

<<变局与突破>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

During the second decade of the 21st century , China has entered a new historic stage in its economic development that brings with it new strategic opportunities. After experiencing thirty years of rapid economic expansion , China then successfully weathered the recent global financial and economic crisis. Its economy is now stepping into a new growth stage as the overall global economy remains fluid and complex. Why has China been able to adjust successfully to this rapidly changing environment? And what will its economic reforms and transformation lead to in the future? Here , in this book , you will find the answers.

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： The Transition from an Extensive to a Green Economy Though China has made significant achievements in its industrialization and economic development, the environmental costs have been enormous. China also consumes too many resources. The reason for this is that its economic development has been achieved by building what might be called an "extensive" economy. China must be determined to achieve the transition from an extensive economy to a green economy. This involves reducing carbon and sulfur dioxide emissions in order to address the challenges of global warming and achieve sustainable development. China must bear appropriate responsibility by participating in international cooperation aimed at addressing global warming. China should also boost environmental education, raising people's awareness of resource conservation and protecting the natural ecosystem. Regulations and policies should also be issued, stipulating the future Chinese economic development follow a green and low carbon emission path. At the same time, green standards, an evaluation index system for gauging environmental progress must be established, while a vigorous effort has to go into developing green technology and training people in its use. Restructuring from an Urban-Rural Dual Structure to an Urban-Rural Integrated Structure In order to speed up the process of industrialization, China has implemented an urban-rural dual structure marked by a rural household registration system at the expense of agriculture and farmers. This was done to ensure that industrialization in Chinese cities caught up with world levels. This has led to a large urban-rural gap and contradictions revolving around this split and the stark urban-rural dual structure. Since the reform and opening-up, however, China has given priority to promoting the reform of rural economic conditions to improve conditions in the countryside. Thanks to these efforts, rural areas have made some progress. But the problem of the urban-rural dual junction structure still has yet to be fully addressed, mainly because this situation has such deep roots. Thus, for and in the future, changing this urban-rural dual structure into an urban-rural integrated structure will be an arduous long-term task. This makes it essential to accelerate reform of the relationship between urban and rural areas. In particular, a unified system needs to be established that effectively addresses the "shortage" in the rights of farmers. It is also necessary to promote the new rural development by establishing a long-term mechanism in which industry subsidizes agriculture and the cities help the rural areas. In addition, China needs to enhance the competitiveness of industries in rural areas by vigorously developing the rural economy which conforms to the local characteristics of different areas. Last but not least, it needs to promote urbanization of the rural population, including migrant workers.

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## 媒体关注与评论

The transformation of the pattern of economic development is the cardinal line in the 12th Five-Year Plan ( 2011-2015 ) and reform is the powerful engine for accelerating that change. ——Wu Jinglian Economist; Member of Standing Committee and Vice Director of Economic Commission of the CPPCC National Committee

China's domestic demand will be expanded mainly through expanding private consumption and strengthening its role in driving economic growth. ——Li Yining Economist; Honorary President of Guanghua School of Management Peking University; Member of Standing Committee and Vice Director of Economic Commission of the CPPCC National Committee

China has great potential in at least five aspects , namely income distribution , finance , science and technology , and urban , rural and land management system. If its potential in these areas can be fully released , China's economy will be able to grow at a relatively fast rate for at least the next 30 years. ——Zheng Xinli Executive Vice Chairman of China Center for International Economic Exchanges , formerly Vice Dean of the Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee

The real economy is the foundation of financial development and social stability. A nation may prosper when its economic entities develop. ——Gu Shengzu Member of the NPC Standing Committee; Vice Chairman of the NPC Internal Affairs Judicial Committee

China's economic reform is far from over and still has a lot of potential to create further economic growth opportunities. ——Fan Gang Professor , Peking University; Professor , Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Vice President , Chinese Economic Reform Association

The Chinese government has shown foresight and restraint in responding to the painful adjustments in manufacturing and construction that are occurring as a result of slower growth and rising production costs. ——Pieter Bottelier Senior adjunct professor of china Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies ( SAIS ) at Johns Hopking University

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### 编辑推荐

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中国经济能取得今天的成就，主要得益于30多年来牢牢抓住以经济建设为中心，积极稳妥地以改革促发展，审慎地处理好稳定、和谐和发展的关系。

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