

# Exploration of the Second Round of Disputes over Land Contract Extension Management Rights—A Land Dispute between Two Brothers as an Example

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**Abstract:** China began the exploration of household contract to household in November 1978, went through the first and second rounds of land contracting, and the implementation of the Rural Land Contracting Law in 2003 made comprehensive provisions on all aspects of land contracting, and farmers' land contracting rights and interests were more effectively guaranteed. The province where the case occurred carried out the second round of land contract extension pilot work around the Spring Festival of 2025. The households in the villages where the plaintiff and the defendant were located ended the second round of land contract period on June 30, 2025. Some villagers' groups carried out high-standard farmland transformation, that is, "merging small plots into large plots", just before the end of the second round of land contract. During this period, there were many disputes over land contract management rights, especially among brothers dividing their parents' contracted land. The village where the original accused party belongs entered the second round of online contract signing for land extension starting from July 1, 2025. After that, farmers waited to receive the certificates of the second round of land contract management rights issued by the government. It is suggested that relevant government departments at all levels should constantly explore methods and mechanisms for resolving disputes over the second round of land contract extension.

**Keywords:** Second round of land Contract extension; "Small field to Large field"; Contract management rights dispute; Online signed contract; Extension Management Rights certificate

## 1. Introduction

The research on disputes over the extension of the second round of rural land contract period and the operation rights is a key issue in the current rural land system reform. As the second round of contract period approaches its expiration, farmers' expectations for the protection of their land rights have gradually increased. However, the ambiguity in the implementation of high-standard farmland construction combined with "small fields merged into large fields", coupled with the imperfect legal system, has led to frequent disputes. It is urgent to systematically explore the causes and solutions to these issues. This article aims to analyze the basic principles of the second round of land extension contracting, the policy of "small fields merged into large fields", the prohibition of external personnel from inheriting contracted land, the solutions to disputes over contracted land rights caused by land encroachment. This article aims to propose optimization suggestions by analyzing the legal basis of the extension policy, the contradictions in the current system, and the insufficient protection of farmers' rights and interests. This will provide theoretical support for improving the rural land contracting system and promote rural social stability and economic sustainable development.

## 2. Case Summary

Plaintiff 1, Plaintiff 2, Defendant 1 and Defendant 2 are all villagers of Group D, Village C, Township B, County A. Plaintiff 1 and Plaintiff 2 are both the same household contract management right holders during the second round of land contracting. Plaintiff 1 is the father-in-law and plaintiff 2 is the daughter-in-law of plaintiff 1 because plaintiff 1 's son is A national teacher and did not receive land during the second round of land contracting. As a result, plaintiff 2 was the head of the household under the contract. Plaintiff 1 and defendant 1 are brothers, and defendant 1 and defendant 2 are father and son. Group D of Village C in Township B of County A was divided into three groups after the land contracting was carried out. The two plaintiffs' family belonged to the first group of villagers in Group D, and the father and son families of defendants 1 and 2 belonged to the second group of villagers in

