

中国 · 河南

# 博爱



中共博爱县委员会  
博爱县人民政府





## 博爱概况

B/O/A/I/G/A/I/K/U/A/N/G

8



## 风景名胜

F/E/N/G/J/I/N/G/M/I/N/G/S/H/E/N/G

12



## 工业经济

G/O/N/G/Y/E/J/I/N/G/J/I

30



## 高效农业

G/A/O/X/I/A/O/N/O/N/G/Y/E

54



## 城市建设

C/H/E/N/G/S/H/I/J/I/A/N/S/H/E

68



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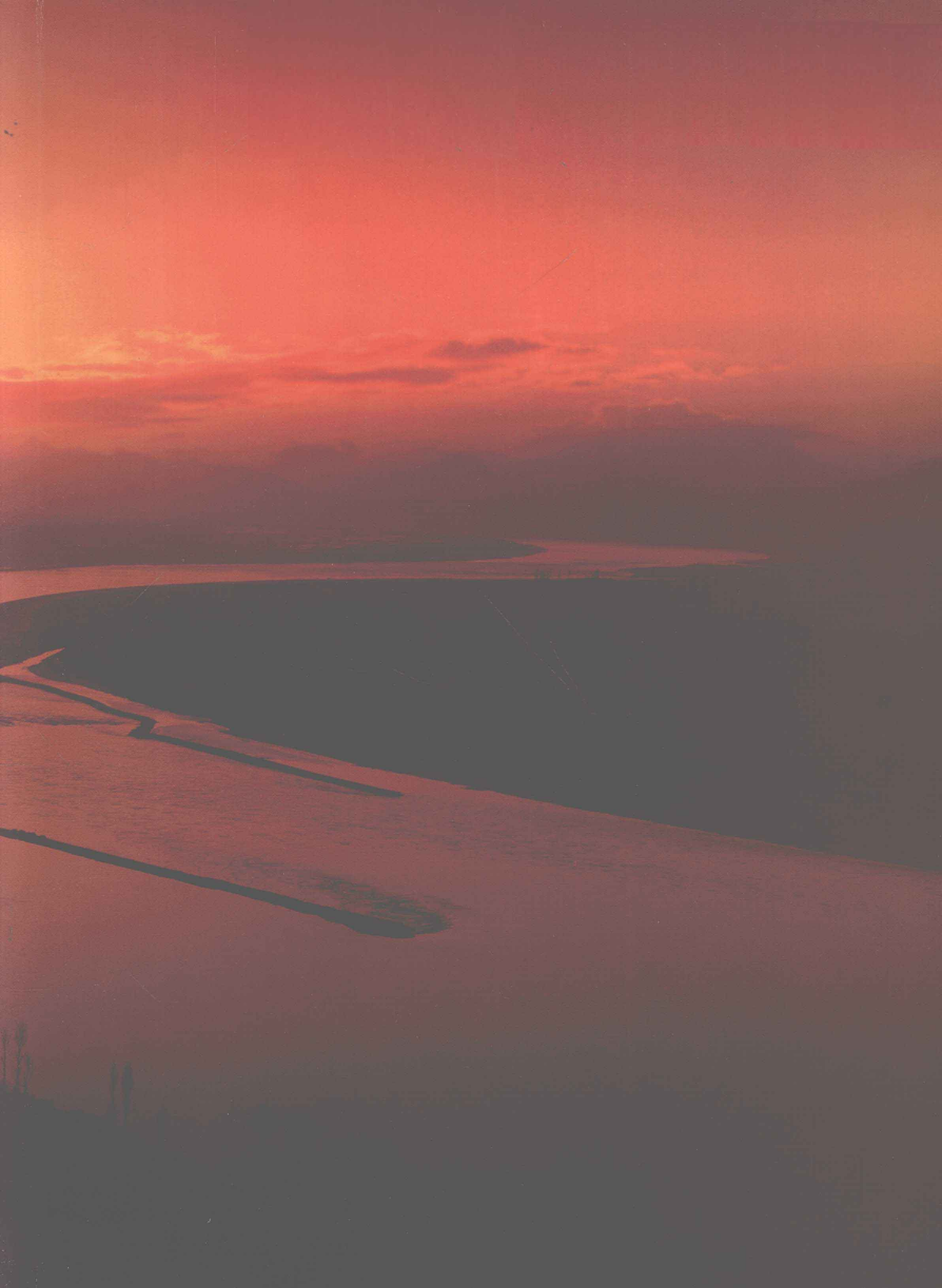


