

# 中国 县 与 城

与  
中国 现代化  
County Development  
and China's Modernization

刘建平 徐璐玲等 / 著

# 县域发展 与中国现代化

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### 县域发展与中国现代化

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## 序

县域经济发展事关基层稳定、人民福祉，历来是国家发展全局中的重要因素，受到重视。党的十六大明确提出“发展壮大县域经济”，县域经济和社会发展更被推到一个新的高度。作为推进社会主义新农村建设的重要载体、全面建设小康社会的客观要求、统筹解决我国“三农”问题的必然选择，发展壮大县域经济具有极为重要的现实意义和极强的针对性，是摆在各级干部面前的一项重大而紧迫的战略课题和战略任务。

值得高兴的是，几年来，各地在努力发展壮大县域经济方面，采取了许多卓有成效的措施，探索了许多具有创新性的做法，取得了许多实实在在的成绩。山东陵县在实践中，既立足县情区情，又把握住当前经济社会发展的时代脉搏，初步形成了自己的竞争优势，为县域经济社会全面发展提供了一个生动的样本，值得各方研究、借鉴和关注。

但是，我们也要看到，发展壮大县域经济是一个涉及面广、时间跨度长、需要各方面统一认识、科学设计、把握时机、协调配合、重点突破、带动全局的高度复杂的系统工程，并非解决了几个发展难题就可以“一劳永逸”。所以，无论我们现在取得了多么令人高兴的成绩，相对于我国“三农”工作的长期性、复杂性和艰巨性，发展壮大县域经济仍然只是万里长征迈出了第一步。

县一级经济社会是宏观与微观、工业与农业、城市与农村的连接点，区域特征千差万别、发展程度快慢不一，有发达的、欠发达的、农业主导型的、工业主导型的、服务业主导型的、资源型的、城郊型的、山区型的、平原型的，等等。因此，要充分认识县域经济的差异性；另一方面也要充分认识发展县域经济的系统性和共性。县域经济涉及到投资、生产、流通、分配、消费等各个过程，发展中不能顾此失彼，必须做到“配套改革，整体推进”。

从现实来看，当前仍然需要进一步解放思想，积极推进与社会主义市场经济体制相统一的法制、体制、机制建设，对照市场经济的要求，确立县域经济发展战略。在具体实践中，要善于根据国家全局发展形势和方针政策，

结合县域经济特点，发挥县域经济优势，做到思路正确、定位准确、措施得力，真正形成县域经济核心竞争优势。

在发展壮大县域经济的长期任务中，以科学发展观为指导，把全面建设小康社会与统筹解决“三农”结合起来，正确决策，凝聚力量，科学管理，因势利导，我们一定能够实现县域又好又快的持续发展。

十一届全国人大代表常务委员会副委员长

蒋正华

## 前 言

现代化是国家强盛的必由之路，没有谁可以超越抑或绕开它而一步登天。英国如是，美国如是，日本如是，中国亦如是。

然而，与其他国家不同的是，中国是一个世界上人口最多的国家，而且，农民占人口总数的绝大多数。

这是一个简单的事实，但它却是问题的根本所在。在一个数千年来以农耕文化为主体、拥有巨大农民群体的中国，绝不是来一场文艺复兴、来一次工业革命就可以走向现代化的，但再大的困难也必须克服。因为，没有农业的现代化、没有农村的现代化、没有农民的现代化，就没有中国的现代化。

基本的国情决定了中国的现代化只能走自己的道路。这条道路的一个重要特征，就是通过培育现代农业、建设新农村、造就现代农民，实现县域经济社会全面发展，进而实现城乡一体化，并最终实现国家的现代化。

《史记·黥布传》早有记载：“郡县治，天下安。”在中国，县域是城乡结合体，具有独特的地位和影响力。一方面，它是城市向农村的延伸，是城市连接农村的物质和精神的平台，汇集了从政策到时尚等各种元素，是城市对农村影响最直接的地方；另一方面，它是农村通向城市的必经之地，是农村物流、人流、风俗、文化向外流动扩展的中转站和集散地。县域发展直接包含着农村的发展、体现着农村的发展、决定着农村的发展。