Group D. The fields of the two groups were far apart. During the first and second rounds of contracting, the two families divided the land within their own groups respectively. Plaintiff 1 is the elder brother, nearly 90 years old, in poor health and unable to take care of himself, and defendant 1 is the younger brother, also nearly 80 years old, in good health and still capable of working. Around the Spring Festival of 2025, the second round of land extension program was launched as a provincial pilot, and the first group of group D in Village C where the plaintiff and defendant parties were located carried out a pilot project for high-standard farmland transformation, namely "merging small fields into large fields", in accordance with the policy of "no additional land for the number of people, no reduction of land for the number of people", while respecting farmers' voluntary participation, the first group where the plaintiff's household was located. The distribution is based on the area and population of the second round of land contracting in 1995. The policy explicitly prohibits the redistribution of contracted land within the village collective. Due to the difference in the measurement standards of the second round of land contracting and this extension, the per capita land area that each contracted household can be allocated also changes, and the per capita allocated land area increases and decreases proportionally. By the end of April 2025, the first group of villagers where the plaintiff's household is located completed the redistribution of land, which was less than 3.5 mu per capita, including a piece of land for the plaintiff's mother, who died in 2018. Since the land was contracted to the household, the plaintiff's mother has lived with the plaintiff's family in the first two rounds of land contracting. The birth, aging, illness and death were all borne by the plaintiff's family, and the household registration was in the same household register. The name of the plaintiff's mother was included in the two rounds of land contract management rights certificates and the 2018 land rights confirmation certificate, that is to say, the plaintiff's mother was one of the land contract management rights holders of the plaintiff's family from beginning to end, and the plaintiff's family fulfilled the obligation of supporting the plaintiff's mother. Defendant 1's family has never fulfilled the duty of supporting his mother. Defendant 1, on the grounds that he has the right to inherit half of the contracted land of his deceased mother, occupied a piece of land of the plaintiff's household to cultivate dryland rice after the May Day holiday in 2025, without the unanimous consent of the family contracting members of the plaintiff's household. The area is 2.3 mu. When Plaintiff 1 and Plaintiff 2 learned of this, being alone and unable to demand the return of the land from Defendant 2, they filed a lawsuit against Defendant 1 and defendant 2 in May 2025, demanding that the father and son return the 2.3 mu of land and cease the infringement. In late July 2025, the People's Court of County B of the local area held a trial. The two defendants did not appear in court. The court conducted a trial in absentia and ruled that the plaintiff would not be judged due to the lack of the second round of land contract management rights certificate, and suggested that the plaintiff obtain the second round of land contract management rights certificate before filing a lawsuit or arbitration. The plaintiff's household has completed the online signing of the second round of land contract in August this year, and the issue of land occupation will be resolved after the second round of land contract management right certificate is obtained. In this case, the plaintiff has spent time and money, and the problem remains unsolved after several twists and turns.

### 3. Analysis

In this case, it is not difficult to find that disputes over land contract management rights often involve issues related to land policies and laws, and the solutions are rather complex. If the legally contracted land is occupied and the occupied party refuses to return it, the occupied party loses its mind for a moment, blinded by anger and hatred, and blindly sues for quick success. As a result, it often fails to achieve the desired outcome. Although the plaintiff's claims are reasonable and legal, the court's ruling is based on the fact that the occupation of the contracted land has extended into the second round of land extension period, and the second round of land extension operation rights contract and operation rights certificate are needed to determine the land contract operation rights, and the court can then determine whether the disputed land has been infringed and whether it should be returned. As there are transitional periods before and after the second round of land contracting and the second round of land extension and the connection of work among various levels of government departments, the second round of land contracting contracts and management rights certificates have not been issued yet. Therefore, the plaintiff's household has to wait for the government to confirm and issue certificates for the contracted land including the occupied land before the court can make a judgment on the infringement dispute. The plaintiff followed the court's advice and withdrew the lawsuit first, which is in line with the relevant provisions of Article 148 of the Civil Procedure Law. Although the dispute is currently unresolved, I will continue to follow up on the subsequent progress of the dispute resolution, and here I would like to focus on discussing the following related legal issues.

### ***3.1 The second round of land extension should adhere to the principle of extension, and the contracted land shall not be redivided***

