

Comprehensively Deepen the Reform of Agricultural Land in Anhui Province by Innovating and Inheriting the Red Culture of Xiaogang

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ABSTRACT

Red culture is a culture created under the leadership of the proletariat and guided by Marxist theory. In the process of rural reform in China, Xiaogang Village in Fengyang, Anhui Province has given birth to a red culture represented by the red spirit of Xiaogang. On the basis of clarifying the connotation of red culture and exploring the emergence and development of the Xiaogang spirit, this study investigates the innovative reform of the agricultural land system in Xiaogang Village, and summarizes three reform directions: continuously deepening the rural land system reform, actively exploring rural economic reform, and innovating and strengthening rural grassroots governance reform. Based on the current rural land system in Anhui Province, where the ownership of rural collective property rights is unclear, the granting of agricultural land property rights is insufficient, and the protection of farmers' land rights is incomplete, this paper proposes a path to comprehensively deepen the reform of agricultural land in Anhui Province by clarifying rural collective property rights, granting agricultural land property rights, and improving the protection of farmers' rights and interests.

KEYWORDS

Red Culture; Innovation and Inheritance of Xiaogang Spirit; Anhui Agricultural Land Reform; Grassroots Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

To achieve the grand goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we must vigorously inherit and promote red culture, and fully utilize it. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized the need to promote cultural confidence and self-improvement, and create a new brilliance of socialist culture. Culture is the foundation of a country and a nation to continue and develop. Red culture is an important part of China's excellent culture, a culture created by the CPC and the people with socialist political symbols, and a culture that we must inherit and innovate[1]. We must adhere to the fundamental position of Marxism as guidance, the supremacy of the people, innovation as guidance, and the basic principle of 'history is the best textbook'. Make good use of red resources, carry forward red traditions, inherit red genes, and promote red spirit, in order to inherit and promote red culture.

Anhui is one of the provinces with abundant red resources, and many important party historical figures come from Anhui. Many major revolutionary events occurred in Anhui. In the process of rural reform in China, Anhui has always been at the forefront. As early as the 1960s, Anhui's rural areas implemented the "responsibility field" system under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee. Later, 18 farmers from Xiaogang Village, Fengyang County, Anhui Province pressed

their fingerprints and began the agricultural "big contract", which later gave birth to the household contract responsibility system and opened the prelude to rural reform in China. The impact of the 'all-round contract' on China is more reflected in the spiritual level, and the derived 'small post red spirit' continues to inject momentum into China's reform and opening up cause[2].

With the continuous development of the social economy and the advancement of new urbanization, new contradictions have arisen between the existing rural land system and the actual needs of the people, Contradiction is the fundamental driving force behind the development of things. We should fully recognize the existence of contradictions and analyze them with dialectical materialism in order to resolve them. We should revive the reform spirit of Xiaogang Village, which dares to be the first in the world, conduct research on the innovative reform of the agricultural land system in Xiaogang Village, analyze the problems existing in the current rural land system in Anhui, and provide path choices for deepening the agricultural land reform in Anhui. Ultimately, with a strong will, we will tackle the "hard bone" of the reform and comprehensively promote rural reform nationwide.

2. THE CONNOTATION OF RED CULTURE AND XIAOGANG SPIRIT

2.1. The Connotation of Red Culture

To understand the connotation of red culture, it can first be divided into "red" and "culture" for interpretation, and then analyzed in conjunction with relevant concepts.

Red, as a color, has been deeply loved by the Chinese nation since ancient times. The Chinese New Year is the busiest time of the year, and people decorate lanterns and ribbons to celebrate. The color chosen at this time is red, which symbolizes auspiciousness and joy. At the same time, red also serves as a symbol of authority, from the signatures and seals of ordinary people to the seals of monarchs, all colors are red. In modern times, the Chinese nation was invaded by foreign powers and baptized by war. Red is the color of blood. The Chinese people shed their blood in order to fight against aggression, and the red of blood flowed on the land of China. Red has been endowed with a special political connotation. It is a symbol of the Chinese nation's resistance to oppression, brave struggle, and hard work revolution. Culture is a consensus that has been preserved and developed over a long period of time for a country and a nation. Liang Shuming believed that "culture is nothing else, but a way of human life. Culture includes three major areas: material life, social life, and spiritual life. Chinese traditional culture has been dissolved in aggression and war, and there is an urgent need for new advanced ideas and culture to replace the original culture, meet the spiritual needs of the people, and become their spiritual support. Red culture has emerged with a strong sense of reform and struggle, symbolizing the courage to struggle, the willingness to revolution, the willingness to sacrifice, and patriotism.

