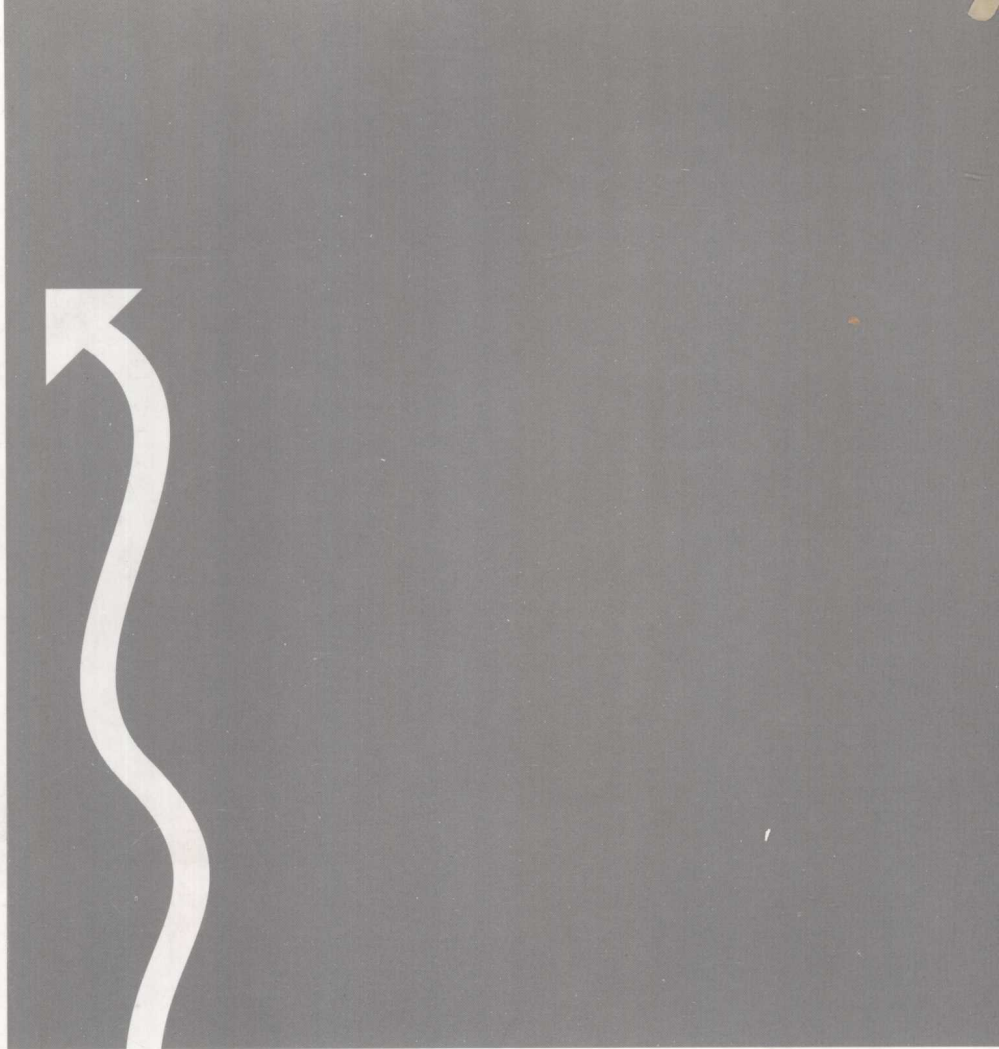


On China's economic structure and coordinated development of ternary phenomenon

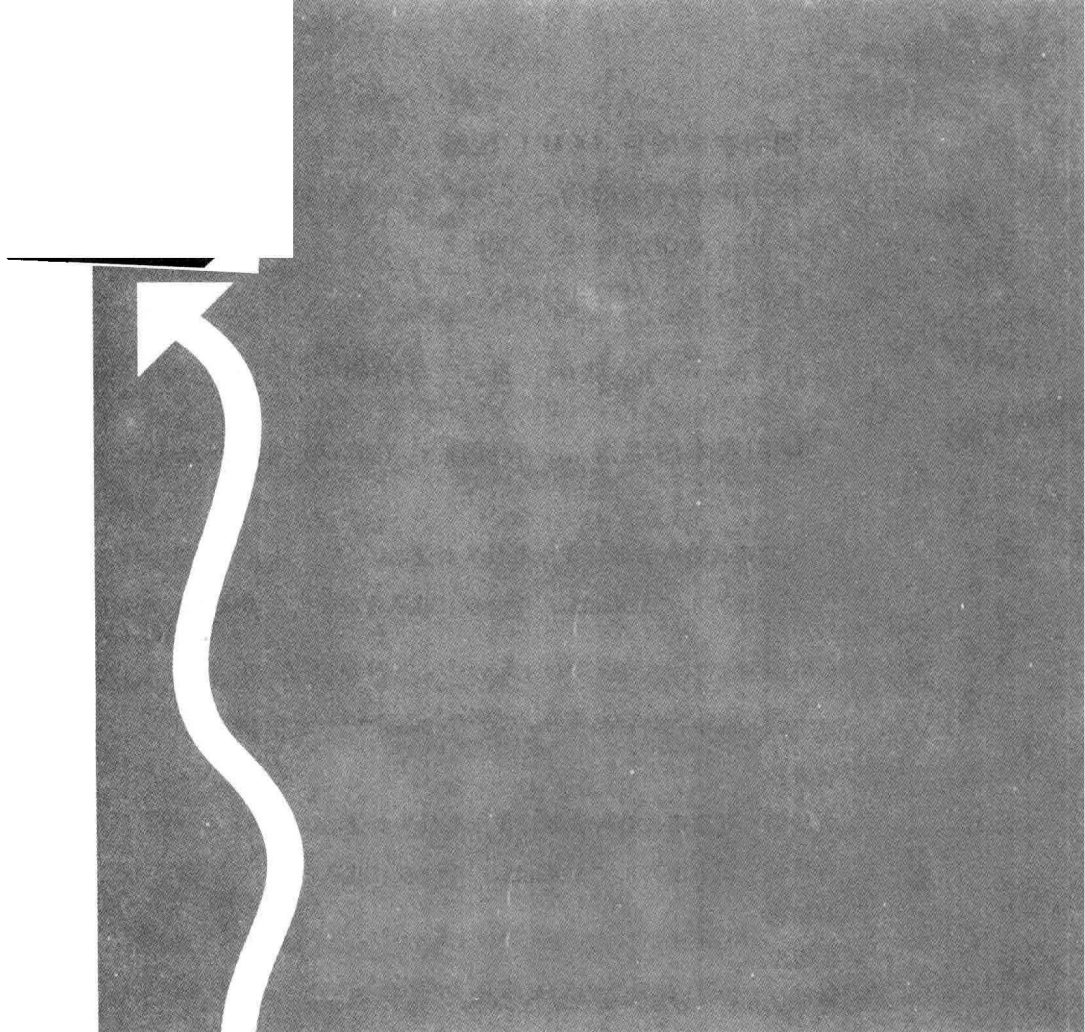


张勇◎著

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## 摘要

在中国，农业生产力水平的低下和工业形成强烈反差，农村发展的滞后与城市形成强烈反差，所以长期以来人们使用源于二元经济理论的二元经济结构概念来定义中国经济的结构特征。近年来，在信息技术革命的推动下，信息产业和广泛运用信息技术的经济成分在中国出现并迅速发展，这些信息化的经济成分与原有的以工业和农业为代表的经济成分表现出了极大的不同，在生产工具、生产过程等多个方面都具有非常明显的异质性特征——中国经济结构增加了一个新的组成部分。

中国经济结构内容构成上发生的变化，使我们无法继续运用二元经济结构的框架来解释中国的经济结构，我们需要新的解释；同时，因为中国长期面临三农问题等二元经济结构问题的困扰，中国经济结构的新变化对中国社会经济的协调发展存在的潜在影响，理所当然地成为值得关注的问题。

本文对上述问题作了研究和解答。

本文从信息技术革命带来的新现象为逻辑起点，对信息技术的特殊性和信息技术革命的影响进行了分析，从生产工具变化的角度提出信息技术革命将人类社会带入信息经济时代。本文以生产工具的区别为主要标准，将信息经济、工业经济、农业经济三种经济成分在中国经济结构中同时存在的新现象定义为三元经济现象。本文对二元经济理论划分“元”的逻辑进行了分析，提出生产工具和社会关系，即生产方式的不同是二元经济理论划分“元”的根本标准。本文延续二元经济理论的思路和逻辑，将信息经济界定

