

Land Transfer and Farmer Livelihood Security: Based on Sustainable Livelihood Analysis Framework

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Abstract: Land transfer is the development trend in the process of agricultural modernization and urbanization in China. It will inevitably affect the livelihood capital and livelihood strategies of farmers. Therefore, it is urgent to study the livelihood security of farmers. At present, the research on the theory of livelihood security of rural farmers under the background of land circulation is lagging behind. Through exploring the theory of livelihood security of farmers, this paper theoretically enriches and perfects the theory of livelihood security of rural farmers in China, providing theoretical arguments and policy recommendations with practical value for the introduction of rural social security policies in China, a new research idea for studying the problem of Chinese farmers, and a new perspective for studying the livelihood issues of farmers and related social security.

1. Introduction

Land is not only the most basic agricultural production factor of Chinese farmers, but also an important guarantee factor for farmers' livelihood. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2014, the rural land transfer in China by the end of 2013 in scale was 340 million mu arable land circulation, reaching 26% turnover ratio; as of 2015, the national land transfer rate had exceeded 30%, the land transfer rate of some provinces had exceeded 60%, and the land transfer rate of individual cities and counties had exceeded 90% (Zhang, 2016).

Rural land transfer is an inevitable trend in the development of rural land system in China. Encouraged by national policies, a large number of rural land has been transferred, so that many farmers have directly lost land, and their livelihood strategies and models have changed significantly.

At present, there are many researches on land transfer problems in the academic circles, mainly from the aspects of current situation, circulation characteristics, existing problems, circulation patterns, and factors affecting circulation. Although the existing research partly talks about the impact of land transfer on farmers, the studies on the specific livelihood issues of farmers participating in land transfer are relatively less, therefore, it is an urgent need for us to know and research on whether the livelihood of land-losing farmers is sustainable, how their livelihoods change, and whether the livelihood capital of different family structures and their strategies are different.

2. Organization of the Text

Farmers' Livelihood Security under the Framework of Sustainable Livelihood Analysis.

Farmers' livelihood is a dynamic process of change. The livelihood of farmers will be in the process of continuous adjustment, and gradually form a livelihood method suitable for the new environment. This process of adjustment and transformation is the process of rural households' livelihood transformation.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis Framework is an analytical framework for poverty and development issues that has been widely used in international development research in recent years, which is widely accepted and adopted. The framework understands the livelihoods of farmers by

analyzing the various influencing factors and their relationships, and has been widely used empirically.

Foreign scholars have used the sustainable livelihood analysis method to conduct a lot of research on many aspects of farmers' livelihood, such as livelihood diversity, livelihood vulnerability, and livelihood security, farmers' livelihoods and poverty alleviation, energy consumption and farmers' livelihoods, and land use and farmers' livelihoods. Domestic research on sustainable livelihoods started relatively later. It is until the beginning of the 21st century, with the introduction of foreign sustainable livelihood methods and related research results that Chinese academics began to use sustainable livelihoods analysis framework to conduct extensive research on farmers' livelihoods. The sustainable livelihood analysis framework is now widely used in research areas such as poverty and rural development. In recent years, domestic scholars have used the framework of sustainable livelihood analysis to explore issues such as land-losing farmers and farmers' livelihoods.

Land transfer refers to a process of effective allocation of land resources. With the expansion of land transfer scale, the land's livelihood security function for farmers is gradually weakened; rural land transfer promotes the release of rural surplus labor from agricultural land into non-agricultural industries and promotes rural labor transfer to urban areas. Therefore, the livelihood strategies of farmers are gradually diversified. Generally speaking, the current livelihood strategies adopted by farmers are generally divided into four categories: pure agriculture, agriculture-based, non-agricultural-based and non-agricultural. The specific land transfer situation between different types of farmers is different.

Farmers' livelihood security mainly refers to the family security of farmers. The so-called family security refers to the life guarantee provided by the family to family members. It includes economic security, service guarantee and spiritual comfort; family security mainly comes from several aspects such as medical care, education, pension, commercial insurance and social insurance family participated (Ding, 2000). Farmers' livelihood security mainly strengthens the family security function and provides comprehensive protection functions for family members including pension, medical care, maternity, relief and welfare. Family security, employment security and social security play a very important role in safeguarding the basic economic life of the people. The sustainable livelihood security of farmers is a kind of four-in-one long-term guarantee mechanism involving "monetary compensation + employment compensation + land retention resettlement compensation + social security".

3. Impact of Land Transfer on Farmers' Livelihood Security

The transfer of land can increase agricultural income and use agricultural land efficiently, which will bring more opportunities for farmers and especially the poor to improve their living and development, and provide more opportunities for farmers to enter other fields of work.

The study believes that due to differences in land demand from different strata and the division of strata caused by land transfer, it will not lead to serious social consequences.

