

Based on McLoughlin Interaction Model to Explore the Feasibility of "Combining Villages and Living Together"

-- A Case Study of Fuping County, Baoding City

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Abstract

As an important measure of new urbanization, "combining villages and living together" has been carried out in a large number of practices and explorations across the country in recent years. At present, the academic circle has carried out some empirical and theoretical studies on "integrating villages and living together", and achieved some results. Based on scholars' research, this paper takes Fuping County of Baoding city as an example to explore the feasibility of systematically applying maclaughlin interactive model to analyze the current situation and predicament of "merging villages and living together", provide a new research perspective, and further improve the theoretical research of "merging villages and living together".

Keywords

Joint village housing; McLoughlin interaction model; The feasibility of.

1. Research Background and Significance

1.1. Research Background

In recent years, China has pushed forward the construction of a new type of urbanization. As the product of promoting the integration of urban and rural areas, "combining villages and living together" community is the middle part of the transition from rural community to urban community. Therefore, it not only has the basic composition of the general community, but also has its own uniqueness.

1.1.1. Social Background

The rapid development of industrialization and urbanization is the most fundamental and fundamental driving force behind the concept of "integrating villages and living together". Since the new century, the original relatively closed boundary between urban and rural areas has been broken, and the transformation from traditional villages to modern towns has gradually become the mainstream. Especially in the economically developed areas in eastern China, the traditional agricultural production mode is gradually being replaced by industrialization, intensification and large-scale production mode, and the modern rural industrial system is constantly improving. Agricultural production of cooperation, specialization, agricultural leading enterprises are playing a more and more important role. Agricultural production structure and production mode make many farmers completely free from agricultural production and participate more in the process of urbanization. Some of them are moving into large and medium-sized cities to engage in non-agricultural activities, and more and more young people are moving into cities. As a result, due to the strong demand of urbanization, more and more villages appear "hollowing out" phenomenon, the decline of villages and the serious idle housing situation.

1.1.2. Policy Background

With the rapid increase in the demand for urban construction land, China has introduced the policy of "linking the increase and decrease of urban and rural construction land", which to a large extent has become the most direct policy factor to promote the "integration of villages and housing". In 2004, The State Council issued the Decision on Deepening The Reform and Strict Land Management, which for the first time put forward in the form of national policy to encourage the consolidation of rural construction land. In 2007, the Property Law came into effect, which regulates "village and village living together". In 2019, Article 63 of the newly revised Land Administration Law stipulates, in fact, that collective profit-oriented construction land. If the surplus construction land can be evaluated as profit-oriented construction land, farmers' interests should be the center.

1.2. Research Significance

Combining villages and living together is a policy that exploits strengths and avoids weaknesses in light of geographical location and actual conditions. It is conducive to resource complementarity, unified development and comprehensive treatment, and helps the poor people get out of poverty at an earlier and faster pace. It is also an important measure that urbanization takes to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers left over from history.

1.2.1. Social Significance

"Joining villages and living together" is beneficial to expand the vision of village cadres selection. After the merger of the administrative villages, the jurisdiction of the administrative villages is broadened, and there are more outstanding talents available for selection, which is conducive to improving the quality of the village cadre team. Village organizations actively carry out the "integration of villages and living together", not only to achieve political achievements, but also to promote rural development and enable farmers to live a better life. In the process of land development centering on "uniting villages and living together", the function of village community organization is prominent. At the same time, saving land through "merging villages and living together" is not only in line with the government's view on protecting farmland, but also conducive to the implementation of the local policy of "linking increase and decrease", and more conducive to the village community to organize the construction of a new socialist countryside.

1.2.2. Economic Significance

"Integrating villages and living together" will further improve the rural planning layout and rational allocation of resource elements. The majority of villages are small and scattered. The mountain forests, land and other natural resources in each village are difficult to effectively integrate, which is not conducive to overall coordination and large-scale operation. After the merger, some villages have promoted the sharing of public resources within the region by developing rural leisure tourism and adopting the forms of "company + base + farmer cooperative + peasant household", laying a solid foundation for the overall and coordinated development of villages. It is beneficial to reduce the village-level operation and management costs.

2. Research questions and methods

2.1. Research Questions

The research problem of this study is: starting from the theory and practice at the present stage, based on The interaction model of McLoughlin, analyze the current situation and existing problems of the combined village housing in Fuping, and put forward corresponding countermeasures.

