



“互联网+”促进农村减贫

中国故事系列

Internet+ For Rural Poverty Alleviation
The Chinese Stories



W.A. 世界知识出版社

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Internet⁺ For Rural Poverty Alleviation

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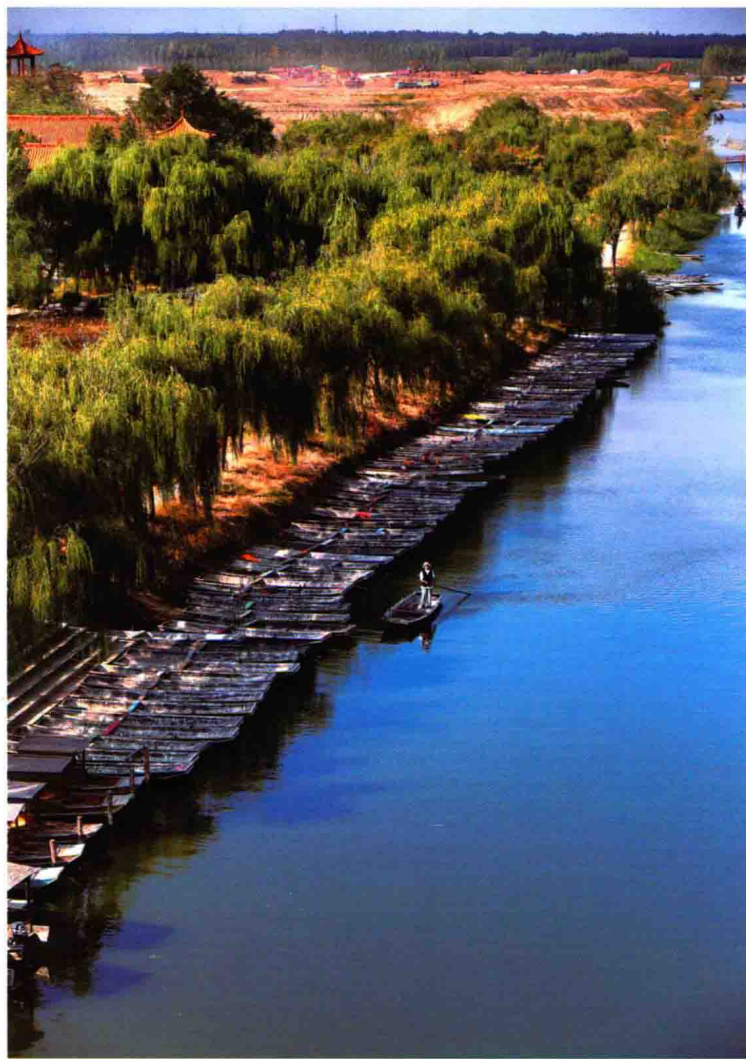
