

# 中国农业综合开发巡礼

A PICTORIAL MODERN HISTORY OF  
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

安徽 江苏 浙江 江西

海南 广西 福建

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# 前 言

新中国成立后,我国农业取得了举世瞩目的成就,以占世界7%的耕地,养活世界22%的人口,这是一件了不起的事情。但是若干年来,我国农业也存在着一些日益突出的矛盾:一是人口逐年增加,耕地逐年减少;二是农业生产条件日趋恶化,农业发展后劲不足;三是随着人口的增加和人民生活的改善,国民经济的发展和对外交往的扩大,对农产品的需求越来越多。这些矛盾集中反映为农产品供不应求。要解决这个问题,只靠现在已经开发利用的资源和现有的生产水平是不行的,必须开辟新的途径,因此,国务院决定,从1988年起,设立农业发展基金,大规模地对农业进行综合开发。

我们进行农业综合开发,一开始就有明确的指导思想和原则:坚持以增产粮棉油肉糖等主要农产品产量,增强农业发展后劲为主要目标;以改造中低产田(土),开垦宜农荒地(包括已围好的滩涂宜农地),推广良种和农林水气科技成果为主要内容;从实际出发,因地制宜,实行山水田(土)林路综合治理,农林牧副渔全面发展;既讲求经济效益,又讲求社会效益和生态效益;引入竞争机制,择优扶持;集中力量,连片开发,开发一片,成效一片;国家给予必要的扶持,投入的主体(包括投资、投劳)应是农民群众。

在这些指导思想和原则指引下,三年多来,农业综合开发在全国各地蓬勃展开,健康发展,开发范围越来越大,开发效果越来越好,为我国农业的发展注入了新的生机和活力。目前,农业综合开发项目区已扩展到26个省、区、市和11个计划单列市的42片地区,涉及895个县市和330个国营农牧场。许多地方,国家没有立项,农民群众也仿照国家的做法,自己集资投劳搞开发。现在,在全国辽阔的大地上,到处都涌现着农业综合开发的热潮。据统计,从1988年6月至1991年6月,全国的农业综合开发项目区,已改造中低产田6,483万亩,开垦宜农荒地944万亩,造林1,515万亩,改良草场319万亩,新增生产能力:粮食114.5亿公斤,棉花735万担,油料58.8万吨,肉类65万吨,糖料448万吨。

农业综合开发,不仅取得了显著的经济效益,而且取得了明显的生态效益和社会效益。由于实行山水田林路综合治理,开发项目区面貌一新,许多地方出现了田成方、林成网、路相通、沟渠纵横、桥涵闸配套齐全的园田化景象,明显改变了这些地方的生

态环境和农业生产条件。由于农业综合开发效益好,深受广大干部和农民群众的欢迎,称赞这是共产党和人民政府为农民办的一件大好事。

实践证明,农业综合开发是符合我国国情的一条振兴农业之路,是一项深得人心、利国利民、造福子孙的伟大事业。它对于加强农业的基础地位,加快农业现代化的步伐,满足城乡人民的生活需要,带动整个农村经济的发展,促进农村经济体制改革,都具有重要的作用和深远的意义。

我国人多地少,是农业资源相对短缺的国家。但不论深度开发还是广度开发,都很大的潜力。全国现有可改造的中低产田10亿亩以上,有宜农荒地5亿亩,近中期可开发利用的1—2亿亩,此外还有大量荒滩、荒水、荒山、荒坡,特别是50多亿亩草原和草山、草坡,相当于我国现有耕地的3倍,对这些资源,如能合理开发利用,是很大的生产力,展现了农业综合开发的广阔前景。我们要按照中共中央、国务院关于“必须重视和抓好农业综合开发”的要求,坚定不移地将农业综合开发搞下去,为振兴我国农业作出应有的贡献。

为了高视角、全方位地介绍和宣传几年来我国农业综合开发所取得的成就,使全国人民对农业综合开发有一个更加直观、形象的了解,加深对农业综合开发的认识,进一步调动广大干部和群众大搞农业综合开发的积极性,使各行各业、上上下下都来重视、关心、支持农业综合开发,国家农业综合开发领导小组决定编辑出版《中国农业综合开发巡礼》大型画册,并力求使之成为我国农业史上一部具有长期保存价值的历史文献,成为进行国情教育、爱国主义和社会主义教育以及国际交流、对外宣传的宝贵资料。

