

The impact of rural land transfer on agricultural economic development

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Abstract. Agricultural economy is an important part of China's national economy, and rural land transfer has a great impact on the development of agricultural economy, so it is necessary to continuously optimize rural land transfer and play a positive role in promoting agricultural economic development. The article mainly analyzes the impact of rural land transfer on the development of agricultural economy, and further analyzes and discusses the optimization countermeasures of rural land transfer, expecting to provide reference for relevant personnel.

Keywords. Rural, land transfer, agricultural economic development.

In recent years, as China's economic development continues to accelerate, agricultural economic development has received great attention, and effective measures need to be taken to promote agricultural economic development and improve the living conditions of rural residents. Rural land transfer has played a very important role in the development of agricultural economy, transferring rural labor, increasing farmers' economic income, improving the level of rural modernization, and increasing rural economic benefits, but it has also brought some new problems. Therefore, it is necessary to deeply analyze the impact of rural land transfer on rural economic development and explore the countermeasures for optimizing rural land transfer, so that rural land transfer can truly serve the development of agricultural economy.

1. Impact of rural land transfer on agricultural economic development

1.1. Transfer of rural labor

In the development of China's agricultural modernization, rural land transfer has played a very important role in effectively improving the efficiency of agricultural production and helping farmers to obtain higher benefits. At the same time, farmers are no longer dependent on land resources for their material needs, and a large number of laborers are working in cities to increase their economic income and improve their quality of life. By transferring rural land resources, farmers can earn a certain amount of land rent and spend more time working in cities. The effective use of rural land resources can be ensured by transferring the rural labor force to the cities without reducing the economic level of the rural areas [1].

1.2. Improving farmers' economic income

Under the traditional rural household contract responsibility system, the main ways of increasing farmers' income include agricultural cultivation and urban employment. In addition, the source of land income is extremely single, and when farmers migrate to cities for work, a large amount of rural land resources are abandoned, and the use value of rural land resources cannot be brought into full play. It is difficult for agricultural farming to generate significant economic income for farmers and to ensure their livelihood. By contracting out land through land transfer, the positive effects of land transfer in rural areas can improve the utilization rate of rural land resources and help farmers earn a certain amount of land rent. At the same time, it can realize unified and integrated development of land resources, promote the application of modern agricultural technology in agricultural production, and accelerate rural economic development.

1.3. Improve the level of rural modernization

With the effective implementation of the rural land transfer system, the modernization level of China's rural areas has been significantly improved, and modern agricultural technology can be brought into full play to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and accelerate the development of the agricultural economy with the help of agricultural machinery and equipment. In the context of the new era, the traditional production model can no longer meet the needs of agricultural development, so the role of modern agricultural technology should be given full play to build a large-scale, intensive agricultural production model to promote the modernization of agriculture. The implementation of the rural land transfer system can solve the problems of idle rural land resources, improve the level of rural economic development, and contribute to the construction of a well-off society in China [2], as well as realize diversified agricultural economic models and make up for the shortcomings of traditional agricultural development.

1.4. Improve the economic efficiency of rural areas

At present, the mechanization level of China's agricultural production is getting higher and higher, which greatly reduces the labor cost of agricultural production and improves the working environment of agricultural production, thus accelerating the development of agricultural economy. Rural land transfer has changed the structure of agriculture in China by integrating rural land resources, unifying farming, improving agricultural production efficiency, and promoting

the market-oriented development of the agricultural economy. With the continuous development of the agricultural economy, the economic development model of rural areas is in a state of high efficiency and low cost, which further enhances the market competitiveness of agricultural products. At the same time, market demand has changed considerably, the sources of income for the agricultural economy have increased, and the development speed of the agricultural economy has increased significantly. In order to modernize agriculture, it is necessary to understand the market demand, adapt the development of agricultural economy to this trend, and improve the level of development of rural economy. In addition, in the process of rural land transfer, it is necessary to ensure that the amount of arable land is not reduced and that rural interests are not damaged, to improve the quality of rural land transfer, and to improve rural economic efficiency.

1.5. Optimize industrial structure

Land transfer is a necessary path for agricultural development, and centralized land management through land transfer can not only promote centralized land management, but also greatly improve the level of agricultural mechanization and optimize the agricultural industrial structure. To a large extent, the land transfer policy can improve the productivity of the industry, enhance the competitiveness of the agricultural market, and lay the foundation for the market entry of agriculture. At the same time, land transfer can improve the level of agricultural scale modernization, steadily promote the market-oriented development of agriculture, and promote the development of agricultural economy.