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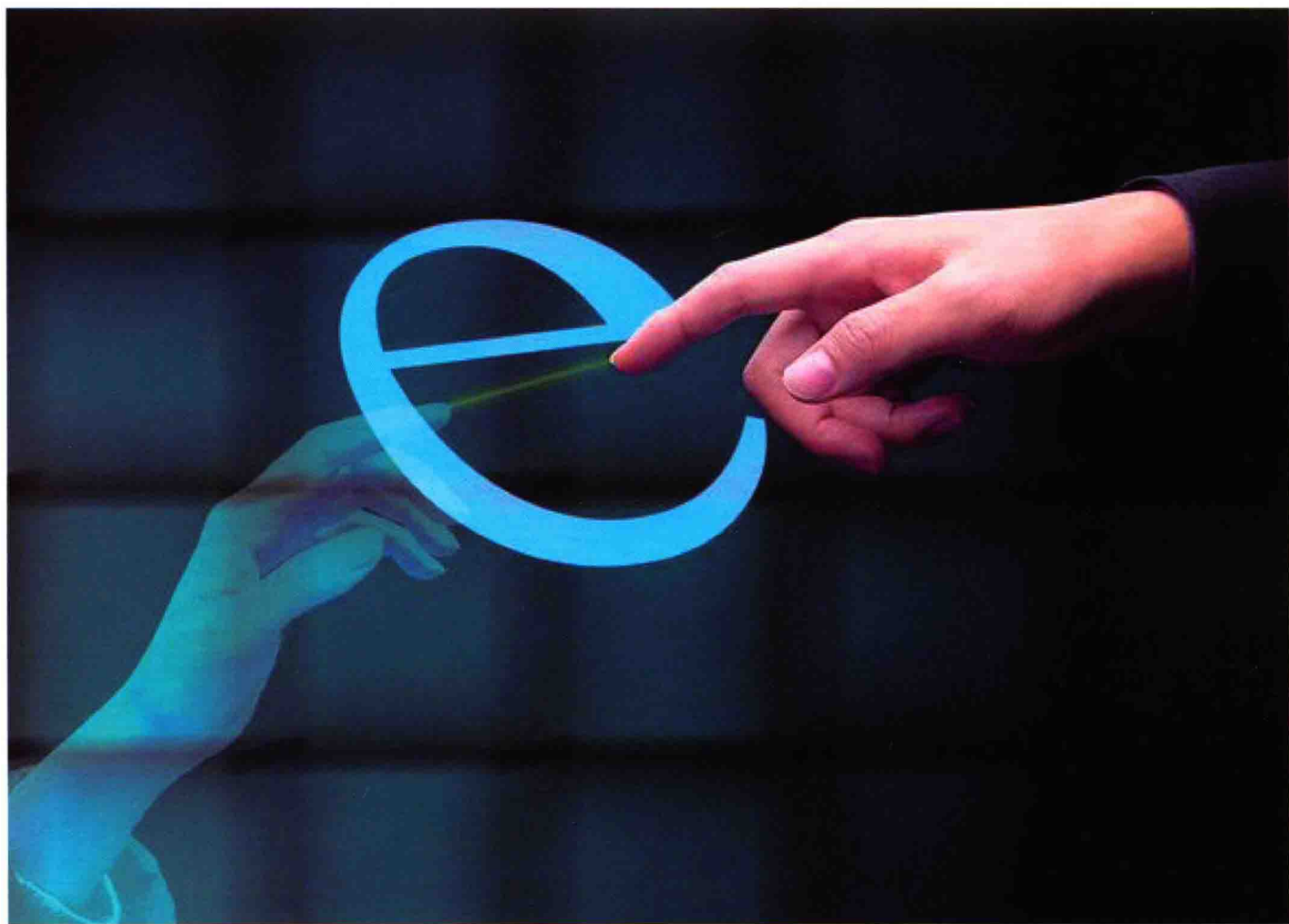
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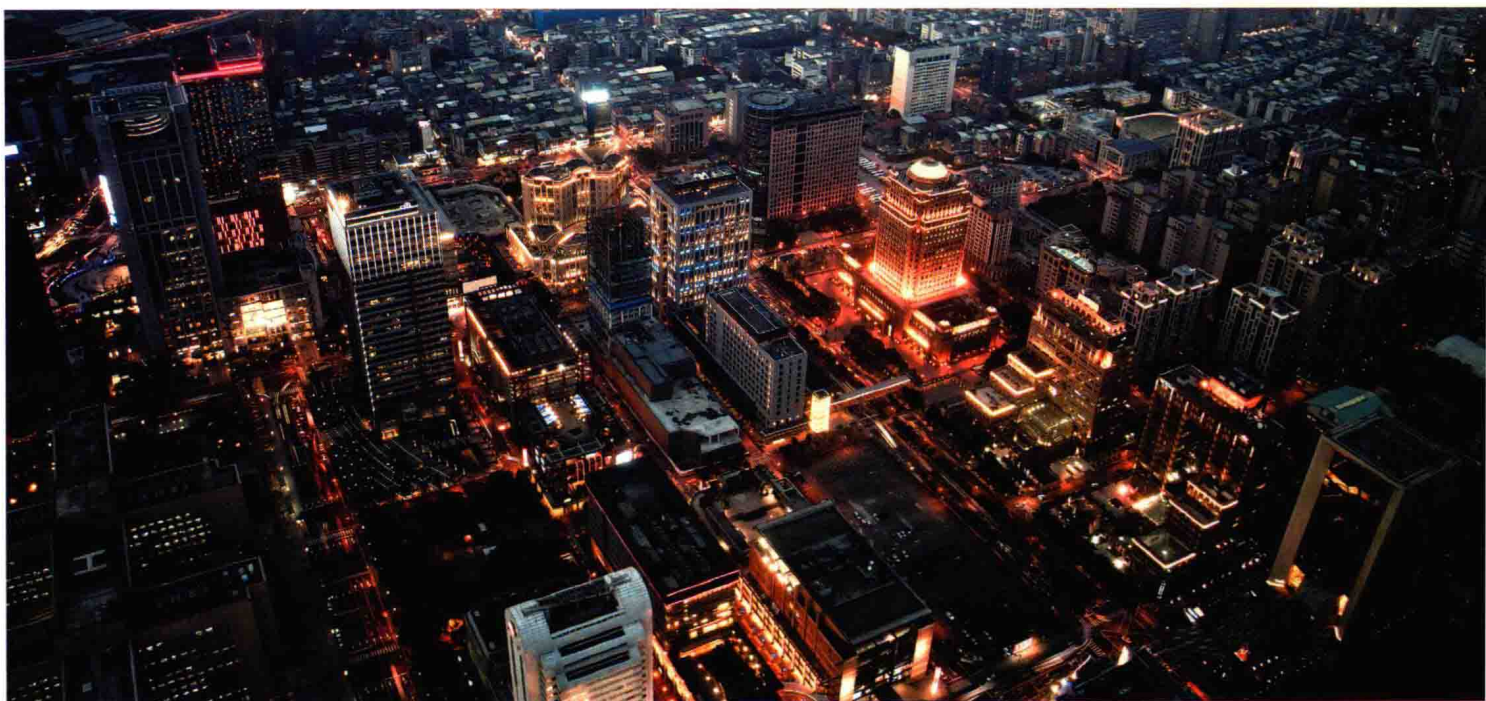
