

Research on the Impact of Rural Collective Property Rights System Reform on County Economy

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the development of rural collective economy in the reform of rural collective property rights, expounds the background of the reform of rural collective property rights system, and deeply analyzes the important role of the reform of rural collective property rights system in promoting the development of rural collective economy.

KEYWORDS

Rural collective property rights; System reform; County economy

1 Introduction

With the vigorous development of China's rural economy, the reform of rural collective property rights system is moving forward. This process has played an important role in promoting the development of rural collective economy. Rural collective economy is an important part of China's rural economy. In the past few decades, China's rural collective economy has made certain achievements, but there are also many problems, the most prominent of which is collective land, collective resources and other collective property rights [1]. The traditional rural collective economic model has been difficult to adapt to the current economic situation. In order to meet the needs of market economy development and modernization construction, the rural collective property right system must be reformed. In 2001, Shijiazhuang was the first in the whole province to carry out the pilot reform of rural collective property rights system; In 2018, Shijiazhuang was listed as a national reform pilot city; In 2019, the reform of the rural collective property rights system in 4, 153 administrative villages in 23 counties (cities and districts) of the city was completed.

2 The role of rural collective property rights system reform in promoting county economy

2.1 Growth drivers to stimulate regional development

With the continuous advancement of the reform of the rural collective property rights system, it has greatly stimulated the momentum of regional development, and has significantly promoted the development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries. Take Shenze County of Shijiazhuang City as an example: in 2023, the regional GDP is 10.146 billion yuan, of which the primary industry is 2.103 billion yuan, an increase of 6.9%; The secondary industry was 3.439 billion yuan, up by 5.7%; The tertiary industry was 4.604 billion yuan, up by 10.7%. The industrial output value was 5.410 billion yuan, up by 1.0%; The output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery was 3.652 billion yuan, up by 6.6%. The total output value of agriculture was 2.033 billion yuan, up by 2.0%;

The total output value of forestry was 48 million yuan, up 112.0%; The total output value of animal husbandry was 1.01 billion yuan, up 13.1%. The total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery services was 466 million yuan, up by 6.4%.

Table 1 Economic data and growth rate of Shenze County in 2023

Index	Economic Indicator	Growth Rate
Gross regional product (RMB 100 million)Regional GDP per capita (Yuan/person)	101.46	8.3%
	47632	10.4%
Primary industry (100 million yuan)	21.03	6.9%
Secondary industry (100 million yuan)	34.39	5.7%
Tertiary industry (100 million yuan)	46.04	10.7%

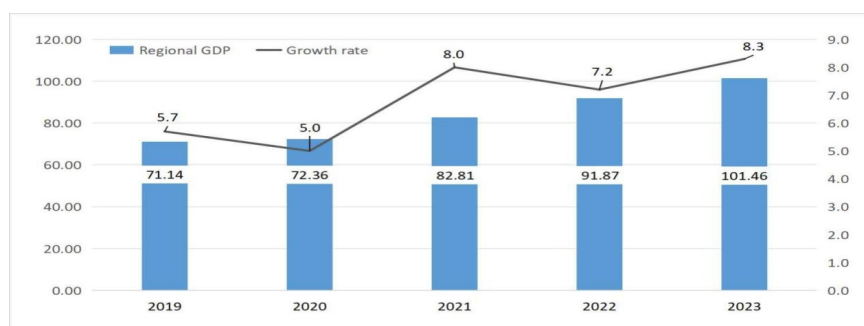


Figure 1 Regional GDP and growth rate of Shenze County, 2019-2023

2.2 Improving the economic role

The reform of rural collective property rights is not only the adjustment of the system, but also the key driving force to stimulate county economic growth. By improving production efficiency, promoting industrial agglomeration and attracting capital inflow, the county's economic development level has been significantly improved. In the eastern districts and counties with a higher degree of marketization, the reform of rural collective property rights shows a more obvious economic pulling effect. At the specific implementation level, some areas through the reform of the rural collective property rights system, the establishment of rural stock economic cooperatives, the use of regional advantages, expand income channels, and vigorously develop and expand the collective economy, members of rural collective economic organizations have increased their income. For example, through the precise improvement of equity Settings, strict regulation of the reform process, and vigorous development of the collective economy, resources and assets, capital shares, and farmer shareholders have been realized for the collective development of rural areas [3]. Laid a solid foundation.