陈俊生

一九九二年六月

# FOREWORD

Since the establishment of New China, we have made the great achievements in agriculture which attract worldwide attention. It is really a great thing that we have supported 22% of the world population with only 7% of the world farming land. However, for quite a few years there still have existed some increasing contradictions. The first, the population in China has been becoming larger and larger at the same time farmland less and less. The second, the productive conditions of agriculture have become worse and worse, agriculture has no sufficient hinder power. The third, more and more agricultural products are in great need because of the increase of population and improvement of people's life, development of national economy and expansion of foreign exchange. All these contradictions focus on the insufficient supply of the agriculture products. It is impossible to solve this problem only by relying on the present exploited and used natural resources and the present productive levels. We must and have to open up a new way, the State Council has made a decision that from 1988, we began to set up the funds for agriculture development in order to develop agriculture comprehensively on a large scale.

For the C.A.D from very beginning we put forward the clear and definite guiding thoughts and principles: Taking it as the main target to adhere to increase the main agricultural products of grain, cotton, oil, meat, sugar and strengthen the hinder power of agricultural development, taking it as the main contents to spread and apply the improved variety of seeds and technical achievements of farming, forestry, water and agrometeorology and to transform low-and-medium-yield field, reclaim the arable land, including the surrounded beach and sand suitable for farming. Proceeding from reality, adapting to local conditions, implementing comprehensive control of mountains, rivers, paddy-field(farming land), forestry, paths and ways, all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry side occupations and fishery, stressing on not only economic benefits but also social and ecological benefits, introducing competition system helping and supporting those best ones through choice, developing by concentrating forces and gathering the scattered parts, developing one place with the benefits followed. The main body of the input (including input of funds and manpower) should be the broad masses of peasants with the necessary support of the state.

Under the guidance of these guiding thoughts and principles, for more than three years, the C.A.D. has been growing vigorously and healthily, expanding more and more widely, gaining better and better results and giving a new life of vigour and vitality to our country's agricultural development. At present the project areas for the C.A.D. have expanded to 42 parts of 26 provinces, regions, municipalities and 11 cities listed as a separate unit under the state economic development plan, covering 895 counties and 330 state farms and pastureland. Farmers and peasants in those places where there were no projects by the state, following the example of state have still carried out the development by self-raised funds and self-input of manpower. A great upsurge for the C.A.D. has emerged throughout the vastland of our motherland. According to the statistics, from June 1988 to June 1991, low-and-medium-yield land of 64.83 million mu was transformed, arable land suitable for farming of 9.44 million mu was reclaimed, afforested area of 15.15 million mu was built and grassland of 3.19 million mu was improved and productive capacity was increased: grain of 22.9 billion jin, cotton of 7.35 million dan, oil-bearing crops of 588,000 ton, meat of 650,000 ton, sugar crops of 4.48 million ton in the project areas.

The C.A.D. has not only gained the remarkable economic benefits, but also the ecological benefits and social benefits. Because of comprehensive control of mountains, rivers, paddy-fields, forestry, paths and ways, the project areas take on an entirely new look. In many places appears the scene of gardenization, the complete set of the land of the square paddy-field, the network of forests, paths and ways, irrigation canals and ditches, bridges, culverts and water-locks, which has changed the ecological environment and agricultural production conditions in these places. Owing to the beneficial results from the C.A.D. it is warmly welcomed and accepted by the broad masses of cadres and peasants, and they praise that the Communist Party and the People's Government have done a great and good deed to the peasants.

The practice has proved the C.A.D., in conformity with the conditions of our country is a correct way for us to invigorate agriculture. It is still a great cause enjoying immense popular support, benefiting the nation and the people, and bringing benefits to future generations. It plays an important role and has profound and far-reaching significance for strengthening the basic position of agriculture, speeding up the modernization of agriculture, meeting the needs of people's life both in the city and the countryside, spurring on the development of rural economy, promoting the reform of rural economic system.

China is a country with larger population but less land, and its agricultural resources are relatively and badly needed, and in short supply. However there still exists the great potentiality of range and quality of development. There is low-and-medium-yield land of 1,000 million mu, for reclamation, arable land of 500 million mu, the arable land of 100-200 million mu for development in near future. Besides these, there is still a large amount of waste beach, waters, rivers, mountains and slopes, especially over 5 billion mu of grassland, mountains and slopes with grass on them, the area of which is three times as large as that of the farming land we have used now. If we can reasonably develop and make a good use of these resources they will become a great productive force and we'll have the promising future and prospect of the C.A.D. unfold before us. We must obey the requirements of stressing on and doing well the work of the C.A.D. by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, consistently carry out the C.A.D. make a contribution to invigoration of our agriculture.

