

## Study on the Influence of Land Expropriation on Farmers' Pension Taking Feixi County as an Example

Jingyi Tang <sup>1, a</sup>, Ying Chu <sup>2</sup>, Deyu Li <sup>3, b, \*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Finance and Public Administration, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Accountancy, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, China

<sup>3</sup>School of Economics, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, China

<sup>a</sup>1219798035@qq.com, <sup>b</sup>120081011@aufe.edu.cn

### Abstract

Urban and rural integration is a key part in the process of China's economic and social development, and plays an important role in the new era of China's comprehensive construction of socialist modernization process. Since the reform and opening up, our country urbanization process accelerates the promotion, the city scale is constantly expanding, in this process, in order to meet the public interest needs, promote economic and social development, land acquisition is the inevitable reality path, landless farmers and their rights and interests protection problem also becomes a social problem that cannot be ignored. Land-lost farmers have the basic characteristics of passive urbanization, their human capital and market participation ability are relatively poor, and the solution of long-term livelihood depends on the protection and support of government policies to a certain extent. Guaranteeing the future pension problems of land-expropriated farmers, safeguarding their right to survival and development, and alleviating the contradictions between land-expropriated farmers and the government are not only related to the construction of a harmonious society, but also the embodiment of the "people-centered" ruling philosophy of the Party and the state, which is of great significance to the realization of social stability, fairness and justice in China.

### Keywords

Farmers whose land has been requisitioned; Compensation for expropriated land; Pension security.

### 1. Introduction

According to the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, China will enter a new stage of development in 2021. After completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieving the first centenary goal, China is now in a stage of development toward the second centenary Goal of fully building a modern socialist country. Since the concept of new urbanization was put forward in 2014, the speed of urban construction in China has been increasing day by day, and the proportion of urban scale has gradually expanded. With the acceleration of the urbanization process, urban land is gradually saturated. In order to achieve urbanization goals, local governments are pointing the arrow to expropriate rural land. Statistics show that since the 1990s, at least 3 million farmers have lost their land in China every year due to a large amount of agricultural land being converted into non-agricultural land in the process of industrialization and urbanization. The total number of land-lost farmers may have reached 40 million to 50 million, which has become a huge social group, of which at least 10 million farmers have completely lost their land and no work,

accounting for 20% of the land-lost farmers. In the seventh census, 63.89% of the population lived in urban areas (45.4% of China's registered population in 2020). The rural population accounted for 36.11 percent. Compared with the sixth national census in 2010, the proportion of urban population increased by 14.21 percentage points.

As the main force of agricultural production, farmers derive their main income from rural land cultivation. However, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, China's urbanization process will be faster and faster, and the size of the rural urban population will also increase rapidly. By the end of 2022, Anhui had 61.27 million permanent residents, an increase of 140,000 over the previous year. Hefei had 9.634 million permanent residents, with an urbanization rate of 84.64 percent. The further optimization of urban and rural structure shows the further improvement of urbanization quality. According to international standards, a country has basically realized urbanization when 60 percent of its population is urbanized. In the research article published by the United Nations on urbanization in various regions of the world, some data about China's urbanization development are reflected, the growth trend of urbanization rate will continue for about 20 years. With the continuous improvement of the urban population rate, the landless farmers caused by the expansion of land expropriation in China will even exceed 110 million in 2030. In the huge landless farmers group, a large number of farmers rely on land planting as a means of livelihood. After losing all or part of their land, it is difficult to change from the role of farming for living. Unable to engage in a job stably, the source of income will not be stable, and eventually there will not only be no stable income from land cultivation, but also no guarantee of stable wage income from working outside, which makes the gap in the social security system increasingly large.

Although China is still in the window of opportunity for demographic dividend at present, this window is about to close as the proportion of young people aged 0-14 continues to decline and the proportion of elderly population rises rapidly. The increasingly serious problem of aging of the rural population, in the construction of urbanization, the focus of the contradiction is concentrated in agricultural production, rural old-age care, social services and social harmony. A series of keywords such as "population aging", "empty-nesters" and "rural old-age care" frequently appear in the eyes of the public. In the case of the deepening of the aging of the population, the land-lost farmers lack vocational skills, and there are disadvantages that can not be ignored. It is difficult to provide old-age security for the farmers who have lost their farmland and changed their original way of life with a small amount of compensation from land expropriation.