2.3 Reasonable allocation and utilization of resources

In the traditional rural collective economy, the unequal utilization of resources is very serious because of the lack of clear property rights system. Some villages or families occupy large tracts of collective land or collective resources, while another family has no preferential rights. After the reform, it can make the use of resources more equal and promote the development of agricultural production and rural economy, but at the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the protection and management of resource utilization.

3 The practical path of deepening the reform of rural collective property rights system

3.1 Standardize the rights and interests management methods of rural collective assets

In order to better protect rural collective assets, we must optimize the management of rural collective property rights and interests. In this way, in the process of dividend, there will be no unclear, unclear, uneven distribution process. The implementation of this system needs to start from the grassroots, pilot operations can be in different places, and different management methods can be selected in different regions, so that sampling can be carried out to understand the different management methods, specific application methods and results. In view of the problems of rural collective assets during the operation time, such as unclear accounts, the content can not solve various problems. After the establishment of rural cooperative shares, these collective assets will be transferred immediately and the necessary procedures will be completed. Be sure to clarify the operation and ownership of these assets. In order to better carry out the operation of rural collective assets, it summarizes the problems existing in the past operation process.

3.2 Ensure that funds are in place and strengthen supervision

In the process of determining land rights, various departments need to cooperate with each other, do a good job in organization management, registration and certification, and this process needs the support of the superior financial department, that is, there is sufficient financial security. In this way, we can better carry out the reform of collective property rights system. Taking Gansu Province as an example, with the support of the central government and the financial industry, providing sufficient funds, choosing incentives instead of subsidies, and setting up special funds in rural areas to better reform rural collective property rights can also promote local land rights work. These circulating funds are allocated directly after accounting is reported to the finance department, and certification can also be implemented more quickly. In order to prevent the misappropriation of funds, a certain management mechanism has been established. Professionals must accept the results of the work, always keep abreast of the progress of the work, and regularly report on the work, in order to achieve an open and transparent reform of the rural collective property system.

3.3 Clarify ownership and resolve disputes over rights confirmation

In the past, the "collective" level was clearly defined, the relationship between township (town) collective members, administrative village collective and villagers collective was clearly defined, and land boundary disputes between farmers were mainly resolved, such as disputes between farmers and surrounding farmers, forest farms and nature reserves, land disputes between counties, etc. And in order to resolve rights disputes, resolve these disputes in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, all adjustments are made according to law. If laws and policies are not clearly stipulated, we must choose democratic consultation on the basis of law-abiding to solve the problem. If it is difficult to resolve within a short period of time, the registration of rights confirmation can be suspended.

3.4 Respect the will of the people for progressive reform

In the process of carrying out the reform of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, we must proceed from the grassroots level, proceed from reality, and first care about the direct interests of the people

and understand the will of the farmers. As far as the current situation is concerned, in the process of carrying out reform work, some farmers do not have a good understanding and dare not take the initiative to try. In this case, the government can be encouraged to try, but not forced. By setting up pilot bases in different places, farmers can realize the benefits of institutional reform and follow the reform system more consciously. In the process of reform, although there will be mistakes, we must actively address them and accumulate these lessons. In the process of reform, we must adhere to innovation, adhere to gradual and orderly development, and constantly optimize reform.

3.5 Establish a new mechanism for rural collective economy

The establishment of a sound operating mechanism can better carry out the reform of the collective property rights system, provide experience and institutional protection for the positioning of the reform work, and ensure that there are no mistakes and fewer detdetrments in the reform process. Maximize collective assets and realize the appreciation of collective assets. In this process, we must follow the development law of the market economy, according to the specific conditions of different rural areas such as Pingliang City, grasp the right direction of development, give full play to the leading role of the system, and better carry out reform.

4 Conclusion

To sum up, the reform of rural collective property rights system has had a positive impact on the county economy through various ways, not only improving the development level of the county economy, but also promoting the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure, and laying a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the county economy.

References

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