

Rural Collective Ownership Realization Form Reproducibility based on the Experience of Management of Zhanqi Village

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Abstract: The realization of rural collective ownership is a hot topic in the process of deepening the reform of rural property rights system and promoting the development of rural collective economy. This paper takes Zhanqi Village as an example to analyze the development path realized by the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village, analyze the internal reasons for the realization of collective ownership in Zhanqi Village, and explore the reproducibility of rural collective ownership represented by Zhanqi Village. It is believed that the experience of the management of the Battle Flag Village has certain reproducibility for the realization of rural collective ownership, but it does not have universal reproducibility. And put forward relevant suggestions on how to promote the realization of rural collective ownership and promote the growth of rural collective economy.

1. Introduction

In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, a number of economically strong villages represented by Huaxi Village, Zhanqi Village and Baoshan Village have emerged in China. Looking back at the development and growth of these economically strong villages, all are related to the persistence of the collective economic development path and the deepening of collective property rights reform. As socialism enters a new era, agricultural and rural work has ushered in new opportunities and faces new challenges. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, "The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Comprehensively Deepening the Reform of Some Major Issues" clearly stated that "protecting the rights of peasant collective economic organizations, actively developing peasant shareholding cooperation, and granting peasants the possession, income, and compensation of collective assets. Withdrawal and mortgage, guarantee, and inheritance rights; the report of the 19th National Congress further pointed out that it is necessary to "deepen the reform of the rural collective property rights system, protect the property rights of farmers, and strengthen the collective economy." How to comprehensively promote the reform of rural collective property rights system, and develop and strengthen the rural collective economy has become an important component of comprehensive deepening reform and an important fulcrum for better implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

Zhanqi Village is located in Tangchang Town, Yaodu District, a pioneering area of agricultural and rural modernization reform. As a model for the development of rural revitalization, in the beginning of 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping's visit, in Sichuan and even the southwest region, set off a "flag flag fever." In fact, as early as the 1970s, Zhanqi Village began to explore the road of collective economic development, and began to set up village collective enterprises at the end of the century, but the effect is not very obvious. In the past ten years, by implementing active urbanization, doing a good job of centralized land management, actively promoting the reform of agricultural supply side, and improving the socialized service system of agricultural new-type business entities, Zhanqi Village has embarked on a road of persisting in collective development and growth. As of 2010, the GDP of Zhanqi Village reached more than 200 million yuan, and the per capita net income exceeded 10,000 yuan. The human development index is close to the world's first Norway. By 2017, the collective assets of Zhanqi Village reached 46 million yuan, and the net income realized by collective operation was more than 4.6 million yuan. The villagers passed the collective economic dividend of more than 5 million yuan, and the per capita net income exceeded

26,000 yuan.

Taking the case of Zhanqi Village as an example, this paper analyzes the performance path realized by the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village, explores the root causes of the realization of collective ownership in Zhanqi Village, and further explores the reproducibility of rural collective ownership, with a view to reforming the rural collective property system. Provide further reference for further advancement.

2. Path Analysis of the Implementation of Collective Ownership in Zhanqi Village

At present, the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village has mainly passed two major paths. First, it insists on centralized land management and optimizes the allocation of land resources. Second, it actively develops farmers' shareholding cooperation and strengthens the unified management of collective assets.

The concentrated operation and utilization of land in Zhanqi Village is mainly reflected in the two aspects of cultivated land and collective management construction land.

Cultivated land. In 2011, Zhanqi Village took the lead in the land area to determine the land rights of the villagers. After confirming the rights, the per capita cultivated land was about 1.137 mu. Under the impetus of the two committees of the village, based on the principle of voluntariness, the village of Zhanqi Village invested a total of 500,000 yuan. 97% of the farmers in the village invested in the land contractual management right after the confirmation of power, and formed the Zhanqi Village Land Share Cooperative. Internally, the land-shared villagers are members of the land-share cooperatives and enjoy the dividend benefits brought by the profits of the cooperatives. Externally, the Zhanqi Village Land Cooperatives, as the representative body of the village collective economic organization, Conduct business and conduct unified investment promotion. Through the introduction of social capital, Zhanqi Village has successively built a modern agricultural industrial park led by organic vegetable cultivation and agricultural product processing, and a rural tourism industry centered on mother farms, etc., to create an industrial structure in which the first, second and third industries are integrated and developed.

