

The Connotation and Realization Path of Fair Urbanization

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ABSTRACT. Fair urbanization is in the process of new urbanization, adhering to the principle of fairness and equality, taking the realization of farmers'citizenization as the core task, and protecting farmers'land rights and interests, to integrate the economy, society, behavior and emotion between urban and rural residents, so as to promote the process of harmonious development of urban and rural residents. The main obstacles to the development of just urbanization are the serious damage to farmers'land rights and interests, the virtual ownership of farmers'land, and the imperfect social security of farmers. There are many challenges in the process of fair urbanization. It is very important to explore a way to realize fair urbanization. The article puts forward some suggestions to solve these problems.

KEYWORDS: Fair urbanization, Urbanization, Fairness and equality, Land rights

1. Introduction

Urbanization is a systematic system construction and social construction issue, and it is the biggest transformation of contemporary China's urban-rural dual structure. The interests involved in this process are huge, and it is easy to arouse social conflicts and social conflicts. Therefore, how to ensure the fairness of this process, how to protect the vital interests of farmers, and promote the simultaneous realization of rural urbanization and farmers' citizenship have become The issues that the country and the general public are most concerned about.^[1] In the process of building a new type of urbanization in China, affected by various factors, some farmers have become "four-nil" people who "have no land for farming, no jobs for employment, no social security and no road for income. "On the other hand, farmers cannot integrate into the urban system and cultural system, resulting in the phenomenon of "semi-urbanization". Land is the protection of the interests of farmers. Losing land means losing power and interest protection. The state must use social security to make up for the lack of interests of land-losing farmers. In this regard, in the process of land compensation and changing security methods, fairness is an important indicator for safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of land-losing farmers, and it is also an inevitable requirement for urbanization. Therefore, the proposal of fair urbanization is an important principle aiming at many policy problems, social contradictions and social problems in the process of urbanization, which has important theoretical and practical significance. This paper puts forward the concept of fair urbanization, explains its connotation, and explores the way to realize fair urbanization in the light of the difficulties in the process of urbanization.

2. The Connotation of Fair Urbanization

Fair urbanization is in the process of new urbanization, adhering to the principle of fairness and equality, taking the realization of farmers'citizenization as the core task, and protecting farmers'land rights and interests, to integrate the economy, society, behavior and emotion between urban and rural residents, so as to promote the process of harmonious development of urban and rural residents. Compared with traditional urbanization, it has the following connotations:

First, the core task is to realize the citizenship of farmers. The construction of new rural areas and the development of new-type urbanization implemented by the state have improved the rights and interests of farmers to a certain extent, and improved the conditions for farmers' survival and development. However, it is undeniable that the rights of farmers have not been fully valued. Not only do farmers who enter cities have a gap with urban residents in economic income and public services, they also enjoy far less social welfare benefits than urban residents. Fair urbanization must help farmers achieve urbanization, and devote enough effort to social welfare and public services to make farmers who enter cities truly become urban residents in terms of psychological and material conditions.

Second, the protection of farmers'land rights and interests as the inherent requirements. Fair urbanization should take equality and justice as its value orientation and not at the expense of farmers'rights and interests. In this process,

the interests of farmers should be taken into consideration, farmers should also enjoy the full benefits of urbanization. The country needs to requisition land from farmers to build cities and expand, but there are many injustices in the land requisition system, and the sustainable development of farmers in cities has become a problem. Fair urbanization should pay more attention to the protection of farmers' land rights, so as to provide a material basis for farmers' urbanization, create a good social atmosphere in which urban and rural development can be coordinated and the fruits of urbanization can be shared, and social stability can be maintained.

Third, fairness and equality are basic principles. In order to realize fair and just social rights and interests in the process of urbanization, a set of systems, systems and mechanisms including fair rights, fair opportunities and fair rules should be established and improved. The ultimate goal of just urbanization is that urban and rural residents have equal economic, social, political and development rights, such as property rights such as land and housing, and access to social security and public services. Farmers' land compensation requires a fair and reasonable distribution, social security requires the same level as that of urban residents, requires respect and recognition in the city, and requires the integration of urban and rural development to achieve social harmony.

