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Design of Practice Teaching for Science of Land Management

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Abstract The Science of Land Management is a course integrating theory and practice closely. In order to improve the teaching effect of the course and practice the course, this paper discussed practice work related to main contents of the Science of Land Management. On the basis of taking overall consideration of the status and functions of this course in the entire teaching system, this paper designed three practice teaching parts closely connected with the core contents. This is of realistic significance for improving the teaching quality of the Science of Land Management.

Key words Science of Land Management, Practice teaching, Teaching design

1 Introduction

The course of Science of Land Management is a specialized course of Physical Geography, Resources and Environment Discipline of Xi'an University of Science and Technology. It is a main basic specialized course for students to study in depth the land management and planning. This course introduces the principles, contents and methods of land management, so that students can get familiar with the more mature management theory and the latest policies and regulations on land, as well as new achievements and new technologies of scientific researches of land management. Besides, combining typical cases of land management, this course cultivates the ability of students in analyzing and solving problems in specific process of land management.

The Science of Land Management integrates land management theory and practice, especially in the current situation that land market is active and the land problem is outstanding, new problems of land management continue to spring up. The teaching of land management, especially the strengthening of practice teaching of land management, imposes new requirement on the practice of learning the course. Combining the characteristics of the course system in land management and planning of Physical Geography, Resources and Environment Discipline, we discussed main points in teaching process of the Land management and finally designed the practice teaching methods coordinated with the entire teaching system.

2 Main contents and practice of the Science of Land Management

2.1 Cadastral management Cadastral management includes land survey, land gradation and classification, land registration,

land statistics, and cadastral archives management. Among these, the practice works involved include survey of current land use status, land change survey, urban cadastral survey, rural collective land registration and certification, agricultural land gradation and classification, real estate registration, cadastral archives information system, and "one map" work, etc.

2.2 Land ownership management Land ownership management is the core of land management. Main works involved in land ownership management include rural collective land ownership confirmation and certification, real estate registration, rural land circulation, reform of land requisition system, and reform of paid land use system.

2.3 Land use management Land use management mainly includes agricultural land use management, construction land use management, ecological response of land use and the main means of land use management. The related practice work mainly includes farmland and capital farmland protection, intensive land conservation, overall land use planning, land consolidation and so on.

2.4 Land market management Taking the land participation in macro-control as the main line, land market management mainly introduces principles, objectives and methods of land participation in macro-control, policy tool in land market regulation, land reserve system, land price management and dynamic monitoring.

3 Design of practice teaching

The core content of the four parts of the Science of Land Management involves much practical works. Considering the connection with the prerequisite courses and the follow-up course, we designed three parts in the practice teaching of this course.

3.1 Survey of current land use status The survey of current land use status is the most fundamental survey of land and resources. Through the survey of current land use status, it is able to make clear the land use types, quantity, quality, distribution, administrative and ownership boundaries, and area, to provide services for land use, planning and development of both the state

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and local areas, provide services for the establishment of land statistics, cadastral management, and land management work of the state and all levels of local areas, and provide basis for both the national and regional land protection.

(i) Name: survey of current land use status and preparation of maps.

(ii) Purpose: to survey the current land use in accordance with the second national land survey land classification standard and plot the current land use map, taking Lintong Campus and surrounding areas of Xi'an University of Science and Technology as the survey objects through indoor interpretation and field survey.

(iii) Organizational form: four students were taken as a group to undertake the indoor and field works.

(iv) Process design: (a) preparation work: distribute the procedure for the survey of current land use and the remote sensing images of the survey area, and guide students to make a preliminary understanding of the remote sensing images; (b) field work: mainly including land ownership boundary survey, land class survey, linear surface feature survey, sporadic surface feature survey, and new surface feature survey; (c) indoor work: mainly including aerial image plotting, current land use map plotting, and preparation of work report of current land use survey; (d) inspection and acceptance: preliminary inspection and improvement through self-inspection and cross inspection of survey results of students, and finally inspection and acceptance by instructors.

(v) Practice requirements: effective combination of theoretical knowledge and practice of students through this practice process, deeply understanding types of current land use, grasping the procedure of current land use survey, and consolidating the content of classroom teaching.

3.2 Urban cadastral survey The urban cadastral survey is the fundamental work of cadastral management. Its purpose is to make clear the basic information of each land parcel in the urban area, know well the real land data, establish and improve the land survey, statistical summary and registration system, safeguard and protect the land rights of land owners, regulate the market behavior of the circulation of state-owned land use right, accelerate the modernization of urban cadastral management, provide basic information and basis for government decision-making, property right protection and management, and land use planning.

(i) Name: urban cadastral survey.

(ii) Purpose: to survey the land ownership and cadastral, plot the land map, and fill in the cadastral survey table, taking the areas along Qintang Road in Lintong District as the survey area.

