

<<中国生态扶贫战略探究>>

图书基本信息

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## <<中国生态扶贫战略探究>>

### 内容概要

扶贫开发 and 生态建设是我国社会发展所面临的两项主要任务。

目前,我国的贫困人口主要分布在生态环境恶劣、自然资源匮乏的偏远地区,这就使得我国的扶贫开发与生态建设任务存在高度重叠。

因此,需要兼顾减贫和改善生态环境双重目标,探索一条符合中国国情的生态和扶贫双赢道路。

《中国生态扶贫战略研究(英文版)》创新发展了生态扶贫理论,构建了适合中国特色的生态扶贫概念框架,从理论上揭示了贫困与生态系统服务功能之间的内在联系,探讨了两者发生变化的驱动力,开展了生态系统服务功能价值评估,系统总结了我国生态扶贫面临的主要挑战,最终提出了生态扶贫发展战略。

同时,《中国生态扶贫战略研究(英文版)》选择宁夏进行案例分析,通过研究宁夏在生态环境建设和减少贫困方面的成功经验,为我国其他贫困地区相似问题的解决提供了借鉴和学习的机会。

必将有力推动我国生态扶贫的发展。

本书适合农业生态。

环境保护相关专业的科研人员、大专院校师生和有关政策制定者,决策者参阅,也可供从事贫困研究、区域经济发展研究等人员参阅。

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版权页：插图：The core of China's agricultural policy is to build a new socialist countryside ( rural communities ) based on a basic strategy of coordinating urban and ruraleconomic and social development, actively promoting urbanization and ruraldevelopment to improve the lives of rural residents in the areas of education,healthcare, basic sanitation and economic well-being.Detailed policies related to ESPA are as follows.Adhere to basic food self-sufficiency and stable development of grainproduction. To ensure the country's food security, grain productioncapacity will reach about 500 million tons. Adhere to laws on landprotection to ensure that basic farmland areas do not reduce and landquality does not decrease. Strengthen small water conservancy facilitieswith a focus on farmland capital construction, transform large-scaleirrigation areas, speed-up transformation of low-yielding farmland andimprove quality of farmland, improve agricultural disaster prevention andreduction capabilities.Improve agricultural scientific and technological innovation andtransformation capacity. Reform traditional farming methods, implementagricultural standardization, develop conservation-oriented agriculture.Scientific use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and plastic film, promote soiltesting, fertilizer formulations, balanced fertilization, slow-release nitrogenfertilizer, biological control of pests and diseases and other applicabletechnologies. Promote the application of advanced agricultural machinery andimprove agricultural mechanization levels. Develop water-saving agriculture indrought areas. Promote agricultural service organization and mechanisminnovation, encourage and guide farmers to develop various types of specializedcooperative economic organizations and raise the degree of organization.

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