

《中国经济增长质量与减贫》

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《中国经济增长质量与减贫(英文)》，本书讲述：中国的扶贫开发事业正进入一个新的阶段。过去十年，中国政府组织实施了2001~2010年的《中国农村扶贫开发纲要》，率先实现了联合国千年发展目标关于贫困人口减半的目标，为世界减贫事业作出了贡献。本书由中国国际扶贫中心负责组织编撰，以“增长的质量与减贫”为题，由该中心研究处处长、北京师范大学社会发展与公共政策学院兼职教授王小林、世界银行高级经济学家、康奈尔大学博士王燕和世界银行顾问、南安普顿大学经济学博士王立敏执笔，探讨提高经济增长质量与减贫的有关问题，以英文向世界介绍中国在这方面的经验和成就，具有

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章节摘录

Five factors are broadly considered to be the key determinants of China's phenomenal growth performance. Economic reform policies. China's economic reform policies have been the key impetus behind the country's sustained growth. Over a span of 30 years, China's highly distorted and inefficient centrally planned economy was gradually transformed into an economic system that depends, to a great extent, on market forces to allocate resources, enforces private property rights, and operates with/n a set of relatively developed regulatory institutions. The reform process started in the early 1980s in the agricultural sector through the introduction of household responsibility system and endorsement of TVEs, replacing the rural collective system. The decision of the 14th Party Congress in 1993 to establish a "socialist market economy" paved the way for the next stage of reforms in State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and the financial sector. The reform of SOEs involved devolution of management and control from the central government to managers of local enterprises, and privatization of the majority of SOEs through the transfer of ownership of state assets. In the early 1990s, many SOEs were listed on the Shenzhen and Shanghai stock exchanges. As SOEs reform deepens, the private sector has become an increasingly dominant force in contributing to industrial output, with the private sector share of total industrial output rising from 6% in 1998 to about 52% in 2009 (China Statistical Year Books 2010).

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