



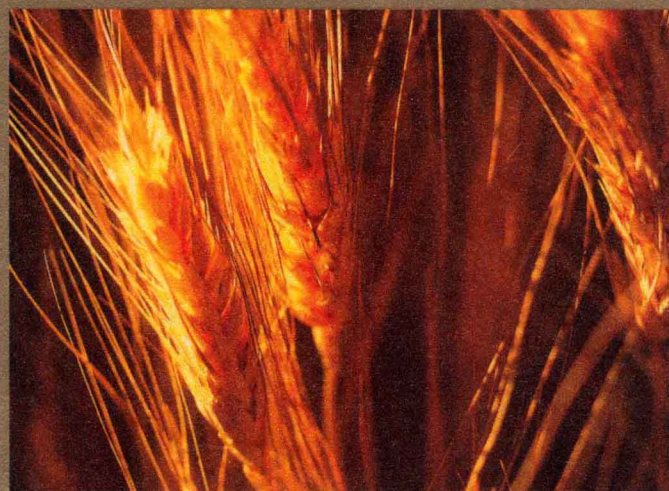
聚焦中国之科学发展
SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA

中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室
中华人民共和国农业部

监制

State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China
Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

SUPERVISED



农业卷
Volume Agriculture

粮安天下

FOOD SECURITY IN CHINA

 中国农业出版社
CHINA AGRICULTURE PRESS

农业卷

Volume Agriculture

粮安天下

FOOD SECURITY IN CHINA

监制

中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室

中华人民共和国农业部

Supervised by

State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China
Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China



监 制： 中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室
中华人民共和国农业部

装帧设计： 闫志杰 刘 鹏

封面设计： 徐 驰 魏向东

版式设计： 申真真 范莹莹 刘 娜

排版制作： 北京正视文化艺术有限责任公司

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

粮安天下：汉英对照 / 中华人民共和国农业部主编.
— 北京：中国农业出版社，2012.9

（聚焦中国之科学发展）

ISBN 978-7-109-17174-9

I. ①粮… II. ①中… III. ①粮食问题—研究—中国—汉、英 IV. ①F326.11

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 214774 号

出版发行：中国农业出版社

地 址：北京市朝阳区农展馆北路 2 号

邮政编码：100125

责任编辑：张德君

网 址：www.ccap.com.cn

印 刷：北京雅昌彩色印刷有限公司

开 本：1/12

印 张：10

字 数：100 千字

版 次：2012 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次：2012 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定 价：118.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究



聚焦中国之科学发展
SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA

总 策 划： 王 晨

编 委 会：（按姓氏笔画排序）

王 国 良 丹 珠 昂 奔 齐 骥

张 苏 军 陈 萌 山 徐 科

解 振 华 窦 玉 沛 潘 岳

项 目 统 筹： 张 雁 彬 凌 厉

项 目 协 调： 李 智 慧 孙 海 东

Chief Planner: Wang Chen

Members of Editorial Board:

(Sequence based on number of strokes of surname)

Wang Guoliang, Tondrubwangbum, Qi Ji

Zhang Sujun, Chen Mengshan, Xu Ke

Xie Zenhua, Dou Yupei, Pan Yue

Project Planner:

Zhang Yanbin, Ling Li

Project Coordinator:

Li Zhihui, Sun Haidong

总 序

中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室主任

王 晨

发展是人类社会的永恒主题。世界各国人民在长期实践中，努力探索适合本国国情的发展道路，积累了宝贵经验，取得了巨大成就。一个国家走什么样的发展道路，决定这个国家未来的发展方向和发展结果。本套《聚焦中国之科学发展》系列丛书全方位、多角度展示了2002年以来的十年间，中国坚持科学发展观，综合国力不断增强，人民生活不断改善，在经济、司法、教育、环保、交通、住房、民族、扶贫等各领域取得的辉煌成就。丛书用具体的事实和鲜活的数据证明，中国的科学发展道路，是顺应发展潮流、体现时代特征、符合中国国情的发展之路，是实现中华民族伟大复兴的必由之路。

中国的科学发展，以经济建设为中心，强调发展的全面协调性。坚持发展是第一要务，不断解放和发展生产力，促进经济又好又快发展，满足人民群众和经济发展的需要。注重统筹城乡发展、区域发展、经济社会发展、人与自然和谐发展、国内发展和对外开放五个关系，

