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Discussion on High-standard Farmland Management and Protection Problems and Countermeasures

Jing Zhang[1, 2, 3, 4], Panpan Zhang[1, 2, 3, 4]

[1]Shaanxi Provincial Land Engineering Construction Group Co., Ltd, Xi'an, China

[2]Institute of Land Engineering and Technology, Shaanxi Provincial Land Engineering Construction Group Co., Ltd., Xi'an, China

[3]Key Laboratory of Degraded and Unused Land Consolidation Engineering, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Xi'an, China

[4]Shaanxi Provincial Land Consolidation Engineering Technology Research Center, Xi'an, China

Abstract

Affected by factors such as repeated delays in the epidemic, climate change and frequent natural disasters, food security risks are prominent, and it is imperative to ensure food security. The construction of high-standard farmland is a realistic need to improve comprehensive agricultural production capacity and ensure food security, but in the construction process, there is a phenomenon of attaching importance to construction and neglecting management and protection, resulting in the failure of the completed high-standard farmland to play a sustained and efficient role, resulting in damage to facilities and waste of resources. From the perspective of inadequate management and protection of high-standard farmland, this paper analyzes the causes, analyzes the problems, and puts forward countermeasures, so as to provide positive suggestions for the long-term benefits of high-standard farmland and ensure food security.

Keywords

High Standard Farmland; Management; Countermeasure Recommendations.

1. Introduction

When granaries are full, the world is secure. Ensuring national food security is an eternal task, and we must not let up at any time[1]. In recent years, affected by the repeated delays of the COVID-19 pandemic, the constant changes in international geopolitics, climate change and frequent natural disasters, international food prices have fluctuated dramatically, impacting the global industrial and supply chains of agricultural products, and exposing the world to acute food security risks. Our country is in the critical period of transition from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, people's demand for food and other main agricultural products increase day by day. However, the number of arable land decreased, quality decreased, low utilization rate of water resource, poor ability to resist natural disasters, weak agricultural infrastructure and other problems have not been fundamentally solved, and the impact on food security has been increasing[2]. In 2023, the No. 1 document of the Central Committee put forward that "we should do our best to strengthen grain production and ensure that the national grain output remains above 1.3trillion kilograms. In terms of the target, we should focus on stabilizing the area, focusing on the yield per unit area and striving to increase production. In terms of policies, we will focus on improving the mechanism to ensure that farmers earn more from growing grain and that local governments take full responsibility for grain harvesting." The white paper "China's Food Security" proposes to improve the quality of cultivated land and protect the ecological environment. We will implement the national master plan for building high-standard

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farmland, promote the protection of cultivated land quantity, quality and ecology, transform medium - and low-yield farmland, and build high-standard farmland with centralized contiguities, guaranteed harvests in drought and flood, stable and high yields, and ecological friendliness. The document calls for actively improving the quality of cultivated land, increasing unit yield and productivity, and protecting the ecological environment. To ensure food security and meet people's aspirations for a better life, it is urgent to upgrade and improve the quality of cultivated land, increase the yield and productivity of crop per unit area, and build farmland with a high standard of guaranteed harvest in drought and flood.

2. Causes and Problems

High-standard farmland construction is divided into three and seven in management. In practice, the phenomenon of "heavy construction and light management and protection" is more common, the damage of facilities and equipment cannot be repaired in a timely and effective manner, high-standard farmland in some areas is occupied, and the phenomenon of desertion has gradually appeared in front of the public, sounding the alarm for high-standard farmland management and protection work. The reasons for insufficient management and care can be considered from the following two perspectives: from the perspective of management and care, due to the large mobility of township cadres, the neglect of responsibilities, and the difficulty of implementing management and care responsibilities to people, resulting in lack of project management and care responsibilities, insufficient funds, weak measures and means, imperfect follow-up monitoring and evaluation and follow-up supervision mechanisms, and significantly reduced the service life of high-standard farmland, which affects the efficiency of high-standard farmland construction[3]; From a management point of view, management capabilities do not match actual needs. There is a lack of professionals, and it has failed to form a talent team system with a complete system, clear division of labor, clear levels and top and bottom. After the construction of high-standard farmland is handed over to townships and villages, the grassroots financial resources cannot afford the later management and maintenance funds, and most high-standard farmland construction projects do not arrange the later management and maintenance funds, and the management and maintenance are difficult to last[4].

