

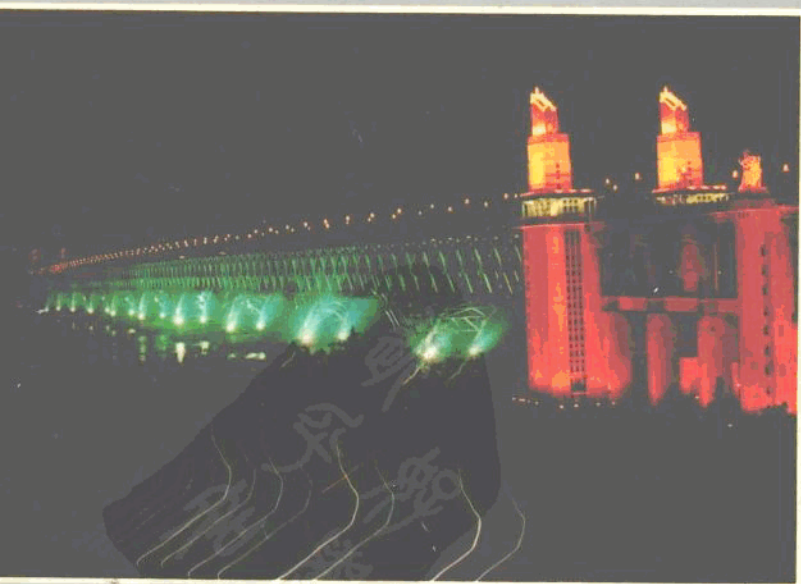
中国改革系列丛书

江苏卷

本卷主编 陈焕友

辉煌十五年

总主编 徐光春



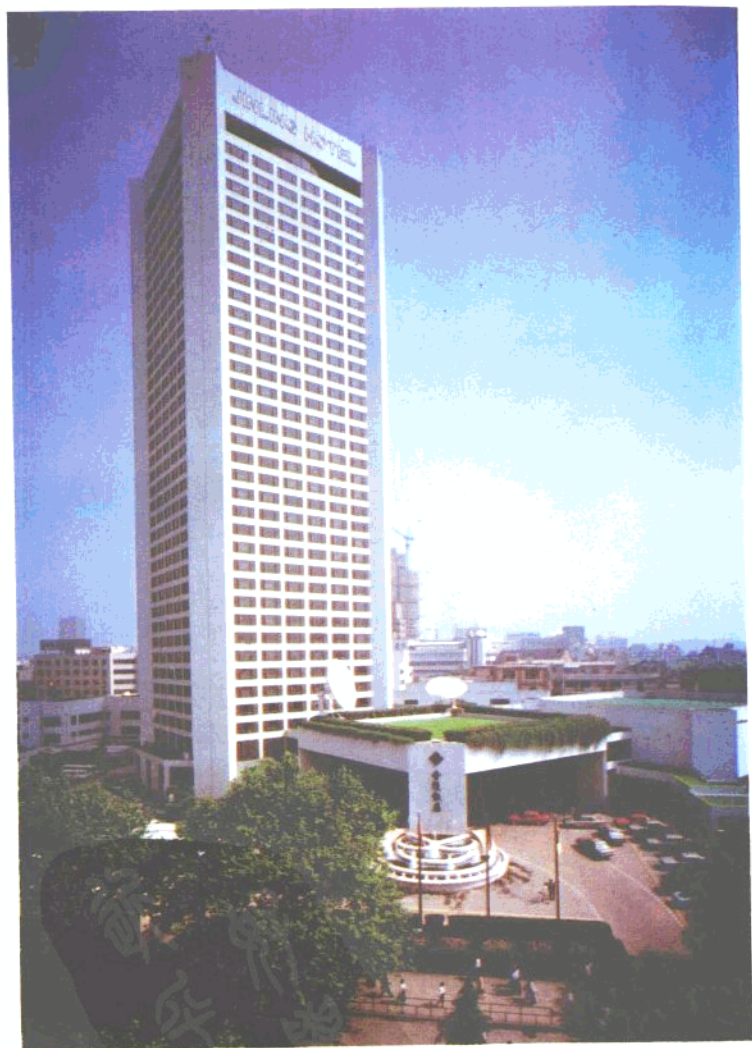
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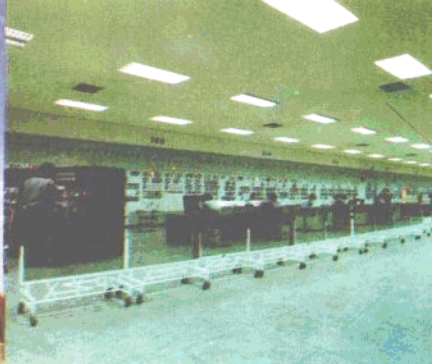
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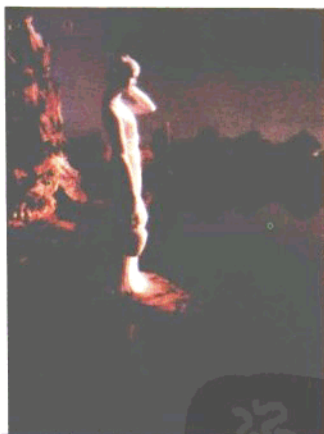
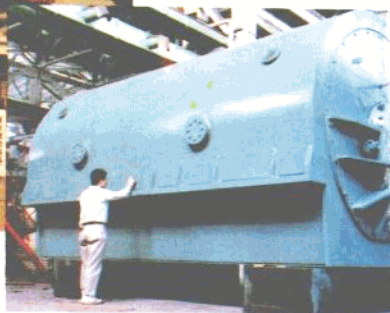
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前 言