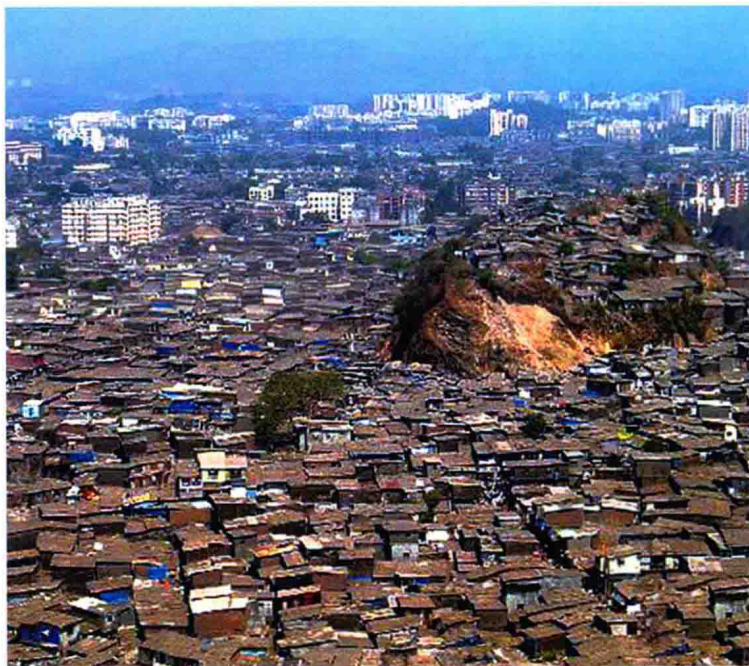
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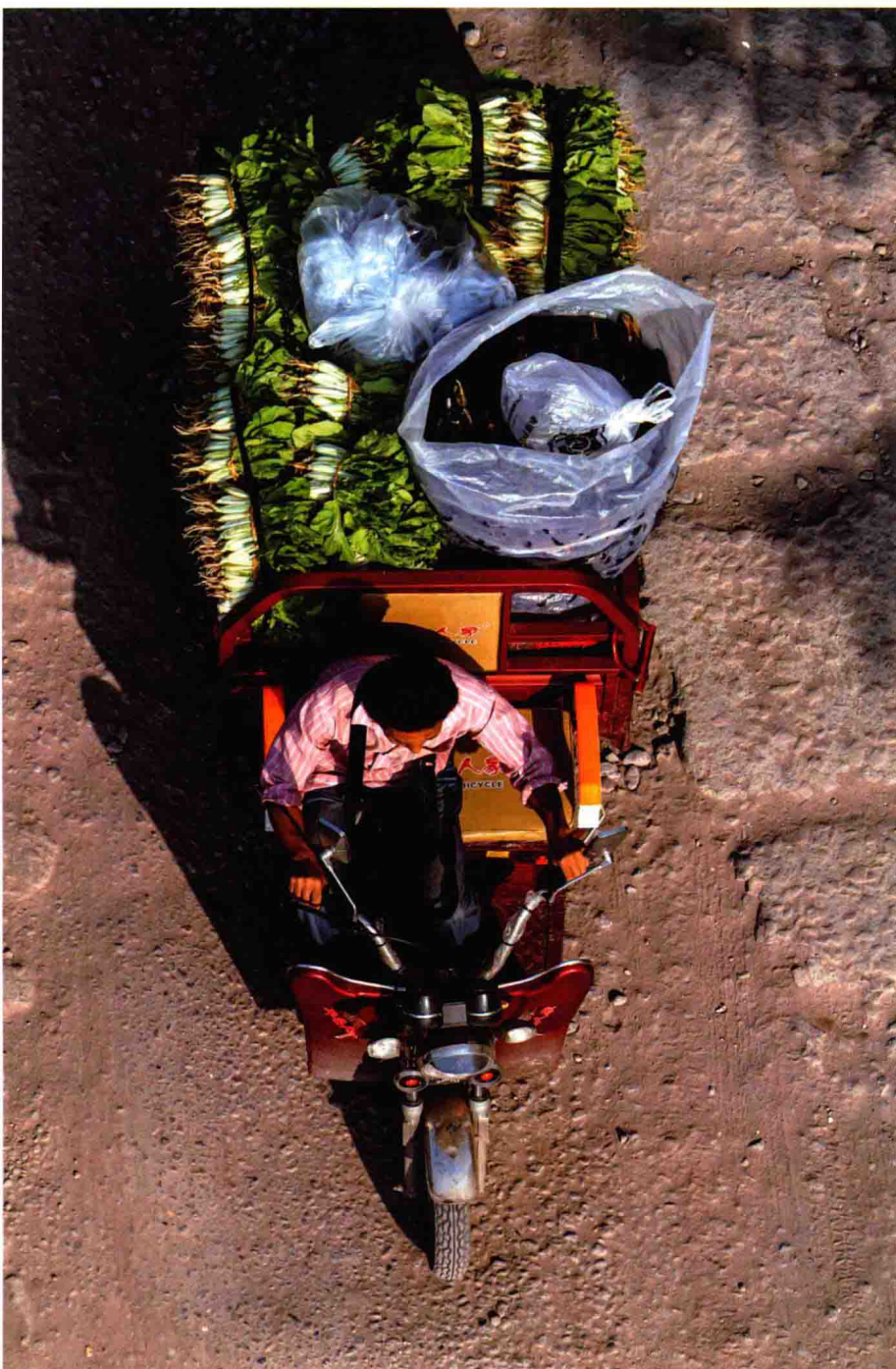
Prelude



