

Study on the Impact of Land Social Security on Farmers' Pension Security

Shuqin Chen^{1*}

¹ School of Politics and Public Administration, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, China

Email Address

1136626455@qq.com (Shuqin Chen)

*Correspondence: 1136626455@qq.com

Received: 19 November 2024; **Accepted:** 8 December 2024; **Published:** 17 December 2024

Abstract:

As the basic means of production and livelihood security for farmers, land cannot be ignored in the role of farmers' pension security. This article first expounds the concept and function of land social security, and then analyzes the impact of land social security on farmers' economic support for pension security, psychological comfort, and the transformation of old-age care models. On this basis, this article deeply explores the policies and measures of the government in promoting land social security, and evaluates the implementation effects of these policies and measures. Finally, this article proposes policy recommendations to further improve the land social security system and enhance the level of farmers' pension security.

Keywords:

Land Social Security, Farmer's Pension Security, Social Security

1. Introduction

China is a large agricultural country, and farmers account for the majority of the country's population. With the increasing trend of aging population in rural areas, the issue of providing for the elderly has become a focus of national and social attention. The traditional family pension model is challenged, and the role of land social security in farmers' pension security is increasingly prominent. Land, as the most important means of production and living security for farmers, provides them with economic support, psychological comfort, and social stability [1]. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to study the impact of land social security on farmers' old-age security. In recent years, the government has attached great importance to the issue of providing for the elderly farmers, and has formulated and implemented a series of policies and measures related to land and social security. These policies and measures aim to regulate the land circulation market, protect farmers' land rights and interests, promote the development of agricultural modernization, and improve the level of farmers' pension security. However, how effective is the implementation of the policy? What role does land social security play in the elderly care system for farmers? These issues still deserve our in-depth research and discussion. This article will start from the concept and function of land social security, and analyze the impact of land social security on the economic support, psychological comfort, and

transformation of pension models for farmers' old-age security. On this basis, this article will explore the government's policies and measures in promoting land social security, and evaluate the implementation effect of these policies and measures. Through the research conducted in this article, we aim to provide valuable insights and recommendations for enhancing the land social security system and elevating the level of farmers' pension security.

2. The Concept and Function of Land Social Security

Land social security refers to the function of land as a basic means of livelihood security for farmers, providing economic support, psychological comfort, and social stability for farmers. It is mainly reflected in the economic and psychological value of land to farmers. Firstly, land is the main means of production for farmers. Through agricultural production activities such as farming and breeding, farmers can earn income from agricultural products, which is one of their important economic sources [2]. At the same time, land can also be transferred, leased or mortgaged, resulting in land transfer income, rental income or loan funds, further increasing farmers' economic income. These economic revenues can provide support for farmers in terms of pension, medical care, education, and other aspects. Secondly, land also has psychological value for farmers. Owning land means stability and security, which has a significant impact on farmers' psychology. The existence of land social security enables farmers to continue to own land in old age, thereby gaining psychological comfort and a sense of security. In addition, land is also an important carrier for farmers to inherit family culture and maintain social relations. The core of land social security lies in the sustainable use of land resources and the reasonable distribution of land income, ensuring that farmers can obtain a stable source of income in their old age. In general, land social security is an important form of social security, which plays an important role in ensuring farmers' economic income and psychological comfort. However, it is also necessary to recognize its limitations and actively explore and improve other forms of social security to better protect the rights and well-being of farmers [3].

3. The Impact of Land Social Security on Farmers' Old-Age Security

3.1. Economic support

Land is the main means of production for farmers. Through agricultural production activities such as farming and breeding, farmers can earn income from agricultural products, which is one of their important economic sources. In terms of farmers' old-age security, land can provide stable economic support for farmers. Farmers can obtain land transfer income, rental income or loan funds through land transfer, leasing or mortgage, and these incomes can be used for farmers' pension, medical care, education and other expenses.

3.2. Psychological comfort

Land is not only a means of production for farmers, but also a spiritual sustenance. Possessing land means stability and security, which has an important impact on the psychology of farmers. In the elderly period of farmers, being able to continue to own land and earn income from it can provide them with psychological comfort and a

sense of security, which can help alleviate anxiety and stress during the process of providing for the elderly.