Feixi County belongs to Hefei City, the agricultural industry is prosperous, adhere to the "two strong and one increase", that is, science and technology to strengthen agriculture, machinery to strengthen agriculture, promote farmers' income to achieve modern agricultural development and income generation. In 2022, the added value of the primary industry will reach 7.575 billion yuan, an increase of 4.4 percent. Data show that the permanent resident population of Feixi County in 2021 is 978,000, and the urbanization rate of the permanent resident population has reached 67.7% in 2021, and the urbanization rate will increase year by year. Therefore, it is urgent to protect the legitimate rights and interests of farmers who lose their farmland due to urban construction. This paper mainly studies the impact of requisitioning cultivated land in Feixi County on farmers' old-age care, aiming to provide an effective case for the construction of China's old-age service system

## 2. Related Concepts and Theoretical Basis

### 2.1. Definition of relevant concepts

#### 2.1.1. Farmers whose land has been requisitioned

Land expropriated refers to land expropriated or requisitioned, no matter how much land remains after the expropriation or requisition; While lost land means that the land is completely lost, and the remaining land is very little and almost negligible. In different literature and works, many scholars did not pay attention to the difference between these two terms, and distinguished land expropriated farmers from land expropriated farmers. They just used these two expressions respectively according to their usual expression habits. Therefore, this study paid equal attention to the literature containing these two expressions when collecting and sorting out literatures. In the expression of this paper, "land expropriated farmers" is used uniformly, but in the individual quotes, the expression of "land-lost farmers" is used to respect the original expression.

#### 2.1.2. Social security

Social security is a system in which the state or government is the main body, based on legislation or laws, and provides material support to citizens in case of temporary or permanent loss of working ability and living difficulties due to various reasons through the redistribution of national income, so as to guarantee their basic life. The essence of social security is to pursue fairness, establish the responsibility of the state or government as the main body, based on legislation or law, to meet the needs of citizens in basic life. This study analyzes and discusses the rights and interests of farmers whose land is requisitioned in the future pension from the aspects of compensation, employment security and vocational education.

### 2.2. Research on theoretical basis

Theoretical basis is the logical basis of theoretical analysis and institutional system construction, plays a basic role in the whole theoretical analysis and institutional construction, and provides an observation perspective for theoretical analysis and institutional construction. The research on the relevant theoretical basis of the future pension security of land-expropriated farmers aims to find out the causes of the future pension security problems of land-expropriated farmers, so as to find effective solutions and ways through analysis. The theoretical basis related to the future old-age security of land-expropriated farmers can provide a basic analytical framework and judgment criteria for solving theoretical and practical problems.

#### 2.2.1. Service-oriented government

In recent years, the form of government organization in our country is gradually changing from the traditional management-oriented government to the service-oriented government. First of all, service-oriented government refers to the government that takes the civic concept and social orientation as the guidance, serves the people through legal procedures, and assumes the responsibility of serving the people in accordance with the citizens' individual wishes. Compared with traditional management-oriented government, service-oriented government has more core competitiveness. This core competence is the basic values of Chinese socialism, namely equality of opportunity, political democracy and people orientation. The Chinese government is striving to build a service-oriented government for the purpose of service. This transformation reflects not only the surenunciation and transcendence of traditional administrative management methods, but also the new requirements of government capacity put forward by the economic and social development of contemporary China. The service-oriented government has the following characteristics: First, carry forward the basic socialist values to achieve social equality, political democracy, people-oriented and other

"institutionalized forms", and apply them in the process of social practice and reform; Secondly, the service-oriented government should be a democratic government and a government responsible to the people, among which, democracy is the essence and being responsible to the people is the purpose of the service-oriented government.

### 2.2.2. Positive welfare theory

Positive welfare means that welfare itself does not exist solely for the purpose of achieving economic goals. It takes full economic benefits as the premise to promote individual personality development. The "Third Way" theory emphasizes that justice, while ensuring that all people enjoy equal rights, must also play a certain role in promoting the development of individual personality. This factor to promote the development of individual personality does not require the existence of absolute fairness and justice in the society, but lies in a functional inequality that promotes the harmonious and stable development of regional economy while improving the living standards of the grassroots people to some extent. At the same time, the "Third Way", aiming at the new individualism, proposes that responsibility is the cornerstone of a healthy society, both for individuals and members of society. Social governance does not aim to substitute social and state action for individual responsibility, but rather to promote personal improvement through social improvement. Therefore, although every citizen has equal access to opportunities and rights, he also actively assumes the risks and obligations of society, which constitutes the whole content of social justice in the modern sense. It can be seen that the essence of welfare state reform is to further adjust the relationship of responsibilities and rights between the state and individuals, with the aim of correcting the negative aspects of the welfare state system and maintaining its positive functions in the overall social organism. In practice, it is necessary to cultivate and enhance the individual's sense of social responsibility and survival skills, replace the traditional welfare model with proactive welfare policies and realize the modernization of the traditional welfare state. In terms of ensuring the future retirement of farmers whose land has been expropriated, while equally enjoying the political interests and rights given by the government, farmers should also pay attention to self-improvement, reduce the burden for the country and society, cultivate a greater sense of personal social responsibility and take the initiative to take responsibility for their own behavior, etc., so as to promote the realization of self-value. Promote the development of individual personality in the linkage with the national government and society, so as to promote the coordination of the state, enterprises and individuals to assume responsibilities, and build a positive interactive, innovative and dynamic civil society