唯如此，近年来越来越多的人不遗余力地为县域发展献计献策。也唯如此，党中央在十六大正式使用了“县域”概念，并发出了“壮大县域经济”的号召。其后，党的十六届三中全会进一步强调“要大力发展战略性新兴产业”。党的十七大报告提出：“以促进农民增收为核心，发展乡镇企业，壮大县域经济，多渠道转移农民就业。”

但县域发展并非可以运动式的方式来实现，也并非可以一种模式或数种模式来替代。经济发展的不平衡、历史文化的差异性、地理区位的不相同、乃至发展理念和发展带头人的不一样，都决定了县域发展的复杂性与多样性。

于是，人们可以看见许许多多在中国独树一帜、个性鲜明但却具有共同发

展主题的县域发展版块或曰模式。举凡苏南、温州、珠江、济源、义乌等等,无一不是这种独创的发展精神的体现,无一不是区域发展的先行者,无一不是县域发展的有益借鉴。但没有谁能将它们复制到整个社会。这就是差异所在。

因此,在这里讨论的县域发展,并非要推荐一种可供遵从的模式,并非要制造一种用以“克隆”的版本。作者希望,通过讲述一个县域的发展,来沟通对于农业现代化与新农村建设、县域经济与县域发展的理解,并从中找到共通、共同的东西,从而最好地协调和处理在县域发展中遇到的各种矛盾,实现又好又快的发展目标。

山东省德州市陵县即是作者在这种思路下的选择。

陵县位于山东的西部、中国的东部,是一个非常普通的县级单位,正是因为它的普通,从而具有很强的代表性。从静态来讲,陵县在人口分布、经济发展水平、技术、管理、社会等诸多方面与全国大多数县相似;从动态来看,陵县这几年经济社会发展很快,社会各界普遍享受到了改革和发展的成果,与其他县域一样,陵县发展中面临的挑战也值得关注。

作者从经济发展、社会进步、环境保护、法制建设、组织保障等多个层面对陵县进行全方位的观察和思考。当然,它的观察结果并非唯一的,它的思考成果也并非唯一的。作者认为,它的价值在于试图用事实阐明以下理念:

县域发展,需要改变传统思维,按照城乡统筹思路去构建发展战略;

县域发展,尤其需要发挥区位优势,最大限度地配置好各种资源;

县域发展,需要构建环境友好型和资源节约型社会,实现可持续性发展;

县域发展,是经济社会全方位的、具体的发展,抽象谈论县域经济没有说服力。

道理还有很多,需要更多的思想交流和智慧碰撞。

值得说明的是,这本书不是一本迎合时尚的流行读物,而是一群奉行学以致用并且身体力行的人的共同创作,是一些志同道合者的劳动结晶。

有一句话叫做知识改变命运。作者坚信:只有将个人命运与国家命运系于一体时,知识改变的个人的命运才愈显其价值。

至于是否能够将所学的知识与中国现实最迫切需要解决的问题结合起来,读者自然会做出评判。

China's path to modernization is unique, and parallel to our country's long history, it has formed a unique way of life. This path is not only unique, but also very difficult to follow. In order to realize the goal of modernization, we must first understand the unique features of China's path to modernization.

## Preface

Modernization is the only way leading to a country's prosperity and strength. No country can become prosperous and strong without undergoing it, as we can see it in the case of Great Britain, America, Japan as well as China.

However, China is different from any other countries. It has the largest population in the world. Moreover, the great majority of its total population is farmers.

This is a simple fact, yet it is a fundamental problem. Since China has formed a dominant farming culture since thousands of years ago and has a large number of farmers, it determines that China's modernization can never be realized simply through a movement like the Renaissance or the Industrial Revolution. However, no matter how great the difficulty is, it must be overcome. Without the modernization of the agriculture, the countryside and the farmers, there will be no modernization of China.

The basic realities of the country decide that China's modernization must follow its own path. One important characteristic of this path is to develop modern agriculture, build a new countryside and train modern farmers so that it can realize the overall development of the county, and further achieve the integration of urban and rural areas, and finally realize the country's modernization.