As early as October 2016, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Improving the Separation of Ownership, Contracting Rights and Management Rights of Rural Land", requiring the improvement of the "three rights separation method"<sup>[1]</sup>, that is, the three rights of ownership, contracting rights and management rights of rural land are managed separately. Specifically, land ownership belongs to the collective to ensure that the public ownership nature of rural land remains unchanged. The right to contract belongs to farmers, while the right to operate can be transferred to others, which can greatly improve the efficiency of land use. The "three rights separation" was officially incorporated into the revised Rural Land Contracting Law in 2018, and the "Opinions on Maintaining the Stability and Permanence of Land Contracting Relations" was issued in January 2019, which clarified the policy connotation of "permanence". That is, the basic system of collective land ownership and household contract management will remain unchanged for a long time, and the basic right of farmers to contract collective land in accordance with the law will also remain unchanged for a long time; It is required that the land contract extension system be continued after the expiration of the second round of land contracts, the rural land contract system remain stable and unchanged for a long time, and be extended for another 30 years after the expiration of the second round of land contracts. It is strictly prohibited to disrupt the distribution of contracted land. That is to say, after the end of the second round of land contracts, the right to land contract management will be automatically extended for 30 years. The contract relationship between the contractor and the contracting party shall remain stable for 30 years. The contractor and the contracting party shall continue to sign the second round of land extension contracts. According to the extension contracts, the government departments shall confirm and register the second round of land extension rights, so that the contractor's right to operate the second round of land extension rights is confirmed and protected by the government. No individual or collective is allowed to illegally occupy the contracted land of the contractor, and the contracting party is not allowed to withdraw the contracted land at will. It is not permitted to forcibly reclaim the land or make arbitrary adjustments, otherwise it will be illegal. Of course, the confirmation, registration and certification of contracted land was carried out as early as during the second round of land contracting. After the 18th National Congress, the Central Committee attached great importance to the confirmation of rural contracted land, which is equivalent to giving the "household registration" and "identity card" to contracted land<sup>[2]</sup>, clarifying the ownership relationship of rural contracted land, and legally protecting farmers' land contracting and management rights. At the same time, it stabilized the contracting relationship and stimulated farmers' enthusiasm for production and investment. The registration, confirmation and certification of the second round of land contract extension that has already been carried out is an extension of the second round of land contract. Farmers have cooperated with the government departments to complete the registration, confirmation and certification work. It is believed that soon the vast majority of farmers will be able to obtain the second round of land contract extension management rights certificates. For a few farmers with disputes over land contract, after the disputes are uniformly resolved throughout the county, The land contract management rights certificates will be processed uniformly.

### ***3.2 Is the consolidation of small plots into large plots equivalent to the redivision of contracted land***

In accordance with the spirit of the Central Document No. 1, the second round of land extension policies carried out in several provinces across the country in recent years, the "small plots to large plots" policy, does not overturn the previous land contracting relationship and is not equivalent to a redivision. It is a reform measure implemented in response to problems such as fragmented contracted land and extensive management in reality. In order to optimize the allocation of land resources, improve the utilization efficiency of cultivated land and maximize the protection of farmers' rights and interests in contracted management<sup>[3]</sup>, some areas have piloted unified planning in combination with the construction of high-standard farmland. The plots have become larger, which is convenient for mechanized farming and transfer management, and are distributed according to the area and population registered on the second round of land contract management rights certificates in 1995. The area rose and fell proportionally, maintaining the stability and connection with the second round of land contracting to the greatest extent, adhering to the principle of "big stability and small adjustment", with both principle and flexibility, ensuring that the reform is carried out within the framework of the rule of law and minimizing disputes and conflicts to the greatest extent. Land extension contracts and management rights certificates maintain farmers' original contracting rights and total land area, ensuring that the reform is carried out within the framework of the rule of law and minimizing disputes

and conflicts. In this case, the younger brother demanded the division of the contracted land left by the deceased mother. The two defendants were not farmers who lost less land and were not in a situation where the villagers' group needed to adjust the land. Forcibly dividing the share of the contracted land left by the deceased mother was both illegal and unreasonable.

