Problems in the Management of Rural Natural Resources and Optimization Countermeasures

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Abstract: *With the continuous development of China's economic level, more and more attention has been paid to rural construction and development. In the new era, do a good job in the management of rural natural resources, realize the optimal allocation of resources, and the reasonable protection of ecological resources, so as to build a new countryside and realize the modern development of the new countryside. However, at present, there are still many problems and contradictions in the management of natural resources in rural China, such as low land transfer efficiency, many difficulties, unreasonable planning, deserted residential bases, and ineffective protection of the ecological and natural environment, which further restrict the situation. Reasonable application and sustainable development of rural natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to deeply analyze a series of problems in the management of rural natural resources, formulate optimized countermeasures according to the specific conditions of the problems, and gradually solve the problems and contradictions to strengthen the construction of new countryside.*

Keywords: Rural natural resources, Manage.

1. Introduction

The new countryside encountered many contradictions and problems in the process of construction, which hindered the process of modernization. The contradiction between man and land is becoming more and more fierce, and the transfer of rural land is slow and relatively difficult. The management of the residential base is not ideal, and the houses are abandoned. In the new era, if you want to achieve a successful new rural construction, you must start from the optimization of agricultural natural resources, promote agricultural modernization, promote rural land transfer reform, rationally plan rural layout, protect ecological resources, and further promote economic development. Coordinate development.

2. Overview of Rural Natural Resources

Rural natural resources refer to a series of resources such as rural land, water resources, and forests. The management of rural natural resources is mainly to carry out the planning and protection of land, water resources, and forestry resources. Land planning includes the use of cultivated land, the transfer of land management rights, construction land, residential bases, wasteland management, and so on. The management of water and forest resources is mainly the protection of the ecological environment. By integrating various resources, optimizing resource allocation and standardizing the behavior of resource application, we can further improve the utilization rate of resources and contribute to the development of rural areas.

3. Significance of Rural Natural Resource Management

3.1 Conducive to the Protection of Arable Land

Land is an important part of rural natural resources and is the foundation of national production and development. Protecting arable land is also an important part of new rural

construction. Therefore, in the process of building a new countryside, optimize natural resource management, do a good job in the planning and overall planning of arable land, protect arable land resources, and avoid waste and blind occupation of land resources. Strictly supervise and manage the use of some land, use the land in accordance with the law and make certain compensations. Reasonably plan the red line of cultivated land, better protect cultivated land, and ensure the effective use of rural natural resources.

3.2 Conducive to the Promotion of Agricultural Modernization

Agriculture, land, forestry, etc. are all rural resources. In carrying out further management, the management of various resources will be optimized according to rural development and the needs of the country. In terms of agricultural resources, divide different regions according to local characteristics, do a good job in land planning, and increase the utilization rate of land resources, which is conducive to the construction and development of characteristic agriculture. Promote the circulation of land, implement various reform measures, innovate the mainstay of agricultural operations, and further promote the modernization of agriculture.

3.3 Conducive to Strengthening the Ability to Prevent and Control Geological Disasters in Rural Areas

The climatic characteristics of the ecological environment can have great dynamic variability, and some sudden weather may cause serious damage to rural natural resources, neither affect the rural economic income, and restrict rural development. Carry out the management of rural natural resources, promote various monitoring and management measures, grasp various data information in the countryside anytime and anywhere, and be able to find abnormal data in time, do a good job in resource planning and management, and better prevent risks, Strengthen the ability to prevent and control geological disasters in rural areas.

4. Problems in the Management of Rural Natural Resources

4.1 The Contradiction between Man and Land is Becoming Increasingly Acute

China belongs to the dual structure of urban and rural areas. There is a large gap between the rich and the poor in the urban and rural areas, and a large amount of labor is influx into the cities. This situation has led to a shortage of young and middle-aged labor in rural areas, and cultivated land has become invisible. Moreover, with the continuous improvement of China's economic level, a large number of rural people have poured into cities to settle, and land abandonment has continued to spread. In order to alleviate the abandonment problem, various local governments have stepped in one after another, and forced the circulation of some explicitly abandoned land. However, this situation has led more families to adopt hidden desertion in order to avoid forced circulation. Land resources have been wasted seriously, and the contradiction between man and land has become increasingly acute.

4.2 Partially Deepened Rural Fragmentation

The agricultural economy in China's rural areas is mainly based on the small-scale peasant economy. Although some advanced machinery and equipment have been introduced, in the agricultural economy, the peasants' thinking is relatively conservative. Most people cannot accept the transfer of land and still adopt the traditional small-scale peasant economy. Moreover, the arable land planning is fragmented, which is very serious. This has become an important factor restricting the development of agricultural modernization. According to the survey, the distribution of land owned by most peasant families is relatively scattered. This is also to ensure the fairness of the distribution of cultivated land. The distribution of cultivated land is determined by lottery. However, this situation has led to the fragmentation of rural land, which continues to deepen. Affected the rational use of land resources. The construction of farmer-form rural cooperatives and other models has been hindered.

