

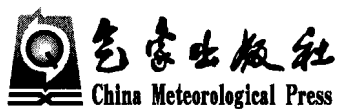
Exploration of
Modern Agricultural Construction in China

中国现代农业 建设道路探索

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前言

再也没有什么比确定一条无尽长路的起始方向更重要的事情了。世界农业在近 300 年左右的时间里遭遇了过去 1 万年以来所不曾经历过的挑战。人们把这种挑战与应战的过程叫做农业现代化。300 年时间对于整个农业史来讲只是弹指一挥间,但与传统农业相比,今天的现代农业,或准现代农业已经面目全非。此时此刻,全人类正快速行进在与传统农业渐行渐远的道路上。人们在享受着现代农业成果的同时,开始警觉周边的异常变化,思索得失。人类文明是在农业这条根上成长繁荣起来的,没有了农业进步,或者农业发生倒退,任何别的东西都将随之枯萎,文明之花终将凋谢。正因为如此,值此人类处于农业现代化行进的十字路口之时机,迫切要求人们必须不断判明情况,探索确定前进方向与道路,随时反馈、汇总新情况,综合判断,摸索前进,以确保整个人类社会发展与文明进步。

探索农业现代化道路,要从五方面寻找答案。

第一,从农业发展历史中寻求答案。中国是世界三大农业起源中心之一,在春秋战国时期独立完成了由原始农业向传统农业的转变,形成了精耕细作的农业生产体系,成为中华文明巍然屹立于世界东方的根本基础,发展为世界东方农业的故乡。当代西方农业根源于西亚农业起源中心,后在古希腊时期独立完成传统农业改造,经罗马时期发展,一路传承至今。东西方在原始农业时期、传统农业时期就曾经有过交流,但直到近代史开始前,总体交流是点状的、局部的、短期的,东西方农业间基本保持了并立存在的局面。

受现代社会经济、生产力、科技发展等因素共同作用,全球农业现代化发起于西方,其基本发展过程是一条倡导新旧对立,破旧立新,将传统农业视为陈旧、腐朽、落后、愚昧的东西,力图扫进历史垃圾箱,以现代西方农业——欧美农业为楷模,分步或全面西化的道路。就中国而言,150 年前是“一个人口几乎占人类三分之一的幅员广大的帝国,不顾时势,仍然安于现状,由于被强力排斥于世界联系体系之外而孤立无依,因而竭力以天朝尽善尽美的幻想来欺骗自己,这样一个帝国终于要在这样一场殊死的决斗中死去,在这场决斗中,陈腐世界的代表是基于道义原则,而最现代的社会代表却是为了获得贱买贵卖的特权——这的确是一场悲剧,甚至诗人的幻想也永远不敢创造出这种离奇的悲剧题材”(马克思 1858)。这就是当时主流社会对经济落后的中国及其前途的基本认识观念。1978 年后,中国社会经济逐步走上了“经济的动力具有决定的意义,是社会发展的根本动力,是一切政治事件的最终动因,是历史进程的客观性和发展的总趋势的最终根”(刘德福 1991)的发展道路。其总的结果是农业陷入被动发展境地,出现了粮食安全问题凸显,农业劳动力弱化,农村发展缓慢等系统性问题。中国传统农业在经历近 30 年急风暴雨般的现代化发展之后,已然奄奄一息。全球传统农业或多或少均面临与中国相类似的境况。

在传统农业处于生死存亡、现代农业尚未成型之际,总结世界农业历史发展,我们需要明确回答的问题是:什么是全球传统农业中应当保留下来的精华?怎样才能保留下来?近代农业现代化史总的结果中,哪些是根本意义上的进步?哪些是值得汲取的根本教训?什么是历史意义上的农业现代化?它的本质内涵是什么?这些问题的答案决定着未来农业现代化道路