### ***3.3 Whether the extension of the contracted land is allowed to be inherited***

According to rural traditional customs, when parents are alive, brothers jointly support them. After parents pass away, brothers jointly divide the parents' estate. Land is the lifeblood of farmers and the main source of farmers' income. Farmers usually think that contracted land can be divided like other property left by the deceased parents. Little do they know that the land contracted by parents during their lifetime is not their personal private property. The contracted land left by the parents after their death is subject to national laws and policies and cannot be inherited by their children in the same way as other private property left by their parents. According to the relevant laws, rural contracted land is subject to the separation of ownership, contracting rights and management rights<sup>[4]</sup>, that is, rural land belongs to the farmers' collective. As members of the village collective economic organization, farmers legally enjoy the contracting rights and management rights of the land, including the rights of possession, use and income, and can legally transfer the contracting and management rights of the land. In this case, shortly before the end of the second round of land contracting, after the plaintiff's household redistributed the land by merging small plots into large ones, defendant 1, on the grounds of inheriting the contracted land of his deceased mother, defendants 1 and 2 jointly occupied a piece of land of the plaintiff's household for cultivation. In accordance with the Rural Land Contracting Law revised in 2018 and the Land Administration Law revised in 2019, which stipulated that farmers' legitimate land contracting rights were inviolable, the Civil Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2021, reconfirmed farmers' land contracting rights<sup>[5]</sup>. In judicial practice, it is generally believed that the contracting subject of the right to contract land is the household, the collective operation of the contracting household, rather than individual members within the household. Therefore, in the case of the death of an individual household contractor, the living other household contractors continue to cultivate the land without the issue of inheritance<sup>[6]</sup>, and the other heirs outside the family of the deceased have no right to inherit or interfere. In judicial practice, a high degree of consensus has been formed on this issue: "The living do not add, the dead do not remove<sup>[7]</sup>", the principle of maintaining the long-term stability of rural contracting relations, is that even if a person dies, the land will not be reclaimed and inheritance will not occur. However, due to the lack of legal awareness among some rural collective economic organization cadres and farmers and their unclear understanding of the right to land contract management, there have been more and more disputes over the right to land contract management in recent years. The adjustment of national policies on agriculture and rural areas is an important reason for the increase in rural land disputes. Previously, the income from agricultural cultivation was low and taxes were heavy. Since 2006, The state has stopped collecting agricultural taxes, and there are various pro-farmer policies<sup>[8]</sup>. Contracted land is not only exempt from agricultural taxes, but also has annual grain subsidies, considerable rent, and compensation once the land is expropriated, etc. Driven by interests, village collective grassroots leaders and farmers are always accustomed to solving problems with rural customs and folkways. Some village cadres have weak legal awareness, do not understand the law, do not use the law, seriously self-centered, in the process of land contracting, they often tolerate some connections and powerful people, even accept hospitality and gifts, engage in underhanded operations, harm the interests of some disadvantaged villagers, and cause some powerful villagers to forcibly seize other people's land and refuse to return it with righteous dignity. There is a lack of leading figures who understand, talk about and enforce the law in rural areas. To some extent, it has contributed to the growth of disputes over land contract management rights.

On December 3, 2024, the Supreme People's Court released four typical cases of inheritance disputes (the first batch). Among them, typical Case Four once again clarified the judgment rules for similar cases. The right to contract and operate rural land does not fall under the category of inheritance and cannot be inherited as an inheritance. The principle of "no increase in land for the addition of people and no reduction in land for the reduction of people" should be followed After the death of the head of the contracted household or a certain member, the other members of the household can continue to contract and cultivate during the contract period and continue to enjoy the right to contract and operate<sup>[9]</sup>. Typical Case 4 provides reference and lessons for the trial of such cases. Most rural land contracts are signed with the family members of the contracted household who actually lived together with the household at that time or as recorded in the household register. In order to fully protect the rights and interests of the "family members within the household" in rural land contract management,

courts usually take the family members stated in the contract or the rural land contract management right certificate as the right holders. In this case, the villagers' group where the two plaintiffs are located completed the "small field to large field" land allocation for the second round of land extension at the end of April this year and completed the online signing procedures for the second round of land extension contracts in August this year. The original land contracting relationship and the total area of contracted land of the plaintiffs' household remained unchanged. The two defendants' occupation of the plaintiff's land under the pretext of the division of land will not be supported by law.

