

# 金色大地

—— 农业法制建设与经济发展

GOLDEN LAND  
AGRICULTURAL  
LEGAL SYSTEM  
BUILDING AND  
ECONOMIC DE-  
VELOPMENT



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GOLDEN LAND-AGRICULTURAL LEGAL SYSTEM AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

II

中华人民共和国农业部

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谨以此书

献给为农业法制建设和农业及农村经济发展做出贡献的人们，并纪念《农业法》和《农业技术推广法》颁布五周年



















江泽民同志视察河南农业综合开发项目

Comrade Jiang Zemin inspecting comprehensive agricultural development projects in Henan



李鵬同志視察三河縣農民養牛

Comrade Li Peng inspecting farmers raising cattle in Sanhe County

# 序 言

## PREFACE

党的十五大提出建设社会主义法治国家的治国方略,标志着我国依法治国进入了一个新的阶段。我国是一个农业大国,目前正处在从传统农业向现代化农业转变、从计划经济向社会主义市场经济体制转变的关键时期,为稳定党在农村的基本政策,保护和调动广大农民的积极性,促进农业和农村经济的发展,不断增加农民收入,实现我国农业跨世纪的宏伟目标,必须始终坚持走依法治农的道路,大力加强农业法制建设。

改革开放20年来,农业法制建设取得了可喜的成就。国家先后颁布了25部以农业部门为主管部门的法律、法规,农业部和地方人民代表大会及政府也相应地制定了一系列的配套规章和地方性法规。特别是《农业法》的颁布实施,成为我国农业法制建设史上的一个重要的里程碑,以《农业法》为“基本法”的农业法律体系正在逐步完善。在加强立法的同时,农业行政执法体系逐步建立、健全,农业执法力度进一步加大,同时,通过多种形式的法制宣传教育,增强了全社会依法治农、依法护农、依法兴农的意识,保护了农业资源和农民合法权益,促进了农业和农村经济的全面增长,使农村面貌发生了巨大的变化。

值此《农业法》颁布实施五周年之际,我部编辑出版了《金色大地》这套画册。画册以图文并茂的形式,比较全面地展示了改革开放以来我国农业法制建设所取得的成就与农业和农村经济所发生的巨大变化。相信读者通览这本画册后,是会有所启迪,也会有所收益的。

The Fifteenth National People's Congress of the Party set down the state policy of building a socialist country ruled by law, marking the start of a new stage for our cause of state administration according to law. China is a large agricultural country, and is in the critical period of transition from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture and from planned economy to the socialist market economy. To keep the stability of the Party's basic rural policy, protect and arouse farmers enthusiasm, promote the development of agriculture and rural economy, continuously increase farmers' income, and realize our great cross-century goal for agriculture, we must consistently stick up to the road of managing agricultural affairs according to law, and strongly reinforce agricultural legal system building.

Over the past 20 years of reform and opening to the outside world, we have made gratifying achievements in agricultural legal system building. The State has successively promulgated 25 sets of laws and regulations administered by agricultural departments, complemented by a series of corollary laws and local rules and regulations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and local people's congresses and governments. In particular, the promulgation and implementation of the Agricultural Law has become an important milestone in our history of agricultural legal system building. A legal system with the Agricultural Law as the basic law is being gradually improved. While agricultural legislation is strengthened, agricultural administrative and law enforcement systems are gradually established and perfected, and law enforcement strength further increased. Meanwhile, through various forms of agricultural law popularization, the whole society's legal consciousness for developing agriculture are enhanced, to the protection of agricultural resources and farmers' lawful rights, and the promotion of all-round growth of agriculture and rural economy. All these have made historic changes to China's countryside.

At the fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the Agricultural Law, we edited this album titled Golden Land, which by combining text and illustrations presents a relatively complete picture of the achievements in agricultural legal system building and the great changes in agriculture and rural economy. We believe a general review of this album will prove inspiring and rewarding to readers.



