## ON INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER

# 产业集群简论

成都时代出版社

唐 华 著

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

产业集群简论/唐华著 .一成都:成都时代出版社,

2005

ISBN 7-80705-165-5

I.产··· Ⅱ.唐··· Ⅲ.产业经济学—研究 IV.F062.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 098056 号

责任编辑 段 英 封面设计 邹小工 版式设计 莫晓涛 责任校对 杨晓丽 彭领昌

## 产业集群简论 唐华 著

成都时代出版社出版发行 (成都市庆云南街 19 号 邮编:610017) 四川新华发行集团经销 四川锦祝印务有限公司印刷 开本:880mm×1230mm 32 开 印张:10 字数:200千字 2005年10月第1版 2005年10月第1次印刷 ISBN 7-80705-165-5/N·1 定价:25.80元

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为降低空间与外部交易费用,分享各种资源,产业相同和相关的企业在一个地域聚集,形成外部规模经济优势,是古今中外产业经济发展中的普遍现象。如我国自古代的苏杭的丝绸、景德镇的瓷器、安徽泾县的宣纸均是这样的。这些产业的集聚,大都依托了当地的优势自然资源、特殊工艺和浓郁的人文环境。它们的应运而生和方兴未艾大大促进了当地经济的发展和社会的进步。随着科学技术的进步,在20世纪下半叶,高新技术产业的集聚现象更为突出,对世界经济发展的意义也更加深远。如美国的硅谷和波士顿128高速公路带信息技术产业集群的形成,推动了以信息技术为标志的世界新技术革命的兴起;印度班加罗尔软件产业集群

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的形成,提升了印度在世界软件业中的竞争能力。正是因此,各国都更加重视产业集群的研究,积极推动产业集群的形成、发展和壮大。

事实上,一个现代企业不可能是一个无所不包的封闭体系,它 不可能孤立地存在,其生存与发展需要一个适宜的环境。企业的 可持续发展和核心竞争力的发挥,离不开上游产业的支持和下游 企业对其产品的需求,它的发展离不开金融、信息、交通、销售、科 研、人才、教育等方方面面的支持。在科学发展观导向下的和谐社 会,企业的机制、技术和管理创新也离不开同类企业间的信息沟 通、彼此协作和竞争激励,其国内、国际市场的进一步开拓更需借 助产业集群的优势。综观国内外产业集群的发展可知,产业集群 的形成和壮大,能激励企业、资本、人才的进一步集聚,推动企业的 创新、提高企业产品的市场占有率、加速企业的发展,增强地区和 国家在全球经济一体化中的市场竞争力。因此,掌握产业集群的 发展规律,科学抉择产业集群的布局,创造适宜产业集群发展的外 部环境,促成产业集群的形成、发展、壮大和裂变,不仅是企业竞争 和产业扩张的需要,也是地方和国家经济可持续发展的抉择,更是 我国应对全球经济一体化和世界新技术革命挑战的战略举措。因 此,产业集群问题不仅是学术界关注的研究课题,同时也是政府和 企业界十分关心的发展战略问题。

现代产业集群,尤其是高技术产业集群,只有在一定的"绿色 生态环境条件"下才能形成和发展。这些"绿色生态环境条件"包 括自然资源、公共基础设施(含交通、通信等)、政策环境、社会环境、产业基础、科研力量、智力资源、教育水平等。因此,产业集群的形成,单靠企业自发和自然的聚集显然是不够的,还要依靠政府主管部门基于市场和产业发展规律的统一规划,因势利导、因地制宜地推波助澜和相关部门的大力协同,才能形成产业集群的内生机制。唐华博士所著《产业集群简论》在吸收国内外有关产业集群的理论研究成果和实践经验的基础上,对集群的不同类型、集群产生的内在机理、集群的动态发展过程、集群形成与发展的依托载体和外在市场环境、集群的发展创新等问题进行了系统的分析和论述,对我国产业集群的发展现状和存在的问题做了深入的探讨,并提出了我国产业集群创新发展的思路与对策。