的“体”、“用”结构与基本发展方向。

第二,从近代农业现代化的成败得失中寻求答案。近代农业现代化是在近 300 年来的历史时期,在全球范围,由逐步发育到酝酿成急风暴雨,从思想、组织到行动的一场彻底的社会大运动。到今天为止,这场运动已经产生明确的阶段性结果。在成就方面:在全人类人口大发展中,世界现代农业系统基本上提供了相当数量的食物,推迟了“马尔萨斯人口论”假设两个多世纪之久;主要现代化国家,其农业系统尚能提供本国国民足够的食物。在问题方面:世界有近 10 亿人口,约占总人口的 15%,近半个世纪以来长期处于饥荒状态,食物严重不足,现代农业发展迟迟未能解决根本问题;与现代农业生产直接相关的世界水资源、能源面临严重短缺,维持农业现实生产力前景不明朗;世界耕地资源开发殆尽,农用地发生大规模荒漠化;全球生物多样性剧烈减少,农业多样性大幅度降低等。此外,气候变暖导致农业生产不确定因素增加。世界现代农业总的图景是好坏参半,成就与问题并存,食物危机在迫近,农业危机在加深。

伴随着上述问题线条逐步明朗化,从 20 世纪 70 年代开始,世界范围内持续进行着关于农业现代化的大讨论,常规现代农业、替代农业、生态农业、可持续农业成为热门话题。最近 30 年中国的农业现代化过程就是在激烈的争论中度过的。从中长期发展来看,农业现代化必须回答以下问题:①现代农业的成就与问题是否为截然对立存在的?②评价两者关系调和的技术途径与技术体系的标准与协调方法是什么?上述问题的答案决定着未来农业现代化道路的基本模式、战略步骤、技术与技术体系抉择。

第三,从工农、城乡、三农互动关系中寻求答案。尽管资本主义发展形式、内容千姿百态,但其基本方式为分解一切相关事物与对象,窥视并争先攥住可控的关键技术环节与技术体系,然后排除一切干扰力量与利益——人性的、部落的、民族的、国家的,追求垄断,获取超额利润。依靠这一发展方式,经过近 300 年来的连续发展,发达国家几乎完全支配了世界,形成了全球以资本主义方式为主导的社会与经济体系。从纵向发展过程来看,就农业子系统内部而言,在这一体系中存在有从传统农业到现代农业时期的农业、农村、农民关系的系列演变;从横向来观察,整个系统存在有工农关系、城乡关系的连续互动。近代资本主义由局部向全球系统扩张中总的运动趋势,是一个工业化、城市化为主导方向,农村社会解体,农民消亡,农业垄断化的发展过程。今天的世界农业基本特征为:在工业化浪潮起伏、城市化风起云涌下,农业劳动力大规模转移,农村老龄化问题严重,农产品市场受大型公司、跨国公司垄断。2007 年以来全球金融危机正在暴露出资本主义新的本质特征,世界社会经济发展面临新考验,农业现代化处于新的重要的发展时期。

一方面,世界是个体的,单一的人具有永恒的系统不完整性,这是人性特质Ⅰ;另一方面,世界是系统的,人类社会发展具有长期性,人类文明具有整体性,这是人性特质Ⅱ。当代资本主义发展利用的正是人性特质Ⅰ,而制约及矫正资本主义发展的则需要人性特质Ⅱ。在农业现代化问题上我们需要明确回答的问题是:①今天的世界资本主义发展方式中什么是精华,什么是糟粕?②在全球化发展的今天,如何在农业领域兼顾两方面人性特质,符合时代潮流?这些问题的答案决定着未来农业现代化道路方向的调整。

第四,从科学技术发展中寻求答案。科学技术本身没有政治意志。封建社会的科学技术服务于封建社会,资本主义时代的科学技术服务于资本主义。虽然如此,由天人合一时代到天人石油合一时代的农业技术有着本质的区别。比较而言,后者秉持分析哲学基本原理,发展规模更大,发展速度更快,又借重于与化石能源与金融资本联姻,以致在社会经济发展中充当了

