

南
京
大
学
博
士
文
丛

体制转型期的 中国经济增长

沈坤荣 著

南京大学出版社

NANJING
DAXUE
BO SHI WEN CONG

书馆



南京大学博士文丛

099735

体制转型期的 中国经济增长

沈坤荣 著



女子学院 0105839

南京大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

体制转型期的中国经济增长:实证检验与分析/沈坤荣著.-南京:南京大学出版社,1999.6

(南京大学博士文丛/蒋树声等主编)

ISBN 7-305-03398-7

I. 体… II. 沈… III. 经济增长-研究-中国
IV. F120.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 26106 号

丛 书 名 南京大学博士文丛

书 名 体制转型期的中国经济增长

著 译 者 沈坤荣

责任编辑 张红波

装帧设计 潘小庆

责任校对 李菁

出版发行 南京大学出版社

(南京汉口路 22 号南京大学校内 邮编 210093)

照 排 南京展望照排印刷有限公司

印 刷 扬中印刷厂

经 销 全国各地新华书店

开 本 850×1168 1/32 印张 7.375 字数 180 千

1999 年 6 月第 1 版 2000 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

印 数 1501—3500

定 价 12.00 元

ISBN 7-305-03398-7/F·503

声明:(1)版权所有,侵权必究。

(2)本版书若有印装质量问题,本社发行部负责退换。

发行部订购、联系电话:3592317、3596923、3593695

南京大学博士文丛

编辑委员会

主 任 蒋树声

副主任 洪银兴 陈 骏 张异宾（常务）

委 员（以姓氏笔画为序）

叶子铭 孙义燧 吕 建

任天石 刘荣川 许敖敖

陈 骏 宋林飞 张异宾

吴培亨 柳士镇 姚天扬

洪银兴 钱乘旦 龚昌德

童 星 蒋树声 程崇庆

谭仁祥

南京大学博士文丛

总 序

洪银兴

21 世纪是一个充满机遇与挑战的时代，随着科学技术的突飞猛进，知识经济初见端倪，综合国力的竞争日趋激烈。从根本上说，21 世纪的竞争最重要的是人才的竞争。高等学校承担着培养高层次人才的使命，博士是高层次人才的代表。如何培养大批具有博士学位的高层次人才，使他们在下世纪成为知识创新的主力军，无论是对高校本身还是对国家来说，这都是一件至关重要的事情。

为了展示南京大学青年教师的学术风采，加强学科与学术队伍的建设，促进新生学术力量的成长，经过长期酝酿与充分准备，我校编辑出版了《南京大学博士文丛》。此次编进《博士文丛》中的论著，大多是获得博士学位并在我校任教的青年教师的博士论文，是在广泛动员、严格把关的基础上，根据质量第一、

《南京大学博士文丛》总序

公平公开、规范运作的原则认真遴选出来的，同时坚持基础研究与应用研究并举，特别注重对我国现代化建设和改革开放，对南大学科建设和发展具有重要理论价值与实践意义的最新研究成果。可以说，这套《博士文丛》虽然也可能有这样或那样的不足，但基本上反映了南大青年学者丰富而活跃的学术思想，代表了南大青年学者的学术水平。此次我校组织编辑出版《博士文丛》，就是从人才培养的战略高度，并着眼于下世纪发展的需要，在学术研究与人才培养领域采取的一项重要举措。相信《博士文丛》的出版对于扩大我校的学术影响、培养青年学术骨干、推动学科建设，一定能起到重要的作用。

长期以来，南京大学在人才培养、科学研究、社会服务、国际交流等各个方面都致力于追求卓越，为国家和社会培养了大批杰出人才。一届又一届的学生在这一人才摇篮里茁壮成长，一代又一代的学者在这块科学沃土上勤奋耕耘。近百年的办学实践塑造了南大师生热爱祖国、振兴中华的爱国精神，追求真理、实事求是的科学精神，博采众长、汇融百家的开放精神和兢兢业业、无私无畏的奉献精神，培育了南京大学严谨、求实、勤奋、创新的学风。近百年的历史，尽管世事沧桑，但这样的精神和学风一直在南京大学传承延续，并不断发扬光大，历久弥新。正是这种优良的传统和学风，使南京大学深深植根于传统与现代的沃土中，不断从本民族和世界文化的宝库中吸取新的营养，形成了南大特有的深厚的文化底蕴与学术氛围，使南大在近百年的进程中始终保持着永不衰竭的青春活力，使学校的各项事业不断发展壮大，形成了自身的发展特色，取得了令人瞩目的成就。如今，南京大学已成为学科门类齐全、师资力量强大、科研实力雄厚并具有一定国际影响的重点综合性大学。