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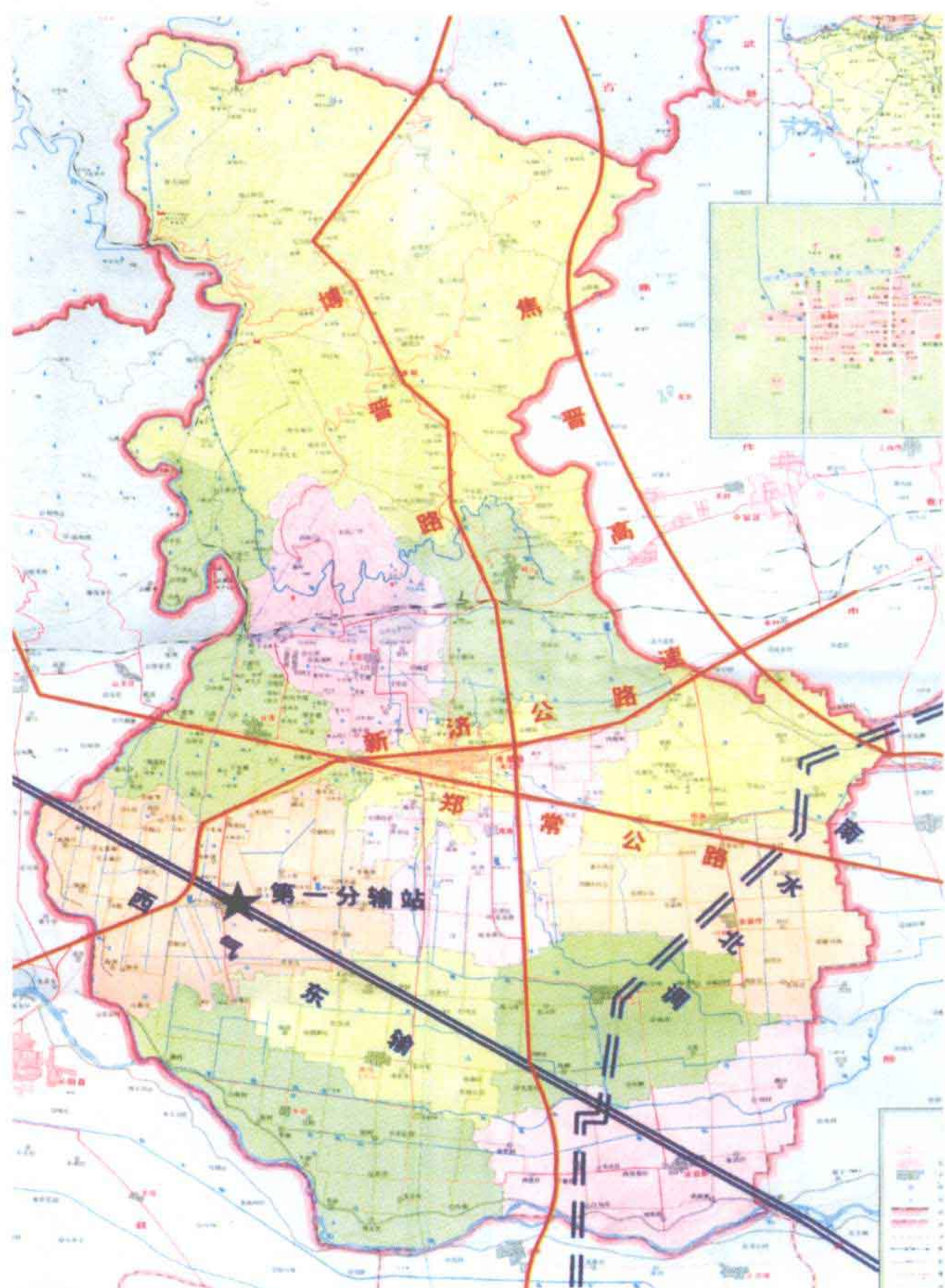
# 博爱县在河南省的位置