徐 光 春

中国改革开放 15 年，雄狮振鬣，彪炳史册！

15 年，在历史的长河中只是短暂一瞬。然而弹指一挥间，孕育了五千年华夏文明的中国大地发生了翻天覆地的变化，善良、谦恭曾倍受西方帝国列强欺辱的中国人民扬眉吐气，东方之狮雄视世界！

回首 15 年的历程，中国人民伴着自豪与思考，喜乐与清醒，顺畅与坎坷，成功与挫折，一步一个脚印，一步一洼汗水，在建设现代化强国的征途上奋勇前行。

总结过去，激励今天，憧憬未来，值此邓小平南巡谈话两周年暨建国 45 周年之际，光明日报出版社从今春开始组织国家部分部委、省、区、市的领导和专家编撰了一套大型中国改革系列丛书《辉煌十五年》。

丛书以省（部委、地市、行业）立卷编纂，旨在全面总结改革开放十五年来成就与经验，多角度地展示在党的十一届三中全会路线指引下，我国人民的精神风貌、物质生活、思想水平等诸多方面发生的巨大变化，展示两个文明建设、综合实力、工农兵商、教科文卫各行各业在邓小平同志建设有中国特色的社会主义理论指引下，所取得的伟大成就。

在各省、部、地、市、行业领导的直接关心指导下，丛书撰稿人、编辑以极大的热情为我国今后更快更好的发展而析理、为伟大的

人民而立传、为改革开放的大好形势而讴歌。在如此短的时间内将这套资料丰富、卷帙浩繁的丛书付梓，充分体现出：改革开放，党心所向，民心所向。

回首过去，展望未来，再一次雄辩地证明，只要我们始终坚持邓小平同志建设有中国特色的社会主义理论，在江泽民总书记为核心的党中央领导下，抓住机遇、深化改革、扩大开放、促进发展、保持稳定，我们的国家就将进一步取得举世瞩目的伟大成就，我们古老而伟大的民族，必将面向未来，自立于世界民族之林！

一九九四年八月二十日

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序

陈焕友

改革开放 15 年来,江苏和全国一样,发生了历史性的巨变。这 15 年,是江苏经济综合实力大为增强、实现党中央确定的现代化建设第二步战略目标的 15 年,也是人民生活明显改善,大部分地区提前实现小康的 15 年。作为《辉煌十五年》大型系列丛书的一个组成部分——江苏卷,就是在这 15 年改革开放和社会主义现代化建设历程中,勤劳智慧的江苏人民所创辉煌业绩的实录,也是一幅锦绣江苏更新更美图景的素描。

江苏位于中国东部沿海,地处国家重点开发开放的长江三角洲地区。历史悠久,人文荟萃,物产丰富,交通便捷,具有发展经济、科技、文化、教育事业的独特优势。党的十一届三中全会以来,在邓小平同志建设有中国特色社会主义理论和党的基本路线指引下,全省各级党组织带领人民群众解放思想,抓住机遇,深化改革,扩大开放,坚持“两手抓”,促使经济建设突飞猛进,各项事业蓬勃发展。特别是近几年贯彻落实邓小平同志视察南方重要谈话和党的十四大精神,改革开放进入了新的阶段,在建设社会主义市场经济体制基本框架和推进江苏经济国际化上迈出了重要的步伐。

