

Research on the Problems and Countermeasures of Land Consolidation under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract

Under the guidance of the rural revitalization strategy, China's rural land consolidation work has achieved significant results, but there are also many problems. Based on the analysis of the connotation and main role of land consolidation, the problems in rural land consolidation are summarized as follows: the policy system is not sound; Lack of comprehensive laws and regulations; The source of funds is single. And proposed measures such as strengthening policy system construction, innovating land consolidation financing models, expanding funding sources, and strengthening planning and design work, in order to provide reference for rural land consolidation work in China under the strategy of rural revitalization.

Keywords

Background of rural revitalization; Land consolidation; Problem; countermeasure.

1. Introduction

Land consolidation refers to a systematic project that involves the overall planning, optimization, allocation, and transformation of land resources to better meet the needs of agricultural production and the daily lives of urban and rural residents. Implement village infrastructure construction projects, high standard farmland construction projects, comprehensive land improvement projects, and land development and reclamation projects. Among them, comprehensive land consolidation is a systematic project that focuses on improving the quality of arable land, with the goal of increasing arable land area, improving arable land quality, and enhancing agricultural comprehensive production capacity. It coordinates rural land consolidation, linking the increase and decrease of urban and rural construction land, and the reclamation and utilization of industrial and mining abandoned land, and organizes and optimizes the allocation of rural construction land and unused land to achieve spatial balance. Therefore, rural land consolidation is one of the important contents of implementing the rural revitalization strategy

2. Connotation of Land Consolidation

Land consolidation refers to a series of transformations and adjustments of rural collective land to improve land use efficiency and benefits, increase effective arable land area, improve rural production and living conditions, promote agricultural efficiency, increase farmers' income, and rural development. Through land consolidation, the dynamic balance of total arable land has been achieved, ensuring national food security. Firstly, it has improved the production conditions in rural areas. By implementing measures such as land consolidation and reclamation, the production conditions and ecological environment of cultivated land have been improved, and the comprehensive agricultural production capacity has been enhanced. Secondly, it has improved the living standards of farmers. By renovating rural land and making rational use of idle land resources, rural residents can obtain stable sources of income, alleviate

the problem of difficult employment for farmers, and improve their living standards. Thirdly, it has promoted the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. Through measures such as consolidation and reclamation of rural collective land, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas has been promoted. Fourth, protect and improve the ecological environment. On the one hand, it reduces the emission of pollutants, and on the other hand, it provides living and development space for local organisms.

3. The main role of land consolidation

3.1. Promoted the modernization of agriculture development

By carrying out rural land consolidation, the cultivated land area has been effectively increased, the agricultural production conditions have been improved, and the modernization of agriculture has been promoted. Firstly, it has promoted the improvement of agricultural production efficiency. By implementing land consolidation projects, the construction of agricultural water conservancy facilities and the protection of farmland and ecological environment have been strengthened, the quality of arable land has been improved, and the probability of natural disasters has been reduced. Secondly, it has increased grain production. By implementing land consolidation projects and establishing mechanisms to enhance and fertilize farmland, the ecological environment and production conditions of farmland have been improved, the comprehensive production capacity of grain has been enhanced, and the adjustment of agricultural structure has been promoted. By implementing land consolidation projects, we guide and encourage farmers to adjust and optimize their agricultural structure, develop modern agricultural development models such as characteristic and efficient agriculture, facility agriculture, and sightseeing agriculture. This has increased the effective supply of agricultural products, promoted agricultural efficiency, and increased farmers' income. Through the implementation of land consolidation projects, the ecological environment and land use status of rural land have been improved, and the structure and layout of land use have been optimized and perfected, providing a carrying space for the integration of emerging industries and rural development. Fourthly, rural ecological consolidation and protection have been completed, creating a beautiful, livable, and comfortable living environment, promoting balanced urban-rural development, and achieving rural revitalization.

3.2. Improving the living environment in rural areas

Land consolidation plays an important role in improving the living environment in rural areas. By renovating rural infrastructure such as roads and houses, the construction of rural road hardening, village greening, environmental purification, street lighting, sewage treatment, and garbage disposal facilities has been achieved. This has promoted the improvement of rural production and living conditions, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of rural environmental governance and strengthening the government's leading role. At the same time, the waste generated by land consolidation projects also provides convenience for rural production and life, realizing centralized treatment of household waste and sewage, effectively reducing environmental pollution. Land consolidation is also conducive to solving the problems faced by rural villagers in production and life, such as 'garbage surrounding the city' and 'sewage flow', laying a solid foundation for achieving rural revitalization. Some villages' household waste and sewage cannot be effectively treated, leading to serious environmental pollution; The land consolidation project also effectively renovates abandoned ponds, burying them and greening and beautifying them; Through land consolidation and construction of village sewage centralized treatment facilities, centralized treatment of domestic and industrial wastewater has been achieved; The garbage collection station built through land consolidation has achieved the collection and treatment of waste from abandoned ponds, roads, farmland, and other areas.