In the Biography of Qing Bu of the Records of the Historian, it says that "If the counties are in good order, the whole nation will be peaceful". In China, the county, as a combination of the city and the country, has unique sta-

tus and influence. On the one hand, it is the stretch of the city to the country. It is a platform for the city to connect with the country's materials and spirit. It is where various elements of the city ranging from policies to fashion converge, thus it is the place where the city imposes its immediate influence on the country. On the other hand, it is the only path leading the country to the city. It is the transferring station and distributing center of the country's logistics, population, customs and culture to flow and spread outwards. The development of counties is part of the development of the countryside, represents the development of the countryside and determines the development of the countryside.

Hence, recently more and more people have spared no pains to make suggestions for the development of counties. And hence, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China officially used the concept of "county" and called on to "expand county economies" in the 16th NCCPC. And later, in the 3rd Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee, the idea of "devoting major efforts to developing county economies" was stressed again. And in the Report to the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it put forward that "To increase farmers' income, we will develop rural enterprises, expand county economies, and transfer rural labor out of farming through various channels".

But the development of counties can't be realized in a mobile mode, nor can it be achieved by using indiscriminately one mode or multiple modes. The Imbalance of economic development, diversification of history and culture, disaffinity of geographical locations as well as varieties of development concepts and leaders determine the complexity and diversity of modes for county development.

As a result, in China, people may see a lot of county development modes or patterns which share common development themes in spite of their uniqueness and distinctness. For example, Sunan, Wenzhou, Zhujiang, Jiyuan, Yiwu, etc, none of them are not embodiment of the creative development spirit; none of them are not forth goers of region development; none of them

are not good examples of county development. However, no one can copy their development modes and apply them to the whole society. This is the difference.

Thus, the purpose of the discussion on county development in this book is not to recommend a development mode for people to follow or to create a development pattern which can be cloned to the whole society. The author hopes that by the explanation of one specific country's development, people can get a better understanding of agricultural modernization and building a new countryside, county economies and county development so that they can find out what is in common in county development. And consequently, they can do their best in coordinating and dealing with the various conflicts confronted in county development and realize fast and sound county development.

So thinking, the author chooses Ling County of Dezhou in Shandong Province.

Located in the west of Shandong Province and the east of China, Ling County is a very common county. But it is just its commonness that makes the county itself highly representative. From a static point of view, Ling County is similar to most of other counties in China in the aspects of population distribution, economic development level, technologies, administration and society, etc. From a dynamic point of view, Ling County has been undergoing fast social and economic development in recent years. As a result, all walks of life in the society can share in the benefits of the innovation and development. However, like other counties, the challenges it faces in the development progress are worthy of our attention.

The author has made an all-round observation and thinking on Ling County in multiple aspects such as economic development, social progress, environment protection, legal system construction and organizational guarantee. Of course, the outcome of the observation and thinking is manifold. The author thinks its value lies in that it tries to explain the following ideas by facts:

For the development of counties, we must change the traditional way of

thinking and construct development strategies in accordance with the idea of balancing urban and rural development.

For the development of counties, we especially need to bring into play of regional advantages and optimize the allocation of all kinds of resources.

For the development of counties, we must build a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society and achieve sustainable development.

County development is all-round and concrete social and economic development. Any abstract discussion on county economies can't be convincing.

Of course, there are far more ideas than the above-mentioned, the discovery of which needs more communication of thoughts and meetings of great minds.

It is worthy of note that this book is not a popular reading which caters to fashion trends. Rather it is the product by the joint efforts of a group of people who study something in order to apply it in reality and earnestly practice what they advocate; it is the fruit of labor of a group of people who cherish the same ideals and take the same cause.

There is a saying to the effect that knowledge can upgrade one's life. The author firmly believes that only when one links his personal destiny closely with his nation's fate can his life be more worthy.

As for the question whether or not the author has succeeded in applying what he has learned to solving the most urgent problems facing China, it is at readers' judgment.

The author has no intention to address about each and every problem concerning county development, which is generally out of common understanding. He only wants to introduce the basic situation of county development in China, and his viewpoints based on his own and others' self-experience and research, and his opinions on those aspects which are of great significance to the Chinese people. In this way, he can help the reader to understand the situation of county development in China and its achievements, and also to know what kind of problems may exist in county development and explore an effective way to solve them.

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