Red culture is a culture created under the leadership of the proletariat and guided by Marxist theory. Different from the excellent traditional Chinese culture that has been deeply rooted in the land of China and formed through a long history, the red culture was born in the period of China's internal troubles and foreign invasions, with backward and decaying systems inside, foreign powers attacking and invading, and the Chinese people actively exploring in oppression and resistance. The Chinese nation has been constantly fighting and not afraid of sacrifice, combining Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, and finally establishing advanced socialism on the land of China. Red culture has also been continuously inherited and innovated, enriching the content of socialist advanced culture and fully demonstrating people's longing and pursuit for a better life.

2.2. The Emergence and Development of the Spirit of Xiaogang

During the period of the People's Communes, rural areas vigorously promoted egalitarianism, social atmosphere was exaggerated, people's production enthusiasm was low, agricultural production

efficiency was low, and people's food and clothing became a problem. The people of Xiaogang are no exception, their survival is threatened and they urgently need to seek a way out. In the 1960s, under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, the rural areas of Anhui Province implemented the "responsibility field" system, which allocated fixed production to fields and contracted labor to households, greatly improving production efficiency. The distribution of land provided a way out for the people of Xiaogang. Although the policy did not truly change the current situation of poverty and weakness in rural areas, it aroused the enthusiasm of Xiaogang people for reform.

On a cold night in December 1978, 18 households of Xiaogang village farmers jointly signed a "big contract agreement", stamped with their bright red fingerprints, officially opening the curtain of the big contract. The geographical environment of Xiaogang Village is prone to flooding and drought, and the climate is harsh. It has cultivated the excellent spirit of Xiaogang people who are not afraid of hardship and dare to take risks. In order to carry out reforms, they dare to be the first, unite and cooperate among villagers, share risks, and ultimately create a magnificent large-scale project, opening the prelude to China's rural reform and giving birth to the great Xiaogang spirit. The spirit of "big responsibility" is the source and foundation of the spirit of small posts. Reform and innovation, seeking truth from facts, arduous struggle, people-oriented approach, and unity and trustworthiness are its main connotations.

In the new era, Comrade Shen Hao, a good leader and cadre of the Party, led the people of Xiaogang to carry out agricultural system reform again and achieved great results, helping the people of Xiaogang to continue to move towards the goal of common prosperity. On the first day of his tenure in the village, Comrade Shen Hao set the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people and developing small posts. He did not seek personal enjoyment, but truly walked among the people, carried forward the spirit of selfless dedication, and wholeheartedly served the people of small posts. The spirit of Shen Hao is also reflected in his love for his job and dedication. During his six years in the village, Shen Hao never forgot his mission, adhered to seeking truth from facts, constantly conducted research on the village, dared to explore and innovate, and established a development strategy for revitalizing Xiaogang Village by learning from the development of excellent villages from the outside world and listening to the voices of the people. At the same time, he took the lead in responding to the national call, implementing large-scale land transfer management, and launching the second round of rural land reform after the large-scale contracting. The spirit of Shen Hao has injected new era connotations into the spirit of Xiaogang, further enriching and developing it.

3. INHERITANCE AND INNOVATION OF XIAOGANG RURAL REFORM

3.1. Continuously Deepen the Reform of Rural Land System

The villagers of Xiaogang Village inherit and carry forward the spirit of Xiaogang, continue to take the lead in the field of rural land system reform, and continue to deepen the reform of rural land system.

Firstly, we will take the lead in carrying out pilot projects for the registration, confirmation, and certification of rural contracted land nationwide, in order to safeguard rights and issue real estate ownership certificates for the integration of housing and land, and to protect the residential rights and interests of farmers.

Secondly, we will carry out rural land property rights reform, separate the three rights of rural land, ensure that collective ownership remains unchanged, separate the contracting rights and management rights of contracted land, and the qualification rights and use rights of homestead land, steadily and orderly promote land circulation and withdrawal.

Finally, we will deepen the reform of collective property rights in rural areas and establish the Xiaogang Village Collective Economic Joint Stock Cooperative. After recognizing the membership of villagers in the collective economic organization, we will establish a shareholder ledger and issue equity certification certificates, allowing members of the Xiaogang Village collective economic organization to hold shares and enjoy dividends every year. Taking the lead in piloting the "stock land system", villagers use their contracted land management rights to join the shareholder benefit land cooperative, solving the problem of who will plant the land, expanding the scale of land management, increasing efficiency and income, and allowing villagers to truly obtain economic benefits.

