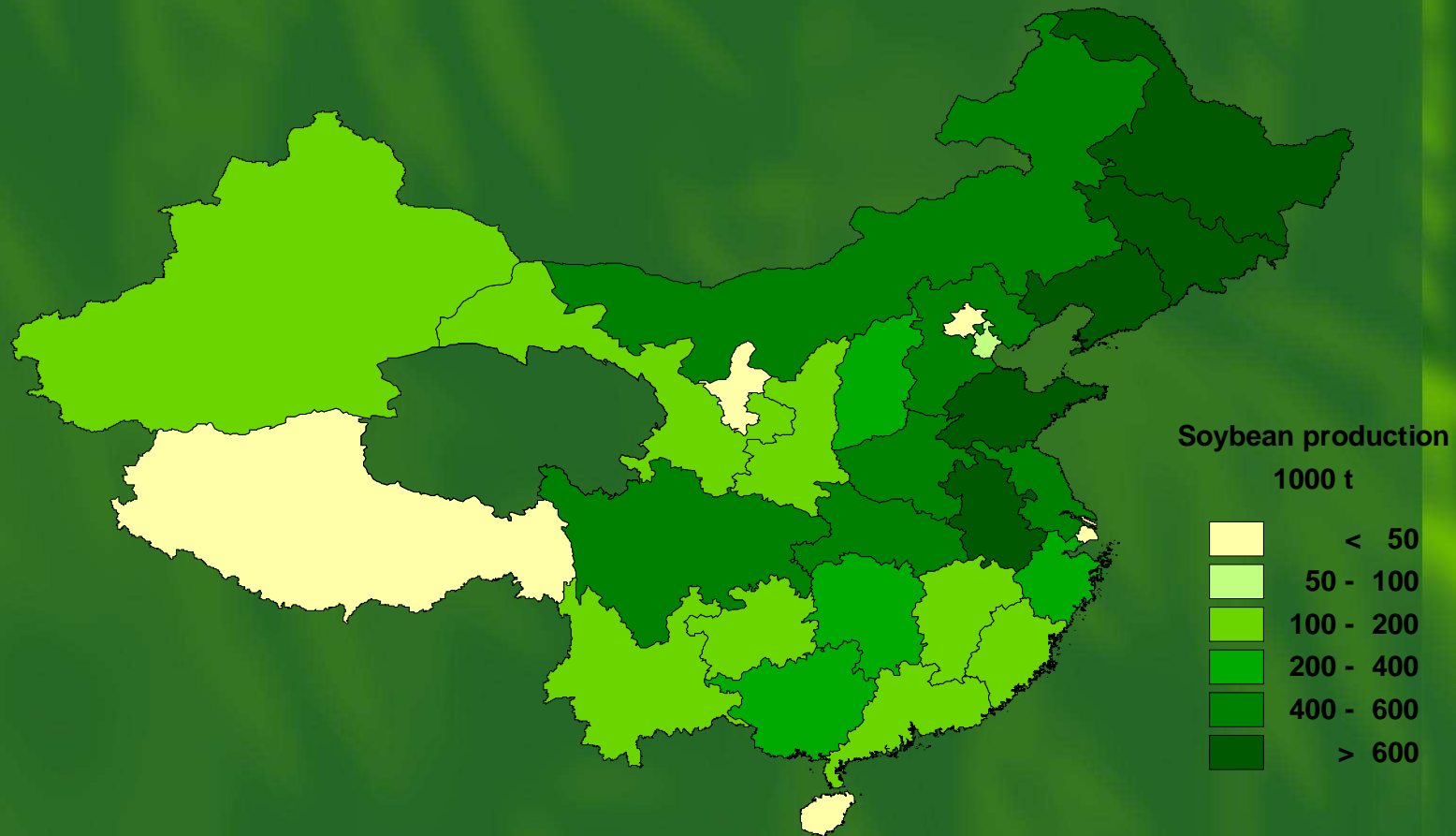
Recursive Spatial Equilibrium Model to analyze the regional trade flow of beef in China and the impact on it for the potential dairy-beef production in China through an intensive dairy farm investigation.

