

当代经济学系列丛书

Contemporary Economics Series

主编 陈昕



中国

高速增长地域的 经济发展

——关于江浙模式的研究

当代
经济学
文库

陈建军 著



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出版前言

为了全面地、系统地反映当代经济学的全貌及其进程,总结与挖掘当代经济学已有的和潜在的成果,展示当代经济学新的发展方向,我们决定出版“当代经济学系列丛书”。

“当代经济学系列丛书”是大型的、高层次的、综合性的经济学术理论丛书。它包括四个子系列:(1)当代经济学文库;(2)当代经济学译库;(3)当代经济学教学参考书系;(4)当代经济学新知文丛。该丛书在学科领域方面,不仅着眼于各传统经济学科的新成果,更注重经济前沿学科、边缘学科和综合学科的新成就;在选题的采择上,广泛联系海内外学者,努力开掘学术功力深厚、思想新颖独到、作品水平拔尖的“高、新、尖”著作。“文库”力求达到中国经济学界当前的最高水平;“译库”翻译当代经济学的名人名著;“教学参考书系”主要出版国外著名高等院校 90 年代的通用教材;“新知文丛”则运用通俗易懂的语言,介绍国际上当代经济学的最新发展。

本丛书致力于推动中国经济学的现代化和国际标准化,力图在一个不太长的时期内,从研究范围、研究内容、研究方法、分析技术等方面逐步完成中国经济学从传统向现代的转轨。我们渴望经济学家们支持我们的追求,向这套丛书提供高质量的标准经济学著作,进而为提高中国经济学的水平,使之立足于世界经济之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学的未来。

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ABSTRACT

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGH RAPID GROWTH REGION IN CHINA DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF THE JIANG- SU-ZHEJIANG

The development models in the rapid growth areas along China coast after reform and opening up to the outside world includes two models, such as Huanan model (including Guangdong and Fujian) and Jiangsu-Zhejiang model (Jiangsu and Zhejiang taken as central). As comparing with the Huanan model, the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model is an inward-looking development type, and its principle powers for the economic development, as collecting of production factors and acquisition of product markets, mainly rely on own region and domestic markets, not on overseas ones. The economic development of the township enterprises, as well as coordination between the internal and external regions, are two other characteristics in the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model. The Jiangsu-Zhejiang model raised will have significance on the study of development

strategy, and goal and strategy of the system reform. The Jiangsu-Zhejiang model forms on basis of three factors, i. e. decentralization, development of township enterprises and resource on market. By study on the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model, it shows that competition and exclusive benefit system would play a role through decentralization, so that initiative and active of local and non-governmental economical development could be promoted, the market economical factors of statistic and plan system be effectively mobilized and used, market resources of regions and non-government be activated, and the rapid economic development be pushed forward and developed in way of markets. Those are important reasons in success of China reform and development.

For a long time, most theoreticians of development economics in dominant position thought that, as the developing countries and regions are weak in technology, fund and markets,

the export-oriental developing strategy must be adopted. The theory is accepted by most people as NIES development in Japan and Asia (new industrial countries and regions in Asia). Since 1960s, most of the rapid economic developing countries and regions in East-Asia, as well as Guangdong and Fujian in China, have adopted the export-oriental development strategy, expect the Jiangsu-Zhejiang area. By study on development in the Jiangsu-Zhejiang area, it shows that to properly select the principle industry in correspondence with resources existing in areas and to take use of advantages in local areas to a maximum extent are key factors in choosing development strategy collectively.

Some as the East-Asia model, the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model once again shows values of non-neoclassical market economic model. One of its characteristics is that to recognize active role be played by government in the economic develop-

ment and people may create various "revised issue" according to market economic model of their country and region conditions. And recognize that an area exists between the traditional plan economy model and market economic model, where has many ways to go. The study on selections will be an important subject of development economics and transfer economics for a long time in future.

To finding out successful reasons in China reform since 1978 and to expose "China mystery" is a hot topic on the world. By study on the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model, it shows that the main successful reasons in China reform are as follows; it is a reform from the low level to high level and from microcosmic to macroscopic, and most of successful reforms are from local areas, from the creating spirit of common people and local governments, such as household contract system in countryside, development of township

enterprises and specialized markets, as well as introducing foreign fund and opening up to the outside world.

