

# 厚德载物



迪庆藏族自治州建州50周年献礼

迪庆藏族自治州国土资源局 编

云南民族出版社

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*Great virtue accommodates all*



迪庆藏族自治州建州50周年献礼

Dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture

迪庆藏族自治州国土资源局 编

*Prepared by the Land Resources Bureau of Diqing Zang Autonomous  
Prefecture*

云南民族出版社

The Nationalities Publishing House of Yunnan

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Photographed by: Shangri-La Photographic Association

Graphic design by: Zhang Ling

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

厚德载物 / 马成伟主编; 迪庆藏族自治州国土资源局  
编. 昆明: 云南民族出版社, 2007.9  
ISBN 978-7-5367-3787-7

I. 厚… II. ①马… ②迪… III. 国土资源-资源管理-  
成就-迪庆藏族自治州 IV. F129.974.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第130120号

---

中文编辑: 段波 高劲鹏

责任校对: 李明 孙鸿宇

出版发行: 云南民族出版社

地址: 昆明市环城西路170号云南民族大厦5楼

邮编: 650032)

邮箱: ynbook@vip.163.com

印制: 云南省玉溪印刷有限责任公司

开本: 889mm × 1194 mm 1/16

总印张: 12印张

总字数: 35千字

版次: 2007年9月第1版

印次: 2007年9月第1次

印数: 1~3000册

定价: 198.00元

书号: ISBN 978-7-5367-3787-7 / K · 994

# 香格里拉



在中华人民共和国的大地上，有一片神秘而纯净的热土。在这片最接近天空的热土上，神山圣水边，世世代代生活着一群钟爱自然、钟爱生命的人们。这片热土就仿佛是一个美丽的女神用蓝天上的白云、雪山上的清泉、草原上的牛羊幻化出的一个生生不息的世外桃源。有人说她是为勤劳的人建立的理想家园，也有人说她是为善良的人构筑的心灵港湾，还有人说她是为勇敢的人升华的人间天堂……她就是传说中的香巴拉王国，永恒的香格里拉。

Nestling in the southwest of the People's Republic of China is a pure and mysterious land, which boasts sacred mountains and waters and is proud of its closeness to the sky. Living here are a group of people who love deeply both the nature and life. With white clouds floating in the blue sky, clear springs running down snow mountains, and sheep and cattle grazing on the green meadows, this sacred land is indeed a living Eden. Some say it is an ideal homestead for diligent people. Some say it is a harbor for the soul of the honest. Still, some say it is a mundane paradise for the brave. — This land is the legendary Shangbala Kingdom, the eternal Shangri-La.

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迪庆藏族自治州成立于1957年9月13日。自治州成立以来，迪庆各级各领导干部在党的领导下为实现自治州经济繁荣、社会全面进步进行了无数的尝试和探索，取得了巨大的成就。尤其是“八五”以来，州委、州政府紧紧抓住发展这一主题，在不断深化对自治州州情认识的基础上，不断更新理念，大胆创新，最终提出了“把迪庆建设成为全国最好的藏区之一”的目标。

“天行健，君子以自强不息；地势坤，君子当厚德载物。”只有天地人和才可以万物昌盛。迪庆自古以来就是藏民族最理想的“如意宝地”，在此基础上，迪庆历届的主要领导人以过人的胆略和魄力通过不懈的努力，成功地运作了香格里拉这一国际知名品牌的确认证，使地处偏远的迪庆成为人们心灵向往的港湾。

在迪庆各族人民的共同努力下，2001年12月17日，中华人民共和国国务院作出云南省中甸县更名为香格里拉县的决定。次年5月5日，在这片鲜花盛开、雪山汇聚、百鸟欢腾的迪庆州府所在

地建塘镇的草原上，滇、川、藏毗邻地区的各族人民和关心呵护香格里拉的各级领导和各界人士欢聚一堂，举行了隆重的更名仪式。

从而在这片大江、大峡谷、大雪山、草原、湖泊和众多珍稀物种聚集之地，在这个地球上独一无二的香格里拉，一幅新的蓝图在迪庆推展开来。

这幅蓝图就是：在迪庆这块魅力四射的热土上，重新认识以“香格里拉”为名的迪庆藏区文化。在重新诠释的这个过程中，让世界各族人民以全新的理念理解迪庆、认识迪庆、感悟迪庆、热爱迪庆。

