

Analysis of Land System Reform and Economic Structure Transformation from the Perspective of Industrial Integration

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Abstract: At present, the rural contracted land is dominated by the unified circulation of villages entrusted by contractors, but the contractor will have the possibility of self-circulation after the contract expires. The fundamental reason is that the current land transfer fee is low, which can not meet the contractor's expectations. Looking at China's economic development process since the reform and opening up, we can easily find that there is a puzzling problem in China's economy, that is, since the reform and opening up, China's economic aggregate and economic growth rate have made remarkable achievements, and the scale and speed of agricultural labor transfer are also the highest in the world. Industrial integration is a new economic phenomenon in the process of scientific and technological change and diffusion. According to the degree of integration, industrial integration can be divided into full integration and partial integration. Promote the flow of various production factors to agriculture, extend the agricultural industrial chain, increase the added value of agriculture, promote the integrated development of rural industries, promote the structural reform of agricultural supply side, and finally realize agricultural modernization in an all-round way, expand the rural collective economy, and promote farmers' income and rural harmony and prosperity.

Keywords: Industrial integration, Land system reform, Economic structural transformation.

1. Introduction

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward "the strategy of rural revitalization" in an exciting way. It is pointed out that "in accordance with the general requirements of industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and affluent life, we should establish and improve the system, mechanism and policy system of urban-rural integration development and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. As we all know, urbanization is the only way for national industrialization and modernization, and it is also an objective law and general trend of human social development [1]. In the west, since the industrial revolution, urbanization and industrialization began to roll forward like two wheels of history. Deepen the reform of rural land system, improve the separation system of 'three powers' of contracted land, keep the land contract relationship stable and unchanged for a long time, and extend it for another 30 years after the second round of land contracting expires. " Social governance is related to power, state, government and other elements, and how property rights are related to political issues such as power, state and governance has been discussed brilliantly by Marx and Engels, as well as property rights economists Coase and North.

From the perspective of the whole human history and civilization development, as a historical inevitability, the city is not only an inevitable product of the development of human society, economy and civilization, but also strongly promotes the economic and social development of human beings, and has increasingly become the economic, political, military and cultural center of all countries in the world [2]. Industrial integration is a new economic phenomenon in the process of scientific and technological change and diffusion. In recent decades, academic circles have discussed industrial

integration from different angles, but so far there has not been a unified basic definition of industrial integration [3]. Looking at China's economic development process since the reform and opening up, we can easily find that there is a puzzling problem in China's economy, that is, since the reform and opening up, China's economic aggregate and economic growth rate have made remarkable achievements, and the scale and speed of agricultural labor transfer are also the highest in the world.

The integrated development of rural industries embodies the modern agricultural production system, the process of processing and production and the process of circulation to the service industry, which can promote the transformation and upgrading of agricultural industrial structure, promote the modernization of rural agriculture and promote the sustainable construction of beautiful countryside [4-5]. Promote the flow of all kinds of production factors to agriculture, extend the agricultural industrial chain, improve the added value of agriculture, promote the integrated development of rural industries, promote the structural reform of agricultural supply side, and finally realize agricultural modernization in an all-round way, expand the rural collective economy, and promote farmers' income and rural harmony and prosperity [6]. According to the degree of integration, industrial integration can be divided into comprehensive integration and partial integration. Full integration refers to the integration of different industrial sectors into one industry, and partial integration refers to the mutual entry of different industrial sectors due to technological innovation or deregulation, which leads to an increase in the substitution of products or services, and provides products or services with weak substitution due to differences [7].