为和农业经济、工业经济对等的第三个经济部门，为三元经济现象提供了合乎逻辑的解释。本文对三元经济现象和三元经济结构这两个概念做了区分，针对当代中国经济结构的现实情况进行了实证分析，做出了中国经济结构已经呈现为三元经济结构的判断。由于三农问题等二元经济结构问题是困扰中国发展的痼疾，本文在分析了三元经济结构所具有的积极意义基础上，着重分析了三元经济结构下中国社会经济协调发展问题面临的新障碍，指出数字鸿沟问题是中国社会经济协调发展面临的新挑战。最后，本文对三元经济结构下中国谋求社会经济协调发展提出了政策上的建议。

为保证研究工作的顺利进行，本文谨慎地使用了以下研究方法：规范分析与实证分析相结合的研究方法，定性分析与定量分析相结合的研究方法，历史和逻辑相统一的研究方法，比较分析的研究方法。

除导论和结束语外，本文的研究内容通过七个章节的论述铺展开来，这七章构成了本文的主体。

第一章对信息技术革命及其对社会经济发展的重要影响进行了分析。本文以马克思主义理论关于社会经济发展阶段的研究为基础，以生产工具和社会关系的发展为线索，分析了信息技术的特殊性和信息技术革命给生产和生活带来的变化，回顾和比较了前辈学者提出的“后工业社会”、“第三次浪潮”、“知识经济”、“新经济”、“第二次现代化”等研究成果，得出了以下结论：信息技术革命使计算机（芯片）和计算机程序控制通讯设备被广泛应用，最终改变了生产工具的控制形态，与改变了生产工具物质形态的农业技术革命和改变了生产工具动力形态的工业技术革命具有同等重要社会发展意义；信息技术革命带来了生产工具和社会关系的根本变革，将人类社会经济发展阶段推向信息经济时代。

信息技术革命的发生和社会经济发展向信息经济阶段的转变是中国国民经济系统内容构成出现新现象的逻辑前提。在这一前提下，本文在第二章中提出中国出现了三元经济现象。在信息技术革命背景下，中国的发展面临工业化和信息化两大历史任务，为了抓住信息技术革命带来的发展机遇，推进信息化成为中国国家发展战略的重要内容。中国信息化是在二元经济结构条

件下推进的，信息化经济成分的出现，使得中国国民经济系统中出现了使用不同层次的生产工具，具有不同生产方式特征的三个部门——信息经济、工业经济、农业经济同时存在的新现象。鉴于二元经济已经成为人们熟知的概念，本文用三元经济来定义这一现象，将信息经济、工业经济、农业经济同时存在的经济事实暂时定义为三元经济现象。

作为严格的学术概念，三元经济的概念能否成立取决于二元经济的建构逻辑与本文对三元经济现象的定义逻辑是否能够建立平滑的连接。因此，第三章在回顾二元经济理论的基础上，对刘易斯等学者划分二元经济的思路和逻辑进行了分析，证明生产方式——生产工具和生产关系的不同，是刘易斯界定二元经济的两个部门时所采用的标准，二元经济的两个部门就是农业经济部门和工业经济部门。这说明信息经济能够成为第三部门。本文从生产方式的角度将信息经济、工业经济、农业经济同时存在的经济事实定义为三元经济现象，符合二元经济理论的思路和逻辑。由此，本文针对中国经济结构的构成内容在信息技术革命条件下的变化提出了一个三元经济的新解释。

三元经济现象的出现说明中国经济结构有向三元结构演变趋势，而三元结构的最终形成取决于第三部门的发育程度。因此第四章对三元经济现象和三元经济结构这两个概念进行了比较和区分，提出了界定三元经济结构的标准；以此为基础，本文对中国当代的经济结构进行了实证考察，通过对工业化水平、二元经济现状和信息经济成分发育状况的分析，得出了中国经济结构已经呈现为三元结构的结论。三元经济结构的形成是中国信息化进程不断发展的结果，这一结果是对中国信息化发展战略有效实施情况的客观肯定，是中国社会经济发展进入更高阶段的标志，新结构化特征在构成了发展落差的同时也进一步积累了发展势能。从上述角度出发，本文在第四章对三元经济结构所具有的积极意义给予了肯定。