3.3. Transformation of pension model

With the strengthening of land social security, the pension model of farmers is undergoing a significant transformation. The traditional family pension model, which has long been the cornerstone of support for elderly farmers, is gradually shifting towards a more diversified and sustainable land-based pension system. This shift reflects the evolving needs and aspirations of the farming community, as well as the growing recognition of the economic and social value of land as a source of pension security.

The process of this transformation is being driven by several factors. Firstly, the increasing urbanization and industrialization of rural areas have led to a decline in the traditional family support structure, making it difficult for families to provide comprehensive care for their elderly members. Secondly, the advent of land circulation and land-based shareholding cooperation has provided farmers with new opportunities to diversify their economic sources of pension security. By participating in these initiatives, farmers can leverage their land assets to generate additional income, which can be used to fund their retirement and provide for their elderly years.

Land circulation, in particular, has emerged as a key strategy for farmers seeking to enhance their pension security. Through this process, farmers can rent out their land to other farmers or agricultural enterprises, earning rental income that can supplement their primary agricultural income. This not only increases their economic resilience but also provides them with a more flexible and reliable source of income for their retirement.

3.4. Social stability

The existence of land social security is of great significance for maintaining the stability of rural society. Land, as a basic means of livelihood for farmers, can provide them with stable economic sources and psychological comfort, which helps to reduce social conflicts and conflicts. At the same time, land social security also helps to maintain the production order and social order in rural areas, creating favorable conditions for the harmonious development of rural society [4].

However, it should also be noted that the impact of land social security on farmers' old-age security is not entirely positive. Due to the limited availability of land resources and the constraints in their utilization, the level of social security provided by land is relatively low, making it difficult to meet the increasing pension needs of farmers. Therefore, while improving the land social security system, it is also necessary to actively explore other forms of social security, such as rural endowment insurance and medical insurance, to better protect the rights and well-being of farmers. In general, land social security plays an important role in farmers' old-age security, providing them with stable economic sources and psychological comfort. However, it is also necessary to recognize its limitations and actively explore and improve other forms of social security to better protect the rights and well-being of farmers [5].

4. Policies and Measures of the Government in Promoting Land Social Security

The government has adopted a series of policies and measures in promoting land social security, aiming to improve the level of farmers' old-age security. Specifically, it includes the following aspects.

4.1. Improve land circulation policies

The government has formulated land circulation policies to regulate the land circulation market and promote the rational allocation and efficient utilization of land resources. Through land circulation, farmers can transfer their land to other entities with business capabilities, thereby earning a certain amount of land circulation income and providing financial support for their elderly care [6]. For example, in May 2020, Leshan City issued a notice on "Strengthening Measures to Further Regulate the Orderly Circulation of Land in Leshan City, Sichuan Province", which proposed a total of seven points on further regulating the circulation of land. The first is to strengthen the standardized and orderly circulation of land, the second is to innovate the appropriate scale of agricultural operation, the third is to further improve the policy support system for business entities, the fourth is to further improve the circulation mechanism of land management rights, the fifth is to further improve the dynamic monitoring mechanism of land management rights circulation, the sixth is to further improve the risk prevention mechanism of land circulation, and the seventh is to further improve the dispute mediation mechanism of land circulation.

4.2. Strengthen the protection of land rights and interests

The government strengthens the protection of farmers' land rights and interests, preventing land from being illegally occupied and abused. Improving the land registration system is an important measure. By clarifying the ownership relationship of land, ensuring that each piece of land has a clear property owner, disputes and controversies arising from unclear ownership can be avoided. At the same time, establishing a comprehensive, accurate and timely land registration system will help the government and all sectors of society to more effectively supervise and manage the protection of farmers' land rights and interests. Strengthening the enforcement of land law is equally important. Strictly cracking down on illegal occupation, transfer and destruction of land can effectively maintain the order and fairness of the land market. The government should intensify the investigation and punishment of land-related illegal activities to ensure that offenders receive the legal sanctions they deserve. At the same time, establish and improve the coordination mechanism for land law enforcement, form a working pattern of multi-departmental linkage and information sharing, and improve the efficiency and quality of law enforcement.