4.3 Ignore the Sustainable Development of Ecological Resources

In the process of rural natural resource management, the planning and utilization of resources are relatively emphasized, while the protection of some ecological resources is neglected, which affects the sustainable development of ecological resources. Rural residents' environmental awareness is not strong, and it is difficult to consciously protect the ecological environment in life. Especially in all kinds of development work, there are still phenomena of destroying the environment, which affects the construction of new rural areas. For example, the phenomenon of deforestation for forest resources is very serious, and most of the forest vegetation is more or less damaged, which affects the sustainable development of forest resources and lacks effective resource protection systems in various resource management tasks. Although reasonable planning has been carried out, the lack of integrity and long-term resource protection system will also affect the further use of resources.

4.4 The Residential Base is Seriously Abandoned

The outflow of a large number of rural labor forces has led to the deserted homes, and this situation has a certain long-term nature. The barren range of residential houses is also expanding. At present, the current situation of rural homestead utilization is the barrenness of the natural existence and the expansion of new houses. But with a certain degree of dispersion, the planning of the village is unreasonable. The main reason for this situation lies in four aspects. The first is that some villagers have moved to settle in towns and cities. The second is the rural housing land use system, which restricts the development of rural real estate transactions. Therefore, in the current regulations, real estate transactions can only be carried out within the organization, and external farmers have no right to purchase. Third, with the continuous construction of rural social welfare, nursing homes have risen and some villagers have moved to nursing homes. The fourth is that the government has constructed some public projects, occupying a large area, prompting the collective relocation of natural villages.

4.5 Land Circulation is Slow

Generally, in most villages, the transfer of land is only carried out within large families. And keep the traditional farming thinking. On the one hand, because the land rent is very low, it is difficult for land transfer households to accept it. On the other hand, because the tenants have assumed part of the family obligations, they avoid the risk of forced circulation of the land. Therefore, this situation further affects the rate of rural land transfer and is not conducive to the implementation of some new agricultural development methods.

5. Optimized Countermeasures for Rural Natural Resource Management Issues

5.1 Strengthen Land Management and Realize Land Transfer

In order to effectively solve the problem of conflicts between people and land, do a good job in the management of rural natural resources. It is necessary to pay attention to land management, realize land transfer, and protect land resources. First of all, it is necessary to strictly implement the relevant policies for the utilization of land and resources and strengthen the protection of cultivated land. Comprehensive design is carried out according to the specific conditions of construction land and cultivated land in various aspects of the countryside. The red line of cultivated land shall be divided reasonably and strictly abided by the red line of cultivated land. Strengthen supervision, and severely crack down on damaging farmland and illegal occupation of farmland. In the supervision process, farmers are allowed to participate, encourage them to supervise independently, protect their own interests, and effectively implement the comprehensive protection of land resources. Secondly, management can be carried out with the help of modern information technology. It is possible to introduce cloud computing big data and other technologies to build a management database of rural natural resources and do a good job of dynamic management. Grasp the process of planning and management, and discover the problems that exist. Effectively solve the problem of

improving the management efficiency of natural resources. Third, it is also necessary to ensure the rationality of land use, save land, and increase the utilization rate of land resources. For some hidden deserted land, it is necessary to do a good job of supervision and urging. For some wastelands, managers need to do a good job of investigation to understand all aspects of the wasteland. Do a good job in the development of land resources, which can be invested in construction land or transformed into cultivated land.

5.2 Do a Good Job in Rural Land Planning and Layout

The fragmentation of rural land is very serious, which not only increases the difficulty of rural circulation, but also is not conducive to the protection and management of cultivated land. Therefore, doing a good job in the planning and layout of rural land and gradually solving this series of problems is one of the important tasks of rural natural resource management. Rural land planning is an arduous and complicated task. It must not only conform to the local development situation, but also meet the national requirements for land planning. At the same time, the wishes of the villagers must also be considered. In some areas, the terrain is complex and diverse, and the soil quality is also quite different. The previous finely divided distribution can effectively alleviate uneven distribution. After re-planning the layout, solving the fragmentation problem will bring new contradictions. Therefore, in the planning work, according to the land situation, it is divided into grades, and different grades of management systems and subsidy systems are formulated to balance the distribution of resources. Building demonstration bases, introducing new agricultural business models, accelerating land circulation, and promoting the modernization of agriculture can also increase the utilization rate of land resources.