“迪庆”是藏语方言，意为“吉祥如意的地方”。这是迪庆藏族远古文明的一个文化的积淀，因为相传这里有一座日光城堡和一座月光城堡（藏语称为尼玛宗和独克宗），是古代藏族将自己的自然崇拜具体地物化为地名，并因此流传下一个美好的理想境界和精神家园。平和厚道的香格里拉藏民遵循人与自然和谐发展的理念和原则，他们以极美丽的形式爱护自然

界中所有的生命形态，这也就是我们所归纳的人与人、人与自然的和谐。

迪庆不仅是人们心灵的家国，而且也是一个群山蕴宝、众水流金的地方。然而，在这块宝地上，迪庆各族人民并没有以牺牲国土资源作为代价谋求发展。相反，珍爱自然、保护生态的迪庆儿女在自身可持续发展的进程中，表现出了无以伦比的睿智和眼光，在世界的面前给出了一份优秀的答卷。由于这样的子孙，自然地就把这片生养自己的如同母亲一般的热土靓丽地呈现在世人面前，成为人们心目中的圣地。通过对迪庆这片热土的近乎膜拜的热爱与珍护，使得迪庆这一片国土资源生态保持完好，也是世界上不可多得生物多样性地域。迪庆的儿女遵循人与自然和谐、人与人和谐、人的内心世界与人的外在表象和谐的原则，于是乎迪庆山水有灵、树木有情。同时也因为对这片热土的钟爱，迪庆儿女也从不把自己生存的负担强加给大自然。流淌在迪庆儿女血液中的那份对天地人和的理解和对于国土资源的珍爱，源自于博大精深的“香格里拉”文化。

在新中国建立后很长一段时间，由于历史原因，迪庆人民免不了受“大跃进”、“文化大革命”、“毁林开荒”、“拦江造田”等各种政治运动的影响，加之1957年9月建州至1972年由丽江地区代管期间，迪庆州党委机关曾两次与中甸县党政机关合署办公，土地矿产资源无管理机构，国土资源保护与开发一度处于空白。

20世纪80年代中后期，迪庆州及三县政府部门先后设立了土地管理局、矿产管理局。但大都挂靠或合并在其他职能部门内部，对外称“局”，对内实则是“科”。管理机构不顺，人员配备不齐，使土地矿产管理工作职能难以真正发挥。

1996年，迪庆州土地矿产管理局单独设立后，迪庆州土地矿产管理工作才真正步入正轨。机构加强、人员配备充实，为全州土地矿产管理工作创造了良好的条件。于是，有了土地详查、土地利用总体规划、矿产资源勘探等一系列关乎迪庆可持续发展的基础工作。

进入新世纪，迪庆州委、州政府提出了“生态立州、文化兴州、产业强州”的发展思路，把国土资源的保护与开发作为“生态立州”的主要内容来抓，从而将迪庆的国土资源管理工作提到了前所未有的高度和重要位置。使得迪庆人民深深感受到没有国土资源的保护与开发，“生态立州”就会成为无源之水、无本之木。

同时基于对国土资源保护以及开发利用的深度思考，州委、州政府在迪庆的国土资源宏伟蓝图上勾画出了诸如“退耕还林、还草”、“合理利用耕地”、“合理开发矿产资源”等一系列大手笔！

因而，我们相信，只要我们坚定不移地贯彻党中央、国务院的可持续发展战略部署，紧紧围绕迪庆州委、州政府提出的全面建设小康社会的发展思路，认识州情，把握州情，从迪庆的实际状况出发，坚持正确的发展观，发展优势，突出迪庆的地域文化特色以及国土资源特色，合理地开发利用并加以保护，迪庆一定能在经

济发展、社会进步、民族团结、政治稳定的同时，山更青、天更蓝、水更绿，人居环境更好，为子子孙孙留下一片永远的乾坤和谐的香格里拉。



迪庆藏族自治州国土资源局

局长：

马雪峰



## Preface

Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture was established on September 13, 1957. To attain economic prosperity, people of the prefecture have followed the leadership of CPC to explore their way of development and they have indeed achieved a lot. Since the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" period, the Party Committee and Government of the Prefecture have focused their attention on the theme of development. Relying on an in-depth understanding of the Prefecture's situation and making creative innovations, they finally set the goal of "building Diqing into one of the best Zang areas in China".