## 3. The Current Situation and Problems of Landless Peasants' Security

### 3.1. Status of land-expropriated farmers

In recent years, the government of Feixi County has greatly strengthened the urban construction work. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, Feixi County led Anhui Province and took the lead in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, and was listed among the ten fastest growing counties for three consecutive years. According to incomplete statistics, since 2017, 632 large engineering construction projects have been launched in Feixi, and 511 projects have been completed. The maintenance course of rural roads has reached 2,700 kilometers, and Hefei is the first city to complete the full coverage of urban and rural buses. By the end of the 13th Five-Year Plan, the per capita disposable income of urban permanent residents in Feixi County exceeded 40,000 yuan, and that of rural permanent residents exceeded 25,000 yuan. The urbanization rate has reached 65.4%. In the process of rapid urbanization, a large amount of arable land has been requisitioned by the government to build houses and factories, causing farmers to lose the land they rely on for survival and the main economic source of livelihood. In this context, the focus of social attention

is on how to properly resettle the landless farmers and improve the future old-age security. The author, who is from Feixi County, Anhui Province, has deep feelings for the local farmers and has a good understanding of the loss of land caused by land expropriation in Feixi County for many years. Based on the results of practical investigation, this chapter summarizes the living situation of land-lost farmers in Feixi County, and analyzes the compensation and old-age service security situation of land-lost farmers in Feixi County.

By the end of 2022, the area of Feixi County in Anhui province is 1,695.41 square kilometers, and the registered population of the county is 858,300, an increase of 0.300 million over the previous year. The permanent population is 98800, an increase of 0.98 million; And the urbanization rate of permanent residents was 68.57 percent, an increase of 0.89 percentage points. In 2022, a total area of 710 mu of land will be requisitioned in Feixi County, with 651,367 rural labor resources and 585,553 rural employees. The per capita disposable income of permanent residents in rural areas will reach 30,899 yuan.

In this paper, 203 questionnaires were issued to the farmers whose land was expropriated in Feixi County. 203 questionnaires were recovered, of which 200 were basically valid. The current situation of the farmers was analyzed statistically, and the results were as follows:

From the perspective of the age structure of land expropriated farmers in Feixi County, there is an aging trend. The specific situation is as follows: The number of farmers over 60 years old accounted for 31% of the total sample, the number of farmers between 50 and 59 years old accounted for 33% of the total sample, the number of farmers between 40 and 49 years old accounted for 19% of the total sample, and the number of farmers between 30 and 39 years old accounted for 10% of the total sample. 20 to 29 years old land expropriated farmers accounted for 7% of the total sample.

In terms of gender structure, males accounted for 44% of the total sample. Women make up 56 percent of the total sample. According to the survey results, the proportion of women in the land requisitioned farmers is much higher than that of men, which also confirms that after land requisition, due to the constraints of local economic and industrial development, the rural labor force, especially the male labor force, begins to move to the economically developed areas and participate in the old-age insurance for urban workers at the construction site, integrating into the local life. Rural women have increasingly become the main body of rural land agricultural production in Lingcheng town, so women account for a larger proportion of land expropriated farmers.

As for the education structure of the farmers in the sample, 2% of them have college degree or above, 5% of them have high school degree, 25% of them have junior middle school education, and 68% of them have primary school education or below. Due to the reasons of The Times, China's urban-rural dual structure differentiation, resulting in the uneven development of urban and rural areas, uneven distribution of educational resources and neglect of education led to the land expropriated farmers generally low education level. Moreover, judging from the situation of farmers who are still receiving compulsory education, although the government plans to integrate these students into the urban education system after land acquisition, the enrollment of compulsory education schools in Feixi County still adopts the method of nearby enrollment by dividing school districts, and most of the farmers' resettlement method is local resettlement. Therefore, the students of land expropriated farmer families are still studying in their original schools and are in a "marginalized" state in terms of education.

