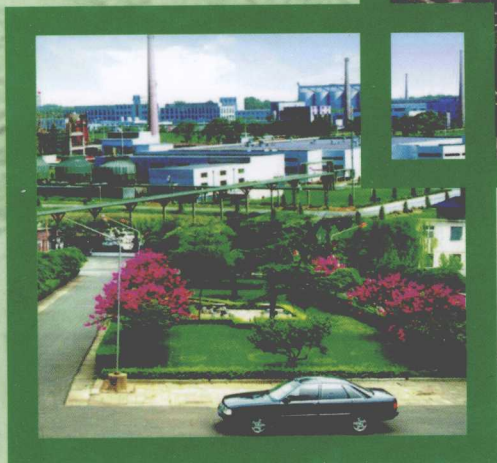


中国中部农区 发展研究

Rural Development of Central China

李小建 等 著
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科学出版社
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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书以内外力相互耦合共同推动中部农区发展为主线,在对中部农区发展的基本背景、历史进程及区域差异等问题进行深入分析的基础上,重点研究了专业村发展、农业产业化、工业化、城镇化、全球化等内外力因素对中部农区发展的影响,分析了中部农区发展与环境的相互作用,探讨了中部农区的发展演化方向。最后,针对发展过程中的主要问题,提出中部农区的总体发展思路和具体保障措施。

本书可供区域发展、经济地理、农村经济等领域的研究人员使用,也可供相关政府和企事业单位的工作人员参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国中部农区发展研究/李小建等著. —北京:科学出版社, 2010
ISBN 978-7-03-026182-3

I. 中… II. 李… III. 农业经济-经济发展-研究-中国 IV. F323

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 224127 号

责任编辑:赵 峰 / 责任校对:赵燕珍

责任印制:钱玉芬 / 封面设计:耕者设计工作室

科学出版社 出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

中国科学院印刷厂 印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2010 年 1 月第 一 版 开本:787×1092 1/16

2010 年 1 月第一次印刷 印张:20 1/2

印数:1—1 800 字数:485 000

定价:72.00 元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换〈科印〉)

自序

(一)

农耕文明孕育了文明的人类，农业资源支撑着人类的发展。但是，在人类文明的演进过程中，伴随着资源的新旧更替，农业文明逐渐被其他文明所取代。形成农业文明的资源禀赋逐渐被以附加值度量的其他资源远远抛至身后而望尘莫及。原本纯朴、自然的农业，由于技术的进步，又被人类加进了许多诸如“转基因”、“高效”等人为成分。人类在接受其带来的些许福祉的同时，又本能地排斥其非自然的特性。然而，无论其他产业如何发展，农业作为哺育人类生长这一基础性产业的战略地位仍无可替代。在地球上一些以农业生产为主的地区，农业的发展、农业从业人员的富裕和区域的繁荣仍然是相关政府和民众光辉灿烂的奋斗前景。

中国是一个发展中的农业大国，中部地区则是中国重要的农业生产地区和劳动力聚集区。中部五省（河南、湖北、湖南、安徽、江西）面积 87.12 万 km²，约占全国的 9.1%，但总人口 3.38 亿，约占全国的 25.6%；其中，农村人口约 2.15 亿，占全国农村人口的 29.5%和中部地区总人口 63.6%。作为国家的粮食主产区，2007 年，中部地区的粮食产量 15935.3 万 t，占全国粮食总产量的 31.8%，农业对 GDP 的贡献率达到 16.1%，远远高于 11.3%的全国平均水平。长期以来，中部地区为全国的经济社会发展做出了重大贡献。

然而，近几十年来，中部地区的发展并未受到很好重视。改革开放以来，沿海地区凭借特殊的政策实现了经济的高速增长。2000 年“西部大开发战略”的实施又促进了西部地区快速发展。之后，在“振兴东北”政策的指导下，东北等老工业基地的调整与改造得到中央的重点支持。而中部地区却游离于国家战略的重点之外，在全国总体经济格局中的位次不断后移。2004 年，长期被忽视的中部地区的发展问题引起了中央关注。中央明确提出加快中部地区发展、促进中部地区崛起的重要战略。由于中部地区近三分之二的人口在农村，农区的发展直接影响和决定中部地区的崛起。

