

Grain output poised for huge boost 金融英语考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/560/2021_2022_Grain_outp_c92_560828.htm China plans to boost its annual grain output capacity to more than 550 million tons by 2020, an increase of 50 million tons from 2007.把金融英语加入收藏夹 The State Council approved the plan at a meeting presided over by Premier Wen Jiabao yesterday. "Grain security has always been the top priority in maintaining development and stability. It is also an important foundation to boosting domestic demand to cope with the global financial crisis," the plan said. The country had its fifth consecutive summer harvest in 2008, with grain output rising 5.4 percent year-on-year to a record high of 528.5 million tons. Last Wednesday, it started a three-month nationwide survey of its grain stores. Yuan Longping, China ' s most renowned agriculturalist and lead developer of hybrid rice, suggested the central government buy grain from farmers at higher-than-usual prices and resell them at market rates to encourage more people to farm. Yuan said the government could raise the minimum purchasing-price of grains by about 22 percent - much higher than this year ' s 13-percent target, the Guangzhou Daily reported yesterday. "This way, farmers will earn more as their crop production increases it will get farmers plowing the fields again," the 79-year-old said. Yuan ' s suggestion translates into an additional 20 billion yuan (\$2.9 billion) in State subsidies, which he says the central government "is fully capable of" earmarking. After years of agricultural-friendly policies, Chinese

farmers, still numbering more than twice the population of North America, receive 100 yuan (\$15) in government subsidies for every mu (1/15 of a hectare) of crops they grow. But that is about all they get, because the average rural Chinese owns 1.38 mu (0.09 hectares) of arable land. Most rural labor had left for the cities during China ' s rapid urbanization, while those left behind find little incentive to grow crops when short-term jobs in counties and towns promise much higher, and more stable, pay. Some farmers were unwilling to irrigate their fields - an act they considered "uneconomical" compared to exploring urban job options - during the recent drought that parched northern China, the worst in 50 years. And with fewer people engaged in farming, Yuan, who has been credited with feeding millions of Chinese with the hybrid rice he developed in the early 1970s, views raising the annual per-mu output as the only viable way to secure China ' s dwindling arable land supply. Through hybridization, Yuan achieved an average annual output of more than 800 kg of rice per mu - more than double that of ordinary rice. He hoped to reach an output of 900 kg per mu by 2012. The agriculturalist will submit a relevant proposal to Wen, who is expected to meet him at his hybridizing research base in Hainan province ' s Sanya city some time around the Bo ' ao Forum for Asia later this month. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com