

Farmers' Cognition and its Influence on Rural Land Circulation - In Xinyang City of Henan Province as An Example

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Abstract: In the case of the pursuit of sustainable development, people pay more and more attention to the arrangement of various natural resources system, especially for land natural resources. Land circulation is the hot topic in recent years about the land system problem. There are many influence factors in rural land circulation. This paper combines with the practical situation of Xinyang city of Henan province and explores the impact of farmers' cognition on the land circulation, and thus puts forward related Suggestion.

Keywords Farmers' cognition; Land system; Land circulation

INTRODUCTION

In the Anti-Japanese War (1941), we implement the policy of reduction of rent and interest rate and farmers to hand in the landlord's land rent and interest. In the period of people's war of liberation in 1947, "Chinese land law outline" abolish the ownership of all the land of the landlords and the feudal exploitation of the land system, in which will distribute land to the peasants according to the population average and make the tiller to have their own land.[Long, 2010] Since the founding of new China, in the power struggle period, the central government enacted the law of the People's Republic of China on land reform act in 1950. It abolished the feudal land ownership and converted farmers private land ownership to peasant production cooperatives. The reformation of household contract responsibility system in 1978, it divided land ownership into property rights and management rights. The ownership of land is owned by collectives and the management subcontracted to farmers for independent by the collective economic organization according to the number of farmers. [Cai, 2010] As the change of national conditions, it appears different land policies to solve the problem of rural farmers better in different periods.

In recent years, with the continuous development of productive forces, the scale economy arises at the historic moment, and land system requires to adapt the development trend. And then, the rural land circulation comes out. Rural land circulation refers the behavior that the farmers who have the right to contract land transfer their own management rights to other farmers or economic organization through certain legal route on the basis of retain the contract right.[Chen, 2010] Land circulation mainly include the following forms:

Land subcontracting refers that the internal contracting farmers in the village collective economic organizations transfer all or part of its contracted management right to other farmers engaged in agricultural production activities within the same villages collective economic organizations.[Ding, 2010]

Exchange land refers that in order to facilitate farming and their needs, the farmers in rural collective economic organization make simple exchange of their right to the contracted management of land. This is the only way to promote rural scale, industrialization, and intensive management. [He, 2010]

Land rent refers these farmers who rent their contracted land management rights to users, owner or corporate are driven by the interests of the market and guided by the government. The duration of the lease and rent and the rent payment shall be agreed upon by both sides. The lessee get the land management rights for a certain period, and the less or gain land rents according to the annual in the form of physical or monetary. [Song, 2010] Among them, there are large family tenant, company for rent, there land type, etc.

Stock land, also called "land-stock mode" or stock cooperation management, it refers that farmers evaluate the contracted land management rights as shareholding and establish joint-stock companies on the basis of the their voluntarily. [Li, 2010]

The homestead for housing contracted land for social security. For overall urban and rural comprehensive reform, Chongqing makes a big step and takes a new exploration. It implements the new mode of land for housing, contracted land for social security. In the other word, farmers change the rural land for urban land. Farmers give up the right to the contracted management for rural land, but they got the guarantee of the city, which is social security.

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"Share + cooperation". Ningyang country in Shandong province explores new mechanism for the circulation of the contracted management of land which establish "co + cooperation" mode of distribution of land circulation. [Liu, 2010]

FARMERS' COGNITION OF LAND SYSTEM AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS

Xinyang is known as the tea and situated in the southern of Henan province. And is the "land of fish and rice" which is rich in crops such as rice, wheat, and rapeseed. All kinds of crops, the rural economic benefit is obvious.

The survey conducted in each village in Xinyang. I sent out 500 questionnaires and got back 465 effective questionnaires. Questionnaires respectively research from ownership, transfer of right, usufruct and disposition. In addition, I also made a further investigation to land circulation problems.