2. Research on the Relationship Between Land System Reform and Economic Structure Transformation

2.1. Relevant theories of industrial integration

With the development of computer technology and network technology, photos, music, files and video calls can be transmitted through a terminal and network, and the correlation between various media has been strengthened, thus forming a "digital convergence", which further promotes the integration of telecommunications, radio and television, publishing and other related industries [8]. As an emerging economic activity, industrial integration is showing a rapid development trend around the world. The "digital convergence" developed due to digital technology has not only changed the time, space and cost of enterprises, individuals and other economic participants to obtain information, but more importantly, digital technology has made the industrial boundary more and more blurred or disappeared, and the high-tech industrial convergence has a negative impact on the transformation of China's industrial structure; The direct integration of the information industry is conducive to the transformation of China's industrial structure, while the complete integration is not conducive to the transformation of China's industrial structure. The main reason is that the integration of the information industry and the tertiary industry is lower than the secondary industry; The relationship between the income level and the transformation of the industrial structure presents a "U" curve. The opening up and the improvement of the government's financial expenditure have promoted the transformation of China's industrial structure. It makes information content such as telecommunications, publishing, radio and television integrated into a new application or service mode.

Industrial integration plays a significant role in promoting the capital structure and capital deepening, that is, industrial integration will promote the transfer of capital to the tertiary industry, and technological integration will eventually lead to inter-industry business integration and market integration, and gradually spread and transmit to other industries, realizing intra-industry and inter-industry integration, bringing new impetus to economic development, effectively improving industrial competitiveness and promoting economic restructuring [9]. And promote the transformation of China's development model from labor-intensive to capital-intensive; Industrial convergence has a significant role in promoting the improvement of China's total factor productivity, among which the integration of productive services and information industries has a greater impact on technological efficiency progress, and the integration of high-tech industries has a greater impact on technological progress.

2.2. Problems in the process of farmers' contracted land circulation management

Although the current rural contracted land is dominated by the unified circulation of villages entrusted by contractors, the contractor will have the possibility of self-circulation after the expiration of the contract. The fundamental reason is that the current land transfer fee is low, which can not meet the contractor's expectations. If you transfer by market negotiation, you can get more transfer fees. As the market transaction costs are inevitable, how to arrange property rights will inevitably affect the efficiency of resource

allocation, and how the efficiency of resource allocation will affect the output level of the whole society, including the surplus of social output [10]. Combine the processing, production and sales of agricultural products to form a one-stop development model of the whole industrial chain. Develop agricultural industry with the help of high-tech such as Internet. Under the mode of "internet plus", the digital production and management of agricultural industry will be realized through the online platform, and the integration and mutual development of agriculture will be realized. Product substitution fusion refers to the fact that products with different functions have some similar characteristics, or that two products that did not have substitutability are strengthened after fusion. At present, land transfer has entered all kinds of agricultural management entities, which has a weak driving effect on farmers.

Most cooperatives and leading enterprises are "cooperative without cooperation" and "not driving and not contacting" the surrounding farmers. There is little cooperation between agricultural business entities in different industries, and the willingness to integrate between industries is not strong. It is worth mentioning that there is a phenomenon of re-leasing in some land circulation, and the land inflow party takes the rent difference subsidized by the government. From the demand point of view, the difference between the two products is gradually narrowing, and the industrial boundaries are becoming more and more blurred, so the integration of alternative products is accompanied by the integration of alternative technologies. For example, in the past, digital broadband TV did not have the service functions of video recording, music, games and electronic shopping like personal computers, and TV and personal computers did not have the same characteristics. However, with the development of Internet technology, TV has the functions of the above personal computers, which leads to certain substitutability between digital broadband TV and personal computers.

2.3. It is difficult to implement the planning and use of collective operating construction land

In the case of scarce construction land resources, as an important reserve resource, the operational construction land involves many departments such as rural asset management, construction land management, industrial operation management, etc., so there is no one department that can manage it as a whole, which leads to several legs in the promotion of planning, reduction and industrial structure adjustment, and the supervision and application of collective assets. It can be seen that the structure of property rights system is closely connected with the state and political power. The reason why the state defines and protects property rights, maintains this property rights system, and constructs a social management and governance model that is compatible with the property rights system is because this property rights arrangement meets the needs of its political governance, and helps to maintain the legitimacy of its regime and the stable development of society.