一流的大学离不开一流的学术大师，一流的学术大师又离不

《南京大学博士文丛》总序

开一流的学术环境。在迈向建设世界一流大学的进程中，南京大学将一如既往，继续改善条件，为广大教师创造更好的学术环境。同时我也衷心希望全校教师尤其是广大中青年教师，发扬我校优良传统与学风，在南大优良的学术环境里锐意进取，不断创新，为进一步提高我校的学术水平，繁荣我国科学文化事业作出更大贡献！

1999年5月20日

序

经济增长理论研究是经济研究的重要组成部分。改革开放以来,中国经济增长的成就举世瞩目,从而也为增长理论研究提供了丰富的素材与全新的课题。在现阶段,经济增长将越来越取决于技术进步。自生产函数理论产生以后,经济学家们不仅注意寻求影响经济增长的因素,还力图测量出各种要素的相对重要性。索罗和丹尼森都明确认为技术变革起着支配作用。斯蒂格里茨在指出引起生产率变化的四个要素时也明确指出,技术变革是最重要的生产率增长的源泉。因此,经济增长建立在技术进步基础之上,是集约型增长方式的主要特征,也是经济长期稳定增长的可靠保证。

我国目前的经济增长遇到许多产品进入买方市场的巨大压力。技术进步则是在买方市场条件下求得增长的主要路径。仔细考察我国业已存在的买方市场便可发现,买方市场强度与产业的技术等级成反比,技术等级越低,买方市场强度越强。而且,恰恰

是买方市场很强的行业中存在的卖方市场也很明显。例如：纺织行业是明显的买方市场，可许多服装面料还要依赖进口；冶金行业买方市场也很严重，但许多特种钢材还依赖进口。其根本原因还是我国产业的技术等级太低。这意味着我国的许多产业部门只要通过采用国际先进技术，生产替代进口的产品，便可大大缓解买方市场的压力。

技术进步有一个技术选择问题。长期以来流行的理论是：由于先进技术明显节省劳动力，考虑到就业的压力，我国选择的技术应该是中间技术或适用技术。现在看来，这个理论形成的误导便是阻碍采用最新最先进技术。在这里扩大就业是以降低经济中采用新技术的层次为代价的。这种技术选择在过去的封闭经济中似乎还过得去。现在，随着改革开放的深入，国内市场在实际上正在成为国际市场的一部分，中国产品不仅在国外市场，而且在国内市场也遇到国际竞争，以中间技术为基础的中国产品明显缺乏竞争力。这可以说是近年来许多企业因产品销售不畅而效益下降的主要说明因素。技术创新决不是指所有技术都要自我开发研制，自己开发的“有所为”和引进国外先进技术的“有所不为”都可以成为创新的重要方面。这意味着产业升级应该同采用国外最新技术结合起来。在一些换代迅速的高技术领域，开放度应该更高，不能搞封闭式自我研制。

过去我们对技术进步一般是关注生产领域。新

增长理论的重要贡献就在于研究了经济系统中导致技术进步的源泉,特别关注知识的创造和利用。这就是斯蒂格里茨在《经济学》中指出的“今天的经济不同于这个世纪之初的经济的主要方面之一是在现代经济中变革成为常规:它创造了一个系统的过程,在这一过程中知识被获得,被转化致用,被加以利用”(《经济学》下第307页)。现代工业社会中技术进步大多是寻求新思想、新产品和生产方法的结果。技术进步的源泉,可能是在边干边学中积累经验产生的,但具有特殊意义的是由研究开发支出所带来的技术进步。因此,我国当前转变增长方式的一个重要内容是转变对技术进步的的关注点:由关注技术的采用(生产领域)转向关注技术进步的源泉(知识的创造领域)。其重要标志是加大研究开发投入。