Chen Yaobang

1998·4·21



# 农业法制建设与农村经济发展

Agricultural Legal System Building and Rural Economic Development

改革开放以来,我国的农业法制建设取得了长足的进展,对促进我国的农业和农村经济的发展发挥了重要的作用。

农业立法的进程加快,农业立法质量得到较大的提高。目前,国家已颁布了15部以农业部门为主管部门的法律法规,农业部和地方根据实际需要也相应地制定了一系列的配套规章和地方性法规。农业立法的内容反映了社会主义市场经济条件下农业和农村经济运行特点和规律,可操作性增强。一个以《农业法》为主体的农业法律体系已初步建立,在农业和农村经济发展的主要领域基本实现了有法可依,为农业和农村经济的发展提供了有力的法律保障。

农业执法工作取得较大进展。目前,已基本形成了种子管理、动物防疫监督、植物检疫、进出口动植物检疫、兽药管理、草原管理、饲料管理、渔政渔监监督、乡镇企业管理、农机管理、农业承包合同管理、农民负担监督管理、农业环境保护等行政执法体系,以及兽药、农药、化肥、饲料等监测体系。初步建立了执法报告制度、执法检查制度、执法责任制度、执法监督制度和执法人员持证上岗制度。农业执法力度增强,对净化农业生产资料市场,规范农业生产经营行为,保障农业生产安全,保护农民合法权益,保护农业资源等方面发挥了积极的作用。

农业法制宣传教育工作全面推开。各级农业部门对各类人员进行了法律知识的培训,并把这种培训制度化。通过开展各种形式的教育,各级政府及有关领导对法制观念增强,农民的法律意识有所提高,开始运用法律武器维护自己的合法权益。

农业法制建设推动和保障了农业和农村经济的全面发展。农村产业结构发生了很大变化。到1996年底,农村一、二、三产业的产值比重分别为26.4%、61.6%和12.0%。农民收入增加,农民生活显著改善。人均纯收入由1978年的134元增长到1997年的2091元;贫困人口由1978年的2.5亿人下降到1997年的5000万人;农产品供大于求,价格平稳。

党的十五大明确提出了“依法治国,



建设社会主义法治国家”的治国方略。这标志着我国进入依法治国新阶段。我们相信,随着社会主义市场经济体制的进一步完善,农业法制建设将会取得更大的成绩,农业和农村经济也会上一个新的台阶。

Since the adoption of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, we have made considerable progress in agricultural legal system building, which has played important role in promoting the development of agriculture and rural economy.

The process of agricultural legislation accelerates continuously, and legislation quality improves considerably. Up to now the State has promulgated 25 laws and regulations under the administration of agricultural departments. The Ministry of Agriculture and local governments have instituted a series of corollary regulations and local rules and regulations. The content of agricultural legislation reflects the characteristics and operational rules of agriculture and rural economy under the conditions of the social market economy, and has good operability. With The Agricultural Law as the main body an agricultural legal system has been initially set up, and there are laws to abide by in main areas concerning the development of agricultural and rural economy, thus providing strong legal guarantee for the development of agriculture and rural economy.

Progress has also been made in the enforcement of agricultural laws. Administrative and law enforcement systems have basically been formed for seed control, animal anti-epidemic monitoring, plant quarantine, animal and plant quarantine for border entrance and exit, animal drug control, grassland control, feed control, fishery and fishing port monitoring, township enterprise management, agricultural machinery management, agricultural contract management, farmer burden monitoring and control, and agricultural environmental protection; so have monitoring systems for animal drugs, pesticides, chemical fertilizers and animal feed. Law enforcement reporting, examination, responsibility, supervision and personnel certification systems are basically established. Strengthened agricultural law enforcement plays an active role in regulating agricultural production and operation, ensuring agricultural production safety, protecting farmers' legal rights and protecting agricultural resources.

Agricultural legal popularization and education are in full swing. Agricultural departments at various levels train their personnel in legal knowledge, and institutionalized such training. Various forms of popularization and education have helped to enhance the legal knowledge of leaders of governments and related departments at various levels and the legal consciousness of farmers, who have begun to defend their lawful rights.

Agricultural legal system building promotes and ensures the all-round development of agriculture and rural economy. Rural industrial structure has changed greatly. By the end of 1996, the output value proportions of the first, second and third industries in rural areas were 26.4%, 61.6% and 12.0%, respectively. Farmers' income increases, and their living standards improve significantly. Annual per capita net income increased to RMB2,090 in 1997 from RMB134 in 1978. Poor population decreased to 50 million in 1997 from 250 million in 1978. Agricultural products are in ample supply and prices keep stable.

The 15th NPC of the Party set out the strategy of "State administration according to law for the construction of a socialist country governed by law." This marks a new phase for developing agriculture according to law. We believe that with the further improvement of socialist market economic system, agricultural legal system building will make greater achievement, and agriculture and rural economy will also go up to a higher level.













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