

A Survey of Jinan

[济南概况]

A SURVEY OF JINAN



济南市人民政府新闻办公室 编

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◆ 基本情况 BASIC INFORMATION

2

1. 自然环境 2. 人口和民族 3. 历史和古迹 4. 市政机构
1. Natural Environment 2. Population and Ethnic Groups
3. History and Historic Sites 4. Structure of Municipal Administration

◆ 经济建设 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

12

1. 工业 2. 农业 3. 建筑业 4. 商贸、金融、保险 5. 对外经济贸易
6. 旅游业 7. 商业、餐饮业
1. Industry 2. Agriculture 3. Architecture 4. Public Finance,
Banking and Insurance 5. Foreign Economic Cooperation & Trade
6. Tourism 7. Commerce and Catering Establishment

◆ 城市建设 URBAN CONSTRUCTION

26

1. 基础设施建设 2. 道路交通 3. 邮政电信
1. Infrastructure Construction 2. Roads and Traffic 3. Post and Tel-
e-communication

◆ 社会发展 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

34

1. 科学教育 2. 文化事业 3. 医疗卫生 4. 体育事业 5. 人民生活
1. Science & Education 2. Cultural Roots 3. Medical and Health Work
4. Sports Culture 5. People's Living

◆ 对外关系 FOREIGN RELATIONS

42

◆ 第十个五年计划(2001-2005年)济南的美好明天

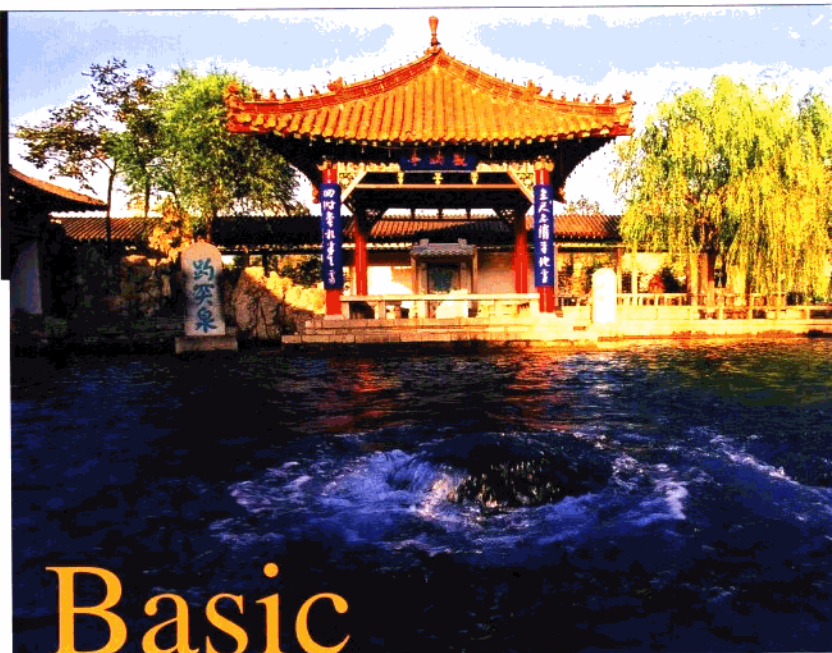
46

THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2001-2005) & JINAN'S BRIGHT FUTURE

“十五”预期目标 Anticipated Goals during the Tenth Five-Year Plan
2010年目标展望 Prospect of Goals of 2010

附录 济南对外联络机构 外国驻济机构 济南市主要政府网站





Basic

第一章 基本情况

Information

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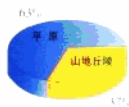
济南概况 A SURVEY OF JINAN



一、自然环境

济南市位于北纬36度40分，东经117度00分，南依泰山，北跨黄河，地势南高北低，从南到北依次为低山丘陵、山前倾斜平原和黄河冲击平原。流经境内的主要河流有：黄河、小清河、徒骇河、德惠新河等。

济南属于暖温带大陆性季风气候区，四季分明，日照充分，年平均气温14℃，1月最冷，平均气温-0.2℃，7月气温最高，平均气温30.4℃。年平均降雨量650—700毫米。