中国长期受到三农问题等二元经济结构问题的困扰，因此新结构性特征的形成理所当然地令人想到这一变化对中国社会经济协调发展问题的潜在影响。本文从第五章开始对三元经济结构下中国社会经济协调发展面临的新挑战作了分析。

本文首先在第五章回顾了中国社会经济协调发展的两大核心问题——城乡发展不平衡和区域发展不平衡，通过分析不平衡问题产生的机制和影响因素，建立了一个生产方式转型与区域发展差距关系的理论模型，指出二元经济结构的不平衡实际上是中国城乡发展不平衡和区域发展不平衡的核心症结。

中国三元经济结构的形成是信息化进程不断发展的结果，所以中国社会经济的协调发展也将面对信息化进程蕴涵的不协调因素。第六章对数字鸿沟这一信息经济条件下社会经济协调发展的障碍性因素进行了分析，针对数字鸿沟的含义、表现、形成的原因和潜在的影响等四个方面进行了归纳整理，建立了一个数字鸿沟的形成与影响的理论模型；在此基础上，本文提出中国的三元经济结构是数字鸿沟问题发生和发展的温床，并对中国存在的外部数字鸿沟、城乡数字鸿沟、区域数字鸿沟进行了实证考察。

基于前面六章的分析，第七章就三元经济结构下中国谋求社会经济的协调发展提出了以统筹促协调的对策建议，将数字鸿沟的治理纳入当前中国的统筹发展政策框架当中。

本文的创新之处表现为以下几个方面：

第一，本文以生产工具和社会关系的发展为线索，通过分析信息技术革命的特殊性，提出信息技术革命是改变了生产工具控制形态的技术变革，信息技术革命将人类社会经济发展推向信息经济时代。

第二，本文针对中国经济结构的构成内容在信息技术革命条件下的变化提出了三元经济的新解释。本文提出，信息化经济成分的出现使得中国国民经济系统中出现了使用不同层次的生产工具，具有不同生产方式特征的三个部门——信息经济、工业经济、农业经济，本文将其定义为三元经济现象。通过分析刘易斯等学者思路 and 逻辑，本文证明生产工具和社会关系，即生产方式的不同，是刘易斯界定二元经济时所采用的标准，二元经济的两个部门就是农业经济部门和工业经济部门。这说明信息经济能够成为第三部门，从生产方式的角度定义三元经济现象符合二元经济理论的思路 and 逻辑。

第三，本文对三元经济现象和三元经济结构这两个概念进行了比较和区

分，提出了以工业化水平、二元经济现状和信息经济成分发育状况等三个指标作为界定三元经济结构的标准，并最终明确中国形成了三元经济结构。

第四，本文提出，三元经济结构的形成是中国信息化进程不断发展的结果，这一结果是对中国信息化发展战略有效实施情况的客观肯定；中国经济结构从二元经济结构发展为三元经济结构是中国社会经济发展进入更高阶段的标志，新结构化特征在构成了发展落差的同时也进一步积累了发展势能，拓展了中国社会经济的发展空间。

第五，在回顾二元经济结构下中国社会经济协调发展问题的基础上，本文对信息化进程中的不协调因素——数字鸿沟问题的相关研究进行了归纳整理，建立了一个数字鸿沟的形成与影响的理论模型；在此基础上，本文提出中国的三元经济结构是数字鸿沟问题发生和发展的温床，数字鸿沟是新条件下中国社会经济协调发展的障碍性因素。

关键词：信息经济；二元经济；三元经济；协调发展



## Abstract

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In China, the productivity level of the agriculture is much lower in contrast with the industry as the countryside development lags far behind the city. Therefore, the people have used the concept of the dual economic structure from the source of the dual economic theory to define the constitutive characteristics of Chinese economy since long ago. In recent years, under the impetus of the information technology revolution, the information industries and other economic sectors using the information technology widely appeared and developed rapidly in China. These economic sectors on the basis of information displayed the enormous difference with those taking the industry and the agriculture as representative and showed the extremely obvious non-uniformity characteristics in the production method, the production process, and so on.