"The universe runs in its own way and a man of integrity should strive unceasingly. The earth carries all things with it and a man of great virtue should accommodate all imposed on him." Harmony between people and nature brings about prosperity of the world. Diqing has long been a land of choice for Zang ethnic, and thanks to the efforts of its past and present leaders, one of Diqing's counties, Zhongdian County managed to acquire an internationally known name: Shangri-La County,

which really put it on the map.

The approval for the renaming was given on December 17, 2001 by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On May 5 of the following year, people from Diqing and other areas in Yunnan, Sichuan, and Tibet got together to hold the grand renaming ceremony.

Since then, a new blueprint has unfolded for this unique Shangri-La, a land of great rivers, grand canyons, towering snow mountains, grasslands, lakes, and countless rare species.

With this blueprint, people will renew their understanding of Diqing's Zang culture under the name of Shangri-La. With this blueprint, people from the world will find a completely new Diqing and therefore understand it better and love it deeper.

"Diqing" is a Zang dialect word that means "a place of happiness and luck". Behind it is the cultural accrue-ment of Zang people who used to name places after their natural totems. Because of this, each new generation inherits from its predecessors not only a

residence, but also a desirable mindset and spiritual homestead. Peaceful and honest, Zang people of Shangri-La always comply with the idea and principle of harmonious development between people and nature. They cherish, in their adorable way, all life forms in Mother Nature. This is what we are after: harmony between people, and harmony between people and nature.

Not only a spiritual homestead for people, Diqing is also a land full of natural reserves. However, people here do not seek development at the expense of land resources. On the contrary, Diqing people love nature and protect their ecological environment, an evidence of their unparalleled wisdom and farsightedness, hence the extreme beauty and sacred status of this land. In fact, the area is so well preserved it becomes a rare place of biological diversity even in the whole world. Keeping a harmonious relationship with others and with nature, and keeping their appearance in harmony with their inner world, people here give mountains and waters soul and trees and grass feeling. They never impose on Mother Nature their burden of survival. Their understanding of harmony between

people and nature and their love to the land stem right from the profound Shangri-La Culture.

For a long period after the establishment of the new China, some unwise political movements took place, which unavoidably affected Diqing. Like people in other parts of the county, Diqing people also destroyed forests and re-channelled rivers to make fields. To make matters worse, between September 1957 when the Prefecture was established and 1972, the Party and administrative bodies of Diqing Prefecture and Zhongdian County were combined twice to function as one, leaving local land and mineral resources unattended to.

In middle and late 1980s, governments of Diqing Prefecture and its three counties set up land and mineral resources administrations one after another. However, these authorities were in fact affiliates to some other functional departments and they were structurally incompetent to fulfill their duty in land and mineral resources administration.

It was not until 1996 when a

separate Land and Mineral Resources Bureau of Diqing Prefecture was established that the Prefecture got on the right track in this field. The Administration performed well in taking detailed stock of land resources, preparing overall planning for land utilization, and prospecting mineral resources of the Prefecture, all basic works closely related to Diqing's sustainable development.

Entering the 21st century, the Party Committee and Government of Diqing Prefecture highly value the role of "ecology, culture and industry" in Diqing's development and thriving. Land resources protection and development are regarded as a major factor and foundation for the prefecture's thriving.

Based on the same notion, the Party Committee and Government of the Prefecture have made a series of significant decisions to "return the grain plots to forestry and grassland" and "use the arable fields and develop mineral resources in a reasonable manner".

I believe, so long as we completely

carry out the strategic planning of the Central Party Committee and the State Council, so long as we firmly stick to the developing arrangement of the Party Committee and Government of Diqing Prefecture, so long as we take realistic approach to issues such as utilization and protection of land resources, Diqing will enjoy rapid social and economic development, ethnic unity, and political stability. In addition, Diqing people will enjoy better living environment with greener mountains, bluer sky, and clearer water, leaving a harmonious Shangri-La to the coming generations.