土地资源比例图



济南市区行政区划图
PLAN OF DISTRICTS IN JINAN

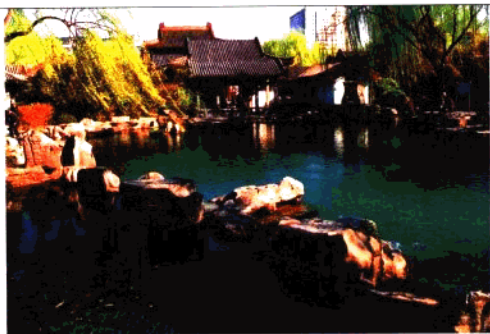
济南是中国东部沿海经济大省—山东省的省会，全省政治、经济、文化、科技及教育中心，也是国家批准的副省级城市和沿海开放城市。全市总面积8177平方公里，市区面积3258平方公里。

济南市现辖历下、市中、槐荫、天桥、历城、长

市树：柳树

市花：荷花





济6区、平阴、济阳、商河3县和章丘市，共设54个街道办事处、64个镇、28个乡、417个居民委员会、4677个行政村。

Natural Environment

Situated at 36°40'N and 117°00'E, Jinan is near Mount Tai to the south and neighbors the Yellow River on the north. The terrain of the territory of Jinan slopes down from the south to the north and its landforms vary with hills and inclined plains in front of the mountains as well as the alluvial plains of the Yellow River.



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Four rivers—the Dehuixin, Tuhai, Xiaoqing, and Yellow crisscross the area under Jinan's jurisdiction.

Jinan belongs to the warm temperate zone with a continental monsoon climate. It has four distinctive seasons and sufficient sunlight. Its annual average temperature is 14°C. January is the coldest month with an average temperature of -0.2°C, and July the hottest

with an average temperature of 30.4°C. The annual precipitation in Jinan is between 650 mm and 700 mm.

Jinan, the capital city of Shandong Province on China's east coast, is the province's political, economic, cultural, scientific and educational center. Jinan covers an area of 8,177 square kilometers, 3,258 square kilometers of which is urban.

Jinan municipality governs 6 districts (Lixia, Shizhong, Huaiyin, Tianqiao, Licheng, and Changqing), 3 counties (Pingyin, Jiyang, and Shanghe), and one county-level city (Zhangqiu). Under the administration of these are 54 street offices, 64 towns, 28 townships, 417 residents' committees, and 4,677 administrative villages.

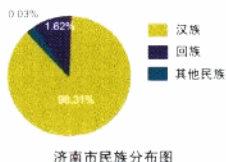
City Tree: Willow

City Flower: Lotus

二、人口和民族

截至2001年末，济南常住人口达

到 569 万人，
人口密度为
696 人/平方
公里，人口
自然增长率
为 3.84‰。



在中国的 56 个民族中，济南市有 38 个民族居住。其中汉族人口占 98.31%，回族占 1.62%，其他少数民族人口较少。

Population and Ethnic Groups



At the end of 2001, Jinan had a registered population of 5.69 million. The population density



2002

济南概况 A SURVEY OF JINAN

is 696 persons per square kilometer. 98.31 per cent of the people who live here are of the Han ethnic group, while 1.62 per cent are of the Hui ethnic group, and only a very few are of other minority ethnic groups.

三、历史和古迹

济南是古老的。早在八、九千年之前的新石器时代，人类的祖先便繁



衍生息在这块美丽的土地上。大汶口文化时期（距今 6100—4600 年）各地先民在济南的活动更加频繁，征服自然的范围也更加广泛，到龙山文化时期（距今 4600—4000 年），济南人逐渐聚居在一起，开始建造城池。考古证明，济南当时的城池规模居已发现



的8处同期城址之首。在济南章丘龙山镇城子崖发现的面积达20万平方米的古代城市遗址，默默地展现着昔日的辉煌，同时也诉说着历史的沧桑。

伴随着中国封建王朝的更替，济南的名称也不断变化。秦始皇建立郡县制的时候，今天的济南地区属于济北

郡，称作历下邑。汉初，设立济南郡，济南由此得名。明初，济南成为山东首府，是全省的政治

中心。清代，济南在山东的地位更加巩固，经济发展较快，清朝中叶以后，济南已成为具有一定规模的商业城市。斗转星移，岁月更迭，济南迈着坚实的脚步从历史走到了今天。

大明湖、趵突泉、千佛山、灵岩寺、

四门塔、五峰山、齐长城、龙山文化遗址以及洛庄汉墓，共同构筑了济南沉郁厚重、文化氛围浓郁的名胜景区，那里的一砖一瓦、一花一木，均衡对称，浑厚圆融，无不折射着东方文明的光辉。

