

<<中国农业发展报告.2009年>>

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前言

2008 was an extraordinary year , during which the domestic and world economic conditions underwent drastic changes; the international farm produce market experienced violent ups and downs; prices for means of agricultural production skyrocketed; natural disasters worked havoc; and emergencies were frequent. In face of these stark challenges , however , China s agriculture and rural economy achieved continuous and steady development and made a new , unprecedented breakthrough on the high base of the previous few years. Grain production registered a growth in output for the fifth successive year while farmers also saw their earnings rise fairly rapidly in five consecutive years. Meanwhile , the quality safety of farm products improved steadily and prevention and control of major animal diseases and epidemics obtained remarkable results. Various industries recorded steady and fairly rapid growth and rural public undertakings speeded up their development. The excellent situation of agriculture and rural areas represented strong support to the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese government in handling major affairs and dealing with challenges , thus making tremendous contributions to maintaining steady and fairly rapid economic development and safeguarding social harmony and stability. The development of agriculture and the rural economy as a whole now face new opportunities and challenges. Rural reform and development in the past 30 years have laid a solid foundation for reform , development and stability in the country as a whole.

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内容概要

Agricultural production. The sown areas of grain crops totaled 106.79 million hectares in 2008 , up 1.15 million hectares from the previous year , while total grain output rose by 5.4% to 528.71 million tons , hitting a historical high. 2008 marked the fifth consecutive year that recorded an increase in grain production , for the first time in 40 years. Per-hectare grain output reached 4 , 951.5 kilograms for the fifth successive year , for the first time since the founding of New China in 1949.

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Rural tourism was booming , giving a strong impetus to the development of the tertiary industry in the countryside , while the farm product processing industry continued to grow rapidly , leading to increases in farmers earnings.

3. Investments in agriculture rose by a big margin The state allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture a total of 59.52 billion yuan in various kinds of funds for agriculture in 2008 , up 66.6% from the previous year. The funds included 19.24 billion yuan for infrastructure construction and 40.28 billion yuan for special purposes , mainly for the improvement of the production capacity of bulk farm products such as grains and oils and "food basket" products , the innovation capacity of agricultural science and technology , disaster prevention and reduction capacity , circular agriculture , ecological conservation , and the quality safety and service system of farm products.

In 2008 , investments in comprehensive agricultural development amounted to 36.89 billion yuan , including 12.98 billion yuan from the budget of the central government , 8.55 billion yuan from local budgets , and 15.37 billion yuan in money and labor raised from farmers , loans from banks and funds raised by enterprises. The money was used to establish 1 , 531 agricultural businesses with industrialized management , set up 42 , 170 hectares of high-quality and high-yielding crop farming bases , and develop aquaculture on 966 , 670 hectares of water areas.

4. New progress was made in agricultural science and technology A major research project was officially launched for genetically modified crops , and efforts started to develop modern agricultural technology systems for 40 main farm products , thus further improving the system of agricultural science and technology. Agricultural technical services played an important role in fighting disasters and providing disaster relief and energetically supported the disaster areas in the recovery and development of agricultural production. The project to take agricultural science and technology to the farmer household was pushed ahead in an all-around way , with 95% of main varieties of crops and techniques reaching farmer households. Techniques such as soil test-based fertilizer application , the prevention and control of major crop diseases and insect pests , use of agricultural plastic film , and dry and water-efficient farming were widely used in large tracts of areas or throughout the country. Farmers education and training were carried out in a deep-going way , improving the quality of rural labor force and facilitating the transfer of rural laborers to jobs in other sectors.

5. Industrialized management of agriculture made remarkable results in boosting agriculture s growth and farmers earnings Key enterprises in the industrialized management of agriculture actively dealt with the international financial crisis , speeded up restructuring , and expanded domestic demand while stabilizing external demand. As a result , they maintained a good momentum of steady growth in terms of their overall scale and economic returns and played an important role in keeping jobs and boosting earnings for farmers. They put emphasis on raising product quality , guaranteeing supply , increasing input in the development of production bases , carrying out cross-regional cooperation and undertaking gradient industrial transfer. They thus became the backbone force in promoting the development of the regional economy.

6. The quality safety of farm products further improved In 2008 , vegetables and animal and aquatic products were 95% up to standard on average in regard to residues of main drugs. The Ministry of Agriculture spared no effort to provide support to dairy farmers , bring order to the feed industry and milk collection stations and severely crack down on the illegal action of adding melamine to fresh raw milk and feed. The incident of eggs contaminated by melamine was handled timely while false information about "poisonous peanuts" , "the Chinese citrus fly causing diseases" and "swine hepatitis" was clarified quickly , thus providing effective guidance to public opinion. Notable achievements were made in the supervision and management of agricultural input products. The action to support the Olympic Games was successful. The work for agricultural standardization forged ahead in a deep-going way while famous brands of farm products developed rapidly and an examination and testing system for farm products had taken shape.

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