3.2. Actively Exploring Rural Economic Reform

Xiaogang Village actively carries out rural financial reform. Firstly, as a pilot, Xiaogang Village carries out a rural land management right mortgage loan pilot, trying to activate rural land resources and solve the difficulties of farmers' financing guarantees. Secondly, we will take the lead in launching the pilot work of Party building leading the creation of credit villages, introducing financial vitality into Xiaogang, with the goal of modernizing agriculture and rural areas, and using "precision irrigation" as a lever to provide impetus for the development of Xiaogang's industry.

Xiaogang Village adheres to the policy of "promoting excellence in the primary industry, strengthening the secondary industry, and expanding the tertiary industry", and earnestly explores ways to integrate industries[3]. Firstly, increase investment in agricultural infrastructure. The stability of buildings depends on the foundation, and the strength of agriculture depends on water conservancy. Xiaogang Village has dredged and expanded the Majiaba Reservoir, implemented a series of agricultural water conservancy projects, and helped Xiaogang Village's agriculture develop steadily and gradually transform towards modernization. Secondly, the development zone will be designated for unified management, actively attracting investment while optimizing and improving the business environment, creating a national agricultural science and technology park, building a rural characteristic food industry chain, and further developing modern agriculture. Finally, strengthen the construction of the tertiary industry in Xiaogang Village[4], Make good use of the red tourism resources in Xiaogang Village, establish Xiaogang Tourism Investment Company, improve Xiaogang's tourism landscape, establish Xiaogang's tourism brand, and create a modern rural industrial development pattern.

3.3. Innovation Strengthens Rural Grassroots Governance Reform

Xiaogang Village strengthens rural grassroots governance and enhances the happiness of Xiaogang villagers.

Firstly, we must prioritize party building, strengthen the construction of the leadership team of the village party committee, collectively learn from the spirit of Shen Hao, listen carefully to the voices of the people, implement the policy of coming from the masses and going to the masses, closely connect with the masses, address their urgent needs, and solve their worries. Secondly, we will continue to promote the construction of spiritual civilization in Xiaogang Village, and infiltrate the fertile soil of Xiaogang governance with the silent and benevolent governance of moistening things. The introduction and promotion of the "Compilation of the Xiaogang Village Wind and Civilization Convention Plan" aims to guide the wind and beauty of Xiaogang Village, inherit and carry forward the excellent traditional customs and culture of the local area, such as organizing performances of Fengyang Flower Drum pairs and organizing activities to select the most beautiful individuals in the countryside, to unite the Xiaogang people with customs and culture and jointly build a beautiful rural atmosphere. Finally, we will implement social security for the villagers of Xiaogang, beautify the living environment of Xiaogang, improve the supporting living infrastructure, and provide free policy insurance such as new rural cooperative medical insurance, pension insurance, and agricultural

insurance for all villagers, Improve the education and medical security level of Xiaogang Village, and enhance the sense of security and happiness of villagers' lives.

4. THE PROBLEMS EXISTING IN THE CURRENT AGRICULTURAL LAND SYSTEM IN ANHUI PROVINCE

4.1. Unclear Ownership of Collective Property Rights in Rural Areas

On the one hand, the property rights structure in rural areas of China is very complex, and farmers' land rights show incompleteness. The ownership of land under collective ownership belongs to the collective, and farmers enjoy rights such as land contract management, homestead use, and collective income distribution. Moreover, the state, local governments, and collective farmers can still control and adjust land rights according to public interest needs, and farmers' exercise of land rights will naturally be restricted.

On the other hand, the historical legacy and policy changes in rural property rights may lead to competition in farmers' land rights. Firstly, when land rights have not yet been fully endowed with property rights, farmers may choose to use land for farming due to labor shortages or urban migration, which can easily lead to disputes over land ownership over the long term. Secondly, the implementation of land rights to farmers may also lead to disputes over land ownership within the farmers due to family division, alternative cultivation, and other issues. Finally, the reform will also bring new problems to the ownership of land property rights, such as the "merging small fields with large fields" work carried out by the state to solve the fragmentation of arable land, improve land utilization, and promote large-scale agricultural operations. It will also cause the risk of ownership disputes for newly added land and the risk of ownership disputes before and after merging[5].