Collective management land use. In 2007, Zhanqi Village implemented a comprehensive land improvement project to save a certain area of collectively-operated construction land. With the Dongfeng of the policy of increasing or decreasing the land use for urban and rural construction, the 208-mu construction land index was linked to the suburbs of the Yudu District, and the income was 130 million yuan. Part of the proceeds is used for the construction of new communities, and the remaining part of the village remains as an important support for the development of the collective economy in the later period. In 2010, Zhanqi Village used 23.8 mu of collective construction land reserved during the land remediation process. In the name of Zhanqi Land Cooperative, the company invested RMB 500,000 per mu to establish a “mother farm”. In 2015, Zhanqi Village seized the Qidu District and was listed as a pilot opportunity for the national land system reform. It will use 13.447 mu of idle collective construction land for the compound office, prefabricated factory and old office building of the village committee. At a price of 525,000 yuan per mu, the village's income exceeded 7 million yuan, and the rural collective construction land for construction in Sichuan Province was “first smashed”. In 2017, Zhanqi Village continued to carry out further clean-up of collective assets, and cleared nearly 200 mu of cultivated land. Through the operation of shareholding, independent development, and direct listing, the village revitalization college and village 18th square were built. Relying on land-share cooperatives and collective asset management companies, the construction land resources of Zhanqi Village have been effectively revitalized through the increase or decrease of collectively-operated construction land, the entry of collectively-operated construction land into the market, the purchase of shares, and independent development.

3. Analysis of the Reasons for the Realization of Collective Ownership in Zhanqi Village

The main reason for the high achievement of the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village can be

attributed to “daytime”, “land profit” and “human harmony”.

Zhanqi Village is located at the junction of Yaodu District, Dujiangyan and Pengzhou. It is located in the upper reaches of the Minjiang River and is rich in water resources. It belongs to the most hinterland area of the Chengdu Plain, one horse is flat and the fertile land is thousands of miles away. Good natural endowment laid the foundation for the development of modern agricultural industry in Zhanqi Village. As a jurisdiction in Chengdu, Zhanqi Village is less than 50 kilometers away from Chengdu City, and it is easy to enjoy Chengdu's population welfare and convenient transportation as a new first-tier city. With the rise of urban outings and rural tourism, the Yudu District has become one of the best places for Chengdu citizens to enjoy leisure and entertainment. It has also naturally promoted the development of rural tourism in Zhanqi Village. Good location advantages and market conditions have made it possible to realize the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village. Although the production of households and small-scale farmers have promoted the liberation and improvement of productivity to a certain extent, in terms of modern agriculture, large-scale production is the primary condition. For most administrative villages located in mountainous and hilly areas, land intensive use is not an easy task. Even if large-scale production is carried out, the results will be “unknown in the mountains” and it will be difficult to be completely digested by the market. For Zhanqi Village, the huge Chengdu market can easily absorb the output brought by scale operation, so the land is more suitable for concentration and doing big things.

The Qidu District, where Qiqi Village is located, has always been a pioneering area for deepening rural reform in Sichuan and even in the southwest. In April 2006, Sichuan Province took the lead in entering the urban and rural construction land increase and decrease linked to the pilot provinces and cities, and the Qiqi Village seized the opportunity to carry out land remediation in 2007, and successfully linked the savings construction land index to the suburbs of Batu, and obtained The first bucket of new community building and collective economic development. At the beginning of 2015, the first batch of 33 rural land system reform pilot counties (cities, districts) were identified in the country, and the Yaodu District was among them. Zhanqi Village once again seized the opportunity to set up the "Battle Group Collective Asset Management Company", and put the idle construction land of the village committee and other idle construction sites into the market for auction, and sold the total price of 705.976 million yuan. With the opportunity of “land into the market” reform, in the same year, the collective assets of Zhanqi Village exceeded 20 million yuan. The superior policy environment has brought the opportunity for the rapid development of the collective economy for Zhanqi Village. Zhanqi Village also seized the opportunity in time, awakened the sleeping land resources, deepened the reform of rural property rights, and promoted the village collective economy to become bigger and stronger.

