The Study on Peasant’s Willingness on the Abdication of Rural Residential Land of “Village in City” of Shenyang

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Abstract: Through to the field investigation and the peasant questionnaire in Shenyang, using the descriptive statistical analysis method, this paper analyzed Peasant’s opinion of rural residential land and willingness on the abdication of rural residential land. It discovered that the peasant strongly depended rural residential land, could not easily give up. The main reason that the peasant needs rural residential land was deeply worrying about the future, such as solving employment, children’s education, social security. The problems must be solved if government is going to promote the work of the abdication of the rural residential land.

Preface

With the development of urbanization, there are some “village in city” in Shenyang. The villagers of “village in city” have a larger area of the rural residential land, but can not be efficiently used, therefore, the government proposed to promote the abdication of rural residential land, saving and intensive use of land [1]. To carry out this work, it is very important to understand the peasant’s willingness on the abdication of rural residential land.

1. Sample Selection, Questionnaire Design and Analysis Method

It is typical for the selection of this research, investigating the suburbs and outer suburbs of “village in city”. A total of 220 questionnaires were issued, of which 212 questionnaires were valid, the effective rate of 96.3%, in accordance with the basic requirements of the survey.

The field investigation and questionnaire data obtained were collected, using the descriptive statistics analysis method, the paper analyzed the status of “village in city” of Shenyang, the basic situation of the investigation sample, the villagers’ cognition on the rural residential land and the willingness on the abdication of the rural residential land, in order to fully understand the status of the willingness on the withdrawing from the residential land in the survey region.

2. Present Situation of “Village in City” in Shenyang

The “village in city” in Shenyang is widely distributed and concentrated. The “village in city” was generated with the urbanization development. It has common characteristics:

The “village in city” in Shenyang concentrated in the annular belt 5-20km away from downtown, and was mainly distributed on both sides of the Beltway. The geographical location is quite special.

The villagers of “village in city” are mostly rural household life keeping the way of rural life. There is no fixed work after they left the land, mostly relied on rent, small business and working in the city for living. In addition, the disorder construction caused villagers living environment dirty and messy, lack of public space, blocking roads, the infrastructure is not complete.

In management, the “village in city” has been are not included in the city management system, the local security situation is also worrying with the high crime rates.

It seriously restricted the development of urbanization, so we have to carry out a reasonable transformation.
3. The Study on Peasant’s Willingness on the Abdication of Rural Residential Land of “Village in City” of Shenyang

The sample selected the village Wang Bei and village Nan Jing in Dongling District, village Wen Cheng and village Hu Jia in Sujiatun District and village Sha He Zi and village Ma Tun in Xinmin county-level City and village Daqing in Yuhong District. (See Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Dongling</th>
<th>Sujiatun</th>
<th>Xinmin</th>
<th>Yuhong</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample Numbers</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>25.47%</td>
<td>28.30%</td>
<td>32.08%</td>
<td>14.25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: research data collection

3.1 Basic situation of the survey sample

In the investigation of the sample, education level in the primary school following a total of 58 people, accounting for 27% of the total data of the questionnaire, secondary schools accounting for 53%, college and above accounting for 20%. According to the survey, the degree of education of local residents tends to middle school, not very high degree of culture.

In the occupational distribution, engaged in the service industry 138 people, accounting for the total questionnaire data 65.10%, followed by manufacturing industry and other industries 42 people, accounting for general data questionnaire 19.80%, in the proportion of employment in the construction industry is 12.30%. Visibly, the residents of “village in city” in the industry generally concentrated in the service sector, because residents basically don’t rely on the land, and no special craft and technology, only work in city.

At the level of personal income, the residents of “village in city” a year of total income in the majority of 30 thousand to 60 thousand, reaching 52.35%, 60 thousand-12 million between 32.08%, the annual income below 30 thousand is about 15%. From the point of view of income sources, they mainly relied on rent, small business and working in city but the personal entrepreneurship.

3.2 Investigation on the cognitive factors of rural residential land

In a sample of 212, the area of rural residential land below 100 square meters 44 households, accounting for 21.8% of the survey sample; 100-200 square meters 85 households, accounting for 40.10%; 200-300 square meters 73 households, accounting for 34.40%; more than 300 square meters 10 households, accounting for 4.70%. According to the upper limit of 140 square meters, the area of peasants has seriously exceeded the state standard.

When asked about the villagers of land abdication related policy, more than 90% of the villagers have no concept, which directly affected peasant’s willingness on the abdication of rural residential land.