The economy of China has changed in structure and content, which causes us to be unable to continue utilizing the frame of the dual economic structure to explain China's economic structure. So we need to establish the new frame of explanation. At the same time, because China faces the dual economic structure puzzles such as "the problems of the peasants, agricultures and the whole countryside" for a long time. New changes have latent influences on the social and economic coordinational development of China, which becomes the matter of concern logically.

This dissertation has done the research and the explanation to the questions a-

bove.

This dissertation carries on the analysis to the influence of information technology revolution, taking the new phenomenon that was brought from the information technology revolution as the logical beginning, and proposes that the information technology revolution leads the human society to the information economy time from the angle of the production method. Then, by the standard of the production method difference, we define the change in the economic structure and content constitution of China as ternary economic phenomenon. This dissertation analyzes the logics of “branch” in the dual economic theory and proposes that the basic standard is the difference of the production method in the division of the “branch” in the dual economic theory. Continuing the mentality and the logic of the dual economic theory, we define the information economy as new branch of the economy the same as the agricultural economy, the industry economy and established ternary economic analysis frame. This dissertation has made the discrimination to the two concepts of ternary economic phenomena and ternary economic structure, and made the judgment that Chinese economic structure already presents ternary economic structures after carrying on the positive analysis of the contemporary realistic situation of Chinese economic structure. Because of the dual economic structure chronic puzzles which China must face during the course of economic development such as “the problems of the peasants, agricultures and the whole countryside”, this dissertation analyzes the new barriers emphatically which appears in the coordinated development of Chinese economy under ternary economic structures and points out that the digital gap question is the new challenge which China faces on the basis of analyzing the positive sense of ternary economic structures. Finally, this dissertation puts forward the policy proposals to the coordinated development of Chinese social economy under the new conditions.

In order to guarantee the research work smoothly carrying on, this dissertation uses these research techniques below discretely: The normative analysis and the

positive analysis, the qualitative analysis and the quantitative analysis, the history and the logic technique, comparative analysis technique, and so on.

Besides the introductory remarks and the conclusion, this dissertation spreads out through the elaboration of seven chapters and these seven chapters constitute its main body.

In the first chapter, it has carried on the analysis to the important influence on the social economy development by the information technology revolution. This dissertation takes the Marxism theory about the social economy development phase as a foundation and takes the development of the production method and the social relations as the clue. It has analyzed the particularity of information technology and the changes of the production and daily life brought by the information technology revolution. After reviewing and comparing the research results proposed by the senior scholars such as “the Post Industry Society”, “the Third Tide”, “the Knowledge Economy”, “the New Economy”, “the Second Modernization” and so on, it has drawn these conclusions below: The information technology revolution causes the computer (chip) and the computer program control communication equipment is widely applied, finally changes the production method's control format, which has the equally important social development significance with agricultural technology revolution changing the production method's matter format and with industry technological revolution changing the production method's dynamical format. The information technology revolution has brought the radical transformation of the production tool and the social relations, and will push the human society economy development phase to the information economy time.

The information technology revolution occurrence and the transformation to the information economy stage of the social economy development is the logical premise under which Chinese national economy system and content constitution appears the new phenomenon. Under this premise, this dissertation in the second chapter proposes that ternary economic phenomena have appeared in China. Under the back-

ground of information technology revolution, China faces with two big historic tasks of industrialization and informationization. In order to hold the development opportunity that the information technology revolution brings, the advancement of informationization has become the important content of the national development strategy of China. Informationization is advanced under the dual economic structure conditions, the appearance of informationization economic sectors causes in Chinese national economy system to appear new phenomenon that three branches-information economy, the industrial economy, the agricultural economy exist at the same time which using production tools of different levels and has different characteristics of production method. In view of the fact that the dual economy has already become the concept which the people know very well, this dissertation defines this phenomenon as ternary economy, which is the economic fact that the information economy, the industrial economy, the agricultural economy exist at the same time.

As the strict academic concept, whether the concept of ternary economy can be established is decided on whether the logic of construction in the dual economy is consistent to the definition logic of ternary economic phenomena in this dissertation. Therefore, in the third chapter, after the review of dual economic theory, we carry on the analysis of the mentality and the logic used by scholars such as Louise dividing the dual economy, and prove that the difference of production method-production tool and the productive relations is the standard used by Louise defining dual economical branches, which are the agricultural economy branch and the industry economy branch. This indicates that the information economy can become the third branch. From the angle of the production method, this dissertation defines the economic fact that the information economy, the industrial economy, the agricultural economy exist at the same time as ternary economic phenomena, which is consistent to the mentality and the logic of the dual economic theory. Therefore, this dissertation has established ternary economic explanations frames in view of those constitutional content changes of Chinese economic structure under

the condition of the information technology revolution.