“第一生产力”角色,发达国家农业科学技术作用在农业产值增加值中占到 60%~70%。事实上,资本主义时代的科学技术正在成为除军事、跨国公司、金融业之外的“第四类”竞争工具,其中包括农业科学技术。

需要进一步认识的是,当今世界的科学技术主体是以发达国家生产方式为母体诞生的,它们所代表的是发达国家现代化发展的需要,并不能代表发展中国家未来发展前途,也与世界未来发展方向无本质联系。更有甚者,在国家竞争时代,大量存在科学技术的国家间竞争与误导误判。因此,科学技术领域无原则地跟进不仅无益,甚或有害。农业科学技术领域也是如此。我们需要明确的是:如果说农业科学技术所创造的是“用”,哪什么是农业现代化的“体”?判断符合国家需要的农业科学技术与技术体系的标准是什么?怎样去建立一支适应未来农业现代化发展需要的科学技术队伍?上述问题的基本答案决定着未来农业现代化建设道路的战略部署与战略实施。

第五,从人类文明发展进化中寻求答案。直到 20 世纪 70 年代后期,中国才与国际市场、国际社会发生全面的、大规模的关联。从近期两次金融危机、前苏联解体、南联盟战争、海湾战争、“9.11”事件、反恐等重大事件来看,当今世界文明远非达到理想状态。吉登斯(2000)说“我们生活在一个失控的世界上”,今天的世界不像一个“地球村”,倒更像个“掠夺的场所”,“我们甚至不能排除一种可能性,即经济可能会发生全面崩溃”;卡利尼科认为“资本主义制度是一个与整个星球相对的制度”;高兹指出:资本主义的利润动机必然破坏生态环境,资本主义的“生产逻辑”无法解决生态问题,以及与这些问题相联系的社会危机;詹姆斯认为“全球化”、“信息化”是与结构性失业、金融投机、失控的资本流动联系在一起,建立世界网络是建立在丧失民族自主权的基础上的,等等。假如上述情况部分揭示了当代世界的若干现象与本质,从人类文明由不合理走向理想,作为人类文明结构成分的农业也是由与文明发展不适应走向相适应的角度来考虑,通过判定世界文明发展方向来最终判定农业现代化道路方向将是一项长期、艰巨的任务,这也决定了农业现代化道路的曲折性。

伴随着全球社会经济一体化,科学技术与信息技术大普及,世界各国人民、各民族大联合,人类文明必将进入全新的发展时期。依据古今中外农业发展经验与教训,从人类文明历史发展角度认识农业现代化趋势,进而认识世界农业发展目标、道路、战略部署、实施步骤对于实现国家农业现代化,走向全球农业现代化意义重大。我们要围绕以下问题,不断深化认识:①什么是资本主义现代农业的文明价值?②什么是发展中国家传统农业的文明价值?③什么是全球文明进步条件下世界农业现代化的价值取向?④如何实现世界农业现代化?这类问题的答案决定着国家农业现代化道路认识的阶段性与正确性。

本书汇集了作者近年来在实践中完成的 24 篇文章与材料,除其中 12 篇已经发表外,其余 12 篇为第一次发表。本书所列内容粗略划分为以下四个部分:一为理论篇,主要从农业历史进程,粮食安全,草业发展以及荒漠化治理等方面,认为今后一段时期中国农业现代化过程中将保障农产品基本自给,经济繁荣,生态良性,社会经济协调发展作为目标,形成有中国特色的新型中国农业体系,面临新的任务,“拿来主义”已经过时,中国农业必须也不得不走自我创新之路;二为区域发展篇,从我国不同区域如东部发达的山东省,中部资源枯竭典型地区河北沧州市,经济发展相对落后的山西雁门关农牧交错区,具有区位优势的城市农业类型如京郊区以及农业发展条件较好的东北地区等区域探索各类型区域农业发展中的问题及发展战略,认为发挥区域优势,合理配置各类农业资源,重视科教技术在农业上的应用是未来中国区域农业现

