

<<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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Chapter Political Development in Rural China

章节摘录

Despite all this , farmers had a great degree of freedom in production and , driven by their interests , pushed forward the production 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 development 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 produce 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 management of agriculture led by enterprises began to surface , and new forms of production organizations grew popular , particularly in the production of vegetables , and in animal husbandry and fisheries.

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