3. The Main Obstacles in the Process of Promoting Fair Urbanization

3.1 Farmers'land Rights and Interests Have Been Seriously Damaged

In the process of urbanization, due to the needs of urban construction and expansion, a large number of farmers in our country become landless farmers due to land expropriation. According to statistics, the total number of land-lost farmers in the country is currently between 40 million and 50 million, and it is increasing at a rate of 3 million per year, and it is expected to increase to 110 million by 2030.^[2] Land is the material basis for the subsistence of farmers, and the expropriation of land by the government and the corresponding value compensation to the farmers who own the Land tenure are fair market transactions. However, there are many injustices in the land expropriation system, for example, the land compensation paid to farmers is only a few percent of the market value of the land, and the farmers enter the city after losing the security of the land, poor compensation will not enable farmers to achieve sustainable development in the cities, and will ultimately be the victims of urbanization.

3.2 The Peasants'ownership of Land is Illusory

The second paragraph of Article 43 of the 2004 Land Administration Law stipulates that "the state-owned land used in accordance with the law includes state-owned land and state expropriated land originally owned by farmers' collectives. If any unit or individual needs to use land owned by farmers' collectives It must go through the state expropriation procedure", that is to say, farmers do not have the right to transfer or transfer the land. The land is collectively owned. Only after the state expropriation is converted to state-owned land can it enter the market for transfer and transfer.^[3] This also means that the State has absolute monopoly right in the land transaction and exclusive exclusive right in the land acquisition market. Due to the collective land property rights arrangement, farmers or individual farmers do not have clear land rights. The virtualization of farmers' land rights will inevitably bring about many problems of unfair distribution of agricultural land benefits. The imperfect land contracting rights and management rights held by farmers directly bring about the incomplete rights of compensation for farmland expropriation. It is precisely because of this unique land property rights system that the rights and interests of land-expropriated farmers are easily affected by village officials and village officials. Occupied by local governments.

3.3 The Farmers' Social Security is Not Sound

The social security rights of land-lost farmers in the process of urbanization mainly refer to the social security rights of land-losing farmers such as employment, medical care, pension, and assistance. Because of the long-term urban-rural dualistic differentiation in our country, the social security system of farmers is not perfect. After farmers lose their land, their original social security attached to the land will no longer exist.^[4] The farmer status does not belong to the enterprise staff in the law, does not have the unemployment and the retirement, can not enjoy the unemployment security right. Landless farmers have to move to the cities in order to make a living, but they do not have the same social security as urban residents. As farmers have less general education and do not have an advantage in employment, they have become a vulnerable group in the cities, should be people who need help from the government. However, the reality is that land-lost farmers cannot obtain housing after entering the city. The range of government-provided low-cost Housing and public housing is too narrow After the land is sold, farmers obtain unsustainable, low-level, and unstable social security.

4. The Realization Path of Fair Urbanization

4.1 Improve the Land Value Evaluation Mechanism and Unblock the Channels for Expressing Interests

In order to ensure the sustainable development of land-lost farmers in cities, it can be achieved through the improvement of my country's land value evaluation mechanism and land rights appeal mechanism in accordance with the principle of complete marketization.^[1] First of all, land compensation should be fair, farmers should be compensated according to the market value of land, land evaluation value mechanism should be established, farmers' real life and long-term livelihood needs should be fully considered, and social stability should be maintained. Secondly, expand the scope of land compensation, the establishment of a diversified expropriation of rural collective land compensation. The scope of compensation for land expropriation should include all property rights and personal rights losses suffered as a result of land expropriation. We should change the way of paying cash in one lump sum, and enrich and improve the ways and means of land expropriation compensation by providing employment subsidies or land dividends, and using part of land expropriation compensation funds as social security funds for medical treatment and old-age pension. Finally, we can learn from the practice of other countries to establish independent land value assessment institutions, land courts, specialized supervision and complaints departments, effectively safeguard the rights and interests of farmers expropriated land and ensure the fairness of land transactions.

