



大国经济丛书·新兴大国经济问题

主编 欧阳峤

# 适宜要素、区域分工 与新兴大国经济协调发展

生延超 著

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# 总 序

经济学发展历史表明,经济理论的重要程度往往取决于被解释现象的重要程度。中国的崛起被称为“东亚奇迹”,“金砖国家”的崛起已成为“世界奇迹”,这说明大国经济现象的重要程度是毋庸置疑的。如果将典型的大国经济发展现实和经验的研究提升为普遍性的理论体系和知识体系,那么,中国经济学就有可能掌握国际话语权。

一般地说,掌握国际话语权应该具备三个条件:一是研究的对象具有典型意义,被解释的现象不仅对某个国家的发展具有重要意义,而且对世界的发展具有重要意义;二是取得的成果具有创新价值,在学术上有重要发现,乃至创造出新的科学理论和知识体系;三是交流的手段具有国际性,研究方法符合国际规范,可以在世界范围交流和传播。

在大国经济研究领域,第一个条件是已经给定的,因为大国经济发展具有世界意义。关键是要在第二个条件和第三个条件上下功夫。要通过创造性的思维和研究,深刻把握大国经济的特征和发展规律,构建大国经济的理论体系和知识体系,追求深层次的学术创新和理论突破;要使用国际化的交流手段,运用规范的研究方法和逻辑思维开展研究,从中国与世界关系的角度来看待大国经济问题,并向世界传播大国经济理论和知识体系,从而使大国经济理论具有世界意义和国际影响力。

我们将联合全国的专家学者,致力于探索超大规模国家经济发展的特征和规律,进而构建大国经济理论体系和知识体系。格致出版社以深邃的目光发现了这个团队的未来前景,组织出版这套《大国经济丛书》,国家新闻出版总署将其列入

“十二五”国家重点图书出版规划,为大国经济研究提供了展示成果的平台。

我们拥有这样的梦想,并且在集聚追求梦想的力量。我们期望这个梦想成为现实,并用行动构建中国风格的经济学话语体系,为中国经济学走向世界做出积极的贡献。

歐陽曉

# 前 言

多元性是大国经济最为典型的特征,这就要求必须有适宜要素与之匹配,以发挥要素的效能。加之庞大的市场容量和不断完善的市场机制为适宜要素提供了增值机会,吸引适宜要素的空间集聚,促进了新兴大国内部区域分工体系,造就了“金砖国家”持续高速经济增长的奇迹。但是,经济快速增长与地区收入差距持续扩大并存是新兴大国当前最大的经济现实,因此,促进经济增长、缩小区域差距是新兴大国追求的目标。但迄今为止,学术界的研究主要集中在区域经济差异的成因、表现、测度及协调或收敛的路径,却少有对中国、印度等这些新兴大国区域经济空间差异动力及其作用机理的研究,缺乏针对新兴大国经济典型特征的研究以及研究的新视角。本书立足于新兴大国典型的多元性和差异性现实,改变传统的市场规模导致分工的需求视角,分析适宜要素交融组合促进区域分工和创新,并实现区域协调发展的路径,构建基于适宜要素和区域分工的经济协调发展模型,从供给的角度阐述适宜要素、区域分工作用于新兴大国区域经济协调发展的机理及过程,实证研究中国区域经济的动态性演进和空间差异。

本书首先立足于国内外学者关于大国及大国经济的典型特征研究,进一步界定新兴大国内涵,并在厘清典型化特征的前提下,科学地总结大国经济的典型化特征。认为新兴大国既是“发展中国家”,又是“大规模国家”,因而应该拥有“发展”和“规模”双重含义,并且是两者的结合体,新兴大国的特征是发展中国家特征和大规模国家特征的叠加。在此基础上,从古典区域分工理论、经济地域综合体分工理论、现代空间分工理论梳理了分工与区域经济协调发展的演进过程;并认为分工与区域经济协调发展的路径是分工专业化,通过劳动分工、产品内分工、区

域分工、价值链分工促进技术专业化、产品专业化、地方专业化、垂直专业化,从而实现区域经济协调发展。从微观、中观、宏观三维视角分析了分工促进区域经济协调发展的内在机理,认为要素流动促进资源有效配置,能实现规模经济,技术外溢促进技术进步,可以提高生产率,垂直关联效应导致产业升级,可以推动经济增长,这奠定了本书的理论逻辑基础。