History and Historic Sites



Jinan has a long history. The archaeological excavations have proven that there were traces of human activity in the vicinity of Jinan as early as

eight to nine thousand years ago, during the early Neolithic Age. During the time of the Dawenkou Culture (6100-4600 B.C.), activities of the ancestors of Jinan people had become more abundant. They finally settled down and began building cities during the Longshan Culture Age (4600-4000 B.C.). An urban area covering some 200,000 square meters excavated at Chengzi Cliff, Longshan

Town, Zhangqiu City, Jinan, ranks at the top among city relics of the same age discovered so far within China.

The name of Jinan changed with the replacement of China's feudal dynasties. The district and suburb of Jinan today was under the jurisdiction of Jibei Prefecture with the name Lixia County when Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B. C.), united the separated states in China's history for the first time. At the beginning of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D.24), Jinan prefecture was incorporated, marking the birth of the name of Jinan. At the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Jinan became the capital of Shandong Province, the residential city of the administrative, military and juridical chief officers. Since then, Jinan has continued to be the political center of Shandong. At the time of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Jinan remained as the capital of Shandong Province and experienced a faster growth than before. During the reign of Emperor Kangxi, Jinan became a commercial city of considerable magnitude. Thus, through the passing of time, Jinan has marched from ancient to modern history with steady strides.

Famous scenic spots, rich in culture, are



found at Daming Lake, Baotu Spring, Thousand-Buddha Mountain, Lingyan Temple, the Four-door Pagoda, Wufeng Mountain, and the Great Wall of the Qi State. Relics of Longshan Culture abound. Of special inter-



est is the Han Dynasty King Mausoleum at Luozhuang, where every brick, tile, and building is symmetrical, balanced, simple, and vigorous, a reflection of the brilliance of eastern culture.





选举产生的济南市人民代表大会及其常务委员会是济南市的国家权力机关。选民直接选举区、县人民代表、区、县人民代表大会选举产生市人民代表，市人民代表大会选举产生市人民代表大会常务委员会并作为常设机构，同时选举市长、副市长。代表大会每届任期5年。

济南市人民政府是济南市人民代表大会的执行机关和济南市的国家行政机关，主要职权是执行人民代表大会及其常务委员会的决议，规定行政措施，

四、市政机构

在中国共产党的领导下，济南人民充分享有一个公民的一切权利。人民拥有选举权和被选举权。通过民主

发布决定和命令，领导所属各工作部门和区县人民政府的工作，执行国民经济和社会发展规划、预算、管理本行政区域的经济、教育、科学、文化、卫生、体育、城乡建设事业和财政、民政、公安、民族事务、司法行政、监察



等行政工作。市政府由市长、副市长、秘书长、各委员会主任和办公室主任、各局局长组成，每届任期5年。

中国人民政治协商会议济南委员会是中共济南市委领导的具有广泛代表性的济南市统一战线组织。它汇



集了济南市各民主党派、无党派民主人士、各界代表、在济的台湾、港澳人士和归国华侨的代表以及特邀人士，坚定团结在共产党周围，发挥着不可替代的作用。市政协每届任期5年。

Structure of Municipal Administration

The people in Jinan enjoy all the rights that a citizen should enjoy. They possess the



right to vote and the right to stand for election. The Jinan Municipal People's Congress is the organ that exercises state power in the area under Jinan Municipality's jurisdiction. Deputies to the district and county people's congresses are chosen through direct election. Deputies to the Jinan Municipal People's Congress are elected by the people's congresses of the districts and counties. The Municipal People's Congress elects a standing committee to serve as its permanent body. The mayor and deputy mayors are chosen at Congress sessions through election. Congressmen serve for a term of five years.