——经济综合实力上了一个大台阶。15 年来,江苏坚持工业与农业协调发展,乡镇企业与国有企业协调发展。1980 年全省国民生产总值 320 亿元,1993 年增加到 2754 亿元,提前七年实现了第二个翻番,年均增长 12%。1994 年国民生产总值又增加到 4050 亿元,按最近五年计算平均年递增 15%。农业基础稳固,粮棉油等

大宗农产品产量基本稳定,林牧渔业生产也有大幅度增长。工业经济发展迅速,已形成了纺织、机械、电子、化工、食品、建材六大支柱产业,40个大行业,产品品种数以万计,乡镇工业进入大发展大提高的阶段。全省第三产业的发展步伐也大大加快。科技进步在经济增长中的贡献份额显著提高。近几年,基础设施建设和基础工业的发展是历史上投入最多、规模最大、成效最好的时期。建成一、二级公路1679公里,沪宁高速公路,宁连、宁通一级公路,苏南运河整治工程,正在加紧施工,南京新机场、江阴长江公路大桥已开工兴建。全省区域经济呈现出全面推进共同发展的良好局面。

——对外开放形成新格局。15年来,坚持以国内市场为主与外向型经济协调发展,初步形成了全方位、多层次、有重点的对外开放格局。现已设立各类国家开发区11个,各类省级开发区52个。1994年全省进出口贸易总额达129.1亿美元,其中出口创汇90.24亿美元。批准外商投资企业累计已达25500家,前来投资的世界著名的大企业已有50多家。外经合作业务迅速发展,劳务和技术输出、海外投资明显增加,旅游业繁荣兴旺。

——城乡人民生活水平大提高。对照国家统计局确定的小康水平12项指标,我省人均国民生产总值、人均年收入、人均住房面积等主要指标都已超过。1993年全省综合评分已达92分。苏南沿江大部分地区已在实现小康的基础上,继续向现代化目标迈进,淮北地区人民生活也有了较大改善,正在为早日实现小康而努力。

——精神文明建设取得新进展。广大干部群众坚持用邓小平同志建设有中国特色社会主义理论武装思想,指导实践。广泛开展了爱国主义、集体主义、社会主义教育,普及了以提高公民素质和城镇文明程度为重点的群众性精神文明活动,思想政治工作得到加强。教育、文化、卫生、体育事业都取得新的成绩。社会安定团结,人们的精神风貌积极向上。

回顾过去,我们用了15年的时间基本实现了第二步战略目

标,使江苏面貌发生了历史性的巨变;展望未来,我们决心再用 15 年左右的时间,力争达到第三步战略目标。具体说来就是到本世纪末全面实现小康,到 2010 年基本实现现代化,把江苏建设成经济繁荣、科技发达、生活富裕、法制健全、社会文明的省份。为实现这个目标,我们要抓好三大发展战略:一是大力实施“科教兴省”战略;二是大力实施经济国际化战略;三是大力实施区域共同发展战略,促进全省各地区共同发展,逐步实现共同富裕。这是我们几代人追求的目标,是江苏七千万人民的共同心愿,是时代赋予我们的光荣而艰巨的任务。我们的目标一定要达到,我们的目标也一定能达到。

让我们在邓小平同志建设有中国特色社会主义理论和党的基本路线指引下,在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央领导下,团结和依靠全省人民,同心同德,艰苦创业,为实现社会主义现代化的宏伟目标而努力奋斗!

THE MAGNIFICANT FIFTEEN YEARS (BOOK OF JIANGSU)

PREFACE

by Chen Huanyou

It is fifteen years since the reform and opening—to—the—outside—world policy was first put into practice. Like other parts of the country, Jiangsu Province has undergone historical changes. These fifteen years is the time when the provincial overall economic force has been greatly increased and the second stage of the strategic objective designed by the Party Central Committee for modernization has been reached. It is also the time when the life of the Jiangsu people has been obviously improved and people of most part of the province have reached the "fairly—well—off" living level ahead of time. "The Book of Jiangsu", as a component of the large series of books—"The Magnificent Fifteen Years", is the truthful record of the fruitful achievements obtained by the intelligent and hard-working Jiangsu people in these fifteen years, reform and opening—up and in the construction of socialist modernization. And the book is also a sketch of a newer and more beautiful perspective of glorious Jiangsu.