The direct driving force of China's urban expansion lies in the pursuit of land development and appreciation by local governments. With industrial planning as the guide, large and medium-sized cities vie to develop economic development zones, university towns, software parks, and new areas. Unlike the construction of similar industrial new cities in

foreign countries, China's industrial new cities have a relatively low degree of land use intensification, which is due to the limited external sources of investment, the land price, tax preferences Vicious competition in environmental supervision. However, it is currently in the stage of planning and deployment, and the future development needs construction land, while the stock of construction land is decreasing year by year. Although there is a "three for one" policy, it is limited to planning approval, indicator repurchase and other restrictions. At present, most towns are still in the policy "empty" state. These discussions all show that different property rights arrangements will affect the efficiency of resource allocation, while the state can affect property rights arrangements. The state defines and protects property rights in return. The most direct return is tax, that is, the partial possession of surplus output. It can be seen that property rights cannot be separated from state and political power.

3. An Empirical Test of The Influence of Industrial Integration on The Transformation of Factor Structure

3.1. Indicator variable data description

The average wage of the tertiary industry is higher than that of the secondary industry, and many industries in the secondary industry have overcapacity. Therefore, the transfer of labor and capital from the secondary industry to the tertiary industry reflects the continuous rationalization of China's factor structure to a certain extent. The greater the proportion of labor employment in the tertiary industry and the

investment in the tertiary industry in the whole society, the more reasonable the factor structure is. From the perspective of urbanization development, this paper comprehensively and systematically examines the influence of land resource allocation on economic growth and urbanization level, which provides more sufficient empirical basis for farmland protection and construction land supply management in the process of urbanization. With the acceleration of marketization, the barriers for private enterprises to participate in market competition are decreasing, and the proportion of non-public economy in the national economy will continue to increase.

The formation of the semi-urbanization path of China's agricultural labor transfer is closely related to the characteristics of unbalanced institutional changes formed by China's gradual institutional transformation. First, the reform of rural production and management system has improved agricultural labor productivity and released agricultural surplus labor. China's agricultural labor force has adopted a non-permanent rural-urban migration mode. This semi-urbanization path of agricultural labor transfer makes hundreds of millions of migrant workers travel back and forth between urban and rural areas like migratory birds. The tide of migrant workers returning home and back to the city around the Spring Festival every year is the truest and most vivid portrayal of this semi-urbanization path of labor transfer. From 2016 to 2022, according to the monitoring report of migrant workers by the National Bureau of Statistics, the number of farmers who went out to work far exceeded the number of local transfer of agricultural labor, as shown in Figure 1.

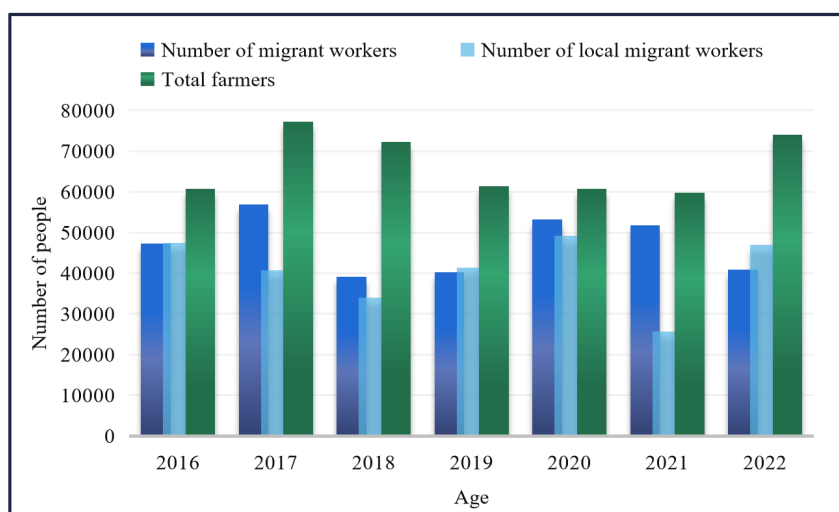


Figure 1. Total number of migrant workers, migrant workers and local migrant workers

The level of marketization is expressed by the proportion of employed people in urban non-state-owned economy to the total employed population. Table 1 shows the changing process of urbanization level of major developed countries in

the world from 2019 to 2022. According to this result, we can see that even if they are both developed capitalist countries, the pace of urbanization is inconsistent.

