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Strengthening Land Reform and Path Thinking under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract: In order to implement the rural revitalization strategy repeatedly proposed by the general secretary in the report of the 19th and 20th National Congress of the Party and realize the common prosperity of all the people, we must develop agriculture. To develop agriculture, we need to actively learn from the experience and achievements of developing agriculture in other countries, and combine our own current situation and characteristics: the characteristics of cultivated land distribution and agricultural population characteristics. We will deepen the reform of the land system, strengthen the building of grassroots Party organizations and high-quality personnel in rural areas, and strive to achieve the second centenary Goal and the overall task of building a great modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: Rural revitalization strategy; Agriculture; National conditions, Land system reform; Party organization; Talent

Introduction

Xi Jinping put forward the rural revitalization strategy in the report to the 19th CPC National Congress, stressing that the rural revitalization strategy must be implemented, we must adhere to the Party's management of rural work, adhere to the priority of agriculture and rural development, adhere to the dominant position of farmers, adhere to the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas, adhere to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, adhere to the harmonious coexistence of man and nature, adhere to local conditions, adhere to the gradual and orderly development.

1. Rural revitalization strategy: the key path to achieve common prosperity and strengthen the domestic cycle

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is a must for the masses to unify and prosper. Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the Chinese-style modernization is the modernization of common prosperity for all the people. We adhere to the idea of people-centered development. As a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, farmers are one of the most important components of the people. Rural people, who still make up 35 per cent of the country's population, are therefore a top priority in the effort to achieve common prosperity. The most direct and effective way is to implement the rural revitalization strategy to increase rural people's income and improve their quality of life^[1].

Implementing the rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable requirement for building a new development pattern in the new era. US hegemony and unilateralism have led to a wave of anti-globalization, which has been further exacerbated by the ongoing development of the COVID-19 pandemic. We have firmly learned the lessons of arrogance and isolation since the Ming and Qing Dynasties. We will never give up the international cycle easily, and we will do our best to strive for all the forces that can be united. But on the other hand, the iron also needs to be hard, the domestic cycle is the basic plate, only to do a good job of the domestic economic cycle, the market is booming, in order to further introduce foreign capital, the quality products sent out. Therefore, it is necessary to further strengthen the energy of domestic great circulation. China's vast rural areas and vast population are an important part of the domestic cycle, but also a weak part, with huge room for improvement. Through the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the development of rural economy, improve the income of the vast number of rural people, and then stimulate consumption to promote domestic demand, promote domestic circulation^[2].

2. The top priority for rural revitalization is to develop agriculture

At all times, agriculture is the foundation of our nation, and food security is of Paramount importance. At present, there are some problems in China's agriculture such as low concentration of cultivated land, low profit per unit area and low utilization rate of cultivated land, which need to be solved urgently.

2.1 The experience and achievements of countries in developing agriculture

A stone from another mountain can attack a jade. We should draw on their strengths, draw on the successful experiences that suit China's national conditions, and draw on them to put forward the development path and methods suitable for China's agriculture. At present, there are two main development modes of modern agriculture in developed countries in the world (the following data is from the World Bank's 2018 statistics)^[3].

The first is a country with a small number of people. For example, the United States and Canada, with family farms as independent business units and market entities, implement large-scale agriculture, mainly focusing on improving unit labor productivity, with large areas of arable land, a large amount of capital and technology investment in as little labor to obtain high benefits, large-scale agriculture is easier to achieve higher per capita profits. Take the United States as an example, the United States is the most developed agricultural country in the world, with a total output value of 177.9 billion US dollars, with 2.37 billion mu of arable land (most of which are high-quality arable land in the plain area), the agricultural population of about 2% of the national population (2.26 million farmers, including about 6 million employees and other personnel), the per capita cultivated land area of 1, 048 mu, the output value of 75.2 US dollars per mu. The per capita annual output value is 78, 500 US dollars, the annual output accounts for about 20% of the world, and the per capita grain output exceeds 200, 000 kilograms. American agriculture is essentially capital, technology and energy intensive agriculture, that is, the use of modern facilities and agricultural machinery and equipment developed to the limit, with high investment in exchange for high output, belongs to the typical modern large farm farming mode. In addition, in order to encourage the enthusiasm of farmers to engage in agriculture and guarantee their profits, the US government provides a large number of subsidies every year.

