



大国发展经济学系列 | 欧阳晓 主编
Development Economics Series of Large Countries

Country Size, Demand
Driven and Engine of
Economic Development

国家规模、需求驱动 和经济发展动力

杜焱 / 著



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大国经济研究中心

湖南师范大学大国经济研究中心，由欧阳峤教授任主任，以湖南中青年学者为主体，吸收北京、上海、广州、南京等地学者参加，并同哈佛大学、斯坦福大学、牛津大学、德里大学进行合作研究。总体目标是立足发展中大国实际，瞄准国际学术前沿开展高水平研究，构建以发展中大国为研究对象的发展经济学，形成特色鲜明的经济学话语体系。2006年以来，先后主持国家社会科学基金重大项目五项、重点项目六项、一般项目 and 青年项目二十多项、国家软科学研究计划重大项目三项、国家自然科学基金项目六项，在《中国社会科学》《经济研究》《经济学季刊》等重要期刊发表论文百余篇，代表性著作入选“国家哲学社会科学成果文库”“当代经济学文库”和“经典中国国际出版工程”，荣获世界政治经济学杰出成果奖、安子介国际贸易研究奖、湖南省哲学社会科学优秀成果一等奖。

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大国发展经济学系列

大国发展经济学：一种新的理论体系
大国效应、分工经济与国家收入差距
人口规模、人力资本和自我发展能力
国土规模、自然资源和产业发展战略
国家规模、需求驱动和经济发展动力
国家规模、制度环境和外贸发展方式
国家规模、要素集聚和技术发展优势
国家规模、多元结构和转型发展路径

总 序

20 世纪 90 年代初期，发展经济学的奠基人张培刚先生提出，发展中大国应该成为发展经济学的重要研究对象，这就为发展经济学的完善指明了新的路径。当历史的年轮进入 21 世纪的时候，“金砖国家”的崛起使大国经济现象格外引人瞩目，基于这个事实，我们追寻张培刚先生的命题，开始在大国经济发展理论这块沃土辛勤“耕作”。

科学发展不仅需要探索规律，而且需要构建知识体系。我们试图以发展中大国为研究对象，从人口数量和国土面积这两个初始条件出发，以规模和结构为逻辑起点，系统分析大国经济发展的典型特征、特殊机制和战略选择，致力于构建一个逻辑自洽的理论体系。摆在读者面前的“大国发展经济学系列”，将从逻辑体系、大国效应、人力资源、自然资源、需求动力、对外贸易、技术创新和结构转型的视角，在专题性研究基础上形成系统性成果，进而演绎成大国发展经济学的理论雏形。

建设中国风格的经济学话语体系，这是当代中国经济学家的梦想。我们以撰写可以传承的著作为目标，秉承创新精神和精品意识，将这套“大国发展经济学系列”呈现给中国乃至全世界，并期望能够形成国际影响力，在学术追梦的道路上留下新的印迹。



2018 年 3 月于岳麓山

摘 要

消费、投资和出口三者的合理配置以及运行构成了一个国家经济增长的需求驱动机制。现实经济增长中,需求驱动机制能否合理构建,通常影响着—一个国家的长期经济增长目标和短期经济增长目标的实现。中国自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来,经济高速增长,年均达到9.48%的增速,2016年,GDP总和已突破74.41万亿元,成为仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体。然而,中国经济高速增长的同时,尤其是在2007年金融危机以后,资源环境约束加剧、经济下行风险加大、外需日趋萎靡,与西方发达国家相比,国民生活福利还没有得到明显改善等,这一系列问题却日益桎梏着经济增长的潜力。2008年,中央经济工作会议首提“扩内需、保增长”,此后,2009年、2010年、2011年连续三年的中央经济工作会议都着重强调“调整优化需求结构,坚持扩大内需和稳定外需协调发展”的方针。2012年11月,党的十八大报告明确指出:“必须以改善需求结构、优化产业结构、促进区域协调发展、推进城镇化为重点,着力解决制约经济持续健康发展的重大结构性问题”。由此,调整和优化包含需求驱动机制内部结构等一系列经济结构,促进经济发展方式转变已经成为中国经济改革的顶层战略。然而,改革不是一蹴而就的,任何改革均需要探索相关规律和借鉴国内外相关经验,以减少经济改革的成本和代价。中国是一个人口众多、国土广袤、区域经济发展差异极大的发展中大国,而与此同时,世界也存在与我国类似的经济体国家,但其经济发展的进程有的已超越中国,有的与中国处于同样的发展阶段,在经济实践中,科学总结和借鉴它们的发展经验,必然有益于中国的经济改革。本研究从探讨需求驱动机制与长期经济增长以及若干短期经济增长目标的理论关系出发,揭示需求驱动机制在长期经济增长过程中的演化规律,以及在短期经济增长