国家世纪重点工程  
西气东输、南水北调途经博爱  
示意图





博爱县位于河南省西北部，太行山南麓。辖7镇6乡，234个行政村，人口42万，面积490平方公里。

**博爱历史文化悠久。**秦时属野王县，汉时属河内郡，唐时曾设太行县，之后长期属河内县。1927年从沁阳县析出，取孙中山先生倡导的“自由、民主、平等、博爱”中之博爱，设置博爱县。历史上，司马懿、李商隐出生于此，竹林七贤在此隐居，永乐皇帝、乾隆皇帝曾到此巡游。江泽民总书记也曾在此工作和生活。

**博爱地理位置优越。**境内铁路、公路四通八达，是晋煤外运的咽喉要道，月山车站是华北地区最大的铁路编组站之一。西气东输、南水北调两个国家世纪工程途经博爱，西气东输的第一个分输站设在境内。

**博爱自然资源丰富。**山区已探明有铝、粘土、铁矿、硫铁矿、煤、石膏、大理石、白云岩、石英砂、石灰石等15种矿产，平原土地肥沃，河流众多，地下水源充足，为博爱县工农业生产、经济建设奠定了坚实基础。

**博爱旅游景点众多。**青天河风景区似“三峡”如“漓江”，月山寺与少林寺齐名天下，凤凰岭与武当山南北呼应，石佛滩摩崖造像堪称一绝，明清豪华民居享誉中原，太行博竹苑及1.8万亩竹林是华北地区一条亮丽的风景线。

**博爱经济发展迅猛。**目前已初步形成了以医药、化工、轻纺、造纸、酿酒、建材、冶金、铸造、机械加工为主的工业体系，以“一牛四园”为主的高效农业框架和以旅游业、商贸业为主的第三产业格局。工农业出口产品达200多个品种，远销美国、加拿大、日本、欧洲、非洲、东南亚等20多个国家和地区。城市建设日新月异，各项社会服务设施日臻完善，全县综合经济实力不断提高。

跨入21世纪，博爱迎来了千载难逢的发展良机。全县人民正抓住入世机遇，开拓进取，朝着建设工业强县、旅游大县、高效农业县、跨入小城市行列的宏伟目标迈进。

博爱是一块充满希望的热土。热情好客、勤劳朴实的博爱人民热诚欢迎海内外朋友前来观光旅游、合作投资、共建伟业、共铸辉煌！



Boai County lies in the northwestern part of Henan Province, in the south of Taihang Mountains, and has jurisdiction over 6 townships and 7 towns, 234 administrative villages, with a population of 420,000, covering an area of 490 km<sup>2</sup>.

**The historical culture of Boai County is long.** It belonged to Yiewang County in Qin Dynasty, belonged to Henoi prefecture in Han Dynasty, Taihang County in Tang Dynasty, and later belonged to Henoi County for a long time. Separated from Qinyang County in 1927, Boai was quoted from universal love in “freedom, democracy, equality, universal love” advocated by Mr. Sun Yat-sen. In history, Simayi, Li Shangying were born here, 7-bamboo grove virtuous lived here in seclusion, Emperor Yongle and Qianlong had cruised here. General Secretary Jiang Zemin has worked and lived here too.

