

Research on the Problems and Countermeasures of Endowment Security for Landless Farmers Taking Weizi Street, Changyi City, Weifang City as an Example

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ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of my country's economy and society and the continuous acceleration of urbanization, the phenomenon of land expropriation has become more and more common. However, there are also many problems that cannot be ignored in this process, especially the issue of old-age security has attracted much attention. The study found that the landless farmers have the following problems in the endowment security: the legitimate rights and interests of the landless farmers are damaged; the landless farmers receive less compensation, and the endowment security funds are insufficient; own problems, etc. By analyzing the main reasons for the related problems, some suggestions and measures to solve the problem of old-age security for landless farmers are put forward.

Keywords: *landless farmers, old-age security, compensation for land acquisition, self-protection.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research background and meaning

With the advancement of urban development and new rural construction, the country's demand for land resources has become more and more prominent, which inevitably involves the expropriation of surrounding land, and rural land has been transformed from collective ownership to state ownership, and the government Commercial or public utility development under unified planning. In recent years, with the rapid development of my country's social economy, the phenomenon of land expropriation has become more and more common, resulting in the emergence of a group of landless farmers.

With the continuous development of the society, it is inevitable for farmers to lose their land, but there are also some problems that cannot be ignored. Some farmers lose their life security after the land is expropriated, especially the old-age security. According to the statistics of the seventh national census, the aging of the elderly population in my country is further deepened, and the risks of old age are more severe, which requires more support from pension-related policies. The issue of old-age security for the elderly in rural areas, and the importance and severity of improving old-age security in rural areas are increasingly reflected. Therefore, the

research on the old-age security of landless farmers has a very important role and significance.

1.2. Literature review

1.2.1. Current status of foreign research

After sorting out the foreign research literature on old-age security for landless farmers, it is found that the foreign social security system is relatively complete and the level of security is relatively high.

First, the research on the government's land acquisition behavior. Regarding land expropriation, the "Land Expropriation Law" in the United States strictly stipulates the land expropriation procedure, and requires that the government's land expropriation behavior be strictly regulated in the entire land expropriation process. Secondly, the research on the old-age security system. Milligan C and Conradson D, based on the perspective of social collaborative pension, advocated that through the integration of rural pension service resources, the pension level of the elderly should be continuously improved, and the social security system for landless farmers should be implemented [1]. Finally, research on the employment of landless farmers. American sociologist Robert E. Parker made an in-depth analysis of the economic life plight of landless peasants after entering the land. After entering

the city, the landless peasants could not find stable jobs due to lack of competitiveness, so they wandered on the streets for a long time. The degree directly affects the process of urbanization construction.

To sum up, some foreign research literatures on landless farmers are worthy of reference for our research on the old-age security of landless farmers, which are very helpful for the research of this paper and provide a certain foundation.

1.2.2. Research state in China

In recent years, domestic experts and scholars have done a lot of in-depth research on all aspects of the landless farmers. The following is a review of the literature from two aspects.

First of all, the research on "the causes of various pension risks faced by landless farmers and their countermeasures" is sorted out. Ma Fanghong and Wang Chenxia proposed that landless farmers face pension risks mainly due to the weakening of the family pension model, difficulty in reemployment, low level of compensation for land acquisition, and damage to the legitimate rights and interests of landless farmers [2]. Regarding specific measures to deal with the risks of endowment security for landless farmers, Chang Chao proposed that we should understand the endowment issues of landless farmers from the perspective of laws and policies, and establish employment and entrepreneurship mechanisms, rights protection mechanisms and endowment insurance fund management mechanisms for landless farmers. The management system has been improved [3]. Some scholars have also put forward specific countermeasures to deal with the risks of landless farmers' endowment security from the perspective of landless farmers themselves. For example, Ren Jing believes that my country should use the family pension model as the basis to enhance the awareness of landless farmers' endowment security and prevent old age risks [4]. Secondly, regarding the "necessity of establishing an endowment insurance system for landless farmers and improving the endowment security model for landless farmers", scholars mainly have the following viewpoints: Li Lei and Zhang Wenbin proposed that the necessity of improving the endowment insurance system for landless farmers lies in the establishment of rural The objective requirement of the social security system is the need to safeguard the interests of landless farmers and promote the construction of new rural areas, and it is an inevitable trend in the development of new urbanization [5]. Yao Mingming, Yan Linlin, Zhang Yuan believe that strengthening the old-age security mechanism for landless farmers is conducive to safeguarding the vital interests of landless farmers, solving land problems, and promoting economic development and social stability[6].

To sum up, domestic scholars have made a profound exploration of the endowment security for landless farmers. To solve the problem of old-age security for landless farmers in my country, it is important to continuously improve the old-age security system for landless farmers, to help them solve the difficulties of old-age care, and to live a better life in old age.

2. PROBLEMS EXISTING IN OLD-AGE SECURITY FOR LANDLESS FARMERS

2.1. Low compensation for land acquisition and insufficient pension funds

At present, peasants are usually in a passive state of land acquisition in our country. During the interview, I found that the villagers were almost forced to acquire their land, and not all the farmers voluntarily acquired the land. Today, land has been in a state of continuous appreciation. Landless farmers lack the right to negotiate land prices on an equal footing with the government, and the corresponding compensation standards have not increased with the increase in land value [7]. According to the survey, most land-lost farmers are not particularly satisfied with the land expropriation compensation provided by the state. The land-lost farmers receive less compensation for land expropriation, and the old-age security funds are insufficient, which cannot fully meet the old-age needs of land-lost farmers. Before land acquisition, farmers' pension source of income mainly depended on planting land, but after land acquisition, farmers lost a stable source of pension source of income. At the same time, one-off compensation cannot fully meet the needs of landless farmers for old-age security, and cannot fully function as old-age security [8].