### ***3.4 Does the government issue certificates first or does the farmer file a lawsuit directly with the court when the land is occupied***

In this case, since early May 2025 when the plaintiff learned that the defendant 2 was growing upland rice on A newly allocated piece of land, they have been constantly defending their rights. First, they reported to the relevant government departments at all levels. After the leaders of the Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bureau of County A learned of this matter, they attached great importance to it and personally went to the countryside to investigate and handle it. Regarding the disputed 2.3 mu of land, Ask the local village committee to allow the plaintiff to sign the contract online in accordance with the spirit of the Central Document No. 1, but the government has no right to directly adjudicate the dispute over the ownership of the contract; it can only mediate or guide arbitration and litigation. Shortly after, in order to recover the occupied land as soon as possible, the plaintiff appealed to the local County A court in mid-May 2025, demanding that the defendant return the occupied land and stop the infringement. According to the judicial practice of the county court for many years, the basis for the court's judgment that contracted land was infringed was the land contract and the management right certificate. According to relevant laws and policies, the management right certificate would be stamped with the red seal of the county government, which was the government's confirmation of land rights. As the plaintiff lacked the management right certificate for the second round of land extension, The court cannot determine the ownership of the infringed land and thus cannot determine whether the defendant has infringed on the plaintiff's land. It is not difficult to see from the process of the lawsuit in this case that the confirmation of the land contract extension and the issuance of the contract management right certificate are government administrative acts, not something that the court can directly determine. The court only deals with lawsuits arising from disputes over land contract management rights. According to the Rural Land Contracting Law and central policy documents, the second round of land contract extension work was led and implemented by agricultural and rural authorities at or above the county level, with land rights confirmation and registration carried out in accordance with the Measures for the Administration of Rural Land Contract Management Rights Certificates, and agricultural and rural authorities at the county level were responsible for unified registration, issuance of contract management rights certificates and management of relevant archives. This extension is based on the results of the second round of land contract confirmation and is directly extended for 30 years. The village committee and the farmers re-sign the extension contract and change the two certificates, and the implementation is organized by the township government and the village collective. When farmers' land is encroached upon, the court only accepts disputes over land contract management rights where administrative relief has been exhausted. The court does not directly intervene in the specific administrative act of confirmation and registration. Article 14 of the Land Administration Law stipulates: "Where there is a dispute over land ownership and right of use, the parties shall resolve it through consultation; Where no agreement can be reached, the people's government shall handle the matter." Article 51 of the Land Contracting Law stipulates: "Disputes arising from land contracting management... According to this, if it is a dispute over the right to contract and operate the land, the land is occupied, the ownership is clear and there is no dispute, the right holder of the right to contract and operate the land can directly file a lawsuit. If the ownership is not clear, a pre-procedure is required<sup>[10]</sup>, and the government will confirm the ownership of the disputed land before filing a lawsuit. In light of the case, defendant 1 did not raise any objection to the appropriation of land rights, but only believed that he should have the right to inherit the land left by his mother after her death. Therefore, the dispute between the two parties is a dispute over land contract management rights, not a dispute over land rights. After the government department confirms the rights of the extended land, the infringed party can directly file a lawsuit.

