

Land Management Measures and Practices on Supporting Poor People out of Poverty in China

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Key words: Land management; Land readjustment; Relocation of poverty alleviation in different places

SUMMARY

China's large-scale poor population mainly located in mid-west rural areas where exist the following disadvantages: the underdeveloped infrastructure, low-leveled public services, weak self-developing abilities, harsh natural condition and etc. In order to eliminate the poverty and improve living, Chinese government decided to lift 55 million people who live under poverty line out of poverty by 2020 and enacted a number of strategies. "Relocation of poverty alleviation in different places" is one of these strategies. Nearly 10 million residents will move and settle their families to different places within 5 years. Land is the pre-condition of this initiative.

The purpose of this paper is to improve the land management incentive policies and operational mechanisms, tackle the difficulties of implementing the poverty alleviation, which are the land demands, shortage of capital, infrastructure construction, ecological protection and etc.

The analysis result in (1) The reform of land management in China is mainly focused on the adjustment of land use planning, land use control system, the implementation of land renovation project, the policy of cultivated land protection and so on. (2) To implement and verify the content of the reform through the following three tasks: First, adjusting and improving the development plan and controlling index. Second, implementing land consolidation and reclamation and land adjustment. Third, speeding up the construction of new rural residence and development of industrial land.

This paper draws the conclusion on the basis of practices that: (1) the government's performance and the quality of public services have been improved significantly. (2) attracting more individuals to the public affairs, like the trading of plan-controlling-index, the new home construction, the rural operation of industrial production and etc. so that the market has been reactivated. (3) In the

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meantime, the rural collective economics' autonomy has greatly developed.

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