

The Reform Measures of Household Registration System

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ABSTRACT: The existence of China's current urban and rural household registration system many problems, not only harm the interests of the majority of citizens, but also hindered the economic development of a harmonious society, the reform of the household registration system has become the consensus, the paper determines the direction of reform in the future, the paper further elaborated a model of reform, and proposed that China should take the road of radical reform of the household registration system, and finally learn from foreign experience, to measure household registration system reform in China made a number of observations.

KEYWORDS: household registration system; stripping theory; gradual reform

1 BACKGROUND AND METHODS

Drawbacks of the existing household registration system so that the academic necessity for reform of household registration system has been basically reached a consensus on the right to free movement of people, and promote the coordinated development of industrialization and urbanization, improve urban and rural residents, especially farmers' income levels and the livelihood and welfare, and many other considerations, tradition the hukou system has reached a change can not, do not change the time does not work. This paper describes the overall reform of China's household registration system should be the final direction, methods and measures to provide ideological guidance for the reform of China's household registration system, were analyzed by the literature survey, comparative study.

2 THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE EXISTING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION SYSTEM

China's current household registration system, citizens' life had a profound impact, Guo Rui, Zhao Yilin from the point of view of the impact of the power of the household registration system[1]: basic political rights - the right to vote and stand for election, very few supreme People's Congress in from the countryside; economic power[2] - unequal education force, rural education expenses far below the city, a serious imbalance in educational resources and the unequal division of the college entrance

examination scores, followed by unequal employment authority, national recruitment recruit stem fundamentals of urban residents, as well as Social Security power inequalities[3], rural health care, pension poor, migrant workers do not enjoy the benefit of local residents, the city is different, the difference between rural and urban welfare enjoyed not like big cities around 500,000 yuan per capita, medium and small cities per capita more than 10 million, on the whole, the difference between rural and urban per capita 330,000 yuan; accidental damage is "life with price"; personality powers[4] - urban-rural dual structure divided the agricultural accounts and non-agricultural household, with "Citizen" and "farmers" are two different identities and levels due to agricultural and non-agricultural hukou household differential treatment, the city people look down countryman, especially with the "migrant workers" with a certain contempt for the tone of this call; migration the right to freedom of[5] - every citizen should enjoy freedom of movement of domestic and international migration, but rural people who become very difficult city, and Shanghai Beijingers who want to become impossible .

Liu used to super from a social perspective analysis of the household registration system hinder the human resources and optimize the allocation of land elements of the market[6], "the household registration system is a reflection of the way is to use the program rather than the way the market allocation of human and other resources, in fact, is limited to administrative means to people non-agricultural sector engaged in production activities

in the agricultural sector, so it is a product of China's highly centralized planning system[7]. "This distribution restricted the development of social productive forces, has increasingly become the shackles of economic development[8].

3 THE HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION SYSTEM REFORM MEASURES

To "peel theory" as the ultimate direction of the household registration system reform, "the radical reform of the household registration system" as a user of the process theory. Hukou reform has the following measures[9]:

One. Additional benefits are stripped household on household change the core, which is the most important reform of the household registration system, the most serious drawback is the current household exist. If the additional benefit of being stripped household institutional reform can not succeed. Existing institutional reform is only household minor repairs, the current reform is wrong understanding the development of the concept of Marxism, an attempt to think through continuous quantitative accumulation eventually reach qualitative purpose - through constant tinkering of the household from two yuan to one dollar, this reform ideas in practice proved to be unworkable, is being cast aside.

Two Freedom of movement is the most direct expression changed households, have been discussed previously stripped theory as a guide to the implementation of the household registration system, freedom of movement can not cause "urban disease" phenomenon, there is no freedom of movement of the hukou system of household registration system is not in the true sense, so users must change to achieve freedom of movement.

We can proceed from both urban and rural areas. Departure from the city: improving the ability of the city to absorb the migration of farmers. First, to develop community service and other tertiary industries and actively develop the private economy, create more employment opportunities; the second is to improve the labor and talent market, targeted to provide employment and training for farmers to move into the city, and through various intermediary organizations carry out information, training, counseling and employment agencies and other family services; third is to strengthen the construction of urban water supply, electricity, roads, bridges and other public facilities, to further improve public services; Fourth, other parts of government and education departments to co-ordinate arrangements for the effective school children of migrant workers to solve difficult problems. Starting from the rural areas: improving land reform, one of the abandonment of rural household farmers settled