代化的关键；三是科教体系、管理体系建设与其他，这部分针对农业科教与管理中存在的问题，近年来针对新农村建设积极开展的“村官”计划等方面进行了探索，提出未来能否建立强大的中国特色的农业科教体系和管理体系是中国农业现代化兴衰成败的关键；第四部分为产业发展篇，从苜蓿产业发展，草业产业体系建设，以及乳业企业发展规划等角度阐述了农业产业化体系建设中面临的问题和发展战略，从管理、科教、生产等角度建立知识密集型高效农业产业体系是中国未来农业产业体系建设发展目标。由于作者工作的局限性，所得有限，谨将拙作结集发布，期望得到各方指教，以推进相关工作进步。

在大量实践发展前提下，知重于行。农业现代化道路问题是一个理论问题。由于世界范围意识形态领域长期、激烈的理论争论，长期以来，农业现代化问题是一个实践问题，充其量只是作为一个次级理论问题来加以关注的。有关农业现代化的相关理论研究积累甚少，实践盲目性很大。今天，当农业现代化问题由次要矛盾上升为主要矛盾，成为人类文明发展必须处理的关键现实问题的时候，从理论上进行研究总结的时机在成熟，积极探索其发展道路成为时代最紧迫的任务。

胡跃高

2009 年 1 月

Foreword

There is nothing more important to confirm the direction of first step for a long march. In the last 300 years, world agriculture has encountered the challenge which did not experienced in the past 10000 years. People entitle this challenge and course of accept battle as agricultural modernization. As the whole agriculture history, 300 years is only in a flash. However, when compared with traditional agriculture, the modern agriculture, or the per-modern agriculture has changed beyond all recognition. At this moment, human being is on the way which keeps away from traditional agriculture. So when people enjoy the fruit of modern agriculture, they also observe abnormal change and think success and failure deeply. Human civilization is developed from the root of agriculture. If there is no progress of agriculture, the flower of civilization will die down. Just for this reason, people need to distinguish the new circumstances, confirm the direction of the way, feedback timely and estimate synthetically to make the whole human society civilized and progressed.

To explore the way of agricultural modernization, we need to find answers from 5 aspects.

First, find answers from the history of agricultural development. China is one of the world three agriculture original centers, early at Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States time, China has finished the transfer from original agriculture to traditional agriculture, and formed intensive cultivation system, which become the base of Chinese civilization stand erect at the oriental of the world. Western agriculture at present age was root from western Asian agriculture original center, and then finished the rebuilding of traditional agriculture independently, by the Rome times' development, reach to today's status. At the time of original and traditional agriculture, there was some communication between east and west world, but they kept independent between each other.

As the effect of economy, productivity, scientific and technological development, the world agricultural modernization initiated at western world, the course of development was destroying the old and establishing the new one, regarded traditional agriculture as old, uncultured, fatuous, tried hard to do as western agriculture. As to China, "The empire occupies a population of 1/3 the world and vast in territory, does not give a thought to the current situation, still contented with the status, as a result, they were push out of world relation system by force, this kind of empire needed to die finally in this kind of life-and-death duel, in this duel, stale world's representative was based on morality and justice principle, but modern society's representative was actually to obtain the cheap and sell privilege—this is indeed a tragedy, even poet's fantasy also never dared to create this kind of strange tragedy theme." (Karl Marx, 1858) This is the basic conception of the western society about the e-

economy behindhand of China. After 1978, the society and economy of China walk up to the road of "economy determines society development and all the political affairs, which is the root of the objectivity of history process and trend of development" (Liu Defu, 1991). The result is agriculture get into passive development, food safety problem apparent, agricultural labor force failed and country development slowly etc. After Chinese traditional agriculture suffered from rapidly modernize development for 30 years, have already at it last gasp.