2.1.1. Farmers

2.1.1.1 Cultural factors

The local people did not fully consider the will of the farmers in the process of removal and used various coercive means to force the peasants to move. Our country's cultural heritage is generally believed to have the house to have a home, although in the village and in the process of local government may give some subsidy, but at the present stage around the house prices, these subsidies are insufficient to support farmers to live in the appropriate commercial housing, the government said this kind of behavior is the traditional theory of "top down", not fully to stand in the Angle of the farmers as well as improving farmers' life On the contrary, they are lowering the living standards of farmers.

In addition, because most villagers are accustomed to the rural life pattern, they cannot adapt to the new life. After living together in the village, they will not increase their happiness but bring multiple troubles. Such extra burden, farmers naturally do not want to.

2.1.1.2 Economic factors

Once the large-scale agricultural production and operation mode is fully realized in the new community, a large number of farmers will be re-liberated from the original rural land, and the secondary and tertiary industries that have not been fully formed and continue to develop in this region are unable to absorb, which will cause the employment problem of labor force. It is difficult for a large number of surplus rural labor force to find employment, which will become a major development problem we need to face after the implementation of "merging villages and living together".

2.1.1.3 Factors of life

Resettlement housing has quality problems. Partial find a place for a room to appear in the construction stage wall skin falls off, metope cracks and other problems. Some housing has been completed, but not formally inspected. The construction quality of resettlement housing is not guaranteed, and the overall quality is worrying. And the increase of housing and resident production costs, farmers' rights and interests are difficult to protect.

2.1.2. Government

2.1.2.1 Policy

The "sport" and "one size fits all" approach should not be adopted, because village policies are fundamental. The work habit at the grassroots level is to simplify complex issues into a one-size-fits-all approach. However, the project is not about designers making 3D models on computers and moving them around with the click of a mouse. It is about changing the living habits of farmers. Since it is a habit, it is not a day to develop, rely on a paper document to move farmers upstairs, very simple, but, the person is upstairs, there are legacy problems. Copying, the urban district planning plan is completely accepted for the reconstruction of rural housing construction, without considering the actual situation, seriously divorced from the status quo of rural areas, can not be adapted to local conditions. As a result, in many places, "there are new houses but no new villages, and there are no new villages". Policy conditions still need to be further improved and perfected.

2.1.2.2 Cadres

The cadres have a little knowledge of the policy, and improper decision-making measures follow the trend, blindly, and ignore the vital interests of the villagers. "Combining villages and living together" involves all aspects of rural work, such as the confirmation of homestead rights, rural land contract, village style and village appearance. Therefore, conflicts tend to occur in the process of policy implementation and affect social stability.

2.2. Research Methods

This research and countermeasure analysis on the related problems of "he Cun Live together" in Fuping comprehensively uses the field interview method, case study method, literature analysis method and questionnaire survey method to conduct research. We can more carefully observe the "top-down" implementation path of the policy, clarify the implementation process of the policy, and further analyze the relationship between specific factors affecting the implementation of the policy, so as to systematically observe and reflect on the implementation of the policy.

2.2.1. Field interview method

Through going to several villages in Fuping County to participate in the project of "Merging villages and living together", I learned first-hand information. Although it took a long time, the content was vivid and intuitive, and the authenticity of the research was closely related to the subjectivity of the researcher, which made the content more real. By visiting different groups and different research objects, information obtained from face-to-face interviews is highly accurate and flexible, which is conducive to in-depth understanding of problems and better access to the required information.

2.2.2. Case Study Method

Case studies derive from practice and are a comprehensive and true reflection of objective facts. Selecting Fuping County of Baoding city as the practical investigation site, through understanding the current situation of fuping He village and analyzing the existing problems of fuping He village and exploring solutions.

2.2.3. Literature analysis

To obtain information by consulting relevant literature, this research method is mainly a research method adopted to obtain the general development law or its evolution process of research things. This approach is only a theoretical discussion, and its results need to be combined with practical evidence. The author has read a lot of literature on the project of "integrating villages and living together", and has a clearer definition and focus on the issues concerned. Relying on the literature, our content is more scientific.

2.2.4. Questionnaire survey

A research method in which information is gathered by writing questions. In this study, 100 questionnaires were distributed to the people in the study area.

3. Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Framework

3.1. Concept Definition

"Harmonization of villages and settlements", also known as "harmonization of villages and settlements", is a research on social transformation under the coupling of national land policy, new rural construction and community development. Village and the "popular," close "in village and town", is to respect farmers' will, to protect the interests of the farmers do village renovation planning in advance, and removing some villages, merge the nearby villages, build a comprehensive new rural communities and the dispersed farmers to focus on the new community life, new family of land by the agricultural cooperatives and the family farms operating subject to operating policy. The main purpose of "merging villages and living together" is to improve the daily production and working environment of the masses by reforming the backward rural economic structure and management system, and to make better use and intensive use of land to develop the economy.

3.2. Theoretical Framework and Analysis

3.2.1. Theoretical Framework

M. McLaughlin, an American scholar, put forward an interactive model of policy implementation in 1976 in his representative article "Mutually Adaptive Policy Implementation". According to the model, the process of policy implementation is essentially an interactive process in which the executor and the affected are adjusting to each other's goals or means, and the effectiveness of policy implementation fundamentally depends on the degree of behavioral adjustment between the executor and the affected. Its model is as follows:

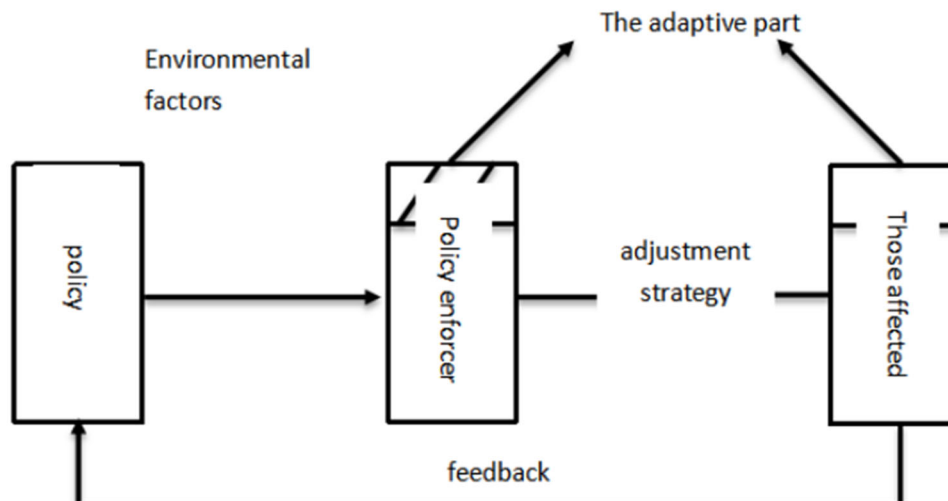


Figure 1. McLaughlin's interactive model

Mike laughlin interactive model of the main content is: (1) although the policy executors and policy between the receiver on the needs and ideas may exist, but based on the two sides on the policy of interest relationship, so, both sides must make concessions and compromise, to seek a way for both of us can accept policy implementation;(2) Given that the objectives and instruments of policy implementors are flexible, they can change according to environmental factors and the needs and views of policy recipients;(3) The mutual adjustment process between policy executor and policy receiver is not a one-way information process of "up ordering down" as traditional theorists say, but a two-way information exchange process, and policy executor and policy receiver are equal in the mutual adjustment process;(4) The interests, values and opinions of policy recipients will be fed back to the policies to control the interests, values and opinions of policy implementers.

3.2.2. McLoughlin Interaction Model Analysis

(1) Policy

With the rapid increase in the demand for urban construction land, China has introduced the policy of "linking the increase and decrease of urban and rural construction land", which to a large extent has become the most direct policy factor to promote the "integration of villages and housing". The following is a list of relevant policies from the central government level and the grassroots government level of Fuping

① Relevant policies at the central government level:

General Plan for Land Use of Shandong Province on September 7, 1999 (implemented in September 7, 1999);Property Law of the People's Republic of China (Enacted on October 1, 2007);Circular of the Public Office of The State Council on Promoting and Supporting the

Research and Construction of Resource-Saving and Intensive Industrial Land (2012 Guofa (2008) No.3);Lu Zhengfa [2010] No. 73 (2010.9.11) on September 11, 2010;Guidance and Implementation Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Accelerating and Deepening The Work of Land Use Conservation and Resource-Intensive Land Use Management in China (no. 119, 2014);Legal provisions on economical and Intensive Use of Land dated 16 July 2019 (Order No. 61 of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources, Amended 2019);Land Administration Act of 29 December 2019 (2019 Amendment)

② Relevant policies of fuping local government:

