

走向二十一世纪的 贵州产业结构

《贵州社会科学》增刊

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主 编 石 争 王干梅

副 主 编 谢 一

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学术顾问

黄枝连 香港浸会学院社会学系教授，香港亚太二十一学会
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主要研究人员

石 争 贵州省社会科学院顾问 研究员

王干梅 贵州省社会科学院副研究员

孙国锡 贵州省社会科学院情报所研究员

雷兴朝 贵州省经济社会发展研究中心副研究员

邓祖善 贵州省经济社会发展研究中心副研究员

欧多恒 贵州省社会科学院科研处 副研究员

谢 一 贵州省社会科学院经济研究所副研究员

宋 明 贵州省社会科学院经济研究所助理研究员

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前 言

从现在起到下世纪初的二、三十年,将是我国经济社会结构发生巨大变革的时期,亚太地区以及整个世界的政治形势和经济格局亦将出现一系列重大变化。二十一世纪给我们提供了众多的发展机遇,同时也提出了若干具有挑战性的新课题。值此世纪之交,贵州经济将会出现怎样的走势?我们应以一种什么样的姿态和战略去把握机遇、迎接挑战?呈献在读者面前的这本小书——《走向二十一世纪的贵州产业结构》,从产业发展和产业协作的角度勾勒了贵州未来经济发展的蓝图。

贵州是一个地处内陆的多民族省份,中华人民共和国成立以后的40多年来,经济社会各个方面较过去有了很大发展和进步,但从总体上看,经济基础还比较薄弱,人民生活水平还不高。1993年,全省国内生产总值为408.39亿元,人均1225.55元,地方财政收入56.50亿元,农民人均纯收入579.67元。在全国各省、自治区、直辖市中,贵州经济发展水平处于后进状态。然而,从另一方面看,贵州气候条件优越,丰富多样的生物资源、矿产资源和人文资源有着十分广阔的开发前景,经济发展的潜力很大。

从省情特点和产业结构的现状出发,通过多因素综合分析,我们得出的结论是:能源工业、原材料工业、机械电子工业和食品工业是贵州的优势产业,而滞后的农业、交通运输和邮电通信业已成为制约整个经济发展的瓶颈,因此,在走向二十一世纪的贵州产业发展进程中,应选择产业链长、关联度高、优势明显的机械电子工业、能源工业和原材料工业、农副产品加工工业作为主导产业,重点加强交通运输和邮电通信以及农业的发展,促进

产业结构的协调和优化。

产业布局方面，本书突破传统产业布局理论，从贵州实际出发，提出以交通运输建设为依托的“产业发展带”布局构想，即在重点建设“一横两纵”骨架公路干道和南盘江、北盘江、红水河等航道的同时，集中在通道沿线两侧进行产业布局和项目开发，逐步形成各具特色的产业带，并在产业发展的基础上培育产品集散市场和商业中心，形成新的城镇。

国防科技工业是贵州工业发展的重要基础和不可忽视的力量。经过20多年的发展，已形成具有相当规模和较强实力的工业体系，固定资产原值达32亿多元；有职工15万余人，其中各类专业技术人才5万多人。如何充分发挥这一巨大力量的作用，实现由军品向民品的产业转换，是贵州走向二十一世纪产业发展的重大课题。对此，本书辟有专章进行了探讨，总的指导思想是：以支柱产品为龙头，以技术改造为动力，发挥群体优势，实行规模经营，强化市场观念，在努力开拓国内市场的同时，大力开拓国际市场。

在市场经济和国际分工日益发展的条件下，贵州的产业发展不可能在封闭的状态下进行，必须加大对外开放的力度，积极参与国际大循环。为此，本书用了较大的篇幅论述贵州开展产业协作的途径和前景，从贵州的产业发展现状和周边地区的经济格局出发，提出了贵州应重点参与三个不同层次的产业协作系统：一是包括云、贵、川、桂、藏五省区七方的大西南经济协作系统，该系统以经济协调会的形式历经十载，贵州省积极参与了与各方的经贸合作，取得了较大的成效，今后需进一步扩大协作的领域和规模，提高协作的层次；二是包括西南，海南和广东部分地区在内的西南与华南部分省区区域协作系统，贵州通过这一协作系统，加强与沿海地区的合作，并借助这些地区的区位优势、港口、仓储等设施，扩大与海外的联系；三是西南亚州大陆桥产

业协作系统，这是一个范围更广、层次更高、跨越国界的协作系统，贵州置身其中，重点是加强与东南亚国家的经济贸易合作。为了更好地参予这三大系统的产业协作，贵州必须大力加强对外通道的建设，对此本书亦辟有专章进行论述，提出了“超前发展，多元结构，市场导向，注重科技，统筹协调，提高效益，建设对外大通道”的战略方针，并提出建立起以运输为主，通讯、能源为辅，立体型、网络化的对外通道体系，对这一体系的内部结构及各主要通道的构建进行了具体设计，通过测算和比较分析，优选确定了贵州出境出海通道的最佳运线。