4. Problems in Land Consolidation under the Background of Rural Revitalization

4.1. The policy system is not sound

At present, China's land consolidation work is in a rapid development stage, and no unified laws and regulations have been introduced to regulate land consolidation work. The relevant laws and regulations for land consolidation in our country only include the Land Management Law and policy provisions of relevant departments, without forming a complete legal system to regulate land consolidation work. At the national level, China has not yet formulated a unified land consolidation plan and policy regulations. At the local level, many regions are exploring land consolidation work, but they all refer to the relevant policies issued by their respective localities when carrying out land consolidation work. The lack of uniformity and coordination in policies introduced by various regions makes it difficult to deploy and carry out land consolidation work in a unified manner. In addition, there is still a lack of systematic laws and regulations on land consolidation in China, and a lack of standardization for construction land and unused land, which makes it difficult to carry out practical work. From the perspective of funding sources, China lacks a sound financial support policy system, and the government's financial investment in land consolidation is limited. From a technical perspective, China has not yet established a unified technical standard and regulatory system, nor has it formulated unified technical regulations and regulatory standards.

4.2. Single source of funding channel

Land consolidation is a relatively complex project with a large scale, involving multiple departments, and each department has different focuses on land consolidation, resulting in a relatively single source of funding for land consolidation. The cost of land consolidation mainly consists of engineering costs and non engineering costs, among which engineering costs include costs related to construction organization design, construction drawing preparation, construction equipment selection, etc; Non engineering costs mainly include the costs of land acquisition and demolition, project management, and measurement report preparation. However, the funding source for land consolidation is only completed through government appropriations, which leads to the problem of tight funding for land consolidation projects and the inability to successfully complete land consolidation work. It is necessary to strengthen funding sources, provide direction for community construction in addressing rural funding issues, and provide impetus for solving rural funding problems in strengthening community construction.

4.3. Serious soil environmental pollution

Rural land consolidation is an important way of rural revitalization, but in real life, the rural land environment has been greatly polluted, which has caused great obstacles to the development of rural land consolidation work. Firstly, the extensive use of agricultural products such as pesticides and fertilizers in the agricultural production process causes serious pollution to the soil environment; The harmful substances contained in these agricultural products have caused serious pollution to the environment such as soil and water sources over a long period of time. They not only affect the growth and development of crops, but also reduce the market competitiveness of agricultural products. Secondly, due to the large-scale discharge of livestock and poultry breeding and domestic sewage in rural areas, it has also caused pollution to the ecological environment of farmland. The large-scale discharge of livestock and poultry breeding and rural domestic sewage in China, due to the lack of effective management, has led to the deterioration of environmental quality such as water and soil, causing great harm to people's health and also having a huge negative impact on the soil. Finally, due to the weak environmental awareness of farmers, non degradable plastics such as plastic films and fertilizer

bags used in agricultural production are buried in the soil for years, causing irreversible damage to the soil.

5. Strategies for carrying out land consolidation work under the background of rural revitalization

5.1. Strengthen land consolidation and reclamation

Rural revitalization is a major strategy for national economic and social development, and land consolidation is a key link in rural revitalization. Its purpose is to optimize the structure of land resources, improve land use efficiency, increase farmers' income, and improve the ecological environment. The institutional foundation of rural revitalization is the basic management system of rural areas, and the property rights system is based on land ownership confirmation!. In this context, further increasing efforts in farmland consolidation and reclamation is the key to promoting rural revitalization. Firstly, it is necessary to increase the efforts to rectify arable land. Land consolidation refers to the re planning and integration of scattered rural land to form large areas of fertile fields, forests, grasslands, and water bodies within a certain range. Through land consolidation, the utilization efficiency of arable land can be effectively improved, the production cost of arable land can be reduced, and farmers' income can be promoted. Through land consolidation, the regional ecological environment has been improved, and the stability and sustainable development of the regional ecosystem have been enhanced. To this end, we need to increase land consolidation efforts and promote the rational development of land resources in the context of rural revitalization. Secondly, efforts should be made to increase the development of arable land. Land reclamation refers to the production activity of converting uncultivated wasteland, barren mountains, and wastelands into arable land, forests, pastures, fields, and water with high productivity. Through research on land reclamation, a new approach is proposed to expand arable land area and improve land use efficiency through land reclamation, thereby driving agricultural production and increasing farmers' income. To this end, it is necessary to increase efforts in reclaiming arable land, fully tap into the potential of abandoned land, and promote the comprehensive utilization of arable land resources. Finally, strengthening the supervision and management of land consolidation and reclamation work is the fundamental guarantee for its smooth implementation. This is conducive to regulating land use, preventing illegal land occupation, improving the efficiency of farmers' land use, and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of farmers. On this basis, a new approach is proposed to achieve a virtuous cycle between ecology and economy by protecting the ecological environment, avoiding pollution and damage to the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the management and supervision of arable land in the context of rural revitalization, in order to ensure the efficient utilization of arable land resources.