4.3. Promote agricultural modernization

Promoting agricultural modernization is a systematic project that requires support from various policy measures. The government can leverage its financial advantages to increase financial investment in agricultural modernization, including providing agricultural subsidies, agricultural infrastructure construction funds, etc., to reduce the economic burden on farmers and improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. This is incomparable to any other social organization, where the government can introduce financial support policies for agricultural modernization,

such as providing agricultural loans, agricultural insurance, etc., to help farmers solve financial problems and reduce production risks. The government promotes agricultural modernization and improves agricultural production efficiency and quality. By introducing and promoting advanced agricultural technologies and management models, we aim to increase farmers' land income and provide better economic support for their old-age security.

4.4. Implement social security subsidies

The government has established social security subsidies and economic subsidies that can directly increase farmers' income, thereby stimulating their enthusiasm for participating in land circulation and modern agricultural activities. This incentive mechanism can encourage farmers to participate more actively in the process of agricultural modernization, and improve the efficiency of land use and agricultural production efficiency. Subsidies can be used as part of farmers' income, especially in the development of land circulation and modern agriculture, where farmers can increase their total income by receiving subsidies. This is of great significance in improving the living standards and old-age security of farmers. At the same time, social security subsidies can increase the level of pension security for farmers. Farmers can use the subsidy funds for pension reserves, purchase endowment insurance products, or invest in other pension security projects. In this way, farmers can enjoy more pension security benefits and reduce the burden of providing for the elderly in their old age [7]. In order to fully play the role of social security subsidies, the government needs to formulate scientific and reasonable subsidy policies to ensure the rational use and effective supervision of subsidy funds. At the same time, the government also needs to strengthen communication and publicity with farmers, so that farmers can understand the specific content and application process of the subsidy policy, ensuring that the subsidy policy can truly benefit the majority of farmers.

5. Evaluation of the Implementation Effect of Land Social Security Policies and Measures

The government's policies and measures in promoting land social security have achieved certain results. Firstly, the gradual standardization of the land circulation market provides farmers with more opportunities for land circulation and sources of income. Secondly, the strengthening of land rights protection policies has effectively guaranteed farmers' land rights and enhanced their confidence in old-age security. In addition, the promotion of agricultural modernization has improved the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, providing farmers with more economic benefits and employment opportunities. Finally, the implementation of social security subsidy policies has provided certain economic support for farmers and alleviated their pressure on providing for the elderly.

However, there are also some problems and challenges. On the one hand, there are still irregularities in the land circulation market, and it is necessary to further strengthen supervision and law enforcement. On the other hand, the implementation of land rights protection policies needs to be strengthened, and relevant systems and mechanisms need to be improved. In addition, the coverage and intensity of agricultural modernization and social security subsidy policies need to be further expanded and improved.

6. Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the evaluation results of the implementation effects of land social security policies and measures, this article proposes the following policy recommendations

(1) To further standardize the land circulation market, it is essential to formulate and improve laws and regulations related to land circulation that comprehensively cover all aspects of the process. This includes defining clear conditions and procedures for land circulation, outlining the rights and responsibilities of all parties involved, and establishing robust mechanisms for rights protection. Such laws and regulations should not only serve as a guiding framework for the market but also provide legal support and protection to all stakeholders, ensuring that their interests are safeguarded and disputes are resolved in a fair and efficient manner.

Clarifying the conditions and procedures for land circulation is crucial. It involves setting out the eligibility criteria for landowners to participate in the market, defining the types of land that can be circulated, and outlining the steps and requirements for conducting transactions. This will help create a structured and orderly market environment, reducing the risk of fraud and misrepresentation, and enhancing the overall trustworthiness of the market.

Moreover, rights protection is a fundamental aspect of land circulation laws and regulations. It is essential to establish clear guidelines for valuing land, setting fair compensation standards, and ensuring that landowners are adequately compensated for their land. Additionally, mechanisms for dispute resolution should be established to address any grievances or conflicts that arise during the circulation process. These mechanisms should be accessible, transparent, and impartial, ensuring that all parties have an opportunity to seek justice and fair treatment.

Strengthening the supervision and law enforcement of the land circulation market is another critical step towards standardization. This involves establishing effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to prevent illegal circulation and abuse of land. Law enforcement agencies should be empowered to investigate and prosecute violations of land circulation laws and regulations, ensuring that those who engage in illegal activities are punished accordingly. This will help maintain the integrity and fairness of the market, promoting sustainable land use and protecting the rights of landowners.