# Beef production in China 2004

– t per 100 ha total land

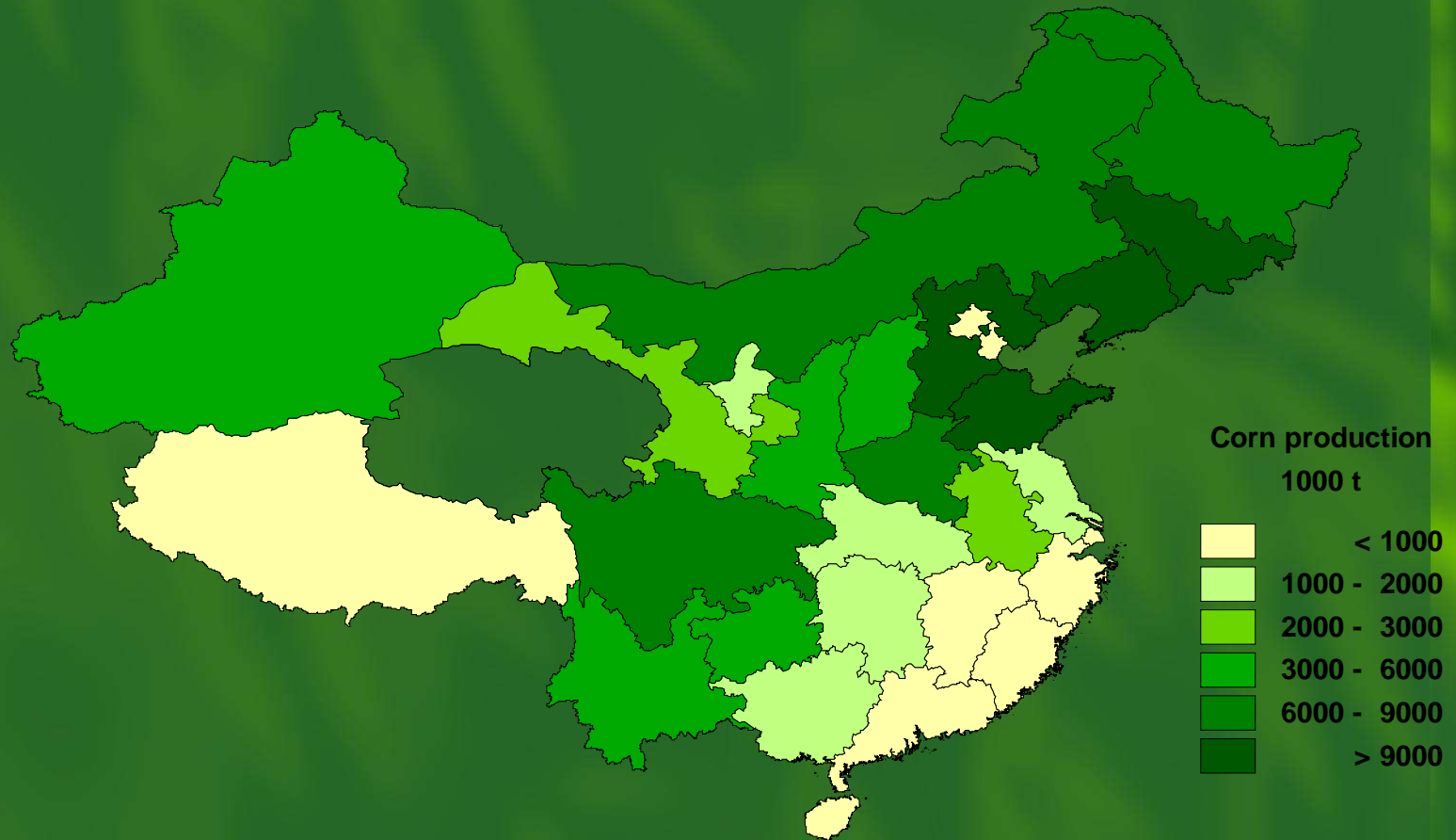


# Total production soybean, 2003





# Total production corn, 2003





# Total production wheat, 2003