以上简要地介绍了本书主要的研究内容，关心贵州产业发展和产业协作的朋友，通过阅读本书，相信会有所收获。此外，为了使大家更多地了解贵州，本书还收集附录了贵州经济社会发展统计资料以及贵州100家最大经营规模企业、100家最佳经济效益企业、贵州重点建设项目、贵州对外经济技术合作项目等资料，有志于来贵州进行投资开发的海内外朋友，可以从中获得有用的信息。

ABSTRACT

The twenty or thirty years from now on to the beginning of the next century will be a period of great transformation of China's economic and social structure and will see a series of significant changes in political and economic situation in the Asia-Pacific area as well as in the world as a whole. The forthcoming 21st century has provided us with both multitudinous chances for development and numerous challenges. Where will Guizhou's economy go at the turn of the 20th and the 21st centuries? And what attitude and strategy should be taken to grasp the chances and meet the challenges? This little book, *Guizhou's Industrial Structure Towards the 21st Century*, has worked out a blueprint for Guizhou's future economic development, from the viewpoint of industrial development and cooperation.

Guizhou is an inland, multi-national province. Though rapid progress and development has been made in various economic and social aspects in the past more than forty years since the founding of the people's Republic of China, it is still a less developed province compared with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country; its economic foundation is relatively weak and the people's living standard still not high. In 1993 the gross domestic product of the province was only 40.84 bil-

lion yuan, the per capita GDP, 1225.55 yuan, the local government revenue, 56.50 billion yuan, the peasant household per capita net income, 579.67 yuan. But from another point of view, with its favourable climate and abundant biological resources, mineral resources and human resources, Guizhou will surely have great potential for economic development.

Through comprehensive multi-variate-analysis of the characteristics of the province and the present situation of its industrial structure we have concluded in this book that energy sources industry, raw material industry, engineering industry, electronics industry and food industry are superior industries in Guizhou's national economy, and that the lagging industries such as agriculture, transportation and postal and telecommunication services have become the "bottle-neck" restricting the economic development of the whole province. Hence we hold that engineering industry, electronics industry, energy sources industry, raw material industry and agricultural and side-line products processing industry should be selected as the leading industries of Guizhou's national economy, as they have long industrial links, high linkage effect and obvious superiorities, and that first priority should be given to infrastructure industries such as transportation, postal and telecommunication services and agriculture, for the purpose of promoting the co-ordination and optimization of the industrial structure.

Breaking through the traditional theories of industrial distribution, this book, from the reality of Guizhou, has put forward, a conception of " industrial development belts"

relied on the transportation and communication networks. The conception is as follows: While centring on the construction of "one horizontal and two vertical" arterial highway lines and the channels of Nanpanjiang River, Beipanjiang River and Hongshuihe River, concentrate industries and projects in the areas along the traffic lines so that the "industrial belts" of various characteristics could be gradually established and collecting and distributing markets, commercial centres and new cities and towns be formed.

The industrial enterprises with national defence sciences and technologies are an important foundation for Guizhou's industrial development, and can not be ignored. Through over 20 years of development, they have set up a relatively big and strong industrial system, with more than 3.2 billion yuan of fixed assets (original value) and over 150 thousand staff and workers (including over 50 thousand specialists and technical personnel). It is very important, for Guizhou, to bring the mighty strength of these enterprises into full play and transform them from military production to a civilian economy, in the process of the industrial development of the province towards the 21st century. For this reason, we have included a monograph in the book, in which a general guideline for the future development of these enterprises have been set forth—that is, to take the pillar products as the cock and technical innovation as the engine, bring the integral superiority into full play, put into practice scale operation, strengthen senses to the market economy, and open up actively both

the domestic and the international markets.

With the development of the market economy and the international division of labour it is impossible for Guizhou to develop its industries with close-door policies. It must open its door wider to the outside world and take an active part in international "grand circle". Hence this book has contributed many pages to the discussion about the ways and the prospects of Guizhou's industrial co-operations. According to the current situation of Guizhou's industrial development and its surrounding economic structure, the book has pointed out three key co-operation systems at different levels for Guizhou to participate in. The first is the Southwest China Economic Co-operation System (including Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangxi, Tibet, Chongqing and Chengdu as its participants), which has been in existence for ten years in the form of co-ordination conference and proved effective in promoting the economic and trade cooperations between Guizhou and other participators. The second is the Southwest and South China Regional Cooperation System (covering parts of southwestern China, Hainan and Guang-dong), through which Guizhou can strengthen its cooperations with the coastal areas, and with the aid of the advantageous geographical location and the facilities such as ports and storehouses of these areas, expand its contact with foreign countries. The third, which is a multinational system with a wider range and a higher level, is the Southwest Asian Land Bridge Industrial Cooperation System, through which Guizhou sh-