At the time of traditional agriculture going to die and modern agriculture still not built, when we summarize world agricultural development, the problem that we have to answer is: what are the elite of world traditional agriculture and how to reserve them? What are the true progresses of agricultural modernization? What should we learn? What is the true agricultural modernization and what is it essential meaning? These problems will decide the structure and basic develop direction of agriculture modernization in future.

Second, find answers from gains and losses of agricultural modernization in recent times. Agricultural modernization is an engrained social movement of the world in the past 300 years. Until now, this movement has the straight result. On the achievements aspect, world modern agricultural system provided quite a number of foods, which postponed the hypothesis of Malthusianism for two centuries. Few dominating modernized countries can provide sufficient food for their people. However the world population is now about 1 billion people, 15% of them are still hungry. Modern agriculture can not solve this problem. Water resource problem and energy crisis which are related to modern agriculture also affect agricultural productivity. Furthermore the soil resources are decreasing, desertification and agri-biology diversity decreasing and climate change etc all these factors leading to the increase of uncertainty in agriculture. The total modern agriculture prospect is success and failures half by half, the food crisis is coming.

With the lucidity of these problems, from 1970s, there was a discussion in the world about agriculture modernization. Modern agriculture, substitute agriculture, ecological agriculture and sustainable agriculture are becoming hot topic. In the last 30 years, agriculture modernization in China is got through in argue. From near and long time development, agriculture modernization must answer several problems: (1) Whether the success and failures of modern agriculture exists oppositely? (2) What are the standards and corresponding way of the technological approach and system which may evaluate the two relations. The answers decide basic pattern, process and technologies in agriculture modernization in future.

Third, find answers from the relationship between industry and agriculture, towns and rural area, agriculture, farmer and rural area. Although the form of capitalism development is different in different countries, the basic way is decompose all the related objects and grasp the pivotal technologies, and remove all disturb power and interest, pursuit monopolization and excess profit. Using this develop pattern, the developed countries almost dominate the whole world, build the capitalism dominated social and economical system. As to agriculture system, there is an evolvement from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture in the rela-

tions among agriculture, farmer and rural area. And the total system exist a movement in the relation between industry and agriculture and the relation between towns and rural area. The trend of Capitalism expanding from local area to world is a process of industrialization, country disjoint, farm reducing and agriculture monopolized. The basic character of world agriculture is: agriculture labor removes cosmically, agriculture labor's aging problem worsening, and farm produce is monopolized by multination companies. The finance crisis from 2007 have exposed the new essence of the capitalism, agriculture modernization in its new develop times.

On the one side, world is individual, single people have eternal imperfection, this is human character 1; on the other side, world is systemic, the development of human society has long-term characteristic and human civilization has integrity, this is human character 2. The development of modern capitalism is using human character 1, and human character 2 can restrict and modify the development of modern capitalism. On the problem of agriculture modernization, we have answer: (1) What is the excellent part and draffy part in development mode of world capitalism? (2) How to give attention to two aspects of human characters in order to correspond to the current time? The result of these problems decides the adjusting the direction of agriculture modernization.

Forth, find answers from the development of sciences and technologies. Sciences and technologies have no political purpose. Sciences and technologies in different society serve their own society. Even so, agricultural technology in beauty uniting time is essentially different from times added with petroleum. Comparatively speaking, the latter uses analytical philosophy, the develop scale is more big, develop speed is more quick, more importantly, petroleum combined with financial capital, which become the first productivity. There were about 60% ~ 70% of agricultural production value is affected by agricultural sciences and technologies. Actually, sciences and technologies have become the forth compete tool except of military and multinational company, finance.