Table 1. Urbanization level of major developed countries in the world

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022
France	47.1	51.2	60.4	62.8
United States of America	66.3	72.1	77.5	82.4
Germany	65.2	72.4	77.1	80.6
Japan	31.2	38.7	41.2	48.5
Britain	79.4	78.5	80.1	85.4

By comprehensively combing the evolution of supply and demand of land resources in the process of urbanization, and the influence of land property right system, land transaction system and land reserve system, this paper summarizes the main countermeasures of land supply reform, land utilization reform and land supervision improvement. The optimal allocation of resources in Shangdi is a long-term and systematic project, and too simple analysis can not be of great help to improve efficiency and performance. The higher the quality of the overall employed population, the possibility that the labor force will shift from low-productivity industries to high-productivity industries, so it is preliminarily known that there is a positive correlation between human capital and employment structure.

3.2. An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Industrial Convergence on Employment Structure

In the early stage of urbanization, the population of central

cities increased. Until the end of the first stage, the population of central cities, suburbs and metropolitan areas increased significantly; In the "suburbanization" stage, the population of central cities will increase first and then decrease, while the population of suburbs and metropolitan areas will always increase; At the stage of "anti urbanization", the population of central cities, suburbs and metropolitan areas will decrease. In the modern industrial system, industries are closely connected, and different industries are merging and infiltrating with each other. There is not only infiltration and integration among industries, but also among industries within the industry. Industrial agglomeration can save costs, but also conforms to the overall trend of resource conservation and environmental friendliness. The software is used for estimation, and the panel random effect model is selected by testing the final model. The final results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Regression results of the integration of productive services and employment structure

Variable	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
cons	-0.875*(-1.82)	-0.738*(-1.81)	-0.1756**(-2.34)
lnml	0.071**(2.36)	0.073**(2.17)	0.075**(2.19)
lngdp	0.147*** (3.12)	0.151*** (2.86)	0.170(3.54)
lnw	0.072*(1.94)	0.057(1.75)	0.049(1.49)

It can be seen from Table 2 that the industrial integration of producer services has a very significant impact on China's employment structure. Specifically, the estimated coefficient of the direct consumption coefficient of producer services is, and is significantly positive at the level of, indicating that the proportion of the input of producer services to the total input will increase, and the proportion of the employment of the tertiary industry will increase, thus effectively promoting the transfer of China's labor force from agriculture and industry to the service industry.

4. Conclusions

Generally speaking, the improvement of the integration level of high-tech industries has a higher promotion effect on the industrial economy than on the service industry, which leads to the rapid development of China's economy to the industrial economy. The main reason is that the related products of high-tech industries are mainly invested in the manufacturing industry, so the development of high-tech industry integration has obvious promotion effect on the manufacturing industry. On the other hand, the demand of high-tech industries for manufacturing production is higher than that for service industry. At the same time, the improvement of public participation mechanism can not provide first-hand information for the supervision and coordination of the land, but also can build and improve the land supervision information platform and improve the decision-making efficiency of land supervision. This traditional industrial development road that relies on high investment of energy and capital and leads to serious imbalance and excessive consumption of resources and environment is unsustainable. Therefore, we must realize the transformation of economic growth mode and development mode, and the main content of the transformation of economic growth mode and development mode is the transformation of

economic structure. And resolve conflicts and social risks caused by land disputes, and create a better development environment and regulatory conditions. Industrial integration is conducive to the transformation of China's industrial employment structure, capital structure and energy structure. Industrial integration has a greater effect on the transformation of technology-intensive industrial structure, followed by capital-intensive industries. Therefore, industrial integration is conducive to the transformation of China's industrial structure from labor-intensive to capital-technology-intensive structure.

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