## 迪庆藏族自治州简介

迪庆于1950年获得解放，1957年9月13日经国务院批准，成立迪庆藏族自治州。建州50年来，迪庆州各族人民在中国共产党的领导下，坚持社会主义道路，建立了“平等、团结、互助、合作、友爱”的新型民族关系。团结一致、奋发图强、艰苦创业，开创了少数民族当家作主的新时代，创造了辉煌的业绩。改革开放以来，迪庆的面貌发生了历史性的巨变，全州民族团结、经济繁荣、社会稳定，一个充满生机活力的“迪庆香格里拉”正在青藏高原崛起。

“迪庆”藏语意为“吉祥如意的地方”，是半个多世纪以来，世人苦苦寻觅的人与自然和谐相处、祥和、宁静的世外桃源“香格里拉”。它位于青藏高原延伸部分南北纵向排列的横断山脉，滇、藏、川三省区结合部，地处金沙江、澜沧江、怒江三江并流国家级风景名胜名胜区腹地，澜沧江和金沙江自北向南贯穿全境，形成一派自然的“雪山为屏，金沙为带”的特殊壮景，是滇西北高原上一颗璀璨的明珠。

迪庆全州国土面积23780平方公里，北与西藏自治区昌都地区相连，东与四

川省甘孜藏族自治州和凉山彝族自治州毗邻，南和西与云南省丽江市和怒江傈僳族自治州相接。辖香格里拉县、德钦县和维西傈僳族自治县及香格里拉经济开发区，州府驻地在香格里拉县建塘镇。全州有29个乡（镇），184个行政村（办事处）。2006年末全州总人口37.2万人，人口密度16人/平方公里。这里居住着勤劳、淳朴、好客的藏、傈僳、纳西、白、彝、回、苗、怒、普米等26个民族，千人以上的民族有9个，藏族占总人数的35.13%。

丰富的自然资源。迪庆是云南进入西藏的惟一通道，处在云南进西藏去四川的黄金旅游线中心，历史上就是滇、川、藏“茶马古道”上内地与藏区经济文化交流的中转站和物资集散地。这块神秘的净土幅员辽阔，自然资源十分丰富，素有“动物王国”、“有色金属王国”之称。

气势磅礴的雪山冰川。迪庆有云南省第一高峰——梅里雪山卡瓦格博峰（海拔6740米）、白茫雪山和哈巴、巴拉格宗等北半球纬度最低的雪山群，并拥有明永恰、斯恰等罕见的低海拔（海拔2700米）现代冰川，具有巨

大的观赏价值和科学考察、探险价值。

蔚为壮观的大江峡谷。金沙江、澜沧江贯穿迪庆全境，其中澜沧江大峡谷、虎跳峡等大峡谷以深、险、奇、峻闻名于世。这里有风光迷人的白水台、雪山草甸，以及中国内陆的第一个国家公园——普达措国家公园，神女千湖山、纳帕海、天鹅湖等高山湖泊是亚洲大陆最纯净的淡水湖泊群，大、小中甸等秀丽草甸占全州土地面积的1/5。

丰富多样的珍稀动植物。迪庆拥有上百种珍稀树种，数百种中药材，野生花卉1060科312属1578种和数不胜数的珍禽异兽，被誉为“我国第二猛兽”的滇金丝猴在这里的数量就占世界总量的58%。

神秘深邃的宗教文化。迪庆26个民族世代杂居，举世罕见。藏传佛教、基督教、东巴教、天主教、伊斯兰教等各具特色。松赞林寺、东竹林寺等寺庙建筑宏伟，气象万千。

美不胜收的歌舞节庆。迪庆是歌舞之乡，被国际音乐界视为“圣地”。藏族的中甸锅庄舞、维西塔城热巴舞、德钦

弦子舞、傣族的对脚舞等，独具特色；藏族的热巴舞、格冬节宗教色彩浓郁，耐人寻味；藏历新年、五月赛马节、傣族的阔时节和纳西族的“二月初八朝白水”等民族节庆热闹非凡，令人流连忘返。