Summary analysis that farmers' general cognition of land system is not high. For the question "rural land in the region who belong to ", 33% of farmers think that rural land are owned by the state;43% think it is owned by a collective ; another part of the farmers think rural land are owned by individuals. Article 8 of the "land administration law" in our country says that urban land owned by the state. Land in rural and suburban areas in addition to the prescribed by law that belong to the state belong to the farmer collective; House sites and privately farmed plots of cropland and hilly land belong to collectively .About transfer of rights, the land contract law identify and protect farmers' land transfer rights. When they are asked "whether can they transfer rural land freely" 65% farmers said "yes", while another said "no". Transfer way is an important basis to test farmers' recognition on land circulation. According to the survey, the result is not optimistic. For the fixed number of year of contracted, 78% farmers said 30 years, 22% of farmers choose the other options. Rural land contracting law stipulated in article 20, the original contract of arable land for 30 years, the original contract of the grass for 30 to 50 years, the original contract of forest land for 30 years to 70 years; the original contract of special trees of forest land approved by the department of forestry administration can extend under the state council. [Wang, 2010]For "can the party take back the contracted during contract period" 46% think "yes", 54% said "no". The rural land contracting law stipulated in article 26, during contract period, the party shall not take back the contracted. Disposition of "whether the contracted land may be mortgaged, "more than 50% of the farmers said they don't know, 23% said "yes" .Article 49, the contract of rural land can be taken in accordance with the transfer, lease, investment, mortgage or other way. In order to show farmers' knowledge about land, I settle part of the

questionnaire results which is concluded in the Table 1:

Table 1. The Questionnaire Result

	Number	Content	Right
Ownership	465	Who owns the rural land in the region	200
Right to transfer	463	Can rural land be transferred freely	301
		Transfer way	83
Right to use	465	Do they have the freedom to plant	400
		Do they have the freedom to transfer to no-agricultural land	349
		Fixed number of year of the contract land	363
		Can the part take back the land during contract period	251
Usufruct	460	Who owns farmland planting revenue	331
		Who owns farmland incremental revenue	193
Disposition	465	Can the children inherit the contract land	389
		Whether the land can be mortgaged	107

We are doing technical processing to "The questionnaire of farmers' cognition in rural land circulation" and setting the questionnaire as "100" examination paper, according to the survey results on each score in the exam.

Through the analysis of the results of the survey, we can get that here are so many factors to affect farmers' cognitive on the land .It sums up mainly from two aspects. On one hand, farmers own factors including the level of education, age, gender, etc. On the other hand, the external factors such as the geographic location of farmers' village, government propaganda, land expropriation, etc.

The level of education is an important characterization of cognitive ability, so farmers who have the higher level of education and culture can understand things well. The education level affects

the farmers' cognition on farmland property right system. In terms of age, young farmers' ability to accept new things is strong, and they are also more willing to accept new things. So it will be reflected in the cognition of farmland property right system. The relative backward of rural education and the economy and the influence of preference ideas, male farmer get more education than women, so it will also reflects on the cognition degree of land conversion. About the external environment, the closer distance from town to village, the more chance for non-agriculturalization of land, which cause the farmers to understand the land system and the related policies for their own interest Regarding to the government, the more government's propaganda of knowledge of farmland, the greater farmers' understanding on land policy. If there is phenomenon of land requisition in a home or region, it well encourages farmers to research on related policies for personal interests. There are many random factors affecting the farmer's perception of farmland system, such as land disputes, degree of urbanization and the cognitive level of the other members in the family.

THE INFLUENCE OF FARMERS' COGNITION TO LAND CIRCULATION

Select Variables

This article explores the influence of farmers' cognition on farmland system to the land circulation. The independent variables are cognition. In order to facilitate calculation, we will quantify cognition degree, as the following treatment: making the questions about land system to be "100" test paper and getting finally "score" according to the farmers choose, as the independent variable. After processing, all scores and number of the valid questionnaire is as following.

Table 2. Scores of the Questionnaire

Scores	Number
Below 60	61
[60,70]	168
[70,80]	132
[80,90]	71
[90,100]	33

The dependent variable is the land circulation situation. For the convenience of using the regression model, the degree of land circulation must be quantified. Here we do the following treatment: Y is used to express the degree of land circulation and its' value for the total area of land circulation, which is equal to the fixed number of year *the area of land.