在大力推进经济发展的同时，兼顾各方面的发展要求，实现经济社会各构成要素的良性互动，推动经济发展和全面进步。

中国的科学发展，以转变发展方式为重点，强调发展的可持续性。在新世纪新阶段，中国把发展突出建立在优化经济结构、提高质量效益的基础上，加快建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会，增强发展的可持续性。

中国的科学发展，以人民群众的利益为出发点，强调人民群众的力量、作用和共享。通过充分调动人民群众的积极性、主动性和创造性，广泛动员和组织亿万群众投身科学发展的实践，使发展的成果惠及广大人民群众，不断提高人民群众的思想道德素质和科学文化素质，不断提高人民群众的生活质量和健康水平，充分保障人民群众享有的经济、政治、文化、社会等各方面的权益。

中国的科学发展道路必将造福于中国人民，并对人类发展和进步作出重大贡献。

GENERAL PREFACE

Wang Chen

Minister of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China

Development is an eternal theme of human society. All the peoples of the world have struggled to find their own distinctive ways to explore a development road suited to their national conditions. Along this road of development, they have accumulated valuable experience. The road a country takes towards development decides the future direction of that country's social and economic development. The series of books published under the common title *Scientific Development in China* show that China has, under the guidance of the Concept of Scientific Outlook, made great achievements over the past decade since 2002 in such fields as the economy, justice, education, environmental protection, transportation, housing, ethnic policies, and poverty reduction. China has succeeded in enhancing its national strength and improving the quality of life for its people. Full of revealing facts and data, the series of books show how China has adhered to the Concept of Scientific Outlook in national economic and social development, an outlook which best suits the realities of China. The Concept of Scientific Outlook keeps up with the prevailing trends of the times, and it will lead China towards a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

China's scientific development takes economic construction as the main focus of its work and it lays great emphasis on the need for coordinated development. According to the principle of scientific development, upholding development is the top priority, and efforts must be made to continuously emancipate and develop the productive forces of the nation, so as to promote sound and rapid economic development and meet the growing needs of the people and economic development. In the meantime, efforts must be made to focus on the work of coordinated development in five fields such as urban and rural development, regional development, economic and social development, harmonious development between Man and Nature,

and domestic development and the program of reform and opening up to the outside world. While pressing ahead with economic development, efforts will be made to take into account all aspects of development requirements, so as to bring into full play various socio-economic sectors to bring about all-round social and economic development.

China takes scientific development as the means of transforming the development mode and stresses the need for sustainable development. Now, China is making efforts to optimize its economic structure, improve its overall quality and efficiency, and to accelerate the construction of a resource-saving, environmentally friendly society, so as to enhance the sustainability of social and economic development.

China's scientific development takes the interests of the people as its starting point. It emphasizes the strength and role of the people, and works towards allowing the people to share common benefits. By fully mobilizing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the broad masses of the people, efforts are made to mobilize and organize hundreds of millions of people to devote themselves to the practice of scientific development, so that the fruits of development could be shared by the broad masses of the people. In the meantime, efforts are made to improve the people's ideological and moral qualities and scientific and cultural qualities, continuously improve the quality of life and health of the people, and work to ensure all of the Chinese people enjoy all aspects of economic, political, cultural, and social rights and interests.

The development road that China is following will be enormously beneficial to the Chinese people. What is more, it will make a significant contribution to human development and progress!

前言

粮食丰则天下安，仓廩实而知礼节。中国是人口大国，确保国家食物安全，必须坚持立足国内实现基本自给的方针。党中央、国务院高度重视粮食等主要农产品生产供给，以方针政策强扶持，资金投入强支持，人才培养强支撑，科技引领强助力，各种措施强保障，使食物生产取得长足发展、实现新的跨越。

中国共产党第十六次全国代表大会以来的十年（2003—2012年），是中国经济快速发展的十年；是国民生活稳步提升，逐步向小康迈进的十年；是农业综合生产力逐步提高，食用农产品产量特别是粮食总产逐年增加的十年。事实充分证明，中国完全有能力解决13亿人口的吃饭问题，中国人能自己养活自己，中国人的饭碗始终牢牢端在自己手中。

FOREWORD

The world is peaceful as long as the food is abundant; everyone knows the etiquette as long as the granary is full. China has a relatively large population. In order to ensure the state's food safety, we should set domestic self-sufficient as a foothold. The Party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the production of grain and other main agricultural products. They make supportive policy, invest a lot of money, and train specialized personnel, and improve science and technology, and take protective measures, thus ensure rapid development in food production, and achieve new breakthrough.