风格各异的民族风俗。多种民族风情、民俗独具特色，民族服饰、饮食风格多样，礼仪内涵丰富，丧葬形式极具神秘色彩。

叹为观止的民族工艺。藏式木碗、藏毯、铜器、银饰等手工艺品，精巧闪亮。藏医、藏药、东巴象形文字和原始宗教图腾等魅力无穷。

迪庆，历史上长期处于以封建农奴主占有土地和农奴对封建主的人身依附关系为基础的社会制度，处于土司和僧侣贵族联合专政的“政教合一”的封建农奴制度统治之下。1950年从“政教合一”的封建农奴剥削社会中获得解放，实现了历史性飞跃。特别是党的十一届三中全会以来，自治州委、州政府带领全州各族人民，以邓小平理论为指导，立足发展、进步和藏区的长治久安，解放思想、艰苦创业、开拓进取，从一个交通闭塞、经济落后、生产力水平低下、

人民生活困难、基本处于自然经济状态的带有原始色彩传统的农业州，初步建成了经济发展、社会进步、市场繁荣、信息灵通，教育、科技、文化等各项事业蓬勃发展，政通人和、人民安居乐业的团结友爱的民族大家庭，综合经济实力明显增强。

展望前程，迪庆各族人民豪情满怀，决心更加紧密地团结在以胡锦涛同志为总书记的党中央周围，高举邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想伟大旗帜，在中共云南省委、省政府领导下团结拼搏，为构建和谐社会再创辉煌，将迪庆建设得更加美丽。



## Natural Treasures, Outstanding Talents About Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture

Diqing was liberated in 1950 and established as a Zang autonomous prefecture on September 13, 1957 upon the approval of the State Council. For the past fifty years, Diqing Prefecture has achieved a lot under the leadership of CPC. It has established a new ethnic relationship featuring "equality, solidarity, mutual aid, cooperation, and brotherhood". Since the reform and opening up, Diqing has undergone huge historical changes. It is now a stable society with ethnic unity and economic prosperity. A vigorous "Diqing Shangri-La" is emerging on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

In Zang language, Diqing means "a place of happiness and luck". In reality, Diqing turns out to be the legendary "Shangri-La", a peaceful paradise where people have been searching for over half a century and where people and nature coexist harmoniously. Diqing stands in the south-to-north Hengduan Mountain Range at the extension of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Surrounding it are Yunnan, Tibet, and Sichuan Provinces and traversing it from north to south are the Lancang River and the Jinsha River. Actually, it is in the center of the national Three Parallel Rivers

Resort, which is formed by the aforesaid two rivers and the Nujiang River. Its unique landscape features "the screen-like snow mountains and the belt-like Jinsha River". It is indeed a shining pearl on the Northwest Yunnan Plateau.

Diqing Prefecture takes up an area of 23,780 square kilometers. It adjoins Changdu District of Tibet Autonomous Region to the north, Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture and Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province to the east, and Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County and Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province to the south and west. It has jurisdiction over Shangri-La County, Deqin County, Weixi Lisu Autonomous County, and Shangri-La Economic Development Zone. The prefecture government is seated at Jiantang Town of Shangri-La County, governing 29 townships and 184 administrative villages (offices). By the end of 2006, its population totaled 372,000, with a density at 16 people per square kilometer. Among the 26 resident ethnic groups are Zang, Lisu, Naxi, Bai, Yi, Hui, Miao, Nu, and Pumi. Nine of the ethnic groups have a population of over 1,000 each. Zang people account for

35.13% of the total population.

Diqing has rich natural resources. It is the only passageway to enter Tibet through Yunnan and the center on the golden tourist route linking Yunnan, Tibet, and Sichuan. In history, it served as the transfer station for economic and cultural exchange and material distributing center between Zang area and central China. The famous Tea-Horse Route runs right through it. This mysterious land is vast and rich in natural resources, no wonder it is called the "Kingdom of Animals" and "Kingdom of Nonferrous Metals".