For the role of the pension on rural residential land, 72.60% of the villagers thought it was very important, 25.50% of the villagers thought it was important, fully explained the importance in the heart of the peasants. At the same time, most of the villagers thought that the rural residential land was handed down from generations to generations, which was the personal property, the ownership and rights of use were confused.
3.3 The study of peasant’s willingness and expectation on the abdication of rural residential land

In the histogram of peasant’s willingness on the abdication of rural residential land of “village in city” of Shenyang, the willingness mean relative to the normal distribution curve to the right side, the mean is 2.19, slightly higher than the theoretical average of 2, the overall willingness of the villagers generally do not want and depends on. When asked “if the government due to the conservation of land, improvement land space utilization, calls you to withdraw from the rural residential land, if you will abdicate?” only 19 families answer “yes”, accounting for questionnaire data 9.00%; “no” 134, accounting for 63.2%; “depends on” 59 households, accounting for 27.80%. More than half of the villagers do not want to withdraw from the rural residential land, the intention is not strong, it also reflects the distrust of the government. The reason might be a lot of social problems that existed in recent years, the villagers had the psychological suggestion on a low compensation standard and relatively stable psychological expectation on the abdication strategy. Therefore, the government should make efforts to work out the practical policies to guide the villagers to consciously withdraw from the land.

For those who will withdraw from the rural residential land asked why, 34% believed can improve housing conditions; 31% can change the housing traffic; 25% thought can be close to modern life, including water, electricity, Internet, medical and health care; 10% thought of the business opportunity. For those who don’t want to withdraw from the land, 43% of the people thought the land of “village in city” is valuable and has large value-added space; 26% thought the land is the ancestral homestead property, can not give up, hoping the next generation lives in homestead, 17% thought they aren’t used to live together, about 14 % thought it is in conven to farm if living together and giving up the rural residential land.

Through further interviews, the most of the peasants who don’t want to withdraw from the rural residential land, have doubts and worry that the compensation is not satisfactory, the placement can not be in place, the living environment and living standards will be reduced. Table 2 shows: 64.20% of the villagers believed that housing is expected to be significantly reduced or no housing; 64.60% believed that the health care is expected to decline, 61.30% believed that the quality of life is expected to decline. Moreover, 96.20% of the villagers worried about the problem of employment after the abdication. The expectation is not optimistic, it made the abdication more difficulty, at the same time, a considerable part of the villagers also thought that the government financial compensation and the resettlement compensation exist a large number of variables and lacked the confidence.
Table 2. Investigation of peasant’s expectation on the abdication of rural residential land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Significantly improved</th>
<th>Basically unchanged</th>
<th>Decreased or no housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing expectation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of households</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>33.00%</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
<td>64.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expectation of medical care and Pension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of households</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>32.10%</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
<td>64.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education expectation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of households</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>35.80%</td>
<td>45.80%</td>
<td>18.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life quality expectation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of households</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>29.20%</td>
<td>9.40%</td>
<td>61.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: research data collection

Obviously, if don’t solve the problems, such as the villagers housing, pension, health care, life quality and so on, to promote the abdication of the rural residential land of “village in city” will be very difficult.

4. Conclusion

According to the survey, we can see, the dependence on the rural residential land for villagers is very strong, in the consciousness, the rural residential land is the crucial family property [2], is the bottom line of the survival, will not give up easily, the most of the villagers are very excluded from the abdication; The anxiety about the future is the main reasons why the villagers would not withdraw from the land.

Based on this, this paper puts forward the following suggestions.

4.1 Change the concept of the peasants of the “village the city” and improve the skills of them

The government should solve the problems of the employment of the peasants and pension security so that the abdication can be successfully implemented. At the same time, the government should also raise the cultural level and professional skill level of the peasant of the “village the city” in order to increase the income and reduce the worries of the peasants [3].

4.2 Eliminate the resistance and improve the compensation standard

First of all, the government should change their understanding of the abdication through the communication, advocacy and training and let them know the abdication policy which is to improve the standard of living and the living conditions. Secondly, according to the life expectations, the government should improve the compensation standard appropriately to make the peasants cooperate actively [4,5].

4.3 Solve the problems of the housing and livelihood of the peasants

The government should establish a multi-level housing security system and work harder on the various types of affordable housing construction to improve the living conditions. The government should encourage the peasants to purchase ordinary commercial housing and provide the financial support and subsidies.

Guide the peasants to be self-employed and be a free professional to increase the supply of jobs [3]. At the same time, the government should provide the employment guidance and information to
accelerate the pace of employment and lower the possibility of declining living standards. The government should solve the worries of the peasants fundamentally by means of the establishment of a sound social security system and the protecting of the interests of them.

Reference