Similarly, relying on the huge market in Chengdu, Zhanqi Village can not only enjoy the demographic dividend, but also enjoy the talent welfare and capital welfare, attracting more talents and social capital. In the summer, Zhanqi Village uses the summer university to jointly carry out the "college + branch + farmer" pairing co-construction activities with universities such as Xihua University and Southwest Jiaotong University. For the 11th consecutive year, it has organized more than 500 university students to carry out "1 university student + 1 households" into the village. The household activities brought new ideas and new ideas to the villagers. He has successively returned to Qin Qiang, Li Zongtang and other entrepreneurial talents who have returned home, and built local enterprises such as “everyone”, “Zhongyan Zhenzhen” and “Huizhiyuan”; introduced Sichuan Megaco Tourism Company and limited investment in the fifth quarter. The company and other social capital, built a new eco-tourism brand such as the mother farm. The transformation of the concept brought about by talent entry and the injection of social capital have also provided support for the realization of collective ownership in Zhanqi Village.

4. Discussion on the Replicability of Rural Collective Ownership

Similar to Zhanqi Village, in the agricultural towns and towns with relatively strong economic strength and relatively good location conditions in large and medium-sized cities, the villages with

good transportation and good resource endowment have stronger implementation of collective ownership in Zhanqi Village. Reproducibility. For villages with better location conditions than Zhanqi Village, which are more susceptible to urbanization and industrialization, the collective economy is often diluted, villagers are often urbanized, and collective economy is no longer an important part of village collective development. . However, as far as China's rural areas are concerned, most of them are villages with far-reaching conditions and resource supply, which are far from the Qiqi Village. For this part of the village community, even if the land is concentrated and the collective assets are quantified, it may not be able to achieve similar effects with the battle flag village. The bottleneck of the restriction exists in three aspects.

For most of the politicians, as long as they can achieve centralized land use and develop characteristic industries, they can break the reform of the rural property rights system and promote rural revitalization. Therefore, in most county, township and village planning, promoting land transfer and developing leading industries are the main contents. In fact, even the so-called multi-level planning at all levels is only slightly less difficult than the actual implementation. In the past 40 years since the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, productivity has indeed been liberated and upgraded. However, with the rapid development of the economic and technological society, the production of households and small-scale farmers is no longer a good way to revitalize the countryside, and the large-scale development of the agricultural industry has become an inevitable trend. In the current rural areas, farmers often confuse land contractual management rights and ownership, and can not distinguish the boundaries between land ownership and collective ownership of land, and often use psychological resistance and action to block the scale of land use. The land transfer rate of most cities and counties in Sichuan is only 10%, and the whole of Sichuan is only about 30%. Therefore, compared with Zhanqi Village, it is more difficult to concentrate more land in the village community, which restricts the realization of rural collective ownership.

Zhanqi Village has superior geographical advantages and excellent resource endowments. It is “not separated from the city” and creates a good investment environment, which is easy to attract social capital. The combination of capital elements and land elements can guarantee the realization of collective ownership. For most villages in remote mountainous areas, the difficulty of collective ownership is not the concentration of land, but the capital injection. Even if the land is concentrated and there is a lack of social capital, the development of the industry is just empty talk. At this stage, all localities are actively encouraging talents to return to their hometowns to start businesses and encourage industrial and commercial capital to go to the countryside. The original intention was originally good. However, due to this kind of incentive, there is a certain amount of quick success and instant benefit. Therefore, the social capital strength of the resident is often weak, and it is difficult to meet the needs of rural industrial development. What's more, the banner of industrial and commercial capital going to the countryside is intended to receive government subsidies. Under this circumstance, the concentration of land is a waste of resources, which has no benefit to the realization of collective ownership, and also destroys the security function of land to farmers. Therefore, compared with the centralized use of land, the introduction of capital is more difficult for most villages, and the introduction of effective capital is even more difficult.

5. Conclusion

It is not difficult to see that the realization of the collective ownership of Zhanqi Village does have something to learn from. However, Zhanqi Village is only a case of both good and bad, and its empirical approach is more conducive to promotion in the same conditions, and its effectiveness is more likely to be replicated in the same village. For more rural areas, the realization of collective ownership, ideas, capital, and market are all mountains in front of each other. No bottleneck can be broken, and the realization of collective ownership is just an empty talk. Therefore, the management experience of the Battle Flag Village has many constraints and is reproducible for the realization of rural collective ownership, but it does not have universal reproducibility.

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