(二)

农区的发展可以借助外力推动，但又离不开内力驱动。有不少学者根据发达国家工业化的经验，认为中国农村地区的发展主要依赖工商业和城市发展，即工业化把多数农民变为非农民，城镇化又使多数农民离开农村。当农村地区的人口减少到足够少，农村人均资源足够多，国家有足够实力补贴和支持农业时，农村地区自然就走上了富裕的康庄大道。

与此相对应，一些人主张区域发展的主要驱动力来自区域内部，即只有充分利用区

域发展的环境条件,充分发挥区域的比较优势和区域自主创新能力,充分利用区域制度创新调动各方积极性,才能促进区域发展,而外部条件只能是区域发展的影响因素。以此观点来观察农区发展,工业化、城镇化均是外部条件,和农区其他外部条件相似,并不能取代区域主体的发展能动性。只有农区的农民、农户、农户联合体(如合作社)、农村基层组织、企业等不断提高创新能力,才能促进农区的快速发展。

然而,中国的基本国情是:1949年城市人口0.58亿,占总人口的11.9%;1978年城市人口1.72亿,占总人口的17.92%。之后,在有关政策的激励下,城市人口得到较快发展,每年以一个百分点左右的速度在增加,到2007年,城市人口达到5.94亿,占全国人口的44.94%。这样的发展速度在国际上十分突出。城市人口从20%达到40%,中国用了22年,而英国用了120年,美国用了80年,日本用了30多年。正因为如此,有些头脑清楚的学者一再呼吁,中国城镇化已经带来耕地大量占用、环境污染、交通拥挤等诸多问题,城镇化在“大跃进”。

即使按此速度发展,中国的农村人口减少到美国水平(18.6%)需要36年,减少到英国水平(10.1%)需要45年。中部五省农村人口减少到同样的水平则需要41年和50年。这等于说,按照“外部推动说”,中部农区要完全进入现代富裕生活将要等待较长时间。

中部农区还具有一些需要关注的共同特征:①农村人均收入低,且增长缓慢。2007年农村人均收入仅为东部地区的59.4%,且2001~2003年增长速度低于东部和西部。②以传统耕作业为主。中部地区农业发展条件较好,是中国重要耕作区,与非农产业发达的东部和农牧兼容的西部均有不同。③受外部影响较小,传统观念尚有根基。表现为人们的开放意识、创新意识、竞争意识等明显不足。④劳动力外流现象突出。1995~2000年,中国省际人口净迁出率较高的省份多数位于中部地区,形成人口流动意义上的“中部塌陷”。

基于以上分析,本人认为,中国中部农区的发展,不能单独强调外力或内力,应该内外力兼顾,通过两者的相互作用,实现农区的和谐发展。

(三)

基于以上研究思路,我主持申报了国家自然科学基金重点项目“农户与地理环境相互作用下中部农区社会经济协调发展研究”(40535025)。该项目设计沿着农区发展内力这一研究主线,以农户研究为主体,以农户与地理环境相互作用为切入点,以单一农户—农户群体为研究脉络,重点研究微观视角农区发展中的若干理论问题。这种从新的角度对农区,尤其是具有地方文化和地理环境特色的中国中部农区发展的研究,可望对中国经济地理学理论建设以及国际学术界关于农区发展的研究做出贡献。同时,基于这些理论,从“以人为本”的农区发展角度,可对中部崛起和全面建设小康社会提供发展思路和政策建议。

项目把农户、地理环境和中部农区社会经济协调发展作为三个研究支点,农户与地理环境的相互作用是主要研究对象,而关于这两者相互作用的研究则为研究中

会经济的协调发展打下坚实基础。基于对有关部门的河南省农户调查数据和河南省乡镇级数据之分析,我们采用分层随机抽样方法,做了三次大规模农户调查:选取不同发展环境条件下的11个村的1251家农户;选取10个类型17个专业村的643家农户;选取外出务工、农业生产区位、居住区位的9个典型村的654家农户。在此基础上完成论文近百篇,专著两部,分别侧重于理论研究和应用研究。呈现在读者面前的这本专著就是该研究应用成果之一。

(四)

