### ZHONGQINGNIAN JINGJIXUEJIA WENKU



# 分工 结构演进与城市化

刘俊杰/著

FENGONG JIEGOUYANJIN YU CHENGSHIHUA



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### 摘 要

区域经济系统包括产业子系统和地域子系统。在区域发展过程中,产业子系统表现为产业集聚、扩散和产业关联结构演进,地域子系统表现为城乡转型与城市化的发展。因此,就区域经济系统运行的内在机理而言,城市化过程也就是二、三产业向城市动态集聚的过程,这种集聚表现为生产要素的定向流动和产业结构的高度化演进。由于各国经济发展的初始条件、制度安排和要素禀赋存在差异,因此不同战略调控目标下的城市化类型、种型阶段,在这个阶段,与结构调整和城市化相关的"三农"问题、"二元结构"问题正引起社会各界的广泛关注。中国城市化的健康发展,同时面临着制度转型、结构优化和经济增长的多元目标。在这种背景下,研究产业结构演进与城市化发展之间的互动关联机制具有重要的理论意义和现实价值。

本书运用产业经济学、城市经济学相关原理以及发展经济学和新经济地理学的理论分析工具,在重新定义了产业结构及城市化内涵的基础上,抓住产业结构演进与城市化之间的内在关联特征,以分工、集聚经济和结构高度化为切入点,通过时间和空间两个维度,探讨基于分工、集聚效应、技术进步和制度变迁基础上的产业结构演进与城市化互动关联机制;分别对工业化、现代服务业、全球产业重组进程中的城市空间结构分异、职能结构形成与演化进行了比较系统的理论分析。在理论研究基础上,立足国际比较,实证地分析了我国产业结构演进与城市化的初始背

景、现实路径和可能走向,剖析了我国产业结构与城市化相互关 联演进中存在的问题,以及二元结构转化与城乡统筹发展的经 济、制度和政策激励。论文的主要观点如下:

- 1. 近20年,经济学家通过建立不完全竞争与规模报酬递增相容模型,将城市产业活动集聚和扩散的内在机制用较为严谨的数学模型表示出来,努力把空间因素纳入到了主流经济学的理论体系。但在西方空间经济理论和产业集聚理论中,经济制度和个人偏好仍然被看做是外生给定的,而发展中国家的现代城市化进程在很大程度上是特殊制度背景下"追赶型"工业化战略的结果,因此不能忽视制度因素和涉及社会公平的主体间行为对产业与城市发展的影响,只有在技术、市场和制度等层面协调二者之间的内在传导机制,才能推动城市化的健康发展和区域经济的持续增长。
- 2. 产业动态集聚与城市化进程之间存在着不可忽视的联系,并在不同的发展阶段上呈现出复杂的形式。产业集聚和城市化互动关联是自然环境、经济条件和政策导向共同作用的结果。中国产业集聚与城市化的相互关系说明,市场一体化促进了产业集聚,而经济开放形成的聚集效果又与地理区位和历史因素密切相关。
- 3. 分工和产业集聚固然是城市发展的必须条件,但城市化进程中要素的配置效益在很大程度上取决于结构合理化状态。如果结构扭曲且呈刚性,那么大量的资本和劳动集聚将无法实现合理配置,势必严重降低资源配置效果和集聚经济效应,甚至出现畸形城市化状态。这种状态短期内或许可以实现区域经济高速增长,但最终将会由于结构制约而无法实现可持续发展。中国在20世纪80年代以前实行重化工超前发展战略,造成生产性要素在城市大量集聚,而生活服务设施和第三产业严重滞后的畸形城市发展格局,以及战后拉美、东南亚等发展中国家没有产业依托