4.2 Improve the Land Expropriation System and Earnestly Protect Farmers' Land Rights and Interests

It is necessary to carry out the work of confirmation, registration and certification of the "four rights" as soon as possible, so as to eliminate the worries of farmers in cities. The establishment of a unified rural cadastral information system, integration of land resources, agriculture, forestry and other departments of land management resources, the establishment of a unified land registration authority. Carrying out cadastral survey, adopting advanced information technology, establishing a national unified rural cadastral information system, realizing the sharing of land information and ensuring that the right reaches every household, issue Land Contract Management Certificate, House ownership certificate and collective income distribution certificate to farmers.^[5] Let farmers enjoy the right to occupy, use, profit and dispose of land, so that farmers become real rather than just nominal owners of land. The income distribution and compensation methods of land expropriation should be clearly defined to solve the problems of withholding, arrears and misappropriation of land expropriation fees, so as to ensure that farmers' land distribution interests are not infringed upon. At the same time, problems such as the inadequacy of public announcements and failure to listen carefully to the opinions of land-expropriated farmers that have prevailed in the past are solved. After hearing the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land has been expropriated, a decision should be made to involve the collective economic organizations and farmers in the formulation of the compensation plan.

4.3 Reform the Household Registration System and Integrate Urban and Rural Public Services

Household registration carries many additional functions, such as labor and employment, unemployment relief, housing and school, social security, medical care, and educational resource allocation. Land-lost farmers who enter cities for non-agricultural work are still registered as rural residents and cannot fully enjoy the benefits of urbanization. Under this logic, the reform of the household registration system must be carried out simultaneously with the related reform of the system. First, the unified household registration management system. The establishment of a unified urban and rural household registration management system can make social members flow reasonably, eliminate social contradictions and differences between urban and rural areas, and promote the optimal allocation of human resources in the whole society.^[6] Second, we must gradually separate the welfare behind the household registration system and promote the equalization of basic public services and social welfare. Increase rural welfare benefits in basic education, social security, infrastructure, environmental sanitation, etc.; promote the development of small and medium-sized cities and towns through policy support and institutional arrangements, and continuously narrow the gap in basic public services between urban and rural areas.^[7] Finally, the establishment of a unified urban and rural social security system. In particular, attention should be paid to the establishment of a social security system in line with the employment, migration and life of land-lost farmers.^[4]

4.4 Educate and Train Farmers to Promote the Transformation of Farmers to Citizens

Due to the great competition for employment in cities, the scope of work that land-lost farmers without corresponding vocational qualification certificates can do is very narrow, and they can only engage in jobs with low technical content and strong replaceability. Due to the limitations of land-lost farmers, the industries they are engaged in are generally dirty, tired, and poor. Not only are they of low quality, but these jobs are temporary and extremely

unstable.^[8]Therefore, we must attach importance to legal propaganda, professional ethics, social ethics, safety education, and ecological environment education to help farmers understand the rules of urban life and the values of urban people, so as to promote their better integration into the city. Professional knowledge professional skills learning is also essential, which requires the establishment of units responsible for organizing farmers'education, conducting surveys of vocational needs, and drawing up scientific and rational education and training plans, with the government as the leading role, with the help of social forces such as enterprises and schools, education and training will be carried out by age, industry, level, type and time according to local conditions, so that farmers can master certain professional knowledge and skills, find a job that suits you and secure a job in a town.^[9]

5. Conclusion

China's urbanization process once only focused on “the urbanization of things”, resulting in waste of resources, environmental pollution and damage to farmers' land rights and interests, and other bad phenomena. In recent years, the government and society have increasingly realized that urbanization should be fair and equitable. The main contradictions of current urbanization are the serious damage to farmers' land rights, the falsification of land ownership and the incomplete social security. Based on these outstanding problems, we believe that fair urbanization has special connotations in terms of core tasks, internal requirements and basic principles. Establishing a land value evaluation mechanism, improving the land expropriation system, reforming the household registration system, and educating and training farmers can promote the realization of fair urbanization.

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