In terms of the use of land expropriation compensation, 18% are mainly savings or financial investment, supplemented by daily life; 36% are comprehensive use of medical and education expenditures, daily living expenses, savings and investment; 20% are all living expenses; and 26% are mainly improvement of housing and supplemented by living expenses. The use of land expropriation compensation for farmers is affected by the amount of natural capital remaining

after land expropriation. Many farmers still own a certain amount of land after land expropriation. Farmers with more natural capital are more inclined to choose non-productive strategies such as medical and education expenditure, daily living expenditure, savings and investment, and housing improvement. Affected by traditional ideas, living habits and behavior patterns, farmers who have been expropriated need a long time to accept and adapt to the new ideas and lifestyles in the short term. They prefer to rely on the surplus land for their livelihood and use the compensation as a supplement for their livelihood. In general, they use their compensation money more conservatively.

### **3.2. Status quo of compensation for land expropriation**

The expropriated land in Feixi County mainly includes compensation for houses, attachments and green seedlings on farmers' collective land. The physical compensation and monetary compensation of resettlement houses are based on the unified standards formulated by Anhui Province, and the "expropriation area" and algorithm are adopted to comprehensively evaluate the land resource status, land output value, land location, land supply and demand, population and economic and social development level and other factors when determining the comprehensive land price of the district, and adjust or re-announce the comprehensive land price of the district at least every three years. In June 2020, the People's Government of Anhui Province, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2019 Amendment), carried out the adjustment of the compensation standard for land requisition, that is, the designation of the comprehensive land price for land requisition areas, and published the latest "Anhui Province Comprehensive Land Price Standard for Land Requisition Areas". This is the first time for Anhui Province to adjust the comprehensive land price after the amendment of the Land Administration Law. This adjustment clarifies the standards of land compensation fees approved for the expropriation of collective agricultural land and resettlement fees to be paid to the farmers whose land is expropriated within the administrative regions of the province. It stipulates that relevant fees should be implemented in accordance with the comprehensive land price standards of the expropriated areas, and stipulates the upper limit of land compensation fees and the lower limit of resettlement compensation fees. The land compensation fee shall not be higher than 40% of the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area, and the resettlement compensation fee shall not be lower than 60% of the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area. The compensation standard of collective construction land is calculated based on the correction coefficient of the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area of 0.8, and the standard of the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area of Feixi County is 149,500 yuan/mu. In terms of resettlement methods, the government of Feixi County implements monetization and social security resettlement for the agricultural population included in the scope of land expropriated in accordance with the policy provisions.

## **4. The Existing Problems of Land Requisitioned Farmers**

### **4.1. Insufficient economic compensation for farmers whose land has been requisitioned**

The damage to the future pension of farmers whose land has been expropriated is mainly manifested in the unreasonable compensation of the government to the farmers whose land has been expropriated. In the investigation, it is found that there are some problems in land expropriation compensation, such as low land expropriation compensation standard and unfair and unreasonable land expropriation compensation distribution. Generally speaking, only a small part of the benefits obtained from land transfer are used to compensate and resettle the expropriated people, that is to say, the benefit distribution between the land expropriation subject and the land expropriated farmers is not equal. Moreover, most of the land expropriated

farmers are not satisfied with the compensation standard of land expropriation. According to the satisfaction survey of the land expropriated farmers in Feixi County, only 6% of the land expropriated farmers are basically satisfied with the amount of land expropriation compensation, and most of the farmers are not satisfied with the compensation. Moreover, they believe that the payment of land expropriation compensation has improved the livelihood of land expropriated farmers to a certain extent in the short term, but in the long run, rising prices, unstable employment and income of the group, and the need to pay property fees and other expenses after relocation have led to an increase in living costs, resulting in a decrease in the living standard of land expropriated farmers.