(iii) Organizational form: three students were taken as a group to undertake the survey work.

(iv) Process design: (a) preparation work: distribute the previous urban cadastral map and urban cadastral survey procedure, and guide students to make a preliminary understanding of the cadastral map; (b) the ownership survey: mainly including the ownership survey, boundary points, boundary line calibration,

plotting of land parcel and completion of cadastral questionnaire;

(c) cadastral survey: mainly including cadastral control measurement, measuring boundary points, plotting cadastral maps, plotting land maps, area calculation, etc., these works can be simulated and completed according to the actual situation of students;

(d) inspection and acceptance: self-inspection of students, and finally inspection and acceptance by the instructor.

(v) Practice requirements: make students understand the urban cadastral maps, plot land maps, and complete the cadastral survey table, and understand the cadastral survey procedure through practice.

3.3 Confirmation, registration and certificate issuance of rural collective land ownership

To implement the spirit of Third Plenum of the Seventeenth CPC Central Committee *Several Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Strengthening the Overall Development of Urban and Rural Areas to further Strengthen the Foundation of Agricultural and Rural Development* (Zhong Fa[2010]No. 1) and *Notice on Speeding up Promoting Ownership Confirmation and Registration and Issuance of Certificate of Rural Collective Land* [Guo Tu Zi Fa[2011]No. 60] issued by Ministry of Land and Resources, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Agriculture, it is required to effectively regulate the construction of rural housing, prevent the abuse of farmland, and practically safeguard the rights and interests of farmers, so as to better promote the construction of new socialist countryside, maintaining social harmony and stability, all provinces comprehensively launched the rural collective land ownership confirmation, registration and certificate issuance.

(i) Name: rural collective land ownership confirmation and registration of Xiekou Town of Lintong District.

(ii) Purpose: to simulate the field survey of rural collective land ownership confirmation and registration taking Xiekou Town of Lintong District as the survey area, plot the working maps, carry out ownership survey and current land use survey, and simulate the ownership registration and certificate issuance.

(iii) Organizational form: four students were taken as a group to undertake the rural collective land ownership confirmation and registration.

(iv) Process design: (a) plotting of working maps: combine 0.5 m resolution satellite remote sensing images with current land use maps, keep the polygon lines and land type symbols, administrative boundaries and ownership boundaries of provinces, cities, counties, towns, and villages, convert the data and generate *.tiff files, and print them into working base maps with the scale of 1: 5000; (b) ownership survey: the work of rural collective land ownership confirmation and registration is carried out to the rural collective minimum economic organization (generally, the villager group); when there is inconsistency or change in the village ownership boundary and area with actual situations, it is necessary to carry out field survey, confirmation, correction, fill in related tables and files; rural collective land ownership survey adopts field survey, the boundary point, boundary line number,

parcel number should be marked. (c) plotting of cadastral maps and parcel maps; rural cadastral maps are plotted according to the results of ownership survey and boundary survey based on 1:5000 current land use maps; parcel maps are attached maps of land certificate, cut from the rural cadastral maps, if the parcel is too big or small, it is allowed to adjust the scale; (d) simulation of registration and certificate issuance: after completion of the survey, it is necessary to practice the filling of land registration application, the land registration approval form, the land registration card and the household registration card.

(v) Practice requirements: it is required to make students basically grasp the basic process of rural collective land ownership confirmation and registration from the perspective of technique, and grasp the related documents and filling requirements of land registration from the perspective of management.

4 Conclusions

The design of the teaching practice of Science of Land Management is closely related to the theoretical content of the course and the current work. In the course of teaching, if the content of the practice can be carried out, it will be able to further deepen the teaching content, help the students to master the theoretical knowledge, and at the same time to better apply the theoretical knowledge into the practical work, and improve professional qual-

ity of students. Besides, it is expected to stimulate the enthusiasm of students to learn, change the passive acceptance to initiative learning, so as to improve learning effect of students. Finally, it is expected to improve the ability of students in assistance and analysis and solution of problems, and the improvement of comprehensive quality can strengthen their social competitiveness.

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tion work. In order to better manage the credit funds for poverty alleviation, it is recommended to take following measures. (i) The government should establish a special account for poverty alleviation funds and manage the account well, follow up the fund flow and actual use of funds, to know well the latest situation. (ii) The government should check the accounting, and make clear the granting and use of every sum of money, and put an end to the false and wrong account. (iii) It is recommended to establish the performance evaluation mechanism, encourage the poverty alleviation department to actively complete every poverty alleviation project and really implement the poverty alleviation work. (iv) It is recommended to set up the complaint department, to monitor the poverty alleviation projects and funds relying on the forces of the masses. Any act in violation of laws and disciplines

must be punished and investigated for legal liabilities.

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