过去我们讲技术进步时往往忽略人力资本投资,采用新技术只限于物质资本,不包含人力资本。由此产生人力资本存量严重不足,不仅使先进的设备不能充分发挥效能,更为严重的是造成技术创新能力不足。根据新增长理论,人力资本投资是技术进步的源泉。作为现代经济增长基础的科技进步不仅物化在具有较高技术等级的机器设备上,还体现在劳动者知识和技术存量的增大。在现阶段最有价值的资源应该是与先进的机器设备相适应的知识和技术。与此相应,知识经济的一个重要标志是教育投入在GDP中的比重明显增加。面对我国目前存在的人

力资本存量同物质资本存量不成比例的巨大缺口，我国目前转变经济增长方式的重要内容是：由偏重物质资本投入转向重视人力资本投入。一方面大幅度增加教育投入，另一方面对现有就业人口进行文化教育和技能训练，提高劳动者的素质。

沈坤荣博士的这本专著源于他的博士学位论文。该书从体制变迁与增长格局转变、经济增长因素及其特征、经济增长绩效、政府行为与经济增长、人力资本积累与经济增长等方面对影响我国经济增长的主要因素进行了深入研究，得到了很多有意义的结论，并提出了不少新见解，如经济增长内生性分析框架；体制转型时间上和空间上的渐进性对区域经济增长非均衡性的影响；解决增长中出现的宏观经济不稳定因素的关键不在于速度的高低，而在于增长方式的转换；地方政府行为的界定及对经济增长的影响等等，从而推进了我国经济增长理论的研究。

沈坤荣博士是我在中国人民大学直接指导的第一位博士，他大学期间学的是数学，硕士阶段学的是计量经济学，博士期间主要研究政治经济学。基于他的知识结构，在进入博士学习阶段之初，我就希望他的博士研究课题能同国际经济学前沿课题接轨。他选择了经济增长理论作为研究方向，并在研究中广泛应用计量分析方法。从他的论文看，基本上达到了我对他提出的要求。这本专著的主要特色之一是运用计量经济分析方法对影响我国经济增长因素进行

大量的实证检验与计量分析,使经验判断建立在实证分析基础之上,这种能与国际惯例接轨的研究风格和分析方法是值得肯定和提倡的。

目前,我国正在全面推进经济增长方式转变。沈坤荣博士在这本专著中提出的理论观点和政策主张对于促进我国经济由粗放型增长转向集约型增长具有重要的理论价值和现实意义。鉴于上述,我很乐于把这本专著推荐给理论研究和经济管理部门的广大读者。

洪银兴

1999 年元月

ABSTRACT

China is undergoing a transformation from a traditional planned economy to a market economy. The transition process is featured by high economic growth. Unlike Eastern European countries and Russia, China has made huge progress in boosting its economic growth. The case of China provides many new interesting topics for economic growth research. This paper focuses on some important factors which influence China's economic growth in the period of transition.

I. According to recent development in growth theory, in the long run, it is endogenous factors, such as knowledge, accumulations of human capital and evolution of institutions, that determine economic growth rate. The exogenous factors, such as natural resources and population, have little effect on the long-term growth. In other words, the long-term growth rate mainly comes from knowledge, the level of human capital accumulation and efficient arrangement of institutions, meanwhile, the increase in labor and physical capital contributes only a small percent to the growth rate. China is a large developing country and it is in the period of transition,

ABSTRACT

therefore, this study combines the latest theoretical advancement on economic growth with the specific situation and systematic characteristics of China.

I. As we have known, aggregate economic growth is always accompanied by dramatic structural changes. With the increasing per capita GDP, there are a series of structural changes in the domestic demand, trade and factors input. Since China opened to the world, both aggregate economy and per capita GNP have attained very considerable improvement. China has finished its preparation for industrialization, which means that China has been in the track of industrialization and high economic growth. At the same time, firms, who got some operation independence and become profit-motivated, has begun to endeavor to invest in those productive sectors complying with the consumption demand. It owes to the fact that in China, economic growth has been promoted more by market forces than by government behavior. The private investment has increased the production of many consumer goods quickly and improved the industrial structure. The results of empirical verification basically agree to the conclusions.