对占世界人口达75%的发展中国家而言，农村减贫是经济起飞的必要条件。只要农村减贫一日不取得实质性的进展，在首都等大城市盖再多的摩天大楼，其经济发展必会被拖后腿。

农村及农民脱贫是世界经济领域的最大难点，牵涉到国家经济水平的提升和社会稳定。在工业化时代，农村及农民在教育、基础设施建设、工业化程度、个人素质等方面的天然局限性，往往使政府在农村减贫方面的各种投入成效低下，农村贫困问题几十年如一日，鲜有起色。





For developing countries possessing 75% of the world population, rural poverty alleviation is essential for their economic take-off. Without a solid progress in rural poverty alleviation, their economic take-off will surely be hindered, no matter how many skyscrapers are built up in the capital and other big cities.

Poverty alleviation for villages and farmers is the most difficult work for economists in the world. This work involves the upgrading of a country's economy and its social stability.

In the past industrial era, in spite of various investments from governments, rural poverty alleviation are greatly hedged by natural limitations in education, infrastructure, industrialization, personal diathesis in rural areas and farmers and render unsatisfied results. Rural poverty alleviation remains unsolved for decades.



从20世纪90年代开始，人类进入信息化时代，由此产生的“数字鸿沟”为发展中国家的农村减贫增添了新的重负。

面对经济信息化、全球化的挑战，有的国家一筹莫展，只能眼睁睁看着本国农村贫困问题日益恶化下去，有的国家则战胜困难，利用互联网经济蓬勃发展的时代特点，个人、企业、政府三方良性互动，以前所未有的速度解决了农村减贫问题。

这个国家就是中国。

下面，我们就以中国山东省滨州市博兴县湾头村为例，来讲述“互联网⁺”促进农村减贫的“中国故事”。



With the ushering of Information Era in the 1990s, the resulting digital gap posed fresh pains for rural poverty alleviation.

Challenged with a world economy of globalization and informatization, quite a few countries are at their wit's end and growing more helpless in rural poverty alleviation. However, some countries are solving the said problem with a lightening speed by taking advantage of the booming Internet Economy from a positive interaction between the government, business and the farmers.

China is one of them.

We are going to tell the audience a China Story of rural poverty alleviation through Internet⁺.

It happens in Wan-tou Village, Bo-xing County, the province of Shandong, northern part of China.



第一部分 “前互联网时代”的中国农村经济

Chapter I Pre-Internet⁺ Times

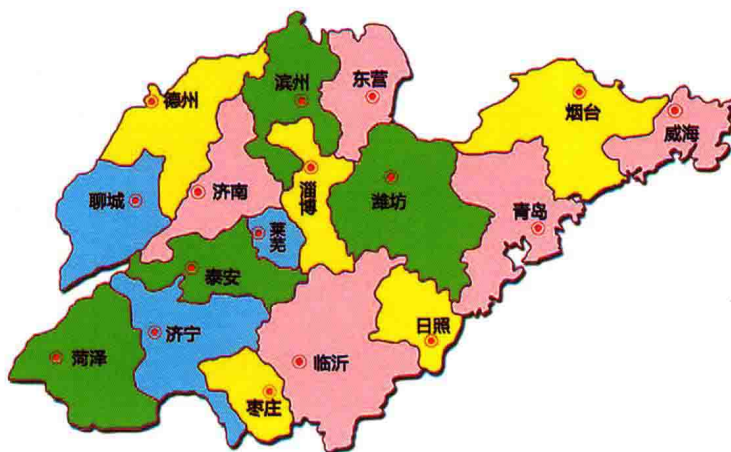


博兴是中国山东省滨州市下辖的一个农业县，位于北京东南387公里。总面积900.7平方公里，人口49.6万。全县共辖9个镇、3个街道。

湾头村是博兴县锦秋街道下辖的一个自然村，全村有1,829户，4,864人。可耕地2450亩，人均可耕地不足0.504亩，户均可耕地不足1.34亩，是个典型的人多地少的农村。

在地理位置上，湾头村也不具有优势。它既不靠海，也不通铁路，也不临近省会大城市（济南）或地区发达城市（青岛）。距离省会济南2小时车程，到最近的高铁站淄博也要1小时。





Bo-xing is an agricultural county in Shandong province, under the administration of the City of Binzhou.

Located 387 kilometer south-east of Beijing, Bo-xing occupies 900.7 square kilo-meters with a population of 496 thousand. It governs 9 towns and 3 rural residential districts.

Wan-tou is a natural village governed by Jin-qiu residential district in Bo-xing. The village is located 3.5 kilometers south-east of the county capital.

Consisted with 1,829 families, Bo-xing has a population of 4,864 people, with and arable land of 163 hectares. It is a typical village of "more people and less land" in rural China. With an extremely limited per capita arable land of 0.034 hectares and per family arable land of 0.089 hectares, the village can achieve little through agriculture.

Wan-tou enjoys very little advantage in geographical position. The village is neither sea-bordered nor railway connected. It takes long time to reach the capital of the province and any other developed cities in the province. It takes 2 hours of drive in highway to Ji-nan, capital of Shan-dong province and at least 1 hour drive to the nearest high-speed railway station.