Jiangsu Province is situated in Yangtze Delta of the eastern coastal area of China which has been approved by the central gov-

ernment as a key area for development and opening—to—the—outside—world. With a long history, rich natural resources and high productivity, convenient, geographical position for transportation and a galaxy of talent, Jiangsu Province has now the unique advantage for developing its economy, science, and technology, culture and education. Since the Third Session of the Eleventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the party organizations at all levels of the province, guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and by the basic line of the Party, have taken the lead of the masses of people to seize the opportunity, deepen the reform and open further to the outside world. At the same time, they have insisted on promoting spiritual civilization as well as material civilization so as to help bring about the rapid development of the economy and of other courses of the province. In recent years Comrade Deng Xiaoping's significant speech on his inspection of Southern China and the essence of the Party's Fourteenth Congress have been put into practice, and the reform and opening-up have reached a new stage. An important step has been taken to establish the basic structure of a socialist market economy and to promote internationalization of Jiangsu's economy.

First of all, the overall economic force of the province has been strengthened greatly. In these fifteen years, we have insisted on harmonious development between industry and agriculture and a balanced development between rural enterprises and the state-owned ones. In 1980 the provincial gross production was 32 billion yuan, while in 1993 it reached 275.4 billion yuan, and therefore the second "Doubling" (of the province's gross production) was fulfilled seven years ahead of time. The annual increase is 12%. In 1994 the

provincial gross production was raised to 405 billion yuan, and the annual average growth of the recent five years is 15%. The provincial agriculture has a solid foundation and the production outputs of the main crops such as grain, cotton and edible oil plants are steady. The production of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery has been greatly increased, too. The industry of the province has been developing rapidly and has formed the six pillar branches of textile industry, engineering industry, electronic industry, chemical industry, food processing industry and building material industry which can be divided into 40 big sectors with thousands of types of products. The rural industry has also reached a stage of speedy development. The development of tertiary industry of the province has also been quickened. The scientific and technological development has contributed increasingly to the economic development. The recent years have been the only time in history with the highest investment, the broadest scale and the best result in establishing infrastructure facilities and developing basic industries. we have built the first and second rates highway totaling 1679 kilometres. Besides, Shanghai ⇌ Nanjing Express Highway, Nanjing ⇌ Lianyungang and Nanjing ⇌ Nantong First Rate High ways, the Great—Canal—Renovation project of Southern Jiangsu are being constructed. Meanwhile the constructions of the New Airport of Nanjing, and of Jiangyin Yangtze Highway Bridge have already been started. The economies of the various regions of the province are developing in an overall progressive and coordinated way.

At the same time, a new structure has been formed in the aspect of opening to the outside world. In these fifteen years, We have insisted that the provincial economy stress the domestic market and

enhance the production aiming at market abroad, balancing the two harmoniously. As a result, the provincial economy has obtained an overall—directioned, multi—leveled opening—up struture with some key projects. Now 11 state—owned developing zones of various types, 52 province—owned developing zones have been set up. In 1994, the province's total value of imports and exports amounted to 12.91 billion yuan, including \$9.024 billion from exports. The provincial government approved 25,500 foreign—funded enterprises, including investment from over 50 world—famous companies. The province has rapidly enhanced its international financial cooperation and increased the exports of labor services and of technology. Foreign investment has obviously risen as well, and tourism has been thriving, too.

Meanwhile, the living standard of both urban and rural people has been raised considerably. The province's gross production per capita, its annual income per capita and its housing area per capita have all excelled those among the 12 quotas for the “fairly—well—off” living level set by the State Statistics Bureau. The province's overall evaluation of 1993 reached 92 points. The most part along the Yangtze River in Southern Jiangsu has reached the “fairly—well—off” living level and is, on this basis, racing towards modernization, whiled people's life in Northern Jiangsu has been improved considerably and they are intensifying their efforts to realize the “fairly—well—off” living level.

Moreover, the province has also made progress in building spiritual civilization. The masses of cadres and people have armed their minds with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and regarded the theory as a guidance