#### **4. Strategies for the successful Completion of the Second round of land contract extension**

##### ***4.1 The implementation of online contract signing for the second round of land extension***

As we approach the end of the lunar year 2026, there are significant new regulations for rural land contracting: Seven provinces, namely Hebei, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Shandong, have taken the lead in launching provincial pilot projects. By the end of 2025, the vast majority of farmers have completed the online signing of pilot contracts, and the second round of land extension will be rolled out nationwide in 2026. The crucial first step is to sign the contract online, that is, farmers and the village committee of the contracting party sign the contract online, which can be operated on mobile phones through the "National Rural Land Contract Online Signing System" mini-program. Usually, the household head verifies that the registration information of their own contract is correct first, and then the household head signs on the system as a representative. The contract is signed by the representative of the contracting party village committee and stamped by the village committee. Compared with the previous two rounds of paper land contract and management rights certificates, online signing is efficient and fast, the information is less likely to be tampered with, and it is easier to check online at any time in the future, and farmers' land contract management rights can be better guaranteed. In Village C of Township B in County A where the plaintiff and defendant parties are located, the vast majority of the land was allocated to farmers for continued cultivation before the end of the second round of land contract period this year, and more than 95% of the farmers completed the online signing of the contract in August this year. The land area recorded in the second round of the land contract and the land management right certificate is directly extended, and the contract remains unchanged for 30 years. County A, where the plaintiff and the defendant are located, stipulates that the certificates of extended management rights shall be processed uniformly. As most villagers go out to work, do business or live, a small number of farmers have new conflicts due to the pilot re-distribution of land, or due to previous conflicts regarding land contract management rights and transfer, etc., resulting in a small number of villagers' groups' land not being fully distributed, A small number of farmers have not completed the online contract signing procedures. The relevant departments of the government at all levels will resolve the disputes one by one and also allow farmers to protect their rights through legal means privately. According to the research results of a local court, the number of rural land dispute cases in the local area has generally increased, and the parties involved in such disputes have sharp conflicts, the trial is difficult and the conflicts are difficult to resolve. In order to compete for the land contract management rights, There are many cases where fathers and sons, brothers and sisters go to court or arbitration. If such disputes are not properly handled, they will seriously affect blood ties, family ties and neighborhood relations, and also affect social harmony. Therefore, at the beginning of the second round of land contract extension, it is necessary to make leaders at all levels and the masses understand the laws and policies of contract extension, so that the contract extension work can be carried out smoothly and orderly.

##### ***4.2 Complete the confirmation, registration and certification of the second round of land contract extension***

With the arrival of the second round of land contract terms across the country, it is urgent to formulate practical and feasible land contract extension plans and explore effective extension paths. For this purpose, the Central People's Government has issued the guiding document "Opinions of on Maintaining the Stability and Perpetuation of Land Contract Relations", emphasizing the need to steadily advance the pilot work of land contract extension and explore the experience and approach of land contract extension that can be learned from and promoted through the pilot work. There is no mature working experience across the country that can be replicated and learned from. In particular, the extension of the contract, which aims to improve the fragmentation of farmers' contracted land through the consolidation of small plots into large ones, seems to be in conflict with the central government's ban on the redivision of land. Currently, some regions have carried out the pilot and are looking forward to achieving good results and promoting it nationwide, among which the confirmation, registration and certification of land extension rights is a very important link. The main basis for the confirmation, registration and certification of the extended land contract is based on the contracts signed by farmers during the second round of land contracting and the results of the confirmation, registration and certification completed in recent years. As there is no experience to follow in the second round of land contract extension work, especially in the implementation of high-standard farmland transformation by merging small plots into large ones, the central government has explicitly proposed to use the "feeling one's way across the river" pilot test method to steadily and orderly

