

# Innovation of Transformation Path of Rural Land Renovation Driven by Rural Revitalization Strategy

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## Abstract

With the gradual development of China's economy, socialist modernization and Rural Revitalization have also become an important part of building socialist modernization. At this stage, the Rural Revitalization Strategy has brought impetus to the renovation and transformation of rural land. At the same time, the land renovation reform has also laid a solid foundation for the implementation of the revitalization strategy. For rural revitalization, awakening long-term dormant assets is the key, carrying out urban and rural land improvement is the means, and promoting land supply side reform is the platform. We must grasp the construction of "The soft environment" on one hand, the implementation of "hard investment" on the other, and both hands must be hard to promote rural revitalization from "blood transfusion" investment to "hematopoiesis" self-sufficiency. The issue of agriculture and rural farmers is a fundamental issue related to the national economy and the people's livelihood. We must always take solving the "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" issue as the top priority of the work of the whole party. We should pay more attention to rural land improvement, promote rural economic development, and better implement rural revitalization. At the same time, combined with the specific needs of rural revitalization, this paper analyzes the relevant problems in the current rural land remediation, and formulates relevant measures to achieve the transformation and innovation of rural land remediation.

## Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Rural Land Remediation; Transformation Path.

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## 1. Introduction

For a long time, the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers are all fundamental issues related to the national economy and people's livelihood. Since the reform and opening up, China's economy has developed very rapidly. The main contradiction in China has been transformed into the contradiction between the growing needs of our people for a better life and the unbalanced and insufficient development [1]. This contradiction is particularly prominent in rural areas. The general requirement of the Rural Revitalization Strategy is "prosperous industry, livable ecology, civilized rural style, effective governance and rich life". Population, land and industry are the most basic elements to ensure rural socio-economic development. How to coordinate and coordinate the relationship among rural people, land and industry is the key to achieve Rural Revitalization [2]. Land is the most important productive resource and economic source of the people. Land resources are also the basis for the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. The development of land remediation can better realize the rational use of land resources. Land remediation is related to the key issues such as ensuring food safety, promoting urban and rural development, improving ecological civilization and building beautiful villages [3]. Rural land improvement is an effective way to optimize the allocation of land resources, promote the overall development of urban and rural areas and serve the "agriculture, rural areas and farmers issues", and is an important starting point for

implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy. China is still in and will remain in the primary stage of socialism for a long time, which is largely determined by the development of rural areas [4]. Due to the remote location and inconvenient transportation of most of the villages in China, land has become the main position of rural economic development. However, over the years, the traditional problems of rural land in China have also increasingly emerged with economic development. Therefore, it is imperative to implement rural land transformation and innovation [5]. At present, there is a lot of room for improvement in agricultural production mode, rural construction layout and farmers' employment. Especially after farmers enter the city, there are long-term idle rural construction land and gradually abandoned agricultural production. By carrying out land renovation and re-integrating resource elements, conditions can be created for implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy [6].

## 2. Main Problems of Rural Land Use in China

### 2.1 The Phenomenon of Farmers Entering Cities to Work is Serious

With the continuous development of social economy, the per capita income level of both urban and rural areas in China has increased year by year. However, due to its geographical location and traffic restrictions, the speed of economic development in rural areas lags behind that in cities [7]. The large-scale transfer of rural population to cities and towns is the result of urbanization and industrialization, which shows that cities and towns can accommodate these migrant population. It is an inherent requirement for a well-off society in an all-round way to benefit more people, and an inevitable path to promote the concentration of land to large grain growers and improve agricultural economic benefits [8]. The number of rural population and its proportion in the total population from 2010 to 2020 are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Number of rural population and its proportion in the total population from 2010 to 2020

Year	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Number/10,000 people	726451	723943	714927	63482	61039	60516
Proportion (%)	56.01	54.29	52.65	50.73	48.27	45.32

Although the pace of urbanization has never stopped, it still can not stop farmers, especially rural youth, from entering the city to work. According to the prediction of relevant departments, the number of permanent residents in rural areas in China will still drop sharply year by year, and more rural residents will migrate to cities in the future, and the impact of this migration on the utilization rate of rural land cannot be underestimated [9]. Because of our vast territory, many hilly and mountainous areas are not suitable for agricultural mechanization production. Before large-scale grain production is properly handled, people have left. Who will guarantee our food security? At the same time, people are the main body of social construction. When people are gone, the countryside is full of gloom. Who will promote rural revitalization? Where can homesickness come from in a country without people? Most of the rural residents who go out to work are young people, and the old people and young children left behind do not have strong working ability, which leads to a lot of land not being fully utilized or even being wasted in a large area, which is a large amount of economic loss for both farmers and the country.