Document of the Fifth Session of the 17th Fuping County People's Congress (1) Government Work Report delivered at the fifth Session of the 17th Fuping County People's Congress on February 5, 2021;On July 24, 2019, the people's Government of Fuping County decided to start the land and house expropriation (Yaogou Gou Kou) of zhaowangtai Shantytown Reconstruction research in Fuping County; On September 5, 2019, the people's Government of Fuping County decided to start the study of Shantytown Reconstruction in Zhaowangtai Area of Fuping County (Zhaowangtai Central Primary School expansion) on land and house expropriation; On February 26, 2020, Fuping County People's Government of Fuping County no. [2020] on the issuance of "Fuping County major Political Decision-making procedures implementation Rules" notice; Notice on submitting the Information Form for Integrating Investment into The Construction Research of Xiongan New Area in Service Guarantee (October 27, 2020

(2) Policy implementers

The main executor of the policy is the township people's government and the sub-district office. Prior to the implementation of the maclaughlin Interactive policy, the township people's government or the sub-district office shall, on the basis of extensive solicitation of public opinions and democratic consultation, make suggestions on the village (neighborhood) committees that meet the conditions of "combining villages and living together". On the basis of in-depth research and full consultation, the village (neighborhood) committee will organize and hold a village (neighborhood) people's meeting or villagers' representative meeting to discuss and approve the plan and the disposal of the collective assets of the village, and then submit a written application to the township people's government or the sub-district office. The people's government of the town or the sub-district office shall submit the application to the district (city or county) people's government in a formal document, together with the voting materials of the villagers' meeting and the opinions on the disposal of the collective assets of the village, to the people's government of the county (city or district).After receiving the relevant declaration materials, the people's government of the county (city or district) shall organize the departments of civil affairs, agriculture and rural areas, natural resources and other relevant departments to conduct evaluation and argumencing. Upon examination and verification, the approval shall be given if the application meets the requirements and legal procedures, and the written reply shall be given. Township people's governments or sub-district offices may organize the implementation after receiving the reply.

Before and after the implementation of the policy, most county-level civil affairs departments and township people's governments (sub-district offices) form a joint working group to carry out guidance and check on the "combined village and living" village. Emphatically grasp the mass work is thorough, implementation plan is scientific and reasonable, whether operating procedures in accordance with the law in accordance with the rules, whether the anticipated effect elements such as the identity, refinement "close village and the" work plan, to organize and implement carefully, do a good job guidance, policy solutions, scheme optimization and so on related work, to ensure that "close village and the" works carried out in accordance with the order. At the same time, some practitioners in view of the village (community) comprehensive

service center structure layout and the supporting service system construction question, has not yet been well with the county (city, area), villages and towns (street) planning design, not strengthen the "village and house" the bigger the policy of the county (city, area) and work instruction, such two-way debugging problems need to be further solved.

(3) Affected persons

The affected people are mainly farmers. Prior to the implementation of the "village and house" policy, farmers in government "village and house" policy, it is necessary to fully understand the policy, if produce damage to their own economic interests and needs in a timely manner to the township government and the neighborhood offices related staff, and can get reasonable compensation method; In the process of research and implementation of "merging villages and living together", farmers actively cooperate with township governments and sub-district offices on the premise of not infringing their own interests and legality, so as to ensure the smooth progress of "merging villages and living together". After the implementation of "village integration", if problems are found, they will be reported to the township government and sub-district offices in time, so as to make continuous improvement. For example, some new communities have the problem of sharply rising living costs, water and electricity costs have also increased, basically beyond their means. At this time, the villagers need to timely put forward opinions to the township government or the street office, respond to appeals, and ask the township government or the street office to further solve; At the same time, some new communities have relatively rough infrastructure and difficult employment to meet the needs of a series of problems gradually revealed after "merging villages and living together", at this time, villagers need to timely feedback, waiting for the township government or street offices to handle, two-way coordination.

4. Conclusion

Through the exploration of this paper, the background, problems and significance of the policy and the applicability analysis of the theoretical model are recognized. The policy of "integrating villages and living together" is not only conducive to promoting industrialization and urbanization, but also to promoting the effective use of land, human resources and other resources. It is conducive to the realization of the government's land policy and the improvement of farmers' living quality. The maclaughlin interactive model was used to analyze the relationship between the policy, township government, sub-district offices and villagers, and to promote the steady development of the policy in the two-way debugging process between policy implementors and affected people.

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