1.6. Negative impacts of rural land transfer

Although rural land transfer has played a certain role in promoting rural economic development, it has also brought about some new problems and posed greater hidden dangers to rural economic development. In the rural land transfer, there are cases where one family takes over several pieces of land, which increases farmers' income and makes it easy for some farmers to spend money blindly when they get a lot of money in a short period of time. At the same time, young people choose to work in cities, and most of the people left behind in rural areas are children and the elderly, which makes the rural economy in an unhealthy state of development and brings hidden dangers to rural development [3].

2. Problems of rural land transfer

2.1. Lack of management awareness

Some of the land occupied by agriculture comes from complex sources, including inherited land, agreed land, transferred land, leased land, and administratively allocated land, etc. Moreover, many lands are managed by the public together, and the legal concept is weak, which makes some historical problems in rural land transfer difficult to be solved. At present, China has established relevant guidelines and requirements for rural areas, including regulations and systems for land transfer [4]. However, there are still rural residents who retain traditional thinking, lack awareness of land transfer, do not know enough about land transfer, value short-term interests, fail to implement the land transfer system, and change the use of land at will, which seriously affects rural economic development.

2.2. Lack of targeted service organizations

In the process of land transfer, the transfer is mainly between farmers and contractors, and there is no effective organization in the middle. At the same time, there are special policies and mechanisms for land transfer in China, but there are still some problems to be solved during the implementation of these policies and mechanisms, such as the lack of perfect service organizations.

As the cost of land transfer increases, unscientific transfer methods and disorderly transfer occur, leading to changes in the ownership of land management rights and affecting the legality of land transfer.

2.3. Backward engineering technology and related equipment

In rural land transfer, the technology adopted is relatively traditional, which is difficult to adapt to social development, and the material problems in land transfer are more serious, so that the value of construction materials cannot be used, which affects the implementation of rural land transfer. At the same time, in some areas, rural land transfer is carried out manually, resulting in a large waste of manpower, which is not conducive to the effective implementation of land transfer. The effective use of infrastructure in rural land transfer must be emphasized.

2.4. Decentralized management has a negative impact on land transfer

As the market is developing rapidly, the scale of land should be changed from the previous scattered form to the intensive form. It is necessary to reasonably adjust the direction of rural land management and land industrialization to promote sustainable development of the agricultural economy.

In addition, China's agriculture is mainly a household-based production, and the land is scattered, so that a lot of land is cultivated by individuals and there is a lack of uniformity in cultivation varieties. This makes it difficult to achieve the goal of large-scale operation by mechanical means, which can easily lead to low land output and resource utilization rates and seriously hinder the promotion of modern agricultural technology.

2.5. Lack of standardization of land transfer behavior

Some farmers do not have a strong legal awareness, and they make verbal promises with their contractors regarding rural land contracting. At the same time, although some farmers and contractors have signed land transfer contracts, the contents of the contracts are uniform and cannot be reasonably adjusted to the actual situation of rural land in each region. Under such circumstances, if a contract dispute arises, it is difficult to effectively fulfill the contractual agreement, and it is difficult to ensure the fundamental interests of both parties to the contract, as each party to the contract is sticking to its own argument. The reason for this is the lack of standardization of rural land transfer practices. When the contract is not sufficiently regulated, the efficiency and quality of land transfer will be hindered, and the development of rural agricultural economy will be greatly affected. Thus, it is important to regulate the behavior of both parties to land transfer contracts.

3. Specific measures to optimize rural land transfer

3.1. Strengthen the management of land transfer

During the development of rural economy, land transfer plays a very important role, so it is necessary to pay more attention to this aspect, do a good job of land transfer management, give full play to the positive effects of land transfer, eliminate the negative effects of rural land transfer, and promote the rapid development of rural economy. In the past, there were many problems in the management of rural land transfer, such as the unreasonable allocation of land resources, the failure to grow crops according to market demand, and the failure to ensure the development of the rural economy. Based on this situation, it is necessary to strengthen the management of rural land transfer, supervise and regulate land transfer, manage it in a dynamic way, solve the problems caused by the unreasonable allocation of land resources, and ensure the overall effect of rural land transfer management [5].

On the one hand, the government should continue to increase food support to ensure increased food production and increased income for farmers. On the other hand, the state gives farmers the right to occupy, use, benefit from, and dispose of land. In order to ensure national food security production and keep the "red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land", it is suggested that the government should introduce corresponding financial subsidies to encourage and guide large farmers to carry out large-scale and intensive cultivation while transferring land, so as to effectively increase the contribution rate of agriculture. Consideration can also be given to setting up a rural land transfer service center to unify management, improve procedures, strengthen services, and gradually legalize and scale up land transfer.