The main researches on the impact of land transfer on farmers' livelihoods: Tian (2008) analyzed the impact of land transfer on the livelihood of farmers in the southwest hilly areas, and found that the labor structure, education structure and employment structure have affected the livelihood of farmers involved in land transfer. Zhang (2010) analyzed the impact of grassland contractual management rights transfer on herdsmen's livelihood in pastoral areas, and believed that the low grassland turnover price affected the increase of herdsmen's income and the transfer of surplus labor in pastoral areas. Liu (2015) believes that rural land transfer is related to the vital interests of farmers and many important theoretical and practical issues that whether farmers can continue to maintain the existing livelihood level after the land transfer, which are significant and urgent.

In the process of urbanization, there are both the continuous development and expansion of the number and capacity of cities, as well as the transfer and concentration of rural populations to cities and towns. Due to population and urban development, most countries are facing the problem of converting large amounts of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. If the compensation obtained

cannot meet the basic means of production and basic living needs after the expropriation, it will cause the farmers to lose their land and become unemployed. This not only seriously infringes the farmers' rights and interests, but also increases social instability. Losing land means that the original livelihood foundation of the farmers has been destroyed. Only by solving non-agricultural employment, obtaining social security, and ensuring the preservation and appreciation of assets, their livelihood can be recreated. The livelihood problem of the land-expropriated farmers involves not only the long-term development of the land-expropriated farmers, but also the local economic development and social harmony and stability, which is the focus of social attention. Scientifically and reasonably solving this problem is the ardent expectation of the land-expropriated farmers and the problem that must be solved in the construction of new rural areas and the development of new-type urbanization.

From the influencing factors of the livelihood of land-losing farmers, the lack of economic capital, the weakening of traditional interpersonal relationship capital, the shortage of social capital, and the shortage of human capital are the main influencing factors. At the Same time, the remaining livelihoods of land-losing farmers are also affected by factors such as lagging cultural adaptation and one-off land compensation fees, unsustainable occupational and social security, among the factors affecting the live livelihood of land-losing farmers, factors such as land acquisition fees, land compensation fees, and policy support and safeguard measures are more critical and have a significant positive impact.

Clear property rights are the premise of land transfer transactions, and the stability of land contract management rights becomes an important factor in determining land transfer; the higher the expectations of farmers on the stability of land rights, the greater the possibility of renting land; In rural areas, administrative land adjustment exists in large quantities, which is an important factor affecting the stability of agricultural land use rights.

4. Influencing Factors of Farmers' Livelihood Security under the Background of Land Transfer

As the non-agricultural employment opportunities of the farmer's labor force increase, they will get more income when they go out to work, and the opportunity cost of the labor used to cultivate the land will become larger and larger. This demand for labor mobility brought about by economic development will stimulate the development of farmland circulation market.

The increase in non-agricultural employment opportunities has a significant impact on farmers' participation in the land transfer market.

The transfer of farmland is essentially a transaction of the right to use agricultural land. Therefore, in the course of the transaction, both parties must face the transaction costs of information search, contract negotiation and execution. Excessive transaction costs make the farmland flow more loss than the worth, and eventually it will not flow. These studies have almost no targeted analysis of the impact of village-level transfer control on the development of agricultural land transfer market, especially the lack of empirical analysis based on large-scale survey data.

5. Conclusion

Firstly, China's agricultural land transfer market is still immature. It requires the government to support and guide, communicate and coordinate, supervise and regulate in the transfer of agricultural land, to eliminate obstacles in government policies and management systems, and avoid excessive government intervention in the land market, and build the land price system and information system, reform and improve the management system in the land transaction process to promote the rapid, healthy and orderly development of the agricultural land circulation market.

Secondly, the government should follow the land transfer willingness of different classes of farmers, formulate different policies, adopt different forms of land transfer, and realize the voluntary, diversified, efficient and fair land transfer. The government should provide employment training and

employment opportunities for land-losing farmers, paying attention to cultivating new professional farmers and actively introducing new agricultural management entities in land circulation. The government shall provide land-expropriated farmers with compensation for land acquisition.

Thirdly, improve social security systems, institutions, and mechanisms. China should vigorously improve the rural social security system, and realize the social security system of urban and rural integration in a phased and step-by-step manner to reduce the worries of farmers after losing their land. Establish the leading institutions for rural land contract management and rural land transfer as soon as possible, explore the establishment of rural land transfer transaction service centers, and establish land transfer intermediary agencies, assessment agencies, contradictory mediation and arbitration institutions, and assessment and evaluation institutions. Improve the legal system, standardize procedures, reduce risks and disputes.

Last but not the least, farmers should understand the land transfer policy and related laws and regulations, change the concept, correctly consider the impact of land transfer on their own livelihood security, and effectively protect their own livelihood rights and interests. Farmers should reasonable use land transfer compensation fees, actively participate in vocational training, and strive for non-agricultural employment opportunities.

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