愿本书的读者,特别是对产业集群基本理论和成功范例感兴趣的政府官员、企业家和金融、科技、教育等方面的相关人员以及经济、工商类专业的大学生和研究生,能从《产业集群简论》中受益,并祝愿唐华博士有更新的研究成果问世。

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## 前言

产业集群是一种世界性的"经济马赛克"现象(即在一些经济发达地区的版图上可以一目了然地看到以产业集群聚集的各种板块)。如意大利北部的皮革与服装产业集群、美国硅谷和128号公路附近的信息技术产业集群、印度班加罗尔的软件产业集群、中国台湾的计算机产业集群等。世界的大部分财富是在这些块状区域内创造的。产业集群提供了意大利制造业70%以上的增加值、30%以上的就业、40%以上的出口量。20世纪90年代中期,380个产业集群生产了全美接近60%的产出,硅谷创造的GDP按国家排名列世界的第11位。实践证明,凡是有产业竞争力的区域,肯定有一定程度的产业集聚。凡是有产业集聚的地区,其市场竞争力一般也比没有集聚的区域高。产业集群已成为当今国际竞争优势产业的一个共同特征,是提高产业竞争力、形成区域竞争优势的重要因素。

按照美国哈佛大学迈克尔·波特教授的观点,产业集群是指在某一特定领域中(通常以一个主导产业为核心)大量相互关联的企业及支撑机构在空间上集聚,并形成强劲、持续的竞争优势的现象。在促进区域经济发展方面,以往规划者更多地考虑的是自然资源、优惠政策、区位因素等,而产业集群化战略则提供了一种全

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新的视角。20世纪80年代以来,新的产业集聚原理对于经济发展的重大意义得到了国际上学界、商界和政界的空前重视。

相对来说,发达国家比较早地关注产业集群的问题,并制定了促进产业集群发展的相关政策,形成了成功的产业集群。发展中国家近年来开始关注产业集群的发展,并进行了实践探索。研究产业集群现象也是我国经济进一步持续发展的迫切需求。因为产业集聚模式对我国而言并不是遥不可及的,而是已经成为推动我国经济发展的一股强大力量。目前我国的沿海及东部发达地区如浙江、江苏、广东等地经济持续高速增长,其中一个重要因素就是存在着许多中小企业集群式的产业集聚区域,正是这些区域的集群经济快速发展推动了这些地区的经济增长。因此,研究产业集群经展,直接关系到今后我国经济发展的后劲,对我国坚持科学的发展观,加速新型工业化进程,促进大都市升级和城镇化,实现经济、社会可持续发展,有十分直接的现实意义。

笔者综观国内外有关文献,发现经济学家、经济地理学家们在研究产业集群时呈现出丰富多彩的理论贡献,而单纯运用某种理论尚无法为国家经济整体与局部的协同发展提供强有力的理论支持。事实上,产业集群是由多种类型的业态组成的,即便在相同类型的产业集群中,按照新兴产业和传统产业、新兴市场和既有市场又可以做出不同的划分;同一产业集群在不同的发展阶段,也会具有不同的特性,依托不同载体形成的产业集群其表现形式也不尽相同。为了分类解释已经存在的产业集群现象,促进产业集聚效应的发挥,必须藉助于系统化的产业集群理论及其分析方法。

本书立足于国内外产业集群的理论研究与实践经验,从集群

的不同类型、集群产生的内在机理、集群的动态发展过程、集群形成与发展的依托载体和外在市场环境,以及集群的发展创新等多个方面进行研究,力图构建一个比较完整的理论体系,从而为我国产业集群的发展创新和区域经济竞争力的提升提供理论借鉴。