Diqing boasts the majestic snow mountains and glaciers. The Kawagebo Peak (6,740 meters above sea level) of the Meili Snow Mountain is the highest peak in Yunnan. The Baimang Snow Mountain, Haba Snow Mountain, and Balagezong Snow Mountain are among those of their kind with the lowest latitude in the north hemisphere. In addition, there are those rare low-altitude (2,700 meters above sea level) modern glaciers such as the Mingyongqia Glacier and the Siqia Glacier, which are of great value for sightseeing, scientific research, and exploration.



Diqing has breathtaking rivers and canyons. The Jinsha River and Lancang River run through it and the Lancang River Canyon and Tiger-Leaping Gorge have long been known in the world. There are also attractive white-water terraces, snow mountain meadows, and lakes. In addition to the Shennu Qianhu Mountain, Napahai Lake, and Swan Lake, there is the Pudacuo National Park, the first of its kind in mainland of China. These alpine lakes form the purest fresh-water lake group in Asia. The beautiful meadows of the major and minor Zhongdian account for one fifth of the prefecture's area.

Diqing has diversified rare animals and plants, including over one hundred rare tree species, several hundred kinds of traditional Chinese herbs, 1,578 species of wild flowers from 1,060 families and 312 genera, and countless birds and animals. In Diqing, the number of the Yunnan golden monkeys, which are praised as the second most cherished animal of China, accounts for 58% of its world population.

Diqing gives shelter to several mysterious and profound religions. People from 26 ethnic groups coexist

here and their religions, including Tibetan Buddhism, Christianity, Dongbaism, Catholicism, and Islamism, thrive side by side. With grandiose appearance, the Songzanlin Temple, Dongzhulin Temple, and several other temples attract the believers and the tourists alike.

Diqing is the hometown of songs and dances. It is the Mecca for international music circle. Local dances include the Benzilan Guozhuang Dance of Zang people, Weixi Tacheng Reba Dance, Deqin Xianzi Dance, and Duijiao Dance of Lisu people. Among the festivals are the religious Gedong Festival of Zang people, new year of Zang calendar, May Horse Racing Festival, Kuoshi Festival of Lisu people, and February 8th Festival of Naxi people. Ethnic customs, costumes, and foods are also varied and attractive. Even the funeral style is mysteriously luring.

Diqing is also proud of the ethnic handicrafts, including the Zang-style wooden bowl, carpet, bronze wares, and silver ornaments. Even more attractive are Zang medicine, Dongba pictograph, and primeval religious totems of local people.

In history, Diqing was under feudal serf system featuring the "integration of administration and religion", which was completely shattered in 1950 and serfs were emancipated. Since 1978, the prefecture has been developing rapidly with the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory and under the leadership of CPC. It has turned from an agricultural prefecture with poor traffic facilities, backward economy, and low productivity into one of developed economy, advanced social condition, prosperous market, and improved facilities for information industry, education, science, and culture. People here are enjoying their prosperity, unity, and ethnic brotherhood.

Now, people of Diqing Prefecture are determined to unite around the Central Party Committee with comrade Hu Jintao as secretary general, hold high the banners of Deng Xiaoping Theory and "Three Representatives", and follow the leadership of the Party Committee and Government of Yunnan Province. They are ready to make greater contribution to building up a harmonious society and making Diqing a more beautiful place.





## 神奇的土地 富庶的矿藏



### 迪庆藏族自治州国土资源局简介

迪庆藏族自治州地处青藏高原南端,国土面积23780平方公里,这里蕴藏着无比丰富的自然资源。

迪庆境内土地和矿业开发历史悠久,远在西周(公元前11世纪)就有土地开发记载,矿业开发自唐贞观年间起直至民国年间从未间断。民国年间,曾设有实业所、建设局、建设科,管理境内矿业等工业。建国前,迪庆藏族聚居区的土地由寺院僧侣集团舒卡和农奴主、奴隶主统治管理,金沙江边及维西大部分土地则由封建地主阶级统治管理,全州没有专门的土地管理机构。