的人口过量集聚所导致的"过度城市化"现象,均是这种失衡 关系的典型案例。

- 4. 产业组织演进、产业结构高度化与城市空间及职能结构变动之间存在相关影响关系。如果说工业革命时期以福特制生产模式为主导的城市发展表现出以大企业为核心的强烈的空间整合表聚,那么随着信息化和柔性制造模式的影响,产业的空间整合表现出现代服务业的向心集聚和传统制造业的外围扩散并存,扩散的结点由于集聚效应从而进一步吸引生产要素的集聚,推动城市体系基于中心—外围模式的进一步发展。中国城市现代服务业相对滞后,只有现代服务业快速发展,才能提高我国城市现代生产要素的交易效率和聚集效应,优化城市功能。
- 5. 随着国际产业分工的进一步深化,跨国公司主导的全球产业重组正在改变着不同国家的城市产业结构和空间结构。一些区位优越、聚集效应显著的大城市率先成长为全球城市网络中具有举足轻重地位的"世界城市",以世界城市为核心的城市群足轻重地位的"世界城市",以世界城市为核心的城市群战崛起。在全球化浪潮中,大城市和城市群更具备组织、参与全球资源配置的实力和带动本国区域经济发展的能力。因此,就有全球资源配置的实力和带动本国区域经济发展的能力。因此,就市区域产力疆域辽阔、地域差异显著的国家而言,要实现城市化国这样一个疆域辽阔、地域差异显著的国家而言,要实现城市化目标,不仅要发展中小城镇,更应考虑将大城市和城市群发展战略提升到国家城市化战略的高度予以重视。
- 6. 城乡一体化统筹发展是各国城市化的最高境界。正确处理好城市化、工业化进程中城市与农村、非农产业与农业的关系是世界各国面临的共同课题,也是转型国家制度变迁进程中最具挑战性的问题。统筹城乡发展,逐步化解城乡二元结构矛盾,已成为我国加速转型期实现经济社会和谐发展的重要战略目标。

关键词:产业集聚 产业结构演进 城市化

### **Abstract**

The regional economic system includes the industrial sub-system and the geographical sub-system. During the process of regional economic development, the industrial sub-system is exhibited by industrial agglomeration, diffusion and the evolution of industrial correlation structure, while the geographical sub-system is exhibited by the development of urbanization. Therefore, as far as the intrinsic mechanisms of regional economic systems is concerned, the urbanization process is a dynamic agglomeration process of shifting the second and the tertiary industries to cities, which is shown by the orientation flowing of productive factors and the elevation of industrial structure. Since the initial conditions of economic development, institutional arrangements and endowment of factors are different in different countries, therefore, the types and models of the urbanization and the performances of resources allocation are different under different strategic adjustment goals. In early 21st century, China enters a rapid economic and social transformation stage, during which issues concerned with structural adjustment and urbanization, such as "three agricultural" problems, the "dual-structure" issue, etc, are causing comprehensive social concern. The healthy development of China's urbanization also faces multiple goals of institutional transformation, structural optimization and economic growth. Against this background, the research on the interaction mechanisms between the evolution of

industrial structure and the development of urbanization has important theoretical significance and practical value.

Based on theories of industrial economics and urban economics, and as well theoretical analysis tools of development economics and neo-economic geography, two kinds of analyses are conducted. First, the theoretical analysis begins with a re-definition of the industrial structure and connotation of urbanization. The interaction mechanisms of evolution of the industrial structure and urbanization based on division, the agglomeration effects, technological progress and institutional transition are explored by using the division of labor, agglomeration economy and elevation of industrial structure as the study points through dimensions of time and space. Also, industrialization and modern service industries, spatial differentiation on city structure and the formation & evolution of functional structure of cities in the process global industrial of restructuring analyzed are detail respectively. Second, the empirical analysis on the initial background, realistic and possible paths of China's industrial structure and evolution of urbanization are performed based on theoretical studies and international comparisons. The issues caused by the interrelated evolution between China's industrial structure and urbanization are explored. The transformation of dual structure and the economic, institutional and policies incentives of the coordinated development between urban and rural areas are also explored. The main points of the dissertation are as follows.

First, in the past 20 years, economists have expressed the intrinsic mechanisms of the agglomeration and diffusion of urban industrial activities by the stringent mathematical models assumed that imperfect competition and increasing returns to scale are compatible. They tried to take spatial factors into account the theoretical system of mainstream economics. But in the spatial economic theory and industrial agglomeration theory in the West, economic institutions and personal preferences remains to be seen as the given external variables, while the process of urbanization in developing countries are largely the results of "catch up with" industrialization strategy under special institutional background. Therefore the effects of institutional factors and agents' activities concerned with social equity to industries and urban development can not be ignored.