全书共分8章。

- 1.产业集群的理论溯源。首先从"产业集群"概念及其特征、层次与结构入手阐释了产业集群的内涵,根据马克思关于产业集群的思想精髓(劳动分工与协作利益的论述、社会化大生产的理论和城市生产力布局的理论),对古典、新兴古典经济学的产业集群理论,古典及现代经济地理学的产业集群理论,产业综合体理论,新产业区理论,竞争战略中的集群理论以及国内有关理论研究成果进行了综述;对产业集群理论的渊源、体系发展进行了研究。并强调了产业集群理论的进一步研究对促进经济发展的重要意义。
- 2. 产业集群的类型。从资源配置方式的角度对产业集群进行了分类,指出现有产业集群的五种基本状态。
- 3. 产业集群的形成机理。对产业集群的形成原因、形成条件、 形成方式以及产业集群形成过程中各行为主体的功能和产业集群 的集聚效应进行了全面、系统的分析。
- 4.产业集群的发展阶段。指出产业集群存在着一个发展演变过程,大体可以分为形成、集聚、繁荣和深化四个阶段,并基于对各个阶段的深入研究,进一步分析了产业集群效益及其强化机制在集群运行过程中所起的关键性作用,为制定各阶段的发展政策提供了理论支持,提出产业集群不同发展阶段的政策构建。
- 5.产业集群的发展载体。结合实例对基于不同载体形式(城市圈〈带〉、小城镇、工业园区、龙头企业网络)的产业集群进行了剖

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析。

- 6.产业集群的市场平台与环境。从产业集群的物流平台、产业集群的网络平台、产业集群的投融资平台和产业集群的区域营销平台四个方面论述了产业集群形成与发展的外部环境要素。
- 7.产业集群的发展创新。创新是产业集群可持续发展的动力,本章从技术创新、组织创新、制度创新三个方面论述了产业集群与创新的关系,指出产业集群发展创新的路径依赖是:完善产业集群技术创新体系;建设产业集群创新网络;构建产业集群制度创新系统。
- 8. 我国产业集群发展现状及创新发展对策。对中国产业集群的形成、现状及其规律进行了系统分析,充分肯定了产业集群对中国经济的贡献,同时指出我国产业集群存在的问题,并从政策层面提出了我国产业集群创新发展策略。

产业集群是区域经济发展中一种探索性组织模式,也是一项 复杂的系统工程,本书只是初步论述了有关问题。产业集群的发 展仍然存在许多需要深入研究的方向,恳请学界人士以及广大读 者不吝赐教。

> 作 者 2005年6月

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The industrial cluster is a worldwide economic phenomenon, including the industrial cluster of leather and clothes in Lombardy, Italy, the industrial clusters of information technology in the Silicon Valley, California and those along Highway 128 near Boston, Massachusetts in the United States, the industrial cluster of software in Bangalore, India, the industrial cluster of computers in Taiwan, etc. Most of the world's wealth is created by these areas. The Industrial clusters of Italy account for 70% of the country's GDP. provide 30% of the nation's job opportunities and 40% of Italian exports. During the 1990s, three hundred eighty industrial clusters in Silicon Valley accounted for 60% of the GDP of the United States. If Silicon Valley were a country, it would rank as the eleventh largest GDP in the world. The industrial cluster model is becoming more popular having proven to be an important factor for enhancing industrial competitive power and for contributing to regional and international competitive excellence.

According to Professor Michael E. Porter of Harvard University, the industrial cluster is defined as a concentration of companies 5

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whose businesses are networked to include specialized suppliers, service providers, and associated institutions in a particular field. The innovative factors in this system include the geographic, cultural, and institutional proximity that provides members of the cluster with special access, closer relationships, better information, powerful incentives, and other advantages, which increases the companies' productivity as well as their ability to compete. According to Professor Porter, cluster development is an important new direction for economic policy. In the past, planners promoted regional economic development by giving more consideration to such factors such as natural resources, favorable policy, and position, etc. Today's strategy of the industrial cluster provides a new perspective to create association and network of a cluster. Since the 1980's the significance of the new principle of industrial concentration in economic development has attracted unprecedented attention from the international academic, commercial, and political fields.