基于内外力兼顾的发展思路,本书的撰写主要围绕两条主线展开:一是分析城镇化、工业化、农业产业化、全球化等对中部农区发展的影响;二是通过农户—农户群—农户外部效应的考察,分析农区发展的内在机制。本书共分十二章:第1章,基于中国特殊的经济社会背景,揭示研究中中部农区发展的重要意义,进而在对国内外相关研究综述的基础上,确定研究思路和章节安排;第2章,在界定中部农区的概念与范围的基础上,分析中部农区的发展环境,揭示中部农区发展的优势与障碍;第3章,分析中部农区的经济发展阶段,并从经济结构变迁和社会结构变迁两个层面阐述中部农区的发展进程;第4章,从省域、市域和县域三个层面分析中部农区经济发展差异;第5章,在阐述专业村对中部农区特殊作用的基础上,分析专业村的形成机理,并对专业村进行类型划分;第6章,阐述中部农区城镇化的特征和城镇化对中部农区发展的影响,分析城镇化带动型农区的发展特征并用典型案例进行实证;第7章,阐述中部农区农村工业化的发展进程及其对中部农区的影响,分析工业化带动型中部农区发展特征并用相关典型案例进行佐证;第8章,阐述中部农区农业产业化的现状与问题以及农业产业化对农户、农业和农区的影响,分析农业产业化作用下的农区发展特征和农业产业化带动农区发展的案例;第9章,论述全球化的新近趋势和全球化对中部农区的影响,分析全球化作用下中部农区的发展特征和全球化带动农区发展的案例;第10章,阐述中部农区发展与环境的关系,划分农区发展的环境类型区,分析农区发展的动力和模式并实证分析农区发展环境与模式的相互作用;第11章,在阐述农区组织、产业和空间演化方向的基础上,分析企业、网络和农区的协同演化机理;第12章,分析农区发展中的主要问题,在理清农区发展的基本思路 and 进行农区发展规划的基础上,提出促进农区发展的保障措施。

(五)

作为国家自然科学基金重点项目的研究成果之一,本书的完成是课题组成员集体智慧的结晶。参与人员除本人外,还包括河南大学乔家君副教授、李二玲副教授,河南财经学院高更和教授、樊新生副教授、郑纯辉副教授、鲁礼新副教授、罗庆讲师。全书构架及章节提纲由李小建拟定,撰写任务由李小建根据团队成员个人的专业和学术专长进行分配,具体分工如下:第1章由李小建、樊新生完成;第2章由樊新生完成;第3、

4 章由郑纯辉、李小建共同完成；第 5 章 5.2 节由李小建、罗庆、樊新生完成，其余部分由乔家君完成；第 6 章由樊新生完成；第 7 章由乔家君完成；第 8 章 8.1、8.2、8.3 节由罗庆完成，8.4 节由李二玲完成；第 9 章由乔家君完成；第 10、11 章由李二玲、李小建共同完成；第 12 章 12.1、12.2、12.4 节由李小建、高更和共同完成，12.3 节由鲁礼新完成。统稿工作由李小建负责组织，除了三次集中统稿外，具体统稿由李小建完成。在撰写与统稿过程中，大家认真负责、精诚合作的态度，令人感动和难忘。尤其是乔家君、张建华在统稿中协助李小建做了大量工作，保证了按期完稿。

经济地理学的研究以服务于国家需求为其重要宗旨之一。农业地理学作为地理学的重要分支，曾为国家农业发展做出了重要贡献。但改革开放以来，随着工业化和城镇化进程的加快，农业在整个经济中的地位不断下降，农业地理学也处于十分薄弱的地位。近年来，随着中央对农业的重视，农业的发展被列入重要议事日程，农业地理学也迎来了发展的春天。然而，传统农业地理学主要以产业研究为主，忽视农民、农区研究。因而，在中国农业地理学的发展中，不断进行研究视角、研究内容和研究方法的创新就显得至关重要。在农业地理的基础上，应该发展农区地理研究。地理学家和区域经济学家应该以更为综合的眼光努力发展农区地理研究，为农区发展提供决策建议。

