

Land Consolidation Helps Rural Poor Population Get Rid of Poverty—Taking Gansu Province of China as an Example

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SUMMARY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set 17 sustainable development goals, and the first one is to end poverty in all its forms. China set the struggling objective to make about 70 million rural population get rid of poverty, and build a well-off society in an all-round way by 2020. Taking Gansu Province which is the second poorest province in China as an example, this paper researches land consolidation's measures and roles in poverty alleviation. The paper reviews experiences of land consolidation in some typical countries, then gives an introduction of Gansu Province, analyses its poverty problem, discussed land consolidation's measures and effectiveness. Finally a conclusion is drawn that land consolidation improves agricultural productive conditions, increases crop production, boosts farmer's income, beautifies their living environment, and helps rural poor population get rid of poverty.

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