新中国成立后,1958年全州“土改”结束,实行“人民公社化”,土地由私有制改为公有制,由各县人民政府和各区、乡管理。1966年后,全州三县土地由各县民政局管理,县以下实行公社、大队、小队分级管理。1981年后,三县土地管理工作由各县民政局移交各县计划委员会管理。1984年12月以后,土地管理工作由各县计委移交城乡建设局管理。1994年10月30日,在中共云南省委、省人民政府批准实施的《迪庆州党政机构改革方案》中,将迪庆州土地矿产管理局正式列入迪庆州政府30个工作部门之一。1996年6月3日,根据迪发〔1996〕7号文件精神,成立迪庆藏族自治州土地

矿产管理局。2002年机构改革后,在原州土地矿产管理局的基础上成立了迪庆州国土资源局。将原州计划委员会国土区划办国土整治有关的职能,原州国有资产管理处的国有资源管理职能,原州土地矿产管理局的国有资源管理职能,原州土地矿产管理局的测绘管理职能划入州国土资源局。州国土资源局设办公室、规划政策法规科、耕地保护地籍测绘科、矿产开发管理科、地质环境管理科五个职能科室。至此,迪庆州土地矿产管理工作真正步入了正轨。

迪庆州国土资源局在云南省国土资源厅和州委、州政府的正确领导下,通过全州国土系统干部职工的共同努力,取得了可喜的成绩。特别是近年来,州委、州政府确定“生态立州、文化兴州、产业强州”的迪庆经济社会发展思路后,迪庆的国土资源工作始终坚持“在保护中开发,在开发中保护”的原则,使迪庆州的国土资源在保护中得到了有效的开发。

一、认真学习贯彻国土资源法律法规,切实保护国土资源。宣传学习和贯彻执行国土资源法律法规是搞好国土资源工作的基础。近年来,全州国土系统充分利用各种机会和条件狠抓这一基础工作。在土地管理工作中认真贯彻“十分珍惜和合理利用每寸土地,切实保护耕地”的原则,严格建

设用地审批,加强土地违法的执法监察力度。在矿业管理工作中,严格按省厅和州委、州政府的有关指示整顿精神,连续三年开展矿业秩序治理整顿工作。通过整顿,已取缔了一批无证开采、私挖乱采、圈占资源、破坏资源的企业和个人。目前已取得阶段性成果。

二、开发和保护并举,积极为地方经济建设提供用地。运用土地政策,积极参与宏观调控,加强土地市场管理,深化土地有偿使用制度改革。通过盘活存量、收购储备等有效手段,充分保障城镇建设用地需求。近年来,在项目建设用地中,在各级政府领导下,克服一切困难,努力完成了一批建设项目的征地及拆迁任务,并完成了建设用地的报批工作。如:国道214线改扩建、飞机场、德钦县城扩建、羊拉铜矿及八个州庆项目的建设。

三、有效地开发矿产资源,坚持走“产业强州”之路。迪庆州具有丰富的矿产资源,矿业也是迪庆州四大支柱产业之一。21世纪迪庆州有望成为中国西部以铜为主的有色金属及贵金属基地。州委、州政府为实现高起点、大规模、合理和有效地开发迪庆州的矿产资源,引进了全国铜矿产业的龙头企业云南铜业集团公司,通过大企业推动大



资源的开发,实现优势资源向优势企业集中和整合。2006年底,全州共有矿山企业95户,其中金属矿山企业45户,非金属矿山企业50户。在全州工业总产值完成的14亿元中,矿产企业完成总产值5.7亿元,占全州工业总产值的42%。矿业在迪庆州国民经济中的作用日益显现,逐步成为迪庆州重要的经济增长点。

四、坚持耕地占补平衡,努力实施土地开发整理项目。遵照《土地法》的相关规定,建设占用耕地,必须补充与被占用耕地质量、数量相当的耕地。因此,全州国土系统始终把实施土地开发整理项目作为国土资源工作的一项重要任务。近年来,成功地争取和实施了土地开发整理项目,共完成投资约2000多万元。如:香格里拉县三坝乡母枝坪、东旺乡、红坡村牧草地等项目,德钦县奔子栏镇、霞若乡项目,维西县永春乡项目。