过程中,受若干短期增长目标约束应呈现的理论最优状态。进一步地,本研究以美国、巴西、俄罗斯、印度等和中国国情相似的大国以及葡萄牙、希腊、摩洛哥、玻利维亚、印度尼西亚、尼泊尔等国情相似的小国为经验分析对象国,对长期经济增长过程中大国与小国的需求驱动机制的演变规律分别予以检验;同时,又以巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国等国情相似的大国为经验分析对象国,对工业化短期阶段受若干短期增长目标约束的需求驱动机制理论最优状态进行验证。在此基础上,本研究提出发展中大国应对长期经济增长和当前短期经济增长目标调整而调整需求驱动机制的思路、手段和对策。总之,本研究就长期经济增长过程中的需求驱动机制演化规律,以及短期经济增长过程中受短期经济增长目标约束的需求驱动机制的调整问题进行了深入的理论分析和经验研究,为促进大国经济健康持续稳定增长而调整需求驱动机制提供了重要的理论指导和现实参照,具有十分重要的理论意义和现实价值。

本书共分七章,主要研究内容可以概括为五个方面:

一是背景与文献综述。对中国当前经济增长及需求驱动机制的现状进行描述,引出本研究的背景及主要问题。对国内外相关文献进行述评,为本研究确立理论基础和分析框架。

二是概念与机理。通过对国家规模划分依据的梳理,提出本研究的大、中、小国概念,在此基础上,建立指标体系对当前全世界所有国家进行大、中、小国遴选。同时,在界定经济增长以及需求驱动机制等概念内涵的基础上,着重阐述经济增长与需求驱动机制的内在机理关系。

三是理论假设。以钱纳里的工业化阶段理论和罗斯托的经济成长阶段理论为基础,着重分析需求驱动机制在长期经济增长进程不同阶段的内在决定性,由此提出一般国家需求驱动机制演变规律的假设。进一步地,以国家规模作为影响经济增长的需求驱动机制演变的介入变量,着重阐述经济增长过程中因为国家规模的差异而导致需求驱动机制在不同经济增长阶段的变异发展,由此提出大国和小国需求驱动机制演变规律的假设。与此同时,在进一步假定国家规模相同的前提下,着重阐述短期经济增长目标与长期经济增长的内在关系,指出在不违背长期经济增长需求驱动机制演变规律的前提下,各国的需求驱动机制可以根据当前阶段经济形势的变化,即各种短期经济增

长目标的调整需要适当调整,并且提出各种短期经济增长目标约束下的需求驱动机制最优状态理论假设。

四是实证分析。利用大国和小国的分组数据,对长期经济增长过程的需求驱动机制演变分别进行检验,比较因国家规模不同出现的需求驱动机制演变差异,从而验证前述提出的大国和小国长期经济增长的需求驱动机制演变规律假设。与此同时,以工业化短期阶段为例,着重对比分析大国在工业化短期阶段各种短期经济增长目标实现的差异、各种短期增长目标约束需求驱动机制的差异,以及二者的相互关联和映射关系,从而进一步检验前述提出的各种短期增长目标约束下的需求驱动机制最优状态理论假设。

五是启示与对策。根据前述大国长期经济增长的需求驱动机制演变规律的启示,以及当前工业化短期阶段经济增长目标调整以及实现的需要,提出中国经济增长的需求驱动机制调整和转换的思路。同时,针对新时期中国需求驱动机制调整的思路以及现实经济发展的基础,分别从扩大居民消费需求、合理调控固定资产投资需求和稳定产品出口需求的视阈,合理提出实现中国需求驱动机制调整的对策及建议。

Abstract

The rational allocation and operation of consumption, investment and export constitute the demand-driven mechanism for the economic growth of a country. In real economic growth, whether the demand-driven mechanism can be constructed reasonably usually affects the realization of a country's long-term and short-term economic growth goals. Since the implementation of reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, China had experienced the rapid economic growth, with an average annual growth rate of 9.8 percent, and its GDP in 2016 exceeded 74.41 trillion yuan, and become the world's second largest economy after the United States. However, along with China's rapid economic growth, especially after the 2007 financial crisis, Constraints of the resources and environment intensified, the economic downside risk increases, and the external demand is getting wanning, comparing with the western developed countries, a series of issues, for example, the national living welfare has not been significantly improved, have increasingly shackled the potential of economic growth. In 2008, China's Central Economic work Conference first proposed 'expanding domestic demand and maintaining economic growth'. since then, the three consecutive Central Economic work Conferences in 2009, 2010 and 2011 had emphasized the policy of 'adjusting and optimizing the structure of demand, persisting in coordinated development of expanding domestic demand and stabilizing external demand'. In November 2012, the report of the 18th National Congress of the CPC clearly pointed out: 'We must focus on improving the structure of demand, optimizing the industrial structure, promoting regional coordinated development, and promoting urbanization, and spare no effort to solve the major structural problems that restrict the sustained and healthy development of

the economy'. Therefore, adjusting and optimizing a series of economic structures, including the internal demand-driven mechanism structure, and promoting the transformation of the mode of economic development have become the top-level strategy for China's economic reform. However, reform is not an overnight event. Any reform needs exploration of relevant laws to guide and learn from relevant experience about domestic and abroad in order to reduce the costs and expenses of economic reforms.