II. China's transition advanced gradually, not only over time but also over distance. The reform going on in the south-east areas along the sea went ahead of the other areas, while the reform of the hinterlands and western areas relatively lagged behind. The cross-area difference in the extent of systematic reform and openness, in addition to different natural resources and population, could explain the diversified development performance across areas. Those areas with competitive markets

ABSTRACT

have provided better institutional circumstance for development of the non-state-owned economy.

Meanwhile, the central government's policy of reform enables private investment to take the leading role in entering markets. Those investment out of control of the central government has taken the opportunities for development acceleration. As a result, the non-state-owned economic sectors emerge in the open areas' leading industries, which by and large not only helps the whole economy grow faster, but also improve the efficiency of state-owned economy. The non-state-owned economy has some apparent advantages in efficiency over the state-owned one.

IV. In China, the rural enterprises play a special role in the development of non-state-owned economy. Owing to the rising of the rural enterprises, the national economic structure is transformed from dual structure to integral structure. The transformation takes place within the countryside, which conflicts with the assumption that urban industry should create opportunities for absorbing rural labor surplus. In the transformation, the rural area is no longer passively transferring its labor surplus to urban industry, as described by Lewis model. Rural area is now playing a more active role in development. The change of countryside's role leads the rural economy to boom and industrialization. Both of these two factors have become the locomotion of high economic growth of China in recent years. The development of rural enterprises not only increases the aggregate rural and national economy efficiently, but also speeds up China's structural transition. From 1979 to

ABSTRACT

1994, the contribution quota of factor input is 60 percent, and that of improvement of total factor productivity is 40 percent in the output growth of rural enterprises. The growth pattern of the rural enterprises is much better than that of the state-owned enterprises. On average, rural enterprises have weaker productive power. However, they pay more attention to improving productivity and making themselves more adaptive to the market changes. So the operative mechanism of rural enterprises meets the need of the market economy development. At present, the managerial institution is critical for the rural enterprises, but it is influenced a lot by external conditions, especially imperfect market conditions. However, the inherent institution of rural enterprises has more vitality, which contributes to improving efficiency of the whole economy. All of that thanks to the fact that the institution of rural enterprises is similar to the standard reform model of state-owned enterprises.

V. The pattern of economic growth, i. e. the major characteristic of the growth process, is different in different stages of economic development. Economists use many standards to distinguish various economic growth across countries or across periods. Among these standards, it is the most usual standard that the way is judged by the contribution quota of factors in economic growth. If the contribution of factor input exceeds that of efficiency improvement, the economic growth is defined as extensive economic growth. On the contrary, the economic growth is intensive.

The analysis in preceding chapters shows that, the economic growth of China shared some common figures with the other

ABSTRACT

command economies before the reform and opening. Moreover, because the total factor productivity (TFP) in China was much lower than the average productivity of the other contemporary command economies, its growth model was extensive. Based on the post-reform data, China's TFP is found to be increasing with the increase of the economic growth rate. There appeared some obvious characteristics of take-off stage in China. However, the result of positive analysis shows that, in China, the contribution of factor input is still larger than that of efficiency improvement, so that economic growth is based on the increasing factor input. Consequently, economic growth in China remains extensive.

The extensively high growth is not sustainable. After the reform and openness to the world, China has experienced macroeconomic troubles such as skyrocket inflation and economic fluctuation. One of the radical reasons which should not be ignored is the extensive growth pattern. In order to maintain a high rate of growth, China relied heavily on capital input. With low economic effectiveness, high level of investment may lead to excessive demand, which resulted in high inflation and supply shortage. This kind of growth can't sustain. Because of various contradiction, the higher growth rate will fall down finally. On the contrary, given the intensive economic growth with higher productivity, it is possible that economy may maintain its growth rate and all the resources can be made better use of.

Whether to keep the growth rate high or not has been an disputable problem for years. Some scholars denied that fast growth was helpful to developing countries, and they even considered fast growth as the cause of fluctuations and

• V •