#### **4.2. The old age security of land requisitioned peasants is not perfect**

Most of the land requisitioned farmers in Feixi County have participated in the old-age insurance for urban and rural residents. In 2022, the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents in Feixi County will have 15 levels of payment. In order to encourage urban and rural residents to pay more and get more, the policy stipulates that the higher the payment level selected, the more government subsidies. The individual contribution standard is 300 yuan to 6,000 yuan per person per year, and the insured can choose the payment file independently for every 100 yuan. In the year of payment, residents enjoy government subsidies, which are divided into six grades: a first-grade subsidy of 45 yuan, and the corresponding payment standard is 300 yuan and 400 yuan; The second grade subsidy of 81 yuan, the corresponding payment standard is 500 yuan, 600 yuan, 700 yuan; The third grade subsidy is 138 yuan, and the corresponding payment standard is 800 yuan and 900 yuan; The fourth grade subsidy is 180 yuan, and the corresponding payment standard is 1000 yuan, 1100 yuan, 1200 yuan, 1300 yuan and 1400 yuan; The fifth grade subsidy is 285 yuan, and the corresponding payment standard is 1500 yuan, 1600 yuan, 1700 yuan, 1800 yuan, 1900 yuan; The sixth grade subsidy is 402 yuan, and the corresponding payment standard is 2,000 yuan and above. The pension insurance benefits for urban and rural residents in Feixi County are mainly divided into four parts: The first is the basic pension of 120 yuan per month, the second is the standard old age basic pension of 2 yuan per person per month, the third is the basic pension of the contribution period of more than 15 years, after the age verification treatment, the basic pension of the contribution period is issued separately according to the contribution period, and every more than one year, the monthly increase of 2 yuan per person, the fourth is the personal account pension and other four parts, the implementation of lifelong payment.

Up to now, Feixi County has a total of 16,464 people receiving pension benefits for urban and rural residents. The annual income of the basic pension fund for urban and rural residents is 560.9 billion yuan, the fund expenditure is 404.4 billion yuan, and the accumulated balance of the basic pension fund for urban and rural residents is 1,296.2 billion yuan at the end of the year. The extremely low level of pension security cannot meet the living needs of farmers whose land has been requisitioned under the current background of urbanization. In addition, the analysis of the age structure of the land requisitioned farmers in Feixi County shows that the number of land requisitioned farmers who meet the conditions for receiving pension insurance will increase year by year. Relevant departments need to prepare more funds for the payment of pension insurance, which brings great financial pressure. In addition, although the government has introduced a series of subsidy policies to encourage residents to choose a higher grade when paying the pension, considering the low level of pension insurance benefits and the residents' willingness to pay the pension is not strong, they still choose a lower grade to pay the pension, resulting in a low amount of pension to receive after age, and the long-term livelihood of the land expropriated farmers is not guaranteed.

## 5. Reasons for the Future Old-Age Security of Farmers

Due to the difference of time and region, the main problems highlighted by the future pension security of farmers whose land is requisitioned will also be different. The problems in the future pension security of land expropriated farmers in Lingcheng mainly focus on the limitations of the current land expropriation compensation system, the limitations of the implementation of the future pension security policy of land expropriated farmers and the limitations of supporting social security policies.

### 5.1. The compensation standard for land expropriation is unreasonable

First of all, the standards of compensation and resettlement subsidies for land expropriated are low. The new Land Administration Law repeals the multiple of annual output value law and requires that land compensation and resettlement fees be paid to farmers and peasants according to the standard of comprehensive land price published by each provincial level. This is the response of the state and the government to farmers' demands for raising the compensation standard for land expropriation and participating in the distribution of land value-added income. When the economy has reached a certain level, the state has reformed and adjusted the compensation and resettlement methods and compensation standards, so that farmers can share more land value-added income and get more dividends brought by industrialization and urbanization, so as to achieve the goal of land policy safeguarding social and economic development and promoting the balanced and coordinated development of the whole society. According to the regulations in the comprehensive land price standard of Anhui Province, the compensation standard in street land acquisition in Qiao District is 51560 yuan/mu, the compensation standard in Longcheng town of Xiao County is 46200 yuan/mu, the compensation standard in Dangshan County Dangcheng town is 49300 yuan/mu, and the compensation standard in Si Town is 45800 yuan/mu. The compensation standard of Feixi County land expropriation is 45,500 yuan/mu, the compensation standard is much lower than that of Chengguan Town in the same level counties.