The appearance of ternary economic phenomena is insufficient to show that Chinese economic structure has already had the radical change. Therefore, in the fourth chapter, we carry on the comparison and the discrimination to ternary economic phenomena and ternary economic structures and propose the standard of defining ternary economic structures. Taking this as the foundation, this dissertation has carried on the positive inspection to Chinese economic structure. Through the analysis of industrialization level, dual economic present situation and growth condition of information economy ingredient, we obtain the conclusion that Chinese economic structure has already present ternary structures. Ternary economic structural formation is a result caused by Chinese advancement of informationization develops unceasingly, which is objective affirmation to effective implementation Chinese informationization developmental strategy and is the symbol that Chinese social economy has entered a higher stage. New structural characteristics constitute the dropping variance of the development and also further accumulate the potential energy of the development. Embarking from the angle above, this dissertation has given the affirmation to the positive sense owned by ternary economic structures in the fourth chapter.

China has been puzzled by the dual economic structure questions such as “the problems of the peasants, agricultures and the whole countryside” for a long time. Therefore the formation of new constitutive characteristics logically causes the human to think of the latent influence of this change on coordinated development of Chinese social economy question. From the fifth chapter, this dissertation starts to make the analysis of new challenges which Chinese social economy coordinated development faces under ternary economic structures.

In the fifth chapter, we reviewed two big core questions of the coordinated development of Chinese social economy-development unbalance of city and countryside and the regional development unbalance. Through the analysis of the mecha-

nism and the influential factors of unbalance question, it has established a theoretical model of the production method reforming and the region development disparity relations. This dissertation further points out that the dual economic structural unbalance is in fact the core crux that has caused Chinese city and countryside development unbalance and the regional development unbalance since long ago.

Chinese formation of ternary economic structures is a result that the advancement of informationization develops unceasingly. Therefore the social economy coordinated development of China will also face the uncoordinated factors which informationization advancement will contain. In the sixth chapter, we have carried on the analysis of the digital gap under the information economy, which is the social economy coordinated development barrier factor. In view of the digital gap meaning, the performance, the reason of formation and the latent influence and so on, we has established a theoretical model of the digital gap formation and the influence. On this foundation, this dissertation proposes China's ternary economic structure is the hotbed of the occurrence and development of digital gap question, and carry on the positive inspection to exterior digital gap, the city and countryside numeral gap, the regional numeral gap that exists in China.

Based on the analysis of the front six chapters, in the seventh chapter, this dissertation proposes some suggestions to press coordination by taking an integrated development for the coordinated development of China under ternary economic structures and brings the digital gap into line of the policy frame of integrated development in current China.

The new viewpoints and innovations in this dissertation show in the following several aspects:

Firstly, regarding the development of the productive tool and social relationships as a clue, this dissertation proposes that information technical revolution is the technological change, which changes the controlling shape of the tool of production finally and makes new society to be information economic era.

Secondly, this text has said that the difference of the mode of production, that is to say, the production method and the social relations is the standard to divide the two branches of dual economy used by those scholars such as Lewis and so on. To the change of China's economic structure during the course of informationization, it establishes the explaining frame of ternary economy made up of information economy, industrial economy and agricultural economy.

Thirdly, after the comparison and distinction of the phenomena of ternary economy and the structure of ternary economy, this dissertation puts forward the standards defining the structure of ternary economy and confirms that the structure of ternary economy has formed in China.

Fourthly, this dissertation also proposes that new characteristics of structuration further accumulate the potential energy of development when forming the drop of development, which has the positive sense.

Fifthly, this dissertation has set up the theory model of the forming and the influence of the digital divide, after summing up the relevant research of the digital divide in order. On this basis, this dissertation proposes that ternary economic structure of China is the hotbed in which the problem of digital divide forms and develops, which is an obstacle of Chinese coordinated development of social economy under new conditions.

Key word: Information economy, Dual economy, Ternary economy, Coordinated development

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