5.2. Promote ecological management of rural land

In the context of rural revitalization, promoting ecological management of rural land is the only way to protect the rural ecological environment and achieve sustainable development. On this basis, countermeasures are proposed to strengthen the ecological governance of rural land. Firstly, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the ecological environment of rural farmland; The government should establish a sound system for monitoring and evaluating the ecological environment of rural land, conduct real-time monitoring and evaluation of the ecological environment of rural land, promptly identify problems, and propose corresponding measures to prevent ecological environment damage. Secondly, we need to increase the ecological protection of rural farmland. By implementing ecological compensation, guiding farmers to participate in ecological environment protection and restoration, and promoting the ecological transformation of rural land. On this basis, a

comprehensive rural land ecological management system is proposed to achieve the goal of rural land ecological management. Finally, strengthen the protection of agricultural land resources in our country. The state should regulate the development and utilization of rural land resources through authorization, management, and other means, ensuring that farmers use them reasonably and preventing resource waste and environmental damage. On this basis, monitoring and evaluating the ecological environment of agricultural land can improve the utilization rate of rural land.

5.3. Optimize urban-rural governance and promote urban-rural integration

Against the backdrop of the comprehensive promotion of rural strategic policies by the country, carrying out land consolidation is a major measure to promote the sustainable development of China's rural economy and society. Firstly, strengthening overall planning is an important strategy to promote the smooth progress of land consolidation work, and enhancing overall promotion requires optimizing the layout of urban and rural land use. The overall planning of urban and rural land use should be carried out from two levels: "urban to rural" and "rural integration". On this basis, attention should also be paid to promoting the transformation and upgrading of agriculture, vigorously developing modern agriculture, improving the overall and economic benefits of rural land, and promoting the effective utilization of land resources between rural and urban areas. Secondly, we should actively promote the integration of rural construction land. We need to accelerate the process of integrating urban and rural areas and strengthen the overall planning of rural construction land. To better develop and allocate agricultural land in our country, thereby promoting the rapid development of our rural economy. It plays an important role in promoting the standardization, institutionalization, and scientific management of rural construction land in China, and in promoting the scientific and standardized administrative work of rural construction land in China. Therefore, in rural land use, it is necessary to strengthen overall planning, optimize layout, and focus on developing farmland and gardens. Unreasonable land use should be appropriately adjusted to ensure the sustainable development of land resources. At the same time, we need to further deepen the reform of the agricultural land property rights system, promote the transfer and intensification of agricultural land, and enhance the efficiency of agricultural land use and output.

5.4. Improve the effectiveness of rural land consolidation work

We should also make full use of the construction of agricultural demonstration parks, transform agricultural management models, promote modern agricultural knowledge and technology, develop characteristic industries, and other means to promote the development of the agricultural industry chain in rural areas and the development of rural economy. Thirdly, taking the transformation of agricultural land as an opportunity, promote the integration of the three industries in rural areas. In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, in order to fully implement land consolidation, it is necessary to strengthen the effective connection between agriculture, industry, and service industries, and continuously improve land use efficiency by accelerating the pace of development. Vigorously developing leisure agriculture and health agriculture has injected strong momentum into the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural industry. Fourthly, in the context of the integration of the tertiary industry, retaining significant economic benefits in rural areas can not only provide strong support for rural revitalization, but also promote coordinated development between urban and rural areas. Clarify the feedback mechanism of rural revitalization and coordinated urban-rural development on the reform of rural land policy supply, further strengthen the connection, adaptability, and systematicity between the supply side reform measures of rural land policy in the new era and rural revitalization, in order to improve the effectiveness of rural land consolidation work.

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