然后,本书从要素禀赋的分工演进视角出发,对劳动分工、区域分工、产业分工、价值链分工进行了具体分析,解析适宜分工的内涵及其作用机理,认为适宜分工是与适宜要素相一致的分工,其发挥作用的机理为:适宜分工要适应区域发展的物质基础发展阶段和市场需求基础,适宜分工应有利于市场机制的发挥;另外,适宜分工判断应遵循满足比较优势、市场需求、整体效益原则,并且适宜要素受生产要素、区域要素、环境要素的影响;进一步从分工演进的视角探索区域经济协调发展的内在机理,本书从中观产业选择的角度,探讨四种分工演化的空间表现,认为分工演化决定区域产业选择和区域产业布局,并从家庭(居民)、企业两个主体出发,对区域内分工与区域经济协调发展模式进行均衡求解,得出产业布局取决于企业之间的联系成本,作为产业的微观单元,企业的功能分区也取决于企业不同部门之间的协调成本。另外,从静态均衡和动态一般均衡分析区域间的分工与区域经济发展,得出分离型布局模式会随着产业的空间集聚而不断强化区域之间的功能分工,从而形成更多的总部决策与生产分离的生产组织形式,产业空间布局的过程实际上取决于企业之间的联系成本和区域生产要素禀赋的差异。

接下来,从要素属性—适宜性角度出发,运用空间统计方法和空间计量方法来探索要素通过分工与区域经济发展的适宜程度,一方面,采用ESDA分析方法探寻要素、区域分工与区域经济增长是否存在空间相关性;另一方面,运用SLM模型和SEM模型,从全国层面和区域层面来探索不同层次要素、分工水平对区域经济协调发展的作用。研究发现,适宜要素具有明显的空间正相关性,从全国层面来讲,初级要素和中级要素对区域经济增长影响并不显著,高级要素和区域分工则显著为正并开始发挥效力;从区域层面来讲,现阶段,东部地区与之相适宜的是高级要素配置,东部地区经济较为发达,产业结构趋于高级化,自然要求配备和



跟进拥有高级要素；中部和西部则初级要素对其经济增长显著为正，中级要素、高级要素对其经济增长不显著或为负，这为不同区域进行要素培育和产业选择提供了政策依据。

最后，本书阐述了区域经济协调发展联系机制，认为区域间必须借助生产要素的区际流动，形成分工与协作的相互依存和相互制约的区际经济关系。从动力机制、区际传递机制、协调机制三方面探讨了区域经济增长机制，认为适宜要素是区域经济发展的动力，其区际传递会对区域经济增长产生双重影响，而协调机制包括区域经济系统内的协调机制和区域经济增长中各种经济关系的协调机制，区域经济系统的协调要求解决区域间经济结构和产业分工的协调，其直接结果应该是促进区域间的合理分工。从突出适宜要素培育政策的空间差异、注重要素适宜性环境的营造、构筑科学合理的区域分工体系三个角度提出对策建议，为新兴大国区域经济协调发展提出政策依据。

## Abstract

Pluralism is the most typical economic feature of the great power, and it needs to be matched with appropriate elements in order to exert its effectiveness. The huge market capacity and continuously improved market mechanisms have provided value-added opportunities for suitable factors, attracted the spatial convergence of suitable factors, promoted the regional division of labor in emerging large internal regions, and created the miracle of sustained high-speed economic growth of the “BRICS” countries. The rapid economic growth and the continuous expansion of the regional income gap are the biggest economic realities of emerging powers. Promoting economic growth and narrowing regional disparities are the goals pursued by emerging powers. But so far, the research in academic community has mainly focused on the causes, manifestations, measures and coordination or convergence of regional economic differences. There are few studies on the dynamic and mechanism of spatial differences of these emerging powers, such as China and India. There is little research on the typical characteristics of emerging big economies, and if any, there is a lack of new research perspectives. This book is based on the typical pluralism and difference reality of emerging powers, changing the traditional market scale demand perspective. From the perspective of supply, this book expounds the mechanism of the regional division of labor which is suitable for the agglomeration of elements, analyzes the combination of suitable elements to promote regional division of labor and innovation and realizes the path of regional coordinated development. Based on the economic coordinated development

model of suitable elements and regional division of labor, this paper expounds the mechanism and process of the coordinated development of the regional economy of the emerging powers with the appropriate elements and regional division of labor. This book conducts empirical research on the dynamic evolution and spatial differences of China's regional economy.