五、坚持以人为本,努力实施地质灾害治理项目。由于迪庆州的地理和气候特征,全州属地质灾害易发区和多发区。为构建和谐社会,使人民群众的生命和财产损失能够降到最低,全州国土系统坚持对山体滑坡、泥石流等地质灾害进行调查和预警预报工作,并积极争取治理项目和资金,确保项目能够落到实处。目前,已实施和正在实施的项目主要有德钦县城地质灾害应急治理项目、德钦县鲁普铜矿治理项目、维西二道河地质灾害治理项目等,共投资2000多万元。项目的争取和实施将极大地减少地质灾害对人民群众生命和财产的威胁,改善人民群众的生活条件。

“十一五”期间,结合日益提升香格里拉的国际声望和影响力,回顾过去,展望未来,如何当好国土资源的“保护神”,正确处理“保护与开发”的关系,国土资源管理的职责就越发显得任重而道远。只有在省厅和州委、州政府的领导下,认真执行国家有关的法律法规,按照全面建设节约型小康社会的精神,依托科学发展观,在土地和矿业开发中,实行“保护中开发,开发中保护”的原则,坚持资源开发与节约并重,把节约放在首位,合理利用资源,提高资源的利用效率。重点开发以铜、铁、铅锌为主的优势资源,走出一条新型工业化道路。努力加快发展,把矿业建成迪庆州的支柱产业,在实现“产业强州”的同时,留给世人一个永远的香格里拉。



迪庆州国土资源局领导班子  
Leading group of the Land Resources Bureau of Diqing Prefecture



## A Mysterious Land, Rich Mineral Reserves

### About the Land Resources Bureau of Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture

Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture is located at the southern tip of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, covering an area of 23,780 square kilometers. It possesses extremely rich natural resources.

Diqing has experienced a long history of land and mining development. Accounts can be found about the land development in Western Zhou Dynasty (11th Century BC). Mining had never ceased between the Tang Dynasty and the Republic of China. During the Republic of China, several industrial administrations were set up, including the Industrial Bureau and Construction Bureau and Department. Before 1949, land of Zang communities in Diqing was controlled and governed by monk blocs (namely Shuca) and owners of slaves and serfs. Land along the Jinsha River and most land in Weixi were controlled by the feudal landlord class. The prefecture had no special organ for land administration.

New China was established in 1949, and in 1958, the "land reform" was completed in the prefecture. With "people's communes" in place, land of the prefecture was turned from private-owned into state-owned and land was governed by county, district, and township governments. After 1966, land in the three counties of the prefecture was governed by civil administration organs of the relevant county. At lower levels, land was governed by communes, production brigades, and production groups. After 1981, land administration in the three counties was

shifted to the county planning commissions, which, after December 1984, was again transferred to the Town and Country Construction Bureau. On October 30, 1994, the Scheme on Reform of Party and Administrative Setups of Diqing Prefecture was approved for implementation by the Party Committee and People's Government of Yunnan Province, which officially lists the Land and Mining Administration of Diqing Prefecture as one of the 30 departments of Diqing Prefecture Government.

On June 3, 1996, according to D. F. [1996] No.7 Document, the Land and Mining Administration of Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture was established, which in 2002 was reformed into the Land Resources Bureau of Diqing Prefecture. The Bureau takes over the functions of the Prefecture Planning Committee on land zoning and regulating, the functions of the Prefecture State-owned Assets Administration on asset management of state-owned resources, and the functions of the Town and Country Construction Bureau on mapping management. The Land Resources Bureau of Diqing Prefecture has five functional departments --- Office, Department of Planning Policies and Regulations, Department of Land Mapping for Protection of Arable Fields, Department of Mineral Development Administration, and

Department of Geological Environment Administration. Since then, the land and mining administration of Diqing Prefecture has truly got onto the



right track.

Land resources work in Diqing Prefecture has received good results due to the correct leadership of the Provincial Land Resources Department and the Prefecture Party Committee and Government and due to the joint efforts of all personnel in land resources system of the prefecture. Recently, the Party Committee and Government of Diqing Prefecture have decided to develop the prefecture by giving full play to ecology, culture, and industry. According to this strategy, the principle of "developing during protection and protecting during development" was set for Diqing's land