<<冲突与平衡>>

图书基本信息

书名:<<冲突与平衡>>

13位ISBN编号: 9787119039060

10位ISBN编号:7119039067

出版时间:2006-1

出版时间:外文

作者:中国社会科学院农村发展研究所

页数:172

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内容概要

中国是一个人口大国。

在中国的总人口中,农村居民占了大多数。

在近二十多年来,中国农村的改革和发展始终是中国发生剧烈变化的最重要的方面。

《冲突与平衡:中国农村的社会经济转型》选择了"冲突与平衡"这样一个名称,就是想反映在中国农村所发生的街的利益关系调整中所产生的各种矛盾,以及中国政府在解决这些矛盾中所付出的努力

《冲突与平衡:中国农村的社会经济转型》由8个部分组成,每一部分的作者都是该领域研究的专家,他们尽量客观地、通俗地反映他们所观察到的变化,努力给读者提供确切的信息和有价值的评论。

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书籍目录

ForewordChapter Changes in the Rural Economic System in Modern ChinaChapter The Process of China 's Rural Economic DevelopmentChapter Infrastructure in Rural ChinaChapter The Fiscal System in Rural ChinaChapter Finance in Rural ChinaChapter The Grain Market in ChinaChapter Changes and Development of Foreign Trade In Agricultural Produce In ChinaChapter Political Development in Rural China

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章节摘录

Despite all this , farmers had a great degree of freedom in pro-duction and , driven by their interests , pushed forward the pro-duction of economic crops, animal husbandry and fisheries. In the 1990s, China was often troubled by a situation in which agricultural produce was both difficult to buy and to sell, and market prices experienced great fluctuations, indicating that the supply of agricultural produce in China was not stable , and the situation of absolute shortage of major produce had not been entirely reversed. Especially along with the rapid devel-opment of the national economy, the structure of demand on the agricultural produce market began to undergo fundamental changes. In such a situation, restructuring of agricultural pro-duce became a pressing need, while bulk agricultural items continued to grow. China has in fact undergone agricultural restructuring on several occasions. The restructuring in 1985 was designed mainly to develop side-line occupations, animal husbandry and fisheries. The restructuring in the early 1990s resulted in speedy development of "high-yield", high-efficiency and high-quality" agriculture represented by that in Guangdong Province. Through several rounds of restructuring, farmers were able to directly market highly commercial products. However, as farming households were scattered and small in their production scale, the distance between the production place and market for agricultural produce became wider and wider, creating a contradiction between small-scale production and a big market. In these circumstances, industrialized man-agement of agriculture led by enterprises began to surface, and new forms of production organizations grew popular, particu-larly in the production of vegetables, and in animal husbandry and fisheries.

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