5.3 Improve Laws and Regulations and Attach Importance to the Protection of Ecological Resources

Rural residents' awareness of ecological resources protection is relatively weak, so there are many situations such as water pollution, forest resources, and deforestation. In response to these problems, the state should further improve relevant laws and regulations, attach importance to the protection of rural ecological resources, and require governments at all levels to do a good job in publicity and education, formulate various institutional measures to combat some behaviors that damage the ecological environment, set an example, and popularize related The legal knowledge to increase the importance of rural residents. Rely on laws and regulations to restrict people's development of forest resources, protect ecological water resources, and ensure the harmonious development of man and nature. It can also promote the development of ecological resources into a new era of development and realize the harmonious development of man and nature. In addition, an early warning and prevention mechanism for natural disasters should be established to effectively prevent the desertification of landslides and mudslides. It has a very serious impact on people. Minimizing the impact can also protect the available land resources.

5.4 Strengthen the Management of Rural Homesteads

Do a good job in the supervision and review of the use of rural residents' residential areas, strictly implement the one-house-one-house policy, and prevent the wastefulness of residential bases. In the re-planning, the scattered residential users are concentrated. And provide certain subsidies for the relocated villagers, do a good job in the planning of rural land, and facilitate the construction of new rural areas. In the process of construction, we must pay attention to the principle of adapting measures to local conditions. Excessive concentration will also affect the development of agricultural industrialization. Reasonable layout and comprehensive planning of different areas. And to ensure that farmers support the exercise and participation rights, publicize relevant laws, regulations and policies, help them understand the content, and protect their legitimate rights and interests.

In the management of homesteads, it is first necessary to guide farmers to do a good job in planning, and to abide by national rules and regulations and planning regulations promulgated by the government. Relocation and development to Zhongxin Village. However, in this process, the farmers' right to know and the right to speak must also be ensured. Answer their questions and respect their wishes. Secondly, we must do a good job of management and standardization in the work of building houses to ensure that farmers use land intensively, and improve the quality of construction and the utilization rate of land. Prevent multiple houses in one household, build new ones without demolishing old ones, etc. Implement compensation measures to ensure that villagers enjoy various policies, so as to consciously regulate their land use behavior. Finally, strict examination and approval work must be done. Farmers did not submit an application when constructing a new house. Relevant personnel need to do a good job of on-site inspection and examination and approval, and strictly abide by various rules and regulations. The pre-examination of the land conditions of the Sandaochang must be carried out, the site selection, construction line, and the completion and acceptance of the dangerous house Register and issue a certificate to be there. All information is open and transparent, and the results are subject to the supervision of the masses. Ensure the effective implementation of the residential planning plan and realize the construction plan of the new countryside.

5.5 Constructing a Diversified Land Property Rights Transfer Mechanism

Establish a diversified land property rights transfer mechanism to promote land transfer and improve the efficiency of land transfer. First, establish a compensation mechanism for migrant workers' abandonment of land benefits. This mechanism is adopted for migrant workers who have been working outside for many years and whose land has been invisible abandoned. Transfer land use rights and accept certain benefit compensation. Establish a property rights transfer mechanism for state-owned and collective farmland. The users of the other party's state-owned agricultural machinery lease rights will be given certain compensation. In

order to effectively prevent land annexation, the government has the right of first refusal to traded slaves. In order to encourage the permanent tenancy of collective land property rights, the government has established a property rights conversion mechanism. When the use of cultivated land changes, it must be approved by the government before it can be put into use.

5.6 Give Full Play to the Government's Regulatory Role

In the management of rural natural resources, the government is the main body of responsibility, and at the same time it also has a certain regulatory role. In order to solve a series of problems in the management of rural natural resources, the government can give full play to this regulatory role, and through the implementation of macro-control interventions to solve a series of problems in traditional work. First, set up a supervision team according to the type of work, with professionals acting as supervisors, and regularly check the implementation effects of rural natural management. Visit the site to investigate, carry out a series of tasks such as data analysis and measurement, and do a good job of evaluation. Secondly, establish a responsibility system to refine responsibilities and powers, so as to increase the attention of supervisors, strengthen their sense of responsibility, and ensure the effective implementation of various rules and regulations. Finally, an information feedback mechanism is established, and the staff members regularly report a series of problems encountered in the supervision process, and everyone discusses and discusses solutions to the problems, and does a good job of resource management.

6. Conclusion

All in all, rural natural resource management is related to rural modernization and economic development. In the new era, the local government should carry out the management of rural natural resources in accordance with the requirements of the country, analyze a series of problems in the previous management work, and attach importance to the planning and protection of land resources and ecological resources. Implement land reform, build a land property rights transfer mechanism, and increase the utilization rate of land. Do a good job in land planning, protect arable land, and avoid illegal occupation of arable land. You do a good job in the protection of resources, improve relevant laws and regulations, and do a good job in publicity and education to improve farmers' awareness of environmental protection. Through continuous improvement of management measures in all aspects, improve management efficiency, ensure the rational planning and effective use of natural resources, further promote the construction of new rural areas, and improve the living standards of farmers.

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