农区发展问题的研究是一项长期而艰巨的任务。虽然课题组做出了很多努力，但限于研究水平及研究时间，书中定有一些不足之处，还恳望广大读者不吝赐教。



2009 年 8 月

PREFACE

Cultivation gestated the civilization of human beings, and nature endows humans with agricultural resources for their development. However, in the evolutionary process of human civilization and along with the discovery of new resources, agricultural civilization has gradually been replaced by some other civilizations. The resource gifts forming agricultural civilization were thrown far behind by other resources measured with added values. Because of technological advancement, the originally rustic and natural agriculture has been added with lots of artificial elements such as “transformed genes”, “chemical fertilizers” and “pesticides”, etc. Human beings, while accepting their blessings, ostracize their inorganic characters instinctively. Nevertheless, no matter how the other industries develop, the strategic position for agriculture as a basic domain to nurture human growth is unsubstitutable. In the regions on the earth with agricultural production as a main industry, agricultural development, farmers’ affluence and regional prosperity are still the effulgent prospect of the governments and the people involved.

China is a big developing agricultural country while Central China is a significant part of agricultural production as well as an abundant rural labor force habitat in China. The five central provinces (Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi) occupy an area of 871,200km², with 9.1% of the whole country, but hold a population of 338 million, or 25.6% of the country, of which the rural population is about 215 million, accounting for 29.5% of the national rural population and 63.6% of the total population of the central region. As a main grain-producing region of the country, the grain yield in Central China is 159.353 million tons, with 31.8% of the country’s total yield. Its agricultural contribution rate to GDP reaches 16.1%, far beyond 11.3% of the national average level. In the long period, Central China has made an essential contribution to the national economic-societal development.

However, in the recent decades, the development of Central China has not been well considered. Since China’s reform and opening, the coastal region, by advantage of the special policies, has realized rapid economic growth. The implementation of “the Strategy of Great West Development” in 2000 has promoted the speedy development of West China. Later on, under the guidance of the policy “Vitalizing North-East China”, the adjustment and rebuilding of the old industrial bases in the North-East and other regions have got the pivotal support from the Central Government. On the contrary, Central China had been for long overlooked in the national strategic agenda, thus, leading to the incessant retrusive seating arrangement in the national overall economic position. In

2004, the developing problem of Central China caused the consideration of the Central Government, who announced an important strategy for promoting Central China's growing up. Because nearly two thirds of its population live in the countryside, the rural development directly determines Central China's speed of growth.

The rural development can resort to internal drive as well as external impulse. According to the industrialization experience in developed countries, some scholars believe that Chinese rural development should mainly depends on the development of secondary industry and commerce as well as cities. Industrialization changes most farmers into non-farmers and urbanization makes most farmers leave the countryside. When the rural population decreases enough to make the rural average resource per capita adequate, and the nation has sufficient strength to subsidy and support agriculture, the rural region moves naturally onto a wealthy broad road.

On the contrary, some other scholars and policy makers advocate that the main driving momentum of regional development comes from its inside, that's to say, only adequately making use of the environmental conditions of regional development, adequately exerting regional relative advantages and its independent innovative capability, as well as adequately utilizing regional institutional innovation to mobilize all sides'enthusiasm, can we accelerate regional development. The external conditions are merely influencing factors in regional development. With this viewpoint to observe rural development, we believe that both industrialization and urbanization belong to external conditions similar to other external ones, thus, they can not replace the developmental activity of region's main actors. Only based on the condition that the farmers, rural households, household groups (such as cooperatives), rural basic-level organizations, enterprises and so on continually improve their innovative capability, can the rapid development of rural area be boosted.

However, China's actual condition is: the urban population in 1949 was 58 million, or 11.9% of the national total population; the urban population in 1978 was 172 million, or 17.92% of the total. Later on, promoted by the urbanization policies, the urban population keeps rising rapidly with roughly one percent per year. The urban population in 2007 reached 549 million, with 44.94% of the total. Such developing speed is quite extrusive in the world. In urban population rising from 20% to 40%, it took China 22 years, England 120 years, America 80 years and Japan more than 30 years. Just because of this, some rational scholars repeatedly claim that Chinese urbanization has brought about many problems such as loss of large arable land, environmental pollution, and traffic congestion. Consequently, China's urbanization is another "Great Leap".