In order to introduce and propagandize the achievements in the C.A.D. in these years in the panoramic way, to make our people know the C.A.D. in a visual and figurative way and have better understanding of the C.A.D. furthermore to mobilize the broad masses of peasants and cadres and bring their initiative into full play, to enable people from all walks of life to pay attention to, to show their concern for and to support the C.A.D. the state leading group for the C.A.D. has decided to compile and publish the large-size pictorial, " A Pictorial of Modern History for the Comprehensive Agricultural Development of China ", to strive to make it the historical documents, which are worth keeping for ever and the precious datum for education of national conditions, patriotism and socialism, foreign exchange and foreign propaganda.

Chen Junsheng

June, 1992.

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# 千军万马改造江淮

## 安徽省黄淮海平原农业综合开发

安徽省位于我国华东的西北部,兼跨长江、淮河两大流域,面积13.9万多平方公里,耕地面积约占三分之一。这里气候适宜,光照充足,是我国重要的农产区。然而,到1987年底,由于生产条件未能从根本上改善,仍有很大数量的中低产田、宜农宜林荒地没有得到开发。

1988年,黄淮海平原被国家列入农业综合开发重点项目之一。安徽省委、省政府抓住这一大好时机,统筹规划,组织实施,调动千军万马,在黄淮海平原的8个地(市)、34个县(市)、15个国营农场的430万亩耕地上,展开了空前未有的农业综合开发工程。

——水利先行,农随水转。在项目区进行改土治水,合理调整种植业结构,增强生产能力。三年来,完成土石方12,299万立方米,开挖与疏浚沟渠2.7万公里,建立小型水库817座,打机电井9,965眼,实行了低压节水灌溉。新增和改善灌溉面积369万亩,新增和改善除涝面积373万亩,扩大水稻种植面积94万亩,其中杂交水稻27.4万亩。

——大力改善农业生态环境。三年来,新增农田防护林350万亩,新建水土保持林、水源涵养林2.61万亩;经济林14.09万亩,用材片林0.9万亩,田旁植树7.8万亩,较好地促进了农业生产的稳步发展。

——科技投入,集团承包。他们在确定开发项目之后,引入竞争机制,促进开发。采取拨给一定的启动费,建立科技投入项目,面向社会公开招标的办法,先后由国家、省、地(市)等14个科研单位的152名专家和2000多名科技工作者,建立14个综合开发示范区,实施项目226

个,承包中低产田改造88万亩。对这些承包项目,实行统一平整土地,统一开沟做畦,统一机耕、播种,统一施肥用药,统一优良品种,收到良好的效果。1990年推广500万亩小麦、410万亩杂交玉米的高产栽培技术,单产分别提高15.5%和13.7%。推广杂交油菜10万亩,单产增加45公斤,增产30%。

——强化双层经营体制,搞好社会化服务。在开发中,他们完善县一级,发展乡一级,建设村一级的系列化服务体系,将先进适用的技术推广到千家万户。提供良种,化肥、农药等配套物资,培训农技干部和技术员,完善多功能的综合服务站,进行不同形式的农业机械化系列服务,添置拖拉机10,051台和农机具2.5万台(套、件),使农机作业面积增加了378.44万亩。

——以项目区带动非项目区,发挥辐射效应。黄淮海平原的农业综合开发,带动了全省的常规农业开发,广大干部群众自筹资金搞开发(农民称为辐射区),面积达150多万亩,显示了农业综合开发巨大的辐射效应。

三年来,安徽省黄淮海平原的农业综合开发取得了明显的经济、生态和社会效益。总投资7.41亿元,项目区新增粮食综合生产能力118.7万吨,其中,粮食68.3万吨,棉花2.8万吨,油料3.5万吨,糖类3.5万吨。农民人均增加收入108.4元。超额完成第一期(1988—1991)开发任务,展示了农业综合开发的美好前景。如今,开发区广大干部和农民群众正迈开坚实的步伐,向着农业综合开发的新目标大踏步地前进。

乔石同志视察宿县黄淮海开发区。

Qiao Shi inspecting the Huanghuihai development areas in Suxian County.



省长傅锡寿陪同周清泉同志亲临阜阳指导工作。

Fu Xishou, Governor of the province, together with Zhou Qingquan personally giving advice on the work in Buyang.