into the city, the land should be the appropriate committee to recover. Second, enter the city temporarily farmers to make a living, we must improve the land transfer system accordingly. ① the development of relevant laws and regulations, the law should protect the land rights of farmers, to eliminate acts against the legitimate rights and interests of farmers occur. ② stable land contract system, only to establish a long-term land contract rights and immobilized, will have a reasonable transfer of agricultural land in the market mechanism. ③ land contractual management rights must be considered objective conditions, adhere to the "law, voluntary, paid" principle. In the contract period, farmers on the land contracting with independent right to use, usufruct and transfer of rights, shall be entitled to decide whether to transfer land contract and transfer forms. Subcontract land transfer fees, transfer fees, rents and other income should be negotiated transfer can take a variety of income distribution. ④ the establishment of rural land use right market. By administrative authorities responsible for land management, actively carry out the land transfer of information gathering, the registration, the timely release of information, improve land investment, promote the rational flow of rural land and the efficient allocation of resources. Third, the occupation of arable land to strict examination and approval system to strictly follow procedures, arable land and farmers are not free to occupy basic farmland. For landless peasants due to land acquisition, according to the law to determine the compensation standard is reasonable, broaden channels for placement. As a result, the population would never blindly flowed.

Three. Narrow the urban-rural gap and income gap is to protect the family change, if the welfare poor urban and rural areas into too large, while avoiding disadvantages of animal nature will inevitably lead to less developed rural areas to more developed urban, regional migration. So be sure to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, especially in the upper middle income and poor public infrastructure and public services, and to accelerate the development of the rural economy, which requires: First, the state must increase its efforts to support the rural areas, the expansion of public finance in rural areas. range, establish a sound and stable growth mechanism financial Funds; the second is a reasonable guide and restrain urban development on rural areas, give full play to gather the city's advanced productive forces, diffusion and radiation, it is necessary to metropolitan health care, education and other advantages of resources transfer to small towns, in order to cover the surrounding countryside radial to urban industrial structure adjustment and upgrading as an opportunity to promote the adjustment of industrial structure and the rural and agricultural product structure, urban

and rural complementary division of labor; third is to improve agricultural technology innovation and conversion capacity, promote agricultural mechanization, the development of modern agriculture; four by changing concepts, innovative management system of rural education and human capital investment mechanism, to build and improve conducive to the development of human resources in rural areas of the education system and the health care system, and vigorously strengthen rural human resources development; Fifth, strengthen the construction of rural society, and enhance the organization of farmers. The process of building a new socialist countryside should use economic, administrative, legal, social and other means to organize the farmers, improve the degree of organization of rural society. And gradually establish a unified social security system, it is necessary to change the traditional security system in rural areas rely on the land, the establishment of a sound social security system in rural areas; and enhance urban capacity also needs to improve the urban social security system. This requires: First, from the reality, according to local conditions. Economic conditions are good rich regions, should pay close attention as soon as possible, in full swing; general area, starting with pension and health insurance to start, and gradually expand to create the conditions; poor economic backwardness, social insurance and social assistance should work to unify support poor households to participate in social insurance. The second is to increase public financial investment in urban and rural social security, so that the residents of the rural and urban poor to further enjoy the benefits of public finances.

Four. Strengthen the legislation, regulating government administration is backing the user to change, reform of the household registration system needs laws, rules and regulations to protect the benefits of the national unity government legislation is to avoid the country for the purpose of protecting their own way where creating new inequities and management chaos. Government is the main user change implemented only regulate government to make reform of the household registration system more smoothly. Strengthen the construction of the third point in the regulatory requirements related to actively promote rural social security legislation. However, due to the current, this work lacks a legal basis for strict policies,, only a few local government introduced a related way, in most places it is difficult to rural social security work in the government's

short-term objectives of management, lack of local financial arrangements based on the capital budget . Because no laws, out of nowhere, the lack of standardized and unified rules,, so arbitrary large, it is particularly important and regulations.

4 CONCLUSION

There are many drawbacks China's current household registration system, has come to the point of having to change, but in reality is peeling on the direction of reform should be to restore the population of household registration system, basic information management system, stripping the additional interest on the account, so that the city can not enjoy the protection of the welfare, a large number of farmers will not appear on the blind into the city, have brought a lot of pressure, and the protection of power to benefit the country, the real justice, equality, eliminate urban-rural dual structure, promote rural economic development. Crucial to choose the right model for reform, the reform should take radical reform of household registration system, and the implementation of appropriate reform measures on this basis.

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