Even with such speed, China would spend 36 years in reducing its rural population to the level of America (18.6%) and 45 years to that of England (10.1%). Compara-

tively, the central five provinces would spend 41 and 50 years respectively in reducing their rural population to the same level. This means that, according to “the External Impulse Theory”, it would last quite a long time for the rural area of Central China to completely enter modern wealthy life.

The rural area of Central China has some common features for attention: Firstly, the rural average income per capita is low and increases slowly. The average income in 2007 is merely 59.4% of East China, and its growth speed from 2001 to 2003 was lower than in East China and West China; Secondly, traditional farming plays a main role in rural development. Different from East China with developed non-agricultural industries and West China with an amalgamation of agriculture and animal husbandry, the agricultural development conditions of Central China are favorable, and it is an important farming area in China; Thirdly, it has got less external influences and some traditional beliefs still have their roots, which are embodied from the obvious inadequacy of the people’s consciousness in opening, innovation, competition and so on; Finally, the phenomenon of outflow as labor force is protrudent. From 1995 to 2000, most Chinese provinces with higher net migrating rate of inter-provincial population lie in Central China, where, in terms of population flow, “the central dent” is formed.

On the basis of the above analyses, I believe that so far as the rural development of Central China is concerned, we can not solely stress the internal or external forces, only attending to both and their interactions, can we realize regional development harmoniously.

Based on the preceding research thinking, I applied for the key project (40535025) sponsored by the NSFC (National Natural Science Foundation of China). The design of this project follows the main line of the internal forces about the development of rural regions, sets the research on the rural households as its major target, chooses the interactions between the rural households and the geographical environments as its cutting-in point, and takes the individual-to-group of rural households as a “vein” of its research, with its focus on some theoretical problems concerning the rural development from a micro-perspective. It could be expected that with a fresh analytical approach this research on the rural development of Central China, which has rich traditional cultures and unique geographical features, is promising to contribute both to the theoretical construction of an economic geography with Chinese characteristics and to the regional development research of rural area in the international academia. Based on these theories, and from the “human-oriented” rural development aspect, it could also be hoped that this research is of value in generating trains of thought and policy suggestions for a rapid taking-off and development of Central China and for the creation of a well-off society in an all-round way.

This project takes the rural households, geographical environment, and the socio-economic harmonious development of the rural area in Central China as three research pivots. The interactions between the first two are the main exploring objectives. And accordingly, the research of the interactions between these two pivots serves to lay a firm basis for studying the socio-economic harmonious development of the rural area in Central China. Based on the analyses of the data investigated by some related authorities about the rural households and the data at the levels of village and township in Henan Province, the project team also did empirical studies. By means of purposive and random sampling of different developmental conditions, we selected 11 villages, carried out a survey on 1251 households, and chose 643 households of 17 specialized villages in 10 different types, for detailed studies. Meanwhile, we also chose 654 households of 9 typical villages featured respectively by their migrant workers, agricultural production locations, and dwelling sites for intensive investigation. On the basis of these studies, nearly 100 academic articles and 2 monographs have been completed. These works either give more emphasis on theoretical creation or on applied researches. This monograph now in front of you is one of the applied results of this project.

Based on the developing train of thought attending to internal and external forces, the writing of this book follows two main lines: The first line aims to analyze the influences of urbanization, industrialization, agric-industrialization, and globalization on the regional development of rural area in Central China; The second intends to analyze the internal mechanisms of the regional development through the review of rural households-household groups-households' external effects. This book is divided into 12 chapters: Chapter One, based on Chinese special socio-economic background, reveals the significance of studying the rural development in Central China, and further specifies the research thinking and the arrangement of the chapters according to the summary of the domestic and international related studies; Chapter Two, based on defining the concepts and scopes of the rural area in Central China, analyzes the rural developing environments in Central China and discloses its developing advantages and obstacles; Chapter Three analyzes the rural economic development and developing stages in Central China, and expounds its developing courses at the two levels of economic structural flux as well as societal structural flux; Chapter Four examines the economic developing diversities of the rural area in Central China at the three levels of provincial, prefectural regions and county; Chapter Five, based on the particular effects exerted by the specialized villages on the rural area in Central China, explores the built-in mechanisms of the specialized villages and classifies such villages; Chapter Six construes the features of urbanization in the central regions and the influences of urbanization on the development of these regions, analyzes the developing features of the urbanization-driven rural regions and illus-