**The geographical position of Boai County is superior.** Railways, highways extend in all directions, and it is the throat thoroughfare for coal transported outward from Shanxi Province. Yueshan Railway Station is one of the largest marshaling stations in north China. The two national century projects of transferring natural gas from the west to the east and transferring southern water to the north are going through Boai County.

**The natural resources of Boai County are abundant.** 15 kinds of mineral products, such as aluminum, clay, iron ore, sulphur iron ore, coal, gypsum, marble, white cloud and rock, quartz sand, lime stone etc. have already been verified in the mountain area. The plain and land are fertile, with numerous rivers and sufficient underground water. All this has laid a solid foundation for industry, agriculture and economic construction of Boai County.

**Numerous scenery located in Boai County.** Qingtian River scenic spot is as beautiful as “the Three Gorges” and “Lijiang River”. Yueshan Temple enjoys equal fame with Shaolin Temple. The Phoenix Mountain and Wudang Mountain stand in north and south, facing each other. The precipice statue on the Buddha beach is rated as an unsurpassed one. Luxurious local-style dwelling house of Ming and Qing Dynasties enjoy reputation in Central Plains. A Taihang Bozhu garden and 1,200 hectares bamboo grove is a piece of beautiful scenery in north China.

**The economic development of Boai County is rapid.** The industrial system has been formed, including medicine, chemical industry, light textile, papermaking, making wine, building materials, metallurgy, casting and machinery. The high-efficient agricultural, “one ox and four gardens” as the main frame and tourism, trade and business are formed its tertiary frame. The exported products of industry and agriculture have reached more than 200 varieties, and sold to more than 20 countries and regions such as U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, etc. The urban construction changes with each passing day, and social service facilities become better and better day-by-day, the synthesized economic strength of the whole county is improving constantly.

Striding into the 21st century, Boai County meets a very rare development opportunity. The whole county catches the opportunity of entering the WTO and keeps forging ahead, towards building a strong industrial country, a big touring county, high-efficient agricultural county and striding forward to the goal of a small city.

Boai County is a piece of hot soil full of hope. Hospitable and industrious people of Boai welcome friends at home and abroad to come traveling, cooperatively invest and build great achievement together with us.





博爱是中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民曾经工作过的地方。1977年2-12月，江泽民任一机部博爱干校常务副校长。1996年6月3日，总书记重新踏上阔别近20年的博爱大地视察，格外高兴。在他当年的办公室里，总书记逐一察看了他使用过的桌、椅、柜、床等用品，欣然坐在木制的折叠椅上照像留念。





1996年6月3日，中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民到博爱视察时，为博爱题词



# 风景

## 风景名胜

*Beijing mingsheng*



博爱县素有“太行山下小江南”之美誉，境内山川秀美，风景独好。省十佳风景名胜区之一的青天河风景名胜区，享有小三峡和小桂林之美誉；月山寺与少林寺齐名，是中原四大名寺之一；凤凰岭上的火炬观为李世民谢孙思邈之功赐建，与湖北武当山遥相呼应；石佛滩隋代摩崖造像形态各异，是我国佛雕瑰宝；寨卜昌明清民居一条街融南北建筑风格于一体，极具观赏价值；太行博竹苑和1.8万亩竹林是我国北部地区生态旅游的好去处。





天然大佛







大  
泉  
湖



## 青天河

风景名胜區傍

丹河峡谷，踞太行群峰，集雄、秀、奇、险、幽的自然风光和五千年文化底蕴于一体，是省十佳风景名胜區之一。景区面积51.2平方公里，有大泉湖、天然大佛、三教圣庙、天然长城、寿星岩、大姑窑、二姑洞、三姑娘、百鸟巢、老石人、三娘教子、骆驼峰、玉女峰、北魏石刻等100个景点。大泉湖长7.5公里、宽70至100米，高坝横卧，两岸峻峭壁立，峡谷幽深弯曲。天然大佛形成于7000万年前，高180米，宽100米，形态逼真，全国罕见。