Second, countries with less land and more people. For example, Israel, the Netherlands, Japan, the implementation of intensive agriculture, cooperatives as the main body of the market, mainly focusing on improving unit land productivity, intensive and deepening labor input and capital and technology investment in small areas of arable land to obtain high benefits. The total agricultural output value of the Netherlands is 15 billion US dollars, the arable land area is only 15 million mu, the agricultural population is 193, 000, the per capita cultivated land area is 78 mu (7.5% of the United States), the per mu output value is 985 US dollars (the world's second, ten times that of the United States), the per capita annual output value is 77, 800 US dollars, the per capita grain output is 6900 kg. In the case of insufficient ecological environment and scarce land resources, the Netherlands has invested a lot of capital and labor to make up for the deficiencies, adopted the most advanced intelligent greenhouse technology, and established a world-class facility agricultural system. In the case of limited territory, the Netherlands focuses on promoting the flower industry, focusing on the development of national advantages, and creating a boutique industry. Guiding the development of high-quality and high-yield flower industry according to local conditions and adapting to the national conditions of scientific research and development and application are the keys to the success of Dutch agriculture. Israel, Denmark and Japan have agricultural characteristics similar to those of the Netherlands.

2.2 China's agricultural status and characteristics analysis

The current agricultural situation in China is the total output value of 978.6 billion yuan, the amount of arable land is around 1.8 billion mu, the rural population is 500 million, the agricultural population is 205 million, the per capita cultivated land area is less than 9 mu (less than 1% of the United States), and the per capita grain output is 2, 987 kg. We feed nearly 25 percent of the world's population on less than 7 percent of the world's arable land, which is certainly a great achievement. But it can be seen that in terms of food, our yield per mu is actually very high, and the overall agricultural output value per mu is much higher than that of the United States (\$546), and the annual per capita output value is \$4, 776 (only one-sixteenth of the United States).

Considering the distribution characteristics of our cultivated land and the characteristics of our agricultural population, it is impossible for us to copy the development experience and measures of the United States or the Netherlands, but we can make a comprehensive analysis.

First, it is imperative to reduce the agricultural population. The large scale of agricultural population leads to too little arable land per capita, and even if the output value per unit area of land is high, the per capita output value (which can represent the income of farmers) is limited. In addition, if a certain degree of production scale cannot be reached, the space for the decline of raw materials, labor and market costs in agriculture will also be limited, and the net income of farmers can not be improved. Low net income seriously affects our progress towards common prosperity, and also leads to a lack of motivation for rural people to engage in agriculture, which in turn affects food security strategies. Based on China's population base and agricultural population base, if we can control the agricultural population within 50 million before 2050, then the per capita cultivated land area and per capita output value can be increased to four times the current.

Second, rural revitalization should be centered on towns and villages to enhance their attractiveness and capacity.

In the process of developing agriculture and reducing the number of people employed in agriculture, we will come across a problem: Where will the remaining 150 million agricultural population be transferred to and how will new jobs be created for them?

3. Rural revitalization should deepen the reform of the land system

The state has been deepening land reform, and the General Secretary also mentioned in the report of the 20th National Congress that the legitimate land rights and interests of farmers who settle in cities are guaranteed. After the difference population changes from rural household registration to urban household registration, the original land management right is still retained for a long time, which seriously affects the utilization rate of cultivated land resources. When we reform the land system, we must introduce policies to ensure the benefits of land transfer and optimize the transfer process. For farmers who have settled down in cities, it may be stipulated that they must, according to certain standards, turn over their land management rights to collective ownership and then contract them out to the remaining agricultural population. Farmers who are willing to settle down in townships are encouraged to transfer their land management rights voluntarily and with compensation. (Or: If we reform the land system and encourage more farmers who settle in cities to voluntarily transfer their land management rights with compensation, we must introduce policies to ensure the benefits of land transfer and optimize the transfer process.)

4. Trengthening the construction of Party organizations and high-quality personnel is a necessary prerequisite for rural revitalization

The situation in rural areas is far more complicated than that in urban areas. There is a certain gap between the knowledge level and comprehensive quality of rural people and that of urban areas. In many places, there are even certain clan forces. The key lies in the lack of talent.

In a word, rural revitalization is of indispensable strategic significance as it relates to China's overall task of realizing the second centenary Goal and building a great modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics. We must take agriculture as the foundation, give consideration to the industrialization of towns and villages, deepen the reform of the land system, build a team of high-quality grass-roots party members and cadres, vigorously promote the rural revitalization strategy, and strive to achieve common prosperity for all the people of the country.

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