### 5.2. The policy implementation environment is complicated

A good policy is easier to be accepted by the target group of farmers whose land is requisitioned, which is the prerequisite for the smooth implementation of the policy of protecting the rights and interests of farmers whose land is requisitioned. However, in practice, due to the limitations of the policy itself, the smooth implementation of the policy has a certain impact. In recent years, both the state and the people's governments at all levels have formulated and issued a series of policies to ensure the legal future of farmers who have been expropriated land, and have achieved results to a certain extent. However, due to the lack of foresight and the lack of judgment on economic and social development and changes, some policies are no longer applicable to the real environment, which restricts the effectiveness and durability of policies to a certain extent. For example, Feixi County still takes the 2013 document as the standard for issuing basic pension benefits to eligible land requisitioned farmers, stipulating that the standard for basic pension benefits is 210 yuan per person per month. The standard of 210 yuan per month has been used for nearly nine years, and has not been adjusted in line with economic fluctuations and rising prices. As a result, the current policy cannot meet the livelihood needs of farmers whose land has been expropriated. In addition, at the time of land expropriation has reached the age of receiving benefits, and meet the conditions of receiving benefits, the time of receiving pension insurance benefits of land expropriated farmers is calculated from the next month after the completion of the examination and approval of pension insurance materials, and the treatment from the beginning of land expropriation to the examination and approval of materials is not paid. The time of receiving the old-age insurance benefits of land requisitioned farmers is linked to the work efficiency of the relevant materials



submission department and the examination and approval department, which also causes damage to the future pension of land requisitioned farmers.

### **5.3. Lack of job opportunities**

In essence, the source of the employment problem of land expropriated farmers is the mismatch between the jobs provided and the job demand of the labor force, that is, the jobs provided cannot meet the desire and job demand of land expropriated farmers. Especially in terms of the number of available jobs, due to the limitation of the level of economic development, the limited number of enterprises above designated size and the number of individual and private economies in the surrounding areas, the unreasonable industrial layout, the short industrial chain, the limited number of jobs that can be absorbed, and some positions require certain professional and technical capabilities, most of the land requisitioned farmers cannot find employment smoothly. In terms of labor supply, land expropriation leads to a large number of farmers who have been expropriated within a short period of time. Although the government also uses public welfare jobs to support resettlement, and provides short-term temporary public welfare jobs such as epidemic prevention, cleaning and sanitation to relieve the employment pressure of farmers who have been expropriated, the number of jobs is far from enough, and job subsidies and social insurance subsidies are also small. It can only meet the short-term employment needs of a small number of elderly land expropriated farmers who have become poor due to the loss of land. A large number of land expropriated farmers rush into the labor market in a short period of time, and the labor market cannot provide sufficient number of jobs without a transitional period, resulting in excessive employment pressure of land expropriated farmers.

## **6. Improve the Strategy of the Old Age Security of the Peasants Who have been Expropriated**

Clarify the principle of fair compensation. Because land expropriation is related to social justice and the rule of law, in order to safeguard the legitimate future retirement of the land expropriated people and avoid them from bearing a heavy burden due to the needs of "public interests", the current land expropriation compensation system must achieve fair compensation and provide adequate protection for the expropriated people. Clarifying the principle of fair compensation provides a prerequisite for realizing the fair distribution of land expropriation compensation. As far as the compensation distribution after land expropriation is concerned, if the principle of fair compensation is not adhered to in the process of distribution, the fair and reasonable compensation results cannot be obtained. Therefore, the compensation and distribution of expropriated land must follow legal procedures and make all procedures open and transparent. We will improve the environment for policy implementation. In terms of the adaptability of land-expropriated farmers, the communities where land-expropriated farmers are resettled can be used as the most powerful support platform for the social integration of this group. The Fexi County government can use the community platform to help guide the land expropriated farmers to realize faster psychological and conceptual changes through free lectures, so as to avoid their marginalization due to their own cognitive problems. At the same time, it can also establish social integration mutual aid organizations in the community, so as to make use of the advantage that the young people in the group are easier to realize social integration to help the older land expropriated farmers overcome the integration obstacles, alleviate the contradictions and conflicts in the process of citizenship of the land expropriated farmers, and smoothly integrate into the new living environment. At the same time, the society and the government should also pay attention to improving the comprehensive quality of land expropriated farmers, so that the group has an accurate

cognition and understanding of the propaganda policy, and improve the degree of participation in the policy.

Improve the employment and entrepreneurship assistance system. Promoting employment and entrepreneurship of farmers whose land has been expropriated bears on their long-term livelihood as well as social harmony and stability in the region. For the employment of farmers whose land has been expropriated, on the basis of providing sufficient employment positions, the government should attach importance to employment guidance, carry out targeted employment assistance to this group based on the characteristics of the farmers whose land has been expropriated, strengthen skills training and entrepreneurship training, build employment service platform, increase employment assistance services, and combine the actual development of Lingcheng Town, to build a sound employment and entrepreneurship assistance system.

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