The developed countries began working with the principle of the industrial cluster around the turn of the 20th century. They established the policy of promoting, guided successful industrial clusters. The developing countries have only recently begun to explore industrial cluster theory and put it into practice. China has already produced industrial clusters in Zhejiang Province, Jiangshu Province, and Guangdong Province, which have contributed to rapid economic development of those areas. It is clear that sustained economic development for the whole of China will be possible through continued research and application of industrial cluster theory.

The economic literature of China and other nations reveals many rich and varied theoretical contributions by economists and economic geographers to the body of research on industrial clusters. Application of any single theory alone cannot yet provide strong theoretical support for the well – coordinated development of a nation's overall economy and that of its regions.

Industrial cluster theory is complicated by the fact that there are different types of clusters: Industrial clusters of the same type of network can be classified differently according to whether those industries are traditional low – tech or new high – tech types, or whether the markets involved are based on traditional or contemporary models. The same industrial cluster can also have different features in its different stages of development. The basis upon which an industrial cluster is formed determines its particular form and description.

Applying the systematized theory of the industrial cluster and the method of analysis discussed in this book, we can better understand how the phenomenon of industrial clusters leads to enhanced productivity and competitiveness. This book discusses research on a number of aspects including different types of clusters, the internal mechanism of cluster emergence, the dynamic development process of clusters, the dependent basis of clusters, the external market environment of cluster formation, and the development and innovation of clusters. The goal of the discussion is to establish as complete a theoretical system as possible by which to guide the development and

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innovation of China's industrial clusters and promote China's regional economic competitive power.

The book is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter, Tracing the Source of Industrial Cluster Theory, begins with an explanation of the intension of the industrial cluster, starting with the concept, feature, level, and structure of the industrial cluster. The chapter continues with summaries of various perspectives on industrial cluster theory, including Marxist thought, classical and neo – classical economic views, notions of classical and modern economic geography, industrial compound theory, new industrial zone theory, and cluster theory in the strategy of competition. The chapter continues with a review of Chinese achievements in research on cluster theory, and concludes with a discussion of how important industrial cluster theory is for economic development.

The second chapter, The Different Types of Industrial Clusters, presents the book's thesis, which classifies the types of industrial clusters from the angle of resource disposition modes, pointing out the five basic states of existing industrial clusters.

Chapter three, The Internal Mechanism of Industrial Cluster Emergence, sets up the framework for analyzing the formation mechanism of an industrial cluster, starting with the formation cause, condition and mode of the industrial cluster. The discussion stresses the roles of behavior subjects, such as enterprises, governments, universities and scientific research institutions, intermediaries and in-

vestors in the formation of cluster. The chapter also analyzes the effect of an industrial cluster.

The fourth chapter, The Developing Phases of Industrial Clusters, explains the process of development and evolution of an industrial cluster, which can be roughly divided into four stages of formation, fast concentration, steady development and decline. By studying the development and evolution of an industrial cluster from the angle of the life cycle theory of an industrial cluster, the chapter, takes a hard look at the critical role plated by industrial concentration benefit and its strengthening mechanism in the operation of the cluster, and proposes a policy that can address the needs of different stages of industrial cluster formation.

Chapter five, The Dependent Basis of Industrial Clusters, analyzes the different bases for industrial clusters (city circle, small town, industrial zone and network of the leading enterprise), by combining theoretical research with case analysis.

Chapter six, The Market Platform and Environment of Industrial Clusters, carries out a comprehensive and systematic research project, and suggests ways and methods for building the logistical, network, investment, and regional marketing platforms of an industrial cluster in view of the controllable environmental factors in the development of an industrial cluster.

The seventh chapter, The Development and Innovation of Industrial

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