trates them with typical cases; Chapter Seven expounds the developing courses of rural industrialization in the central regions and their influences on these regions, analyzes the developing features of the industrialization-driven rural regions in Central China and further testifies them with related typical cases; Chapter Eight explicates the current situation and problems of agricultural industrialization in the rural regions and its influences on rural households, agriculture and rural regions, and analyzes some cases of regional development driven by agricultural industrialization; Chapter Nine discusses the recent trend of globalization and its influence on the rural regions, and analyzes the developing features of the rural regions of Central China effected by globalization and some cases of rural development driven by globalization; Chapter Ten interprets the interrelationships between the rural development and the environments, classifies the environmental areas into several types, analyzes the momentum and models of the rural regional development and demonstrates the interactions between the developing environments of rural regions and the models; Chapter Eleven, based on construing agric-regional organizations, industries and the spatial evolutionary directions, analyzes the cooperative evolutionary mechanisms among enterprises, nets and rural regions; Chapter Twelve analyzes the main problems in the rural regional development, and advances the safeguards promoting this development on the basis of making clear the basic train of thought about the development and exerting the developmental plan of the rural regions.

As one of the findings of the key project of NSFC, the completion of this book is the crystal of the team members' collective wisdom. Besides myself, the other participants of this project are Associate Professors Qiao Jiajun and Li Erling from Henan University, Professor Gao Genghe, Associate Professors Fan Xinsheng, Zheng Chunhui and Lu Lixin, Lecturer Luo Qing from Henan University of Finance and Economics. The framework of the whole book and the outline of each chapter were proposed by Li Xiaojian. The chapters and sections were allocated by Li Xiaojian according to each member's academic specialty. The contribution of each chapter is as follows: Chapter One was completed by Li Xiaojian and Fan Xinsheng; Chapter Two by Fan Xinsheng; Chapters Three and Four cooperatively by Zheng Chunhui and Li Xiaojian; The second section of Chapter Five by Li Xiaojian, Luo Qing and Fan Xinsheng, the rest by Qiao Jiajun; Chapter Six by Fan Xinsheng; Chapter Seven by Qiao Jiajun; The first three sections of Chapter Eight by Luo Qing, the fourth by Li Erling; Chapter Nine by Qiao Jiajun; Chapters Ten and Eleven cooperatively by Li Erling and Li Xiaojian; The first two sections and the fourth of Chapter Twelve cooperatively by Li Xiaojian and Gao Genghe, the third by Lu Lixin. The draft was mainly revised by Li Xiaojian. In the process of research and book writing, the members' attitudes of being earnest, responsible, faithful and cooperative are moving and unforgettable. Especially, Qiao Jiajun and Zhang Jianhua

put great efforts in assisting Li Xiaojian in editing the draft so that the draft was completed on schedule.

The research of economic geography takes the service to the national demands as one of its essential tenets. As one of the main branches of geography, agricultural geography has ever made significant contributions to China's agricultural development. However, since the outset of the reform and opening, along with the rapid course of industrialization and urbanization as well as the descending position of agriculture in the whole economy, agricultural geography lies also in very weak position. In the recent years, because of the Central Government's recognition to agriculture, the agricultural development is listed in the main agenda; accordingly, agricultural geography has met the spring of development. Nevertheless, the traditional economic geography mainly emphasizes industrial research and ignores the aspect of farmers and rural households. Hence, in the development of Chinese agricultural geography, it seems significant to seek the new research perspectives, to extend research contents and to improve research methods. On the basis of agricultural geography, rural geography should be developed. With more comprehensive foresight, geographers and regional economists should endeavor to develop rural geographical study and supply policy decisions and suggestions for the rural development.

The research of rural development in China is a long-term and arduous task. In this regard, it's inevitable for the book to bear some disadvantages although the project team members exerted themselves greatly. Therefore, any comments and suggestions from the readers are highly appreciated.

Li Xiaojian

August, 2009

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