The study carried out is mainly on two sectors, macroscopic and microcosmic. Affects are made, on characteristics of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model, to expose popular significance with especial conditions in economic development of this area from 1978 to 1994.

This approach is on macro, by analysis of resources existing in this area at beginning time of rapid economic development, to expose the background and conditions for the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model formed. Then characteristics of the rapid growth process of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model described and characteristics and reasons identified also are included in subject of macro analysis. On the basis of theory for the modern economic development, by comparison and analysis of data in China, and through sorting of a

large number of statistic data collected, the econometric model is established to analyze and check conditions for the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model. By reliable quantitative analysis, the frame with development characteristics of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model comes out. The main characteristics are: rapid growth, rather low dependent ratio on foreign fund and trade, coordination development in and between regions. In addition, also analysis of China reform and opening up to the outside world and transferring of development strategy affected on the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model is carried out.

The analysis of economic growth factors could be a part of macro-analysis. In order to have quantitative measure on factors of economic growth, a modeling Denison approach for factor analysis is used as the reason of being suitable for the economic growth condition in China, including statistic system and data acquired. In

this analysis, it not only exposes contribution of production factors on the economic growth and shows main problems existing in rapid economic growth, but also verifies a basic characteristic of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang development model by comparison of state owned enterprises and collective enterprises. It verifies that the rapid economic growth in this area is mainly promoted by the non-state economic growth.

The micro-analysis is particularly connecting with the representative industrial sectors of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model, such as the township enterprises and special markets. As the developing industrial sectors, they represent the most active and vitality sectors in production and circulation fields, and are representative of the economic growth model of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang area. By analysis and study on these two sectors, the details and particular operation characteristics of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model would

come out. The characteristics would include: the production factors collected (such as fund and technology) and markets mainly relying on our nation, difference between countryside and city being less for reasons of non-agricultural sector development in agriculture, important role played in promoting economic development by government and especially played by local governments.

Analysis and comparison, which have an important position in this paper and through all over, consist of important characteristics of this approach. One of characteristics is that not only on view point of home but also on the view of abroad to observe and analyze the economic development of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang area. And a conclusion is gained by the taking Jiangsu-Zhejiang model as China representative model to compare with the developed conditions in Japan, Korea and other developed countries and regions.

Final conclusion includes: original resources structure of the rapid growth, development process of industrial structures, similar role played in the economic development by government in the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model as compared with that played by East-Asia advanced countries and regions, a great difference between them in dependent ratio of foreign fund and markets and role played in the economic development by middle and small size enterprises.

In this study, also comparison of the transitional method and strategy between China and Russian is carried out. A new view point for different is proposed. It is thought that the successful economic system reform in China has a great relation with correctly choosing reform strategy, including correctly choosing a reform way and method. That means: A. A close combination of reform goal and development goal, B. Fully using of new system factors in the

traditional system, C. Playing an active and creative role of local areas, enterprises and individuals, and promoting reform from low level to high and from microcosmic to macroscopic. Those are reasons of successful reform and opening in China.

Therefore, the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model is a development and reform model, which came out under the decentralization condition at end of 1970s with a special development stage and resources, that only exist in Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The Jiangsu-Zhejiang model formed and experiences of economic development and system conversion in the Jiangsu-Zhejiang model shall have a long and popular significance.

作者近照



作者简介

陈建军,1955年8月1日生于浙江省杭州市。曾经下过乡,当过兵,当过工人和工程技术人员。1987年毕业于浙江大学工商管理学院,获硕士学位,同年进入浙江省社会科学院经济研究所。1992年留学日本,先后就学于日本京都大学、名古屋大学和新潟大学,1998年3月获经济学博士学位,同年8月回国,现为浙江大学经济学院副教授。

自1990年以来,先后在《经济研究》、《中国工业经济研究》、《环日本海研究年报》(日本)等刊物上发表论文50余篇。主要研究方向是长江三角洲地区的经济发展和亚洲国家及地区的发展模式比较。