3. Countermeasures and Recommendations

(1) Consolidate the foundation of management and protection from the source. Use land exploration technology to comprehensively understand the high-standard farmland fertility, strengthen the management of key links such as high-standard farmland construction design and construction, supervise the construction unit to fully implement the project quality control requirements, strictly control the project quality, and ensure that the project quality meets the requirements of the design specifications.

(2) Unified storage of the above picture and strengthening information management. Make full use of existing resources, accelerate the construction of farmland management big data platform, and timely put the information of high-standard farmland construction projects at various stages such as project establishment, implementation, acceptance, and use into the database, forming a national high-standard farmland construction "one map". Build a three-dimensional monitoring and supervision system integrating sky and ground to achieve record-checking, full-process monitoring and accurate management of high-standard farmland construction. Improve the information sharing mechanism between departments, and realize the mutual exchange and sharing of information on farmland construction, protection, and utilization.

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(3) Complete management and protection systems and implement permanent protection. Improve the high-standard farmland post-construction management and protection system, clarify the relevant responsibilities of local governments at all levels, implement the main body of management and protection, and compact the responsibility for management and protection. Relevant grassroots service organizations should strengthen regular technical guidance, services, and supervision of management and protection entities and personnel. Improve the cultivated land quality monitoring network, strengthen long-term tracking and monitoring, and ensure the long-term efficiency of high-standard farmland. Establish and improve the engineering management and protection mechanism that combines daily management and special maintenance, explore the implementation of the "field chief system" and "field nanny", project construction, management and protection integration, and other methods, and form a diversified management and protection pattern[5]. It is necessary to establish a reasonable guarantee mechanism for the management and protection funds of farmland construction projects, formulate standards for management and protection funds, and comprehensively implement budget performance management for management and protection funds[6]. In areas where conditions permit, we will make overall plans to promote the formation mechanism of agricultural water prices, the construction and management mechanism of farmland water conservancy projects, the establishment of precise subsidies and water-saving incentive mechanisms, and the establishment of terminal water management mechanisms, so as to promote the benign operation of agricultural water-saving and farmland water conservancy projects.

(4) Strict protection and utilization. High-standard farmland that has already been built should be promptly designated as permanent basic farmland, and special protection should be exercised to curb "non-agriculture" and prevent "non-grain farmland", and no unit or individual may damage, occupy or change its use without authorization. Strict examination and approval of cultivated land occupation, and those who occupy high-standard farmland with approval in accordance with the law should be replenished in a timely manner to ensure that the quantity and quality of high-standard farmland are not reduced. Implement a rational farming system, combine land use and cultivation, strengthen follow-up fertilizer cultivation, prevent the decline of land fertility, and ensure sustainable use. Persist in the use of good land for grain, improve the compensation mechanism for the interests of the main grain-producing areas, improve the reward and subsidy policy for large grain-producing counties and the incentive policy for farmers to grow grain, consolidate the responsibility for stabilizing grain production in the main sales areas and the production and marketing balance areas, ensure the reasonable income of peasants in growing grain, and mobilize the enthusiasm of local governments to focus on grain and farmers to grow grain.

4. Summary

Put the management and protection of high-standard farmland construction projects in an important position of high-quality agricultural development. Adhere to the principle of "who benefits, who manages, who uses, and who manages", pay equal attention to construction and management in accordance with local conditions, further improve the management and care system, implement management responsibilities, innovate management and protection mechanisms, strengthen supervision and evaluation, and strive to achieve the comprehensive, normalized and long-term management and protection of high-standard farmland projects after construction.

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