The People's Government of Jinan Municipality is the executive body of the Jinan Municipal People's Congress and the administrative body exercising state power in the area under jurisdiction of the municipality. It works under the leadership



of the State Council, China's Central Government. The People's Government of Jinan Municipality exercises the following powers:

Implementing decisions of the Jinan Municipal People's Congress and its Standing



Committee;

Implementing decisions and orders of the State Council;

Adopting administrative measures and promulgating decisions and orders;

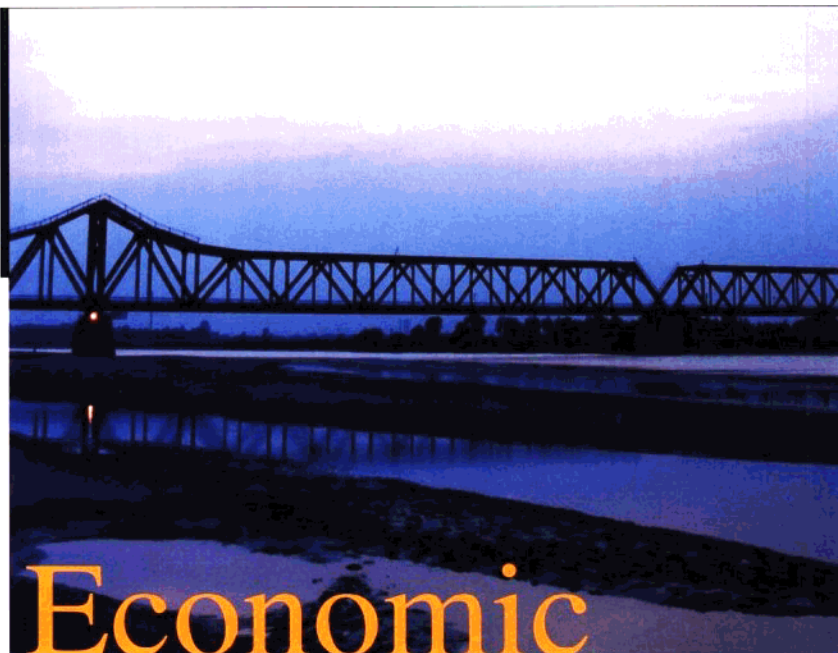
Exercising leadership over the work of its own working departments and people's governments at the district and county levels;

Executing municipal plans and budgets for economic and social development, education, science, culture, public health and urban and rural construction, as well as administrative work related to finance, civil affairs, public security, ethnic groups, law-enforcement, supervision and family planning in the area under its jurisdiction. The Municipal Government consists of the mayor, deputy mayors, a secretary-general and directors of different municipal commissions, offices and bureaus. The People's Government of Jinan Municipality is elected for a term of five years.

The Jinan Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is the municipal organization of patriotic united front work. Led by the Jinan Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, it comprises representatives from the CPC Jinan Municipal Committee, the various democratic parties, non-party democrats, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as overseas Chinese, compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao S.A.R. and guest members. The committee serves a term of five years.







Economic

第二章 经济建设

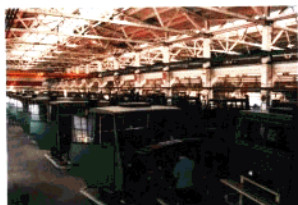
Development

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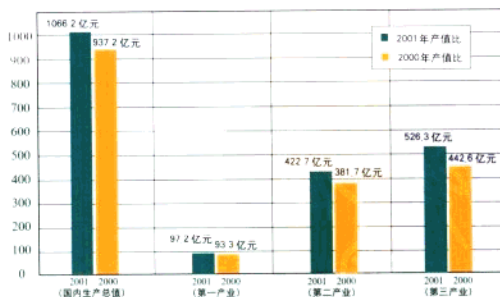
济南概况 A SURVEY OF JINAN

综述

济南经济持续、快速、健康发展。尤其是在最近的五年，济南经济增长方式发生了重大转变，整体经济快速发展，国民经济在保持快速发展的同时，增长波动明显减弱。2001年，济南市国内生产总值达到1066.2亿元，按可比口径计算，比上年增长12.1%，综合经济实力保持在全省前列，是全省重要的综合性产业城市。第一产业实现增加值97.2亿元，比上年增长4.0%；第二产业实现增加值422.7亿元，比上年增长9.7%；第三产业实现增加值526.3亿元，比上年增长15.9%。