Furthermore, establishing and improving the land circulation information service platform is essential for enhancing transparency and efficiency. This platform should serve as a comprehensive resource for all stakeholders, providing up-to-date information on available land, transaction prices, and market trends. By facilitating seamless information exchange between sellers and buyers, the platform can help reduce transaction costs, increase market efficiency, and promote competition. It should also incorporate advanced technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence to enhance data security and accuracy, ensuring that all information is reliable and trustworthy.

(2) Strengthening the protection of land rights and interests is a pivotal aspect of ensuring that the legitimate rights and interests of farmers and landowners remain inviolable. It serves as a cornerstone for the standardization of the land circulation market, fostering an environment of trust and fairness where all participants can engage in transactions with confidence. To achieve this, it is imperative to improve the land registration system and enhance the land law enforcement mechanism,

ensuring that farmers' land rights and interests are not only recognized but also effectively safeguarded.

The land registration system is fundamental to protecting farmers' rights. It involves the systematic recording and documentation of land ownership, use, and transfer, providing a clear and transparent legal framework for land transactions. By improving this system, we can ensure that farmers have access to accurate and reliable information about their land, reducing the risk of disputes and fraud. Additionally, a robust land registration system facilitates the efficient transfer of land rights, enabling farmers to participate in the land circulation market with ease and confidence.

Enhancing the land law enforcement mechanism is equally important. This involves establishing effective monitoring and enforcement bodies that can investigate and address violations of land rights and interests promptly. These bodies should be equipped with the necessary resources and authority to take decisive action against perpetrators, ensuring that farmers receive justice and compensation for any infringement of their rights. By creating a strong deterrent effect, we can discourage potential violators and foster a culture of respect for land rights among all stakeholders.

Furthermore, promoting new land management models such as the land shareholding cooperative system is crucial for increasing farmers' land income and pension security levels. This system allows farmers to pool their land resources and manage them collectively, enabling them to benefit from economies of scale and access to modern agricultural technologies. By sharing the risks and rewards of land management, farmers can increase their income stability and build a more secure financial future. Additionally, the cooperative system can provide farmers with access to pension and social security benefits, enhancing their overall well-being and resilience.

(3) Promoting the development of agricultural modernization: Promoting the development of agricultural modernization is a key measure to ensure the sustained and stable growth of agriculture, increase farmers' income levels, and optimize the rural economic structure. Agricultural modernization not only means the renewal of technology and the upgrading of equipment, but also covers the comprehensive progress in agricultural management mode, agricultural industrial structure, agricultural ecological environment and other aspects. We will intensify the innovation and promotion of agricultural science and technology, and improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. Strengthen agricultural infrastructure construction and improve agricultural production conditions. We will encourage farmers to develop diversified operations and increase non-agricultural income, and broaden the channels for farmers' old-age security.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Funding

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

References

- [1] Jiang, C.Y. Rural Land and Farmers' Social Security. *Comparisons of Economic & Social Systems*, 2002, 01, 49-55.
- [2] Li, H. The Institutional Configuration and Social Functions of Rural Self-Support for the Elderly. *Journal of South China Agricultural University (Social Science Edition)*, 2022, 06, 114-124.
- [3] Kong, B.Y. Research on Rural Land and Farmers' Social Security. *Modern Agricultural Research*, 2022, 07, 7-9.
- [4] Li, K. Realistic Dilemmas and Countermeasures of Rural Land-Based Pension Models in the Context of Land Circulation. *Shanxi Agricultural Economics*, 2022, 09, 18-20+88.
- [5] Li, S.S. Constructing Rural Social Security System from the Perspective of Land Function. *Hebei Agriculture*, 2022, 01, 47-49.
- [6] Shi, Y.M. Research on Land Circulation Issues. *Modern Agriculture*, 2021, 04, 43-45.
- [7] Li, Y.S. On the Role of Government in the Construction of Rural Social Security System. *Social Science Research*, 2005, 04, 120-125.



© 2024 by the author(s); licensee International Technology and Science Publications (ITS), this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)