2.2. Relevant old-age security for landless farmers is not perfect

At present, the establishment of the old-age security system for landless farmers in my country is not comprehensive enough, and the old-age care method is single.

First, in terms of pension insurance. Landless peasants generally reported that they received less pensions, which could not play the role of old-age security, and that relevant policies could not be adjusted in time with the price level, which could not meet the living needs of landless peasants. Second, farmers' purchasing power of commercial insurance is insufficient. As a new pension method, commercial insurance can play a certain supplementary role. However, for most farmers, commercial insurance premiums are generally high, and farmers will feel poor. In a word, due to the continuous weakening of the family pension function, the insufficient development of new pension methods, and the imperfect pension security for landless farmers, the

pension risks faced by landless farmers in the future are even more severe [9]. The rural pension insurance benefits still need to be improved.

2.3. Landless farmers lack understanding of landless pension policy

The survey found that the landless farmers in Weizi Sub-district have a low level of participating in the relevant land expropriation endowment insurance and lack of understanding of the relevant policies. During the interviews, it was found that most farmers participated in the new rural pension insurance before land acquisition, but the landless farmers did not know much about the security after the land acquisition, and no one participated in the special pension insurance for landless farmers. During the interview, I asked the landless farmers if they knew the latest agricultural insurance policy, and found that most of them learned about the new agricultural insurance policy through TV, mobile phones and other media, and only limited to understanding, how to implement it, the specific preferential policies are completely unknown. From this, it can be seen that the implementation of relevant pension policies for landless farmers is not in place.

2.4. Difficulty finding employment for landless farmers

After landless farmers lose their original land, employment may face many problems. On the one hand, most of the landless farmers are older farmers with limited labor capacity, making it difficult to find suitable jobs. On the other hand, through interviews, it was found that most of the landless farmers have primary school education, a few have junior high school education, very few high school education, low education level, and fewer jobs to choose from. In a word, most of the landless peasants have low academic qualifications, and their professional ability and professional skills are relatively lacking, making it difficult to find employment. Moreover, land is the most stable source of pension income for farmers.

3. COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS

3.1. Establish a reasonable land acquisition compensation system

The current national land acquisition compensation standard is formulated by the government uniformly, and needs to be adjusted every two years according to national regulations and local economic development conditions. At the same time, the land appreciation situation should be fully taken into account when making land acquisition compensation, and positive dynamic adjustments should be made. In addition, the one-time

payment of land acquisition compensation is extremely unfavorable for the long-term planning of farmers who have lost land. Therefore, it can be paid in installments, and the payment in single currency can be changed to pension and living allowances, etc [10]. This can effectively Meet the long-term needs of landless farmers.

3.2. Improve the old-age security mechanism for landless farmers

Government departments should actively improve the rural land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan, which mainly includes monetary distribution resettlement, social security resettlement and employment resettlement [11]. With regard to social security resettlement, government departments should increase the publicity of relevant social security policies, raise the level of subsidies, and actively help landless farmers to apply for insurance. In addition, an important policy measure for the government to effectively solve the pension problem of landless farmers is the pension insurance system for landless farmers [12,13]. The resident social basic endowment insurance should adjust the fundraising standard of endowment insurance expenses in a timely manner, and the land-expropriated farmers who have not signed up for the social basic endowment insurance will be included in the resident basic endowment insurance system. In addition, government departments should continue to give full play to their functions, constantly improve the relevant laws and regulations on the pension security of rural landless farmers, and protect the pension rights and interests of landless farmers.

3.3. Strengthen the guidance and implementation of policy measures

Government departments should strengthen the guidance and implementation of relevant policies and measures, and give full play to the government's due functions.

First of all, in the process of land acquisition, the staff of the government and its related departments must know how to listen to the voices of the general public, properly resolve their reasonable demands, so that the wishes of the vast majority of land acquisition households are respected, and lay a solid foundation for the land acquisition work. Mass basis, and enhance the satisfaction of landless farmers with land acquisition. Secondly, government departments should create a good atmosphere of the rule of law, widely publicize relevant policies and regulations on land acquisition, answer questions and doubts of farmers in a timely manner, obtain the understanding, support and cooperation of farmers to the greatest extent, create a good atmosphere conducive to land acquisition, and correctly Guide the

landless peasants, so as to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the landless peasants.

3.4. Popularize the concept of farmers' pension and improve their own quality

We still need to continue to increase the ideological education of farmers, change their concept of old age, and better cope with old age. At the same time, enrich new types of old-age care services, establish an old-age model that takes participation in social old-age insurance as the main body and family old-age as a supplement, encourages people who have the conditions to actively participate in commercial old-age insurance, and intensifies the construction of community-based, institutional and family-based pensions. strength of support [14,15]. In addition, many landless farmers do not understand the relevant pension insurance system, which is not conducive to safeguarding their vital interests. The land-lost endowment insurance system includes all land-lost farmers into social security, which will fundamentally solve the long-term basic living security needs of land-lost farmers. Village committees should regularly publicize them so that my country's social security mechanism can play its due role.

4. CONCLUSION

Research on the old-age security of the landless peasant groups plays an extremely important role, both in terms of the benefits that the landless peasants can obtain, and from the harmonious development of the society. This paper explores the status quo of endowment security for landless farmers, analyzes the problems and points out some solutions. All in all, I know that to solve the problem of old-age security for landless farmers, it is far from enough to rely on the countermeasures and suggestions put forward. It is also necessary to formulate specific policies according to the actual situation, and to play the role of society as much as possible. This paper still needs to be improved continuously, hoping to provide a certain theoretical basis for the improvement of the old-age security problem of the landless farmers.

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