

中国农村发展研究报告 1

China's Rural Development Report 1

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前 言

《中国农村发展研究报告 1》是中国社会科学院农村发展研究所科研人员的年度研究成果精选，自新的千年开始，每年出版一本，与《中国农村经济形势分析与预测（农村经济绿皮书）》同时问世，接受读者的审阅。

中国的改革大业发轫于农村，但时至今日，农业、农村和农民问题仍未得到根本解决。当中国从计划经济向社会主义市场经济体制转化、中国的农业从自给、半自给的小农经济向商品化、市场化农业转化之时，解决农业和农村问题的症结已不在农业和农村本身，而必须将农业和农村问题放在整个宏观经济体制和国民经济分配格局的框架之中来考虑并加以解决。同时，在社会的激烈变革时期，农业和农村的经济问题也必然与农村社会其他方面的问题密切相关，解决农村的经济问题也必须从中国农村综合发展的角度来考虑。所以，对农村改革的重大理论和政策问题进行长期跟踪调研，积极开展具有宏观性、战略性和前瞻性问题的研究。同时，在对农业、农村经济问题开展研究时，注重社会、政治及文化层面的跨学科研究。这是农村发展研究所试图凸现的研究特点，也是这本研究报告力图向读者传导的信息。

本文集共收录 25 篇文章，涉及到农村发展方面的一些重要问题，如农村与农业的发展战略，农村市场的开拓，农村的法制建设与政府决策，农业与非农产业的产权制度改革，农村合作经济组织的发育，乡村的民主政治，农村的生态环境与可持续发

展，农村的扶贫开发与小额信贷的实践，文集还收集了几篇对近年来农村发展的一些热点问题系统进行回顾与总结的综述文章。但毋庸讳言，我们的研究不可能囊括农村发展的所有方面，“有所不为方能有所为”，我们只能扬长避短，发挥比较优势，这样才可使我们的研究具有一定的深度。从这个意义上讲，农发所只是农村发展研究的一个方面军，我们只能从事我们力所能及的工作。

作为社会科学工作者，农发所的研究人员要进行理论探索。我们正在经历前所未有的社会大变革，转型期出现的许多新情况、新问题在书本上并没有现成的答案和理论诠释，我们只有在马克思主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论的指导下，有选择地吸收借鉴现代经济学及农村发展相关学科的前沿理论与研究方法，方能在理论研究上有所发展、有所突破。应该承认，在当今之学界，浮躁之风盛行，“争名于朝，争利于市”的现象时有所见。熊十力先生曾言：“知识之败，慕浮名而不务潜修。品节之败，慕虚荣而不甘枯淡”。在科学研究中，惟有耐得住寂寞，力戒浮躁，潜心钻研，既不人云亦云，也不食洋不化，才有可能在中国农村发展的理论研究方面有所建树，才不至于被飞速发展的农村改革实践所抛弃，收入这部研究报告的一些论文即反映了我所科研人员在理论方面的探索与追求。

作为应用学科的研究者，我所的科研人员也深知“理论是暗淡的，而生活之树是常青的”这一名言的真实含义。惟有扎根于中国农村的改革实际，我们的理论才有坚实的依托，才有可能闪烁出耀眼的光芒。多年来，我所的研究人员面向基层和社会，把自己的研究课题、研究方向紧密地与农村基层的实践结合在一起，开展应用研究。他们重视基础数据和基础资料的积累，尤为重视案例研究和实证分析。实践证明，高水平的案例调查不仅是理论研究的基础，它本身亦是极宝贵的第一手资料，是历史在某个层面的真实写照。随着岁月的流逝，一些曾被奉为圭臬的理论

观点也许会被实践的发展证明为谬论，一些一度辉煌过的鸿篇巨制也许会被人淡忘，但出色的个案却仍旧会闪光，因为它为后人保存了中国农村某时某地改革进程中的一段真实历史。这部文集中许多论文的观点和结论都是从实际调研中升华、提炼出来的，是案例调查和实证分析的产物，吉光片羽，敝帚自珍。

历史和现实都证明，在社会的改革大潮中，知识分子不仅能创新理论、诠释政策、提供咨询，同时也可身体力行，设计和参与改革的实验。在旧中国梁淑溟、晏阳初等人都有过尝试，十一届三中全会后十多年的中国农村改革试验区的活动中，许多专家学者亦参与改革试验项目的设计和具体操作，为农村改革实践涂上浓墨重彩的一笔。农发所的科研人员亦延续了这一传统，发起和推动了中国农村扶贫开发、小额信贷的行动计划。一些研究人员参与了项目的具体操作，切切实实地为农村的扶贫工作和制度创新做出了一点贡献，他们也从中获得了农村工作的实感，反过来又使扶贫理论得以深化和发展，文集中亦收入这方面的论述与思考。