This book is based on domestic and foreign scholars' studies on the great powers and their typical characteristics in economy, further defines the connotation of the emerging powers, and summarizes the typical characteristics of great powers' economic development. This book holds that the emerging powers are both "developing countries" and "large-scale countries", so they should have the dual meaning of "development" and "scale". The characteristics of emerging powers are the superposition of developing countries' characteristics and large-scale national characteristics. On this basis, the evolution process of coordinated development between division of labor and regional economy is teased out from the theory of classical regional division of labor. Division of labor and coordinated development of regional economy takes the path of specialization of division of labor, through labor division, intra-product division of labor, regional division of labor and value chain division of labor promoting technology specialization so as to achieve coordinated development of regional economy. From the micro, medium and macro perspectives, this book analyzes the internal mechanism of division of labor to promote the coordinated development of regional economy. It is believed that factor mobility promotes efficient allocation of resources, economies of scale can be achieved, technology spillovers promote technological progress, productivity can be increased, and vertical correlation effects lead to industrial upgrading. It can promote economic growth and lay the foundation for the book's theoretical logic.

Then, from the perspective of division of labor from the angle of factor endowment, this book makes a specific analysis of labor division, regional division of labor, industrial division of labor, and the division of labor of value chain, analyzes the conno-

tation and mechanism of the appropriate division of labor, and considers that the appropriate division of labor is the division of labor which is in accord with the appropriate elements, and the mechanism of its function is as follows.

The appropriate division of labor should adapt to the material base of regional development, adapt to the development stage of regional economy and the demand base of regional market, and should be beneficial to the market mechanism. In addition, the appropriate division of labor should follow the principle of satisfying the comparative advantages, the market demand and the overall benefit, and the suitable elements are subject to the factors of production and the region. In order to further explore the internal mechanism of the coordinated development of regional economy, this book discusses the spatial performance of the four kinds of division of labor from the perspective of the middle view industry selection, and considers that the evolution of the division of labor determines the regional industry selection and the regional industrial layout, and starts from the two main bodies of the family (residents) and enterprises. The division of labor and the coordinated development model of regional economy are solved in a balanced way. It is concluded that the industrial layout depends on the relation cost between enterprises. As the micro unit of the industry, the functional division of the enterprise also depends on the coordination cost between the different departments of the enterprise. In addition, from static equilibrium analysis and dynamic general equilibrium analysis of regional division of labor and regional economic development, it is concluded that the separation pattern will continuously strengthen the functional division of labor between regions with the spatial agglomeration of industry, thus forming more production organization forms and the process of industrial space layout. In fact, it depends on the difference between the cost of connection between enterprises and the factor endowment of regional production.

Next, from the perspective of factor attribute-suitability, spatial statistical methods and spatial econometric methods are used to explore the appropriateness of factors

through division of labor and regional economic development. On the one hand, the ESDA analysis method is used to explore whether the factors, regional division of labor and regional economic growth exist in spatial correlation; on the other hand, using SLM model and SEM model to explore the role of different levels of elements and division of labor in the coordinated development of regional economy from the national and regional levels. The study found that the suitable elements have obvious spatial correlation. From the national level, the primary and intermediate factors have no significant impact on regional economic growth, and the advanced elements and regional division of labor are significantly positive and effective. At the regional level, the eastern region is suitable for the allocation of high-level elements. The economy in eastern region is relatively developed, the industrial structure tends to be high-grade, and naturally requires equipment and follow-up to have high-level elements; the primary elements in the middle and the West are significantly positive to their economic growth, and the intermediate elements and the advanced elements are not significant or negative for their economic growth, which is the cultivation and production of factors in different regions. This provides a policy basis for factor cultivation and industrial selection in different regions.

At the end of this book, the coordination mechanism of regional economic development is expounded. It is believed that interregional flows must be used by the regions to form interregional economic relations of interdependence and mutual restriction of division of labor and cooperation. The mechanism of regional economic growth is discussed in terms of dynamic mechanisms, interregional transfer mechanisms, and coordination mechanisms. It is considered that appropriate factors are the driving forces for regional economic development. The interregional transmission will have double influence on regional economic growth, and the coordination mechanism includes the coordination mechanism and regional economic growth in the regional economic system. The coordination mechanism of various economic relations and coordination of

regional economic systems require the coordination of inter regional economic structure and industrial division of labor. The direct result should be to promote the rational division of labor among regions. In the end, it proposes countermeasures and suggestions from the perspectives of highlighting the spatial differences of appropriate factor fostering policies, focusing on the construction of factor suitability environment, and constructing a scientific and rational regional division of labor system, and proposes policy basis for the coordinated development of regional emerging economies.

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