advance the pilot work of contract extension across the country<sup>[11]</sup>. The main problem in this process is that in the villages and groups that carried out the "small field to large field" pilot on the eve of the end of the second round of land contracting and combined with the construction of high-standard farmland, many new ditches, ponds, dams and field roads were built, resulting in a reduction in the allocated land area after the consolidation compared with before, and causing the information recorded on the extended land contract management rights certificate to be inconsistent with the actual situation. The area of the second round of land contract and the area and plot information after the re-division of the land are inconsistent. The area of the extended contract is naturally extended according to the area of the second round of land contract, but the actual number, name, area, location and boundaries of the allocated plots have changed after the consolidation of the land, so there is no existing plot at all in the second round of land extension contract. Some large plots have an area of several acres and are jointly operated by several contracted farmers, with no clear specific plot boundaries (four boundaries), that is, "confirmation of rights and mu but not boundaries" or "confirmation of rights and shares but not land", although it continues the principle of "confirmation of rights and land first" of the previous two rounds of land contracting, there are some modifications to the confirmation of rights to households and land. In the future, if there is a dispute over land contract management rights or transfer among contracted farmers, how will the courts or arbitration tribunals determine the size and specific location of the land contract management rights? Does this cause confusion for farmers' rights protection? This is a question worth exploring in the future, although the group has several identical paper records during the re-division of land, after all, it cannot be preserved for long and is prone to damage and alteration. Hopefully, after the full implementation of the second round of land extension work, if "small fields into large fields" is promoted nationwide, we can follow the confirmation work during the second round of land contracting, the government department can ask the mapping company to remeasure the specific information such as the name, area and boundaries of each plot, and then reissue the second round of land contract confirmation certificates to the farmers. In this way, in case of disputes among farmers over contracted land, whether in court or arbitration, the plots will have clear and definite basis for judgment, and farmers' rights protection will be more guaranteed. Let's wait and see. It is believed that as the number of pilot areas for the second round of land contract extension "small fields into large fields" increases, the government will introduce more mature contract extension plans, and the management of rural land contract extension by the state will become more scientific, reasonable and convenient.

## 5. Conclusion

This case is in the transitional period between the two rounds of land contracting, and the status of the infringement of the plaintiff's land remains unresolved until now. It provides a reference for farmers' rights protection in similar disputes in the future. It is not scary to be occupied land. As long as the correct rights protection channels are chosen in accordance with relevant laws and policies, the problem can be properly solved in the end. The infringed party must not be blinded by anger. Lose your mind and file a lawsuit blindly. The dispute in this case occurred during the period before and after the second round of land extension, especially during the process of "small plots into large plots", and there is almost no precedent for the court to draw on if the case could be properly handled through re-filing or arbitration after having sufficient evidence, It is hoped that the new judgment will serve as a guide and example for similar cases that occurred before and after the second round of land extension. To address disputes over land contract management in rural areas, it is necessary for government departments at all levels to update their working concepts, strengthen the training of professional teams for dispute resolution, constantly explore methods and mechanisms for dispute resolution, enhance legal education, actively guide farmers to learn and apply the law, strengthen the publicity and education of laws and regulations concerning land rights and interests, and adopt various forms of publicity to assist in the publicity and education of laws and regulations. Due to the lack and weakness of legal awareness among farmers, their lack of understanding of their own rights and protection channels, and their unfamiliarity with laws and regulations concerning land, they are vulnerable to deception and infringement by others, which leads to disputes over land contract management rights<sup>[12]</sup>. It is difficult for the two parties in dispute to resolve them effectively through friendly consultation or within grassroots organizations, resulting in the failure to resolve conflicts in a timely manner and affecting the harmony and stability of rural society<sup>[13]</sup>. Especially with many new situations and problems emerging during the second round of land contract extension pilot, the work of the second round of land contract extension still has a long way to go as the second round of land contract extension expansion is advanced on a large scale across the country. The smooth implementation of extending the second round of land contracting for another 30 years marks the further consolidation

and improvement of the rural basic operating system. Under the guidance of the principle of "major stability and minor adjustment", it has achieved phased results. Through systematic surveys, policy publicity and democratic consultation, the rural land contracting relationship has been effectively stabilized, and the land contracting rights of farmers have been protected. The second round of land extension contracting not only solved some historical problems and contracting disputes, but also explored solutions to complex issues such as the consolidation of fragmented contracted land. In the future, the land contracting management informatization and contract management system will be continuously improved, the land operation rights will be standardizedly transferred, and agricultural moderate-scale operations will be promoted, laying a solid institutional foundation for the long-term stability of rural society and the in-depth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. It is necessary to further consolidate the work achievements, institutionalize and standardize the replicable and promotable experiences discovered in practice, and promote the continuous release of the benefits of the extension policy.

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