210013

2016

2016VSJ010

256 2017/5

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[1]

GIS

2008 2014

2016 2014 2016

2011

2016

[2]

[3]

1. –

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[1] 1999 342- 362

[2] GDP 10 4.6 2 10 5.2 4.9 [3] 2006

[4] 1995 45-102 [5] 2006 332-333

2017/5 257

2.

[1]

3.

6. 21.19% 30%

21.1770

[1]

1.

2. 249

-

3. GDP 2/3

[1]

| 1.   | 2008 | 8 |      |
|------|------|---|------|
| 2    | 2014 | 4 | 21   |
| 3.   | 2016 |   |      |
| 4.   | 2014 |   |      |
| 5.   |      |   | 2016 |
| 6.   |      |   |      |
| 2016 |      |   |      |
| 7.   | 2011 | 4 |      |

To achieve a scientific layout of productivity, guided by location theory, theory of territorial division of labor, theory of factor mobility, and spatial organization theory, Jiangsu Province adopts the model of point-axis development, the gradient process model, the industrial zone model, the model of integration of industry and city, and the model of coordination in metropolitan areas as the paths, combining the optimization of industrial space with orderly urban expansion and regional integrated development, achieving remark able success, which can be expanded for reference.

optimization of industrial space; Jiangsu s economy; point-axis research and development; gradient process

[1] 2010 3 262 2017/5