### 2.2 The Means of Labor Cannot Be Inherited

In today's society, with the development of economy, prices are also rising, and agricultural production supplies are no exception. The prices of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and other goods have reached new highs in recent years [10]. However, the results of agricultural production are not guaranteed, and there are many reasons involved. For example, affected by bad weather or natural disasters, farmers may have to face the result of no harvest after a year of hard work on the land. In

addition, the instability of the market price of agricultural products is also one of the important reasons affecting farmers' enthusiasm for farming. Agricultural production is greatly affected by natural disasters. At the same time, market prices are unstable. When the weather is good, the three or five buckets of more harvests can not stand the toss of falling prices; In addition, in recent years, with the rise of labor prices and the intensification of resource and environmental protection, the prices of agricultural materials such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural films have soared, resulting in a sharp rise in agricultural production costs. Although there are state subsidies for grain production, they can not make up for the increase in agricultural materials.

On the whole, in recent years, most farmers have been singing down the traditional farming mode as a whole, and with the prevalence of the concept of technology changing life, farmers are more willing to let their next generation try new things in a new social background; And young people also look forward to the prosperity of the city more and resist the way out of the household farmers. The "going to agriculture" culture of the soul of the Chinese nation makes the belief of farmers to escape from the countryside as religious. Almost all the young and middle-aged rural laborers who can go out have gone out. At present, most of the people who stay in the village to farm are over 50 years old and lack urban life skills. Some places are abandoned due to lack of labor. Without effective means of labor, it will inevitably lead to the decline of rural land utilization. The massive loss of rural young and middle-aged labor has greatly accelerated the aging of the rural population and the aging of the age structure of the rural labor force, making China's aging problem more prominent in the countryside. It is difficult to imagine how the older generation of farmers can "ensure the food security of the country and firmly hold the rice bowl of the Chinese people in their own hands" after they leave.

### **3. Problems in the Process of Rural Land Improvement**

#### **3.1 The Form of Organization and Management Needs to Be Improved**

Rural land remediation is a complex system project, and also an important livelihood project. The top-level design of rural land remediation needs a solid foundation of human land relationship theory, sustainable development theory and landscape ecology theory. Rural land improvement is a highly comprehensive treatment project, including comprehensive treatment of fields, water, roads and forests. In the process of specific implementation, it involves many projects such as power, water conservancy, forestry and grass industry. Each field has corresponding department management, and different departments have their own policies to support agriculture and carry out corresponding work. At present, the basic theory of rural land improvement is relatively weak, and the basic theory of urban-rural transformation and development pattern and land allocation law is lack of normative and systematic integrated research. Some policy makers and planning designers spend scattered time learning and mastering the "fragmentation" remediation theory to guide the preparation and implementation of remediation planning, which inevitably leads to the lack of systematization and operability of rural land remediation.

As the rural land renovation involves a wide range, different management departments are linked and constrained each other, and the management policies and relevant systems of each department are not connected, which reduces the work efficiency, and then management problems occur, which makes the renovation project unable to be implemented and progressed as a whole. The direct problem caused by the lack of theoretical basis is the lack of innovation of the remediation model, the excessive pursuit of "short, flat and fast" remediation effect, and the neglect of the differences between rural natural conditions and local needs, which leads to the convergence of the remediation model. For example, excessive reliance on the development of unused land to supplement arable land, pursuit of dynamic balance of the number of arable land in the short term, and neglect of the quality improvement of the transformation of medium and low yield fields have led to the continuous decline of the quality of arable land.