Something need to know is that the main sciences and technologies in nowadays are birth from the way of developed countries, which on behalf of the need of developed countries, but not on the future of developing countries and the direction of world development. And what is more, sciences and technologies leading to competition between countries and misleading. So unprincipled sciences and technologies advance is not only useless but harmful. This is also similar in agricultural sciences and technologies. If the creation in agricultural sciences and technologies is to "use", and what is the "body" of the agricultural modernization? What is the standard of agricultural sciences and technologies system which can accord to the nation's need? What kind of sciences and technologies team we should build and which may suit the need of agricultural development in future. The answer of these problems decides the disposal and actualization of agriculture modernization in future.

Fifth, find answers from the evolution of human civilization. Until the end of 1970s, China began to contact with international market and society comprehensively and cosmical-

ly. From some affairs such as financial crisis, the former Soviet Union disintegrates, war of Yugoslavia, the gulf war, 911 event and anti-terrorist etc, we think that the world civilization is far from ideality. Giddens (2000) said that "we are living at a wild world", the world we live not like a "earth village" but a "place of predatory", "we can not eliminate a probability that economy may breakdown"; "the motive of capitalistic profit must destroy environment, their logic can not solve ecological problem and related other social crisis" James said that "globalization" and "informationization" are related to unemployment, financial gamble, wild capital flowing. World network is build at the lost of independence etc. If these saying opened out some phenomena and essence of the modern world, human civilization going from illogicality to ideality, agriculture as a part of human civilization is also developed from not adapt to civilization to adaptive. So it is a long-term, formidable task to judge the way of agricultural modernization by confirm direction of the world civilization development, which also decide the difficulty of agriculture modernization.

Followed by integration of world society and economy, popularization of science and information technology and united of people in different countries, human civilization must enter into a new develop time. According to experiences and lessons of agriculture development at all times and in all over the world, it is significative to understand the current of agriculture modernization from the view human civilization development, and then understand the objective, way, process world agriculture development. We should answer these questions and deepen cognition: (1) What is the civilized value of capitalistic modern agriculture? (2) What is the civilized value of traditional agriculture in developing countries. (3) What is the value tropism of world agricultural modernization at the condition of global civilization? (4) How to achieve the world agricultural modernization? The answer of these questions decides the understanding of the phases and validity in the way of agricultural modernization.

The book influx 24 articles which finished in recent years, 12 articles have been published, and others are the first time to publish. This book includes 4 parts according as content. The first is theories, mainly about the courses agriculture history, food safety, forage industry and desertification control, we think that agricultural modernization in China should set farm product self-supporting, boom in economy, improve ecosystem and society and economy develop in harmony as the goals, build a new type of agriculture system. In face of new task, "bringing principle" have behind of times; China agriculture must innovate by them self. The second is regional development, we choose different regions as examples, such as Shandong Province, Cangzhou city in Hebei Province, Yanmenguan agro-pastoral transitional zone in Shanxi Province, suburb of Beijing and northeast of China. We consider that exert regional advantage, configure agricultural resource reasonable and attach important to technology and apply in agriculture are the keys of agricultural modernization of China. The third part is science & education system, management system and others. This part mainly aims at the problems in science and management, especially pays attention to university student come into village is a pioneering work for "new country construction, we consid-

er that a powerful education system and management system is the key of agricultural modernization of China. The forth part is agricultural industry development, mainly about alfalfa industry development, forage industry development and dairy farming development, expatiated the problems and strategies of development; we consider that build knowledge integrated effective agricultural system is the aim of agricultural industry development of China. Because of the author's limitation, sincerely collect these articles into a volume, hope to receive criticism and push to progress in related work.

At the premise of lot of practice, knows again in the line. The problem of modernization of agriculture is an academic problem. Because of the long-time debate in ideology field, the problem modernization of agriculture is practice problem, or just as a hypo-academic problem. The research about the theory of agricultural modernization is few, so there is blindness in practice. Nowadays, when the subordinate antinomy of agricultural modernization has become the mostly antinomy, when the problem becomes an issue human civilization must deal with, it is the time to summarize it theoretically, and explore the way of agricultural modernization become the most pressing task.

Hu Yuegao
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