China is a big developing country with a large population, vast territory and great differences in regional economic development. However, China is not the only country with the special national conditions in the world. Some of countries are the same as China. In these countries, economic development of some are in the same development phase as China, and some have transcended China. In economic practice, summing up and using their development experience must benefit Chinese reform. This study explores the theoretical relationship between demand-driven mechanism, long-term economic growth and some short-term economic growth target, reveals the evolutionary law of demand-driven mechanism in the process of long-term economic growth and the theoretical optimal state under the constraints of several short-term growth goals in the process of short-term economic growth. Furthermore, this study is based on some big countries with similiar national conditions such as the United States, Brazil, Russia, India, China and some small countries with similar national conditions such as Portugal, Greece, Morocco, Bolivia, Indonesia, Nepal which are used as empirical analysis countries to respectively test the evolution laws of demand-driven mechanism of large and small countries in the process of long-term economic growth. Meanwhile, this study lbased on similiar national conditions such as Brazil, Russia, India and China which act as the object of empirical analysis to verify the optimal state of the demand-driven mechanism theory which is constrained by some short-term growth goals in the short-term phase of industrialization. On this basis, the paper brings forward to some thinking, means and countermeasures of adjustment the demand-driven mechanism in line with long-term economic growth and current short-term growth goals to China and other large developing countries. In short, the evolution laws of demand-driven

mechanism in the process of long-term economic growth and the adjustment of demand-driven mechanism constrained by short-term economic growth goals in the process of short-term economic growth are deeply analyzed theoretically and empirically in this study, and it provides important theoretical guidance and practical reference to the adjustment of the demand-driven mechanism to promote the healthy and steady economic growth of China and other large countries, and it has very important theoretical significance and practical values.

This study is divided into seven chapters, and its main contents can be summarized in five aspects:

The first part is about background information and literature review. Describing the current situation of economic growth and demand-driven mechanism of China which is large developing countries draws out the background and main problems of this study, and the review of relevant literature at domestic and abroad establishes the theoretical basis and analytical framework for this study.

The second part is about concepts and mechanisms. Through sorting out the basis for the division of national scale, this study proposes concepts of large, medium and small country and build an index system to select large, medium and small countries in the world. Meanwhile, base on defining the concept connotations of economic growth and demand-driven mechanism, the relationship between economic growth and demand-driven mechanism is explained.

The third part is theoretical hypothesis. Based on Chenery's theory of industrialization stage and Rostow's theory of economic growth stage, the paper emphatically analyzes the inherent determinant of the demand-driven mechanism in different stages of long-term economic growth process, and puts forward the hypothesis of the general evolution law of demand-driven mechanism. Furthermore, taking the national scale as the intervention variable of affecting the evolution of demand-driven mechanism of economic growth, this paper emphasizes to expound the variation of demand-driven mechanism in different stages of economic growth due to the differences of national scale, and puts forward the hypothesis of the evolution laws of the large and small countries. Moreover, based on the assumption of the same size of the country, this paper elaborates the internal relationship between the

short-term economic growth goals and the long-term economic growth, and points out that the demand-driven mechanism of various country should be adapted to the changes of economic situation at the current stage without violating the evolution laws of the demand-driven mechanism of long-term of economic growth, and propose the optimal state hypothesis of demand-driven mechanism based on various short-term growth goals.

The fourth part is empirical analysis. Based on the two group data of large and small countries, the paper validates the hypothesis of the evolution of demand-driven mechanisms of large and small countries in the long-term economic growth through respectively testing the evolution of demand-driven mechanism in the long-term economic growth, and comparing the evolutionary differences of demand-driven mechanism with different national scales. Meanwhile, taking the short-term phase of industrialization as an example, this paper further tests the hypothesis of optimal state of demand-driven mechanism under the constraints of the various short-term growth goals through focusing on the comparison and analysis of the differences in the realization of various short-term economic growth goals of large countries in the short-term stage of industrialization, and the differences in the demand-driven mechanism under the constraints of various short-term growth goals, and the correlation and mapping relationship of the two.

The last part is enlightenment and countermeasures. According to the inspiration of the evolutionary rule of demand-driven mechanism for the long-term economic growth of the large countries mentioned before, as well as the adjustment and realization of Chinese economic growth goals in the current short-term industrialization stage, this paper puts forward the ideas of adjusting and transforming the demand-driven mechanism of China's economic growth. Meanwhile, aiming at the ideas of adjusting the demand-driven mechanism of China in the new period and the basis of the real economy development, the countermeasures and suggestions to realize the adjustment of China's demand-driven mechanism are put forward from the three aspects: expanding the consumption demand of the residents, controlling the fixed assets investment demand and stabilizing the product export demand reasonably.

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