### 3.2 Weak Spatial Logic and Weak Composite Function

The spatial logic of rural land remediation includes two levels: one is the spatial level of the urban village system, that is, land remediation projects need to be arranged as a whole with the regional system view; The second is the land level of the remediation project. The remediation project involves different regions and types of remediation. Does it overlap with each other in space? Is there a conflict in timing? The spatial logical relationship between these two levels is the basis of implementing rural land improvement projects. In the rural land remediation work, the spatial logic is mainly divided into two levels, one is the urban spatial level, and the other is the land parcel level of the remediation project. In the context of the Current Rural Revitalization Strategy, from the perspective of spatial level, there are loopholes in the handling of the relationship between urban and rural planning in the land renovation work.

At present, the relationship between urban and rural planning is not considered enough in the spatial level of rural land remediation, which is often limited to the decentralized remediation of a single project, ignoring the spatial relevance and functional complementarity between remediation projects; At the block level, there is a phenomenon of spatial overlap and unreasonable timing of remediation projects, which brings about the remediation effect of getting half the result with twice the effort. The complex function of land remediation can only be weighed by means of a single leading mode, such as concentrating on supplementing the area of arable land, ignoring the land security function, and it is difficult to achieve the goal of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. The complex function of land is often measured by the single leading function in the renovation. For example, in the renovation of agricultural land, the focus is on supplementing the area of arable land, and the assessment objective of land ecological function is not prominent enough and lacks quantitative standards; In the renovation of rural construction land, the level of economical and intensive utilization is emphasized, the satisfaction and happiness of farmers in renovation and relocation are ignored, and the land security function is not paid enough attention, which greatly reduces the comprehensive benefits of rural land renovation and is not conducive to the realization of the goal of rural revitalization.

## 4. Rural Revitalization Drives Rural Land Renovation Transformation

To carry out the work of rural land improvement smoothly, we need to establish a sound working mechanism and implement the relevant responsibilities of rural land improvement. The rural land improvement project is a systematic work coordinated by multiple relevant institutions. All units should be connected to each other to form a unified organization and management institution. They should perform their work according to their respective responsibilities to avoid the problem of mutual shirking of work responsibilities. For a long time, rural land renovation mainly adheres to the concepts of "open source" and "tapping potential", such as increasing the area of arable land through the development of unused land, revitalizing rural construction land through the linkage between urban and rural increases and decreases, and so on. It has not considered enough the ecological function of land space and the composite function of "three living spaces". The generation of this problem is directly related to the decentralized governance of rural land. All departments should communicate with each other and formulate effective land improvement plans to prevent the inconsistency of planning and policies among various institutions. Moreover, rural land improvement is a comprehensive and integrated management including fields, water, roads and forests, which requires the government to increase the input of funds, strive to ensure and improve the efficiency of the use of funds. The rural land renovation is shown in Fig. 1.

Rural land renovation needs to focus on optimizing the layout of rural industrial land around industrial prosperity and improving the rural residential environment around ecological livability. Make rural land remediation an important means of spatial governance, and transform from decentralized governance to overall governance. The foundation for the prosperity of rural industries is still agriculture, and the protection and improvement of the quantity, quality and space of arable land is still the core of rural land improvement. In order to promote the smooth and effective development

of rural land remediation, a unified organizational management form should be formed under the leadership of the government. While each project department is responsible for its work, it should also do a good job in communication and connection with other departments.



**Fig. 1** Rural land improvement

## 5. Conclusion

Rural Revitalization stresses practical work, which requires not only a sound policy "The soft environment", but also "hard investment" of real money. Eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood and gradually realizing common prosperity are the essential requirements of socialism with Chinese characteristics. And rural residents are the main force of "fighting the battle against poverty". For them, land is their main battlefield for poverty alleviation. There is an inseparable relationship between the development of rural land improvement and the implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategy. The two have a certain connection in content and a high degree of consistency in objectives. However, in the context of rural revitalization, there are some shortcomings in rural land remediation. Not only is the remediation mode adopted too single, but also there is a lack of long-term planning for the remediation goal. It is urgent to make some innovation and Optimization in rural land remediation. The implementation and development of the Rural Revitalization Strategy provide impetus for the transformation and innovation of rural land, and the transformation of land promotes the implementation and development of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. Therefore, we should correctly understand the problems existing in land renovation and take corresponding solutions to ensure the smooth development of land renovation and transformation.

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