Since China's 16th national congress of the communist party, this decade (2003-2012) has witnessed the fastest economic development in China, and during these ten years the national life steady improved towards fairly well-off, and the agricultural synthesis productivity gradually improved, and the production of edible agricultural products, especially the total grain production improved step by step. Facts have fully proved that, China has the ability to solve the problem of feeding 1.3 billion people; we, Chinese, could support ourselves, and our rice bowl is firmly held in our own hands.



聚焦中国之科学发展
SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA

目录 | CONTENTS

前言

Foreword

001

概况

Overview

029

政策扶持篇

Supportive Policy

033

资金支持篇

Fund Support

045

人才支撑篇

Talent Support

053

科技引领篇

The Lead of Science and Technology

079

措施保障篇

Protective Measures

108

展望

Outlook

概况

OVERVIEW

2003 年以来，中国农产品综合生产力逐步提高。粮食总产逐年增加，实现连续八年增产。肉类、禽蛋产量居世界第一。奶类生产增长迅猛，奶类产量居世界第三位。中国是世界上水产品生产大国、贸易大国和主要远洋渔业国家。事实充分证明，中国完全有能力解决 13 亿人口的吃饭问题，中国人能自己养活自己，中国人的饭碗始终牢牢端在自己手中。

Since 2003, the comprehensive productivity of agricultural products of China has been gradually increasing. The total production of grain has been increasing for eight consecutive years. The output of meat and eggs ranks No.1 in the world. The production of dairy products has been dramatically increased, and now it ranks the third in the world. China is a big aquatic products producing, trading and distant-water fishery country. Facts have fully proved that, China has the ability to solve the problem of feeding 1.3 billion people; we Chinese could support ourselves, our rice bowl is firmly held in our own hands.

粮食生产实现“八连增”

The grain production achieved “eight consecutive years increasing”

2003 年以来, 中国粮食生产经受住了耕地和水资源约束“双紧”、气象灾害与生物灾害“双灾”、物化成本与人工成本“双涨”、国际因素对生产和市场“双冲击”等多重考验, 2011 年全国粮食总产达到 5 712 亿 kg, 实现半个世纪以来首次连续 8 年增产, 首次连续 5 年粮食总产量稳定在 5 000 亿 kg 以上, 为中国, 也为世界粮食安全作出了巨大贡献。

Since 2003, Chinese grain production has overcome the restraint of plowland and water resource, meteorological disaster and biohazard, the increased cost of both material and labor, the impact of international elements on both production and market and many other difficulties, and in the year 2011, the total grain output is 571.2 billion kg which achieved “eight consecutive years increasing” for the first time in the past fifty years, and the total grain output has been over 500 billion kg for five consecutive years for the first time. This contribute enormously to the food security home and abroad.



水稻生产 Rice Production

水稻是中国最主要的粮食作物，约有 65% 的人口以稻米作为主食。2003 年以来，中国水稻面积、单产和总产均有大幅度增加，总产由 2003 年的 1 607 亿 kg 增加到 2011 年的 2 010 亿 kg。

Rice is China's main grain crop, and about 65% Chinese people regard rice as staple food. Since 2003, the rice area, per unit area yield and overall production all have increased greatly, and the overall production increased from 160.7 billion kg in 2003 to 201 billion kg in 2011.



小麦生产 Wheat Production

中国小麦种植面积占粮食作物总面积的 22% 左右，产量占粮食总产量的 20% 以上，是中国主要的粮食作物和重要的商品粮、战略储备粮品种。2003—2012 年，中国小麦种植面积与产量均实现“九连增”。

The wheat area takes up about 22% of the total food crop area, and its production accounts for over 20% of the overall grain output. It is a main grain crop in China, and an important commodity grain and strategic grain reserves. From 2003 to 2012, the wheat area and production both achieved “nine consecutive years increasing”.



玉米生产 Corn Production

中国是全球第二大玉米生产国和消费国，玉米总产量约占世界总产量20%。玉米种植面积从2003年的2 407万 hm^2 增加到2011年的3 354万 hm^2 ，成为中国种植面积最大的粮食作物。玉米总产由2003年的1 158亿 kg 增加到2011年的1 927.8亿 kg 。

China is the second largest country of producing and consuming corns, and the total production of corn takes up 20% of the total production of the world. The corn area increased from 24.07 million hm^2 in 2003 to 33.54 million hm^2 in 2011, and the corn becomes the grain crop with the largest area. The total production of corn increased from 115.8 billion kg in 2003 to 192.78 billion kg in 2011.