上述言谈，似有王婆卖瓜之嫌，但真意是阐明心迹，说明方向。我农发所，编制上百，研究人员云集，我们的志向是，争取在今后几年内，培养出几个学术界公认的学科带头人，培养出一批科研素质高、理论功底扎实、学风严谨的中青年科研骨干，使2~3个子学科达到国内领先水平，从而把农村发展研究所办成一个用马克思主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论武装起来的，掌握现代经济学及农村发展相关学科的理论与研究方法、具有较高科研水平和求真、务实、创新的科研作风、在国内外享有一定知名度的中国农业及农村经济改革与发展的研究中心。这是否太狂妄、太自不量力了？“取法乎上，仅得其中”，但做好事，莫问前程。中国社会科学院是直属于国务院的事业单位，农发所是社科院下属的一个研究所。食君之禄，忠君之事，这个“君”，便是我们的党、国家和人民。国家用黎民百姓的血汗钱养活我们，我

们怎敢懒散懈怠，尸位素餐？惟有锁定目标，奋力前行。谨以此与所内同仁共勉，希冀我们的研究能促进中国农村的改革、发展与稳定，为我们可亲可敬的农村父老乡亲做一点实事，至于研究工作的成败得失，自有文集在此，今后每年出版一本，记录在案，敬请所外诸公评点批判。是为前言。

中国社会科学院农村发展研究所所长 张晓山

2000年3月26日

Preface

Annual Report on China's Rural Development – 1 is a collection of selected papers written by the researchers in the Rural Development Institute (RDI), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) . From the new Millennium, it will be published every year together with the *Analyses and Forecasting of China's Rural Economic Situation* (*Rural Economic Green Book*) to invite readers' criticism.

China's reform was initiated from the rural areas. But until now, the problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers haven't been basically solved. When China was transformed from central – planning economy to the socialist market – oriented economy, China's agriculture was transformed from self – sufficient and semi – self sufficient farming to the commercialized and market – oriented agriculture, the key issues for solving the problems concerning agriculture and rural areas would not be in agriculture and rural areas per se, but in the macro economic system and distribution structure of national income. Meanwhile during the radical changes of the society, the economic problems concerning agriculture and rural areas would inevitably be closely connected with the problems in other aspects of rural society, it must be considered from the perspectives of the integrated rural development in order to solve the ru-

ral economic problems. Therefore, the research characteristics of RDI are to undertake the long-term following-up survey on the major theoretical and policy issues in terms of rural reform and the research should be carried out from the macro, strategic and broader angles. The multi-disciplinary research approach should also be adopted to study the agricultural and rural economic problems.

The Report consisted of 25 papers. All the papers touched some important issues concerning rural development, such as rural and agricultural development strategies, opening up the rural market, the rural legal foundation and the decision-making process of the government, the property rights reform in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the development of rural co-operative organizations, the rural villagers' autonomy, rural ecological environment and sustainable development, poverty alleviation and micro finance. The Report also included some syntheses on the hot point issues of rural development in recent years. But frankly speaking, the research work of RDI couldn't cover all the aspects of rural development. We can only concentrate on certain aspects of which we have comparative advantages and on which we could carry out some in-depth studies.

As RDI scholars are the researchers of social sciences, they should undertake the theoretical exploration. Since we are experiencing unprecedented social transformation and facing the new situation and new problems during the transition, we couldn't find answers and theoretical explanation from the classical works. Guided by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theories, we should select and absorb the frontier theories and research methods in terms of modern economics and relevant branches of rural development to develop our own theories and make contribu-

tion to the transitional economics. Some papers in this Report just reflected the theoretical exploration and efforts of RDI scholars.

As researchers of applied economics, the scholars of RDI closely connected their research projects and orientation with rural practice. They pay much attention to the accumulation of basic data and basic materials and they are mostly in favour of the in - depth case studies and positive analyses. Many viewpoints and conclusions of the papers in this collection were extracted and purified from the survey and they were, in fact, the products of case studies and positive analyses.

Both history and reality proved that during the radical transformation of the society, the intellectuals could not only innovate theories, explain policies, and offer advises, but they could design and participate in the concrete reform experiments. In the Chinese Rural Reform Demonstration Areas in the past more than ten years, many scholars and experts participated in the design and operation of the pilot projects. And scholars in RDI also inherited this tradition and they initiated and promoted the action programme of rural micro finance. The researchers participated in the concrete operational activities of the projects and made their contribution to the rural poverty alleviation and institutional innovation. In this way, they could gain the first - hand knowledge of rural work which enabled them to deepen and develop the poverty alleviation theories.

The objectives of RDI are to foster, in a few years, several leading scholars recognized by the academic circles and some key researchers with high academic levels, solid theoretical foundation and scientific research attitude. Therefore, RDI could become the research center of China's agricultural and rural economic reform and enjoy high reputation both in China and abroad. We only hope that

our work could promote the reform, development and stability of rural China and make concrete contribution to the Chinese farmers. Our research results will be recorded in this annualy – published report and we do hope that the readers could practise criticisms and make comments.

Zhang Xiaoshan

Director

Rural Development Institute,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

March 26th, 2000

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