To Establish Model

The average flow area =all the flow area of this score/the number of segments. We can have a look at the total area of land circulation roughly scoring in each period of the distribution of the crowd as Table3:

Table 3. Scores of the Questionnaire (2)

Scores	Number of segments	All the flow area of this score	The average flow area
Below 60	61	27	0.44
[60,70]	168	150	0.89
[70,80]	132	163	1.23
[80,90]	71	152	2.14
[90,100]	33	111	3.36

We can see that the higher the score the greater the average circulation area .It says that the farmers' cognitive effect land circulation .In order to facilitate visual display, we circulate the farmers who does not the have land circulation. And then , we can see the relationship between land circulation and farmers' cognition as following

$$Y_i = \alpha X_i + \beta + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

Y is the dependent variable, which expresses the total area of land circulation; X is the independent variable, which expresses the level of farmers' cognitive on land system, ε is the interference

Model Estimation Results And Analysis

Operating the statistical data by using SPSS software and getting the following results: $Y_i = \alpha X_i + \beta + \varepsilon$ ($\alpha=0.223$ $\beta=-9.789$ $R^2= 0.366$), it shows that farmers' cognition has a great influence on land circulation. Although as early as December 30, 1994, the ministry of agriculture plans to send the opinions about stabilize and improve land contract relations, "To establish the circulation mechanism of the right to the contracted management of land "was first mentioned in the "opinion". It has been more than 20 years, but farmers are not very familiar with the circulation policy, especially by the economic level, technical level etc. The farmers' cognition in Xinyang on the land system and land circulation is also quite limited. Research shows that the farmers' cognition for the land circulation mostly remains in the family or neighbors' helping plant. The kind of situation influences the implementation of the land circulation in the region seriously. On the other hand, in the urbanization, scientific, scale, economies of scale of rural development, the effective circulation of farmland affect the efficient allocation of farmland resources, the development of local economy, and the farmers' understanding of the land circulation on new content. Here there is a vicious circle. In order to

practically solve the rural land circulation efficiency and guarantee the rights and interests of farmers, increasing farmers' level of farmland is a necessary means.

CONCLUSION

We can know from the above analysis that farmers' cognition on land has extremely important effects on rural land circulation. Land circulation is a land system adapt to the situation of our country, which is one of the main measures to improve the level of the rural economy. Therefore, in order to quickly and efficiently to promote farmland circulation and optimize the allocation of resources, it is necessary to make efforts in the farmer land cognitive degree. According to the on-the-spot investigation of Henan Xinyang and combine with the actual situation of our country present stage, the article put forward the following suggestion:

(1) We should attaches great importance to the farmers' cognition of farmland system, strengthen the rural education investment and improve farmers' cultural degree. We can set up "little night school," and make full use of farmers' time. It can include the latest policy, the latest agricultural technology, etc., for farmers to improve the cognition of farmland system This not only help the land circulation, but also can let farmers friend get benefit in farmland planting .

(2)Government should increase propaganda through radio, blackboard and encourage the enthusiasm of farmers to understand farm land system. In addition, we can set up "farmland consulting room", which can give advisers for farmers and put up effective Suggestions according to the situation of farm households. The success of the land circulation can increase the local revenue, so the village government can offer certain material and spiritual rewards to peasants who make land circulation actively.

(3) We should speed up the development of rural non-agricultural industries and combine with local conditions. Such as west Jiuhua mountain that is located in the southeast of Xinyang belongs to the Dobie mountain .It combines the first industrial tea growing and the third industry, tourism services .Then it become a national 4 level scenic area, which covers an area of 80 square kilometers and become the largest ecological tourism resort containing" tea, bamboo, zen and landscape" in the central plains.

We should expand the decision- making transparency and give farmers more chance in the village collective decision-making. This help them to accept the new policy and make a new choice. To give farmers more supervision and participation to inspire their enthusiasm and arouse their sense of responsibility as a member of the collective .It's good for the village collective to twist into a rope and to think toward one place. It has a lot positive for the development of local economy.

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