4.2. Insufficient Granting of Property Rights to Agricultural Land

The main reason why farmers' land property rights cannot be fully utilized is the lack of their dominant position as the main body. Currently, farmers face the dilemma of limited equal rights, insufficient participation rights, and lack of decision-making power when dealing with contracted land or homesteads[6]. For example, in land transfer, due to the disadvantaged position of farmers in politics, economy, culture, and other aspects, in practice, land transfer is often entrusted to village collectives. The process of land transfer may directly bypass the farmers themselves, and the village collectives may sign agreements with the contracting parties in their own name. The transfer method, time, and price are determined by the collective, and the profits are distributed to the collective before dividends are distributed. The main position of farmers as land contracting parties is deprived.

Secondly, the reform of collective property rights in rural areas has not yet been completed, and the proposal of "separation of three rights" in agricultural land has laid the foundation for the realization of land property rights. However, in terms of legal and practical implementation, it is still necessary to handle the connection and separation between farmers' identity rights and property rights.

Last, the agricultural management system is not yet perfect, and the modern agricultural service system has not been established. While land circulation generates economic benefits, there are still hidden dangers of farmers' rights being damaged, such as the incomplete return of circulation prices to the market.

4.3. Inadequate Protection of Farmers' Land Rights and Interests

From a legislative perspective, due to the insufficient practice of land reform, most of the laws that have been introduced can only serve as guidance in principle and cannot truly be used for the protection of farmers' land rights and interests. With the continuous promotion of rural land system

reform, farmers' land rights have been endowed with more property attributes. The previously enjoyed single land contract management rights have begun to transform into a series of contract land rights, such as financing guarantees with land management rights, compensation rights for contract land withdrawal, and other derivative rights, which have not yet been regulated by specific legislation.

From a judicial perspective, the authority of the court to intervene and handle disputes involving farmers' rights has always been unclear, and the remedies for farmers' land rights infringement have become vague. At present, there is still a lack of clarity in the intersection of law enforcement power, autonomy power, and judicial power when dealing with disputes over infringement of farmers' rights and interests. After farmers' land rights are infringed upon, they face a very difficult situation of not knowing how to protect their rights. There is a lack of relief channels for rights and interests, and multiple lawsuits and petitions occur from time to time. The lack of unified standards for resolving legal issues seriously affects the credibility of China's rule of law. In addition, a single form of private interest litigation cannot fully stimulate farmers' enthusiasm for protecting their land rights. Farmers' low cultural level, weak legal awareness, and low economic conditions collectively lead to a lack of ability to obtain relief through private interest litigation after their land rights are infringed upon.

From the perspective of law enforcement, due to the lag in the introduction of legal rules and insufficient targeting, policy formulation is also in the stage of practical exploration. In order to promote reform, the government is prone to exert too much force in law enforcement, which may conflict with the autonomy of villagers and have a short-term positive effect on the protection of farmers' land rights, but in the long run, it is actually useless.

5. THE PATH SELECTION FOR COMPREHENSIVELY DEEPENING THE REFORM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN ANHUI PROVINCE

5.1. Clarify Rural Collective Property Rights

The land contract management right, homestead use right, and collective income distribution right of farmers are legal property rights granted to farmers by law. It is necessary to confirm the long-term stable property rights relationship between farmers' collectives, farmers, and land. The comprehensive registration and certification of rural land rights in our country have been completed. For the property disputes that still exist among farmers, the government should establish a specialized investigation team to fairly and reasonably resolve conflicts and clarify property rights.

Regarding the issue of property rights between farmers and farmer collectives, after the promulgation of the Collective Economic Organization Law, collective economic organizations, as the exercise subject of land ownership, should further implement their management power over land, prevent external infringement and intervention, and plan, adjust, reclaim, distribute, and supervise land rights and interests within the scope of laws and policies. Deepen the separation of the three rights of agricultural land, implement farmers' rights to use and benefit from land, and establish and improve the mechanism for land transfer and exit.

For the relationship between collective membership rights and land property rights in farmers' own land rights, it is necessary to first recognize the separation of the two. Membership rights are the rights of individuals under group law, while land property rights are the rights of objects under property law. The former guarantees the welfare of farmers in the collective, while the latter clarifies the property rights of farmers at the private level. Secondly, it is necessary to clarify the connection between the two. The land property rights enjoyed by farmers are non fully private rights after the transformation of collective ownership, based on the premise of having collective membership (excluding the four wastelands). Changes in membership rights directly affect the enjoyment of land property rights. Therefore, when farmers acquire or withdraw their land rights, they have a clear logic of rights to protect their own and collective land rights from infringement. For example, when farmers

withdraw from their land contract management rights, it does not affect their membership in the collective economic organization, nor does it affect their enjoyment of other land rights. At the same time, if they do not completely withdraw, it does not affect their right to apply for land contract in the next round.