济南 2001 年与 2000 年产值对比表



Summary



Jinan develops constantly. The policy of reforming and opening to the world brought new vigor to economic development. What merits special mention is that Jinan fulfilled the Great Changes of the most recent Five Year Plan (1997—2001) with flying colors. While continuing to grow in a fast, sustained, and sound manner, the local economy now features significantly weakened ups and downs. In 2001, the

municipality generated 106.62 billion Yuan in GDP which, computed at the comparable price, represented an increase of 12.1 per cent over the previous year. Jinan is one of the best-developed regions in Shandong in terms of overall economic strength. It is an industrial city of national importance. Primary industry yielded 9.72 billion Yuan in added value, up 4 per cent over the year 2000; secondary industry yielded 44.72 billion Yuan, up 9.7 per cent; and tertiary industry produced 52.63 billion yuan, up 15.9 per cent.



一、工业

济南是中国重要的工业城市，在“工业立市”政策的指导下，已经初步形成了门类齐全、结构完整的工业体系，整体实力和竞争力明显增强。其中冶金、机械、轻纺、化工、电子、建材、医药、食品等行业在全国具有举足轻重的地位。全市现有规模以上工业企业1015家。主要产品有重型汽车、机床、大型压力机、锅炉、实验机、摩托车、洗衣机、电视机、电子衡器等4000

余种,其中,轻骑摩托车、小鸭洗衣机、大型压力机、浪潮微机、九阳系列豆浆机、力诺医用玻管等驰名中外。济南市政府重视科技在发展工业经济中的作用,坚持用高新技术改造传统



产业、开发科技含量高、附加值高的新产品。目前,济南已在全国 26

所重点大专院校和科研院所建立了长期合作关系,建成 6 个国家级技术中心。高新技术产业成为带动工业增长的龙头。2001 年,济南市规模以上工业企业实现增加值 252.6 亿元,利税额 77.8 亿元。其中,重工业完成增加值 160.0 亿元,轻工业完成 92.6 亿元。高新技术产业迅速成长,全年完成固定资产投资 11.6 亿元,增长 44%。

2002

济南概况 A SURVEY OF JINAN

Industry

Jinan is one of the major industrial cities in China, under the policy of "Making Great Changes within 5 Years", Jinan also boasts a range of fairly complete industrial systems, including metallurgy, machinery, light textiles, chemicals, engineering, electronics, construction materials, medicines, and foodstuff processing, all of which have played a pivotal part in the development and sharpening of the city's competitive edge. Jinan now has 1015 industrial enterprises, which manufacture over 4000 kinds of products, including heavy-duty trucks, machinery tools, large punching machines, boilers, experimental machines, motorcycles, washing machines, televisions, and electronic weighing apparatus. Worthy of special mention are Qingqi motorcycles, Xiaoya washing machines, Langchao computers, and Linuo glass pipes for medical use, and Joyoang Soybean machine for these are well known for quality both at home and abroad.

Jinan has persevered in following the concept of promot-









ing the industrial economy through scientific and technical improvement, thanks to the many universities, colleges, and scientific research institutes in the county and province. Major efforts have been made to develop strategies for promoting enterprises by science and technology to reform traditional industries and to create new products meeting high standards and additional values. Up to now, Jinan has already established long-term cooperative relations with 26 universities, colleges, and scientific research institutes in the country and established 6 technological centers at state level. High-tech enterprises pioneer the city's industrial growth. In 2001, Jinan yielded 25.26 billion Yuan in industrial added value, and industrial taxes paid to the government amounted to 7.78 billion Yuan. Heavy industry generated 16.00 billion Yuan in added value, and light industry 9.26 billion Yuan. The rapidly growing high-tech sector has received 1.16 billion Yuan in investment on capital assets, up 44 per cent.

二、农 业



济南市有乡村人口 358.06 万人，耕地面积 331.75 千公顷。济南重视发展农业和农村经济。2001 年，蔬菜总产量 576.5 万吨，奶类总产量 7.6 万吨，禽蛋总产量 43.0 万吨，肉类总产量 33.2 万吨。其中章丘小米，明水香稻，商河大蒜、洋葱，济阳绿豆、黄瓜，平阴玫瑰、黑提葡萄，长清张夏柿饼，历城薄

	济南市农村人口	358.06	万人
	耕地面积	331.75	千公顷
	蔬菜总产量	576.5	万吨
	奶类总产量	7.6	万吨
	禽蛋总产量	43.0	万吨
	肉类总产量	33.2	万吨