3.2. Ensure the planning and planning of land transfer

There are great differences in the development of the agricultural economy in different regions of China, which affects the development of the agricultural economy to a certain extent, and effective measures must be taken to promote the healthy development of the agricultural economy and effectively improve the economic development of rural areas. In the management of rural land transfer, it is necessary to formulate reasonable plans according to the local development situation, effectively allocate rural land resources, ensure the planning and planning of rural land transfer, and accelerate rural economic development. The effective implementation of rural land transfer in some regions with high levels of economic development can increase the number of jobs, meet the employment needs of local residents, and improve the rural economy. In regions with poor economic development, it is difficult to achieve significant results in short-term land transfer, and long-term land transfer development strategies need to be developed according to local conditions to gradually achieve the goal of rural economic development.

Since there are many unstable factors in rural economic development, only by formulating a long-term strategic plan and adjusting land transfer in a timely manner can we promote rural economic development [6]. In addition, in the process of rural land transfer, it is necessary to follow the central government's opinion on rural land process and strictly implement the "three elements", which are to stabilize the contractual rights of farmers, adhere to the collective ownership of rural land, and liberalize the land management rights.

3.3. Comply with laws and regulations and analyze market laws

However, there are a lot of problems in rural land transfer, especially those that violate market laws and regulations, which seriously damage the interests of the state and the public and are not conducive to the healthy and stable development of rural economy. For example, in rural land transfer, some people occupy other people's land resources and illegally enclose land, which makes it difficult to effectively use rural land resources and promote the development of rural economy. Based on this situation, we should do a good job in promoting rural land transfer, raising people's awareness of rural land transfer and understanding relevant laws and regulations to avoid illegal use of land resources. At the same time, we should deeply analyze the market laws, adjust the industrial structure of rural areas in the light of the development of rural economy, and establish a good market environment in order to promote the healthy development of rural economy.

3.4. Cultivate new modern farmers

In the context of rapid economic and technological development in China, various new technologies have been applied

to agricultural production, which has significantly improved the level of agricultural mechanization. Based on this situation, it is necessary to vigorously cultivate new modern farmers to ensure that farmers can grasp modern agricultural technology in a timely manner and effectively improve the efficiency of agricultural production. Comprehensive training is needed to improve the professional quality of farmers, so that they can acquire theoretical knowledge about crop production, advanced farming concepts, and preventive measures against land diseases. At the same time, farmers' mindset should be changed to establish good agricultural development ideas, strengthen their ability to explore and learn on their own, and enable them to master the operation of machinery and equipment and modern farming techniques to improve agricultural production and promote the development of rural economy [7].

3.5. Building an information platform to improve the efficiency of land transfer

In rural land transfer, there is a general information asymmetry, and the limited information that farmers have not only affects land transfer, but also fails to protect farmers' legitimate rights and interests. By building a perfect information platform, the problems of low quality and small scale in land transfer can be solved, and rural land transfer can be completed smoothly [8]. At present, there is a lack of professional service organizations in rural land transfer. It is possible to play the leading role of government departments, communicate and cooperate with relevant institutions, establish an information platform that meets the needs of land transfer, standardize the whole process of rural land transfer, improve efficiency, and avoid unnecessary problems in rural land transfer. At the same time, the role of information platform in rural land transfer is brought into play to reduce the human cost incurred in information collection and information management and to enhance the economic and social benefits of land transfer projects.

3.6. Optimize land transfer mode

In order to solve the current problems related to rural land transfer, it is necessary to innovate land transfer ideas and methods, and to strengthen the supervision and management of land transfer models and methods and restrictions. During the land transfer period, it is necessary to adjust and update the land transfer procedures and modes and methods in a timely manner based on the social form and policy requirements of China and with reference to the relevant policies promulgated and implemented by the state in the areas of land, rural areas and farmers. At the same time, during the land transfer period, relevant staff need to actively study the knowledge of land transfer and clarify the materials needed in the process of land transfer. We should pay attention to the learning of land production experience and advanced technology, and design the land transfer model in line with the local development based on the cultural literacy and regional background of the region concerned.

In addition, innovative management concepts should be incorporated into the management of land transfer, and the rational and scientific decisions made by the state and relevant regions on land use should be used as the basis to make land transfer more relevant and scientific, so as to ensure that the balance between land production and ecological environment can be maintained through land transfer, and to achieve the win-win goal of improving the efficiency of rural land transfer and promoting ecological environment development. The win-win goal is to enhance the efficiency of land transfer and promote the development of ecological environment.

4. Conclusion

In order to promote the smooth implementation of rural land transfer and play a positive role in promoting agricultural economic development, it is necessary to fully understand the impact of rural land transfer on agricultural economic development, analyze the problems of rural land transfer, take effective measures to optimize it, and improve the efficiency of rural land transfer. We should strengthen the management of land transfer, ensure the planning and planning of land transfer, comply with laws and regulations, analyze market laws, cultivate new modern farmers, build an information platform, improve the efficiency of land transfer, give full play to the role of rural land transfer, and improve the economic income of rural residents.

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