5.2. Granting Property Rights to Agricultural Land

To deepen rural land reform and empower agricultural land property rights, the first step is to establish the subjectivity of farmers. At the national level, the rights should be returned to the people, and the key is to empower farmers with subjectivity through legislation. Only by obtaining rights can subjectivity be demonstrated. We need to further strengthen rural governance, standardize village autonomy, and supervise the exercise of grassroots rural rights. Grassroots rights should also be kept in cages. At the same time, it is necessary to stimulate the enthusiasm of farmers to participate in governance, actively participate in politics and ensure grassroots people's democracy.

Secondly, we must continue to promote and implement the reform of separating the three rights of agricultural land, clarify the relationship between farmers' property rights and identity rights, clarify the voluntary and compensated transfer and withdrawal rights of contracted land, and implement the reform practice of the right to use homestead land. Especially in the construction of the system for the withdrawal of agricultural land rights, it is necessary to attach importance to the property function of land, clarify that the compensation for withdrawal is mainly based on property, and provide fair and reasonable compensation to farmers according to market rules. Secondly, the withdrawal should be supplemented by indemnificatory compensation. For example, it is crucial to provide partial support for farmers who withdraw from the market by purchasing land loss insurance, improving the urban and rural registered residence system, purchasing houses in cities and towns, medical care, children's education, etc., and find innovative exit ways that can not only pay farmers property compensation, but also give consideration to farmers' access to alternative security[8]. Xiaogang Village can learn from the "stock field system reform", which will offer discounted exit compensation as equity, and turn one-time exit compensation into annual stock dividend compensation; The withdrawal of land contract management rights can be combined with the national urbanization development strategy, making good use of the current government's policy of encouraging the absorption of agricultural migrant population. Compensation can be provided in the form of guaranteed "resettlement housing" and "low rent housing" policies, policies for solving the enrollment of farmers' children, medical insurance policies, etc., to achieve a win-win situation in multiple aspects.

Finally, it is necessary to improve the land management system, on the one hand, to promote the scale of agricultural operations and improve land use efficiency. It can promote cooperative management among farmers, facilitate the transfer of land to new collective economic organizations or social professional organizations, and establish a reasonable mechanism for income distribution under clear property rights. On the other hand, we need to accelerate the modernization of agricultural management. The "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Agricultural Productive Service Industry" proposes to drive farmers towards the modernization track of agricultural development, provide modern agricultural social services, promote the scale operation of agricultural modernization, and encourage diverse entities such as new collective economic organizations or social professional organizations to provide various types and levels of agricultural trusteeship services.

5.3. Improve the Protection of Farmers' Rights and Interests

Firstly, the protection of rights and interests must be institutionalized first. To build a high-rise building for the protection of farmers' land rights and interests, it is necessary to lay a solid foundation of legal norms. At the legislative level, the state should adhere to the principle of equality and

voluntariness, and strengthen security. First, it should break the unreasonable restrictions on differentiation, break the urban-rural dual system, and weaken the key role of registered residence registration in the enjoyment of rights and interests; Secondly, it is necessary to unify the criteria for identifying the identity of collective members and formulate rules that meet current social needs; Finally, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of farmers' property rights, explore legal ways to integrate agricultural land into the market economy, and awaken the wealth value of land rights through legislative means.

Secondly, it is necessary to clarify the corresponding government and judicial responsibilities for the protection of farmers' land, in order to prevent unclear rights and responsibilities from leading to "mutual shirking" among various departments, resulting in the failure of the protection purpose. Judicial litigation must become the last line of defense for the protection of farmers' rights and interests.

Thirdly, we must fully leverage the important role of village autonomy in grassroots governance. The role of village regulations and agreements, which are the final step in connecting policies to the grassroots level, cannot be ignored and have become one of the behavioral norms for villagers to implement the rural revitalization strategy[8]. To promote the construction of rural rule of law for safeguarding farmers' land rights and interests in rural revitalization, firstly, attention should be paid to the integration of local customs and national rule of law, the dross in customs should be eliminated, and the institutional provisions of national rule of law should be implemented; Secondly, the formulation of village rules and regulations should implement the governance concept of "integration of three governance", and draw on good practices from regions with outstanding reform achievements; Finally, while carrying forward and inheriting the excellent traditional culture of rural areas, we should gradually promote the improvement of rural legal culture and legal awareness, and improve the system for safeguarding farmers' land rights and interests.

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