Second, the relationship between the dynamic industrial agglomeration and the process of urbanization can not be overlooked, and it shows complex forms in different development stages. The interactive correlation between industrial agglomeration and urbanization is the common result of natural environment, economic conditions and policies guiding. The correlation of China's industrial agglomeration and urbanization has expressed that market integration has promoted the industrial agglomeration, while the agglomeration effects formed by economic liberalization has closely related to geographical location and historical factors.

Third, division of labor and industrial agglomeration are the necessary conditions to urban development, but the effectiveness of factors allocation during the urbanization process depends largely on the rationalization state of structure. If structure is distorted and rigid, then the agglomeration of a large amount of capital and labor would not be able to achieve a reasonable allocation, it would seriously reduce the resources allocation effectiveness and agglomeration effects, even appeared a deformed urbanization state. This condition maybe cause regional economic growth in the short term, but it will eventually not

be able to achieve sustainable development because of structural constraints. Before the 1980s, China had performed the ahead-of-time development strategy to the heavy chemical industry, which resulted in the agglomeration of productive factors in cities, while service facilities and tertiary industries lagged seriously in cities of deformed development patterns, and other developing countries without relying on industries, such as the post-war Latin America, Southeast Asia, with the "excessive urbanization" phenomenon caused by excessive accumulation of population, are typical cases of imbalance relations.

Fourth, there exists a correlation among evolution of industrial organizations, elevation of industrial structure and spatial & functional structure changes. Urban development dominated by the Ford production system model in the Industrial Revolution era was demonstrated by strong spatial agglomeration in which large enterprises were the core. then with the effects of informationization and flexible manufacturing model, the spatial integration of industries demonstrates the coexist of the concentric agglomeration of modern services and the outlying diffusion of traditional manufacturing industries, and owing to the agglomeration effects, the diffusion nodes attract further accumulation of productive factors, promote urban system development further based on the core-periphery pattern. China's modern urban service industries have lagged behind, and only with the rapid development of modern service industries, modern cities can improve the transaction efficiency and agglomeration effects of productive factors, and optimize its function.

Fifth, with the further deepening of the international industrial division, the global industrial restructuring dominated by multinational corporations is changing the urban industrial and spatial structure in

different countries. Some large cities with geographical superiority and significant agglomeration effects are growing up as outstanding "world cities" in the global network of cities, and city groups in which world cities locate at the core are rising rapidly. In the wave of globalization, the big cities and city groups have more strength to organize and participate in the global resources allocation, and have more capability to promote domestic regional economic development. Therefore, as far as China which owns so large territory and significant geographical differences is concerned, it should not only develop small towns, but also should upgrade the development strategy of large cities and city groups to the national urbanization strategy to achieve the goals of urbanization.

Sixth, the coordinated development between urban and rural areas is the highest level of urbanization in the world. Correctly handling the relationship between urban and rural, non-agricultural industries and agriculture in the process of urbanization and industrialization is the common topics in different countries, is also the most challenging issue in the institutional transition process of transformation countries. Coordinating the development between urban and rural areas, and resolving the dual-structure conflicts gradually in urban and rural areas, have become China's important strategic goals to achieve the harmonious development of economy and society during the accelerating transition stage.

**Key words:** Industrial agglomeration, Industrial structure evolution, Urbanization



### 作者简介

刘俊杰, 甘肃会宁人。毕业 于南开大学获产业经济学博士学 位、经济学教授, 硕士研究生导师。

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第一章

### 导 论

第一节

问题的提出、研究背景及意义

### 1.1.1 问题的提出及研究背景

#### 1.1.1.1 问题的提出及立论依据

- 1. 问题的提出。改革开放以来,我国城市发展对区域经济增长、各类产业的空间集聚及产业结构高度化发挥了重要的拉动作用。同时,产业结构调整与演进又极大地促进了城市职能结构、等级规模结构的转变及城市化进程的加速。作为一个转型和发展中的大国经济,随着国际国内产业结构演进以及分工和制度变迁的深化,在城市化快速发展过程中几个新的现象与问题值得关注:
- (1) 在全球资源供给矛盾日益突出、环境危机愈演愈烈的背景下,资源消耗型的传统制造业发展面临严峻挑战,基于现代技术的环境友好型、资源节约型新产业在改变经济增长方式的同时,也正在强烈地改变着城市的经济景观,信息产业及其衍生的