



# 论非均衡增长

- 著者/朱嘉明
- 出版者/上海三联书店

当代经济学文库



我国的经济增长历史和现状表明：现实存在的经济增长是包含波动的经济增长，有着显而易见的涨落现象；这种经济增长是与非平衡的国民经济结构相辅相成的；这种经济增长实际上不能消除资源闲置、失业和通货膨胀等典型非均衡现象的存在。作为这种经济增长的过程与后果，既不能改变所谓的总量的不平衡，也不能改变结构的不平衡。毫无疑问，经济增长有着它自身的规律、构造和轨道。当然，经济增长是可以被影响的，但是，对影响经济增长的各种因素决不可以过分夸大。历史传统、发展水平、经济制度就是可以对经济增长发生影响的因素。计划经济制度可以使这种制度下的经济增长，一方面造成某些部门和产业扩张，一方面造成某些部门和产业滞后和萎缩，从而使得经济增长的一般非均衡性质发生变异。但是，计划方法，例如综合平衡，它本身就与它所依存的经济制度对经济增长的要求相悖，因此不可能构成对经济增长的制约。所以，从来只有纸面上的、事前的综合平衡。

我们在这里，

位波兰

经济学家M·卡普

林死后，

主 编 陈 昕  
责任编辑 陈 昕 国 平  
装帧设计 宋珍妮

论非均衡增长

朱嘉明 著

生活·读书·新知

三联书店上海分店出版

上海绍兴路5号

本书由上海发行所发行

上海市印刷三厂印刷

1988年9月第1版

1988年9月第1次印刷

开本：850×1168 1/32

印张：11.75 插页：3 字数：250,000

印数：1—5,000

ISBN 7-5426-0092-3/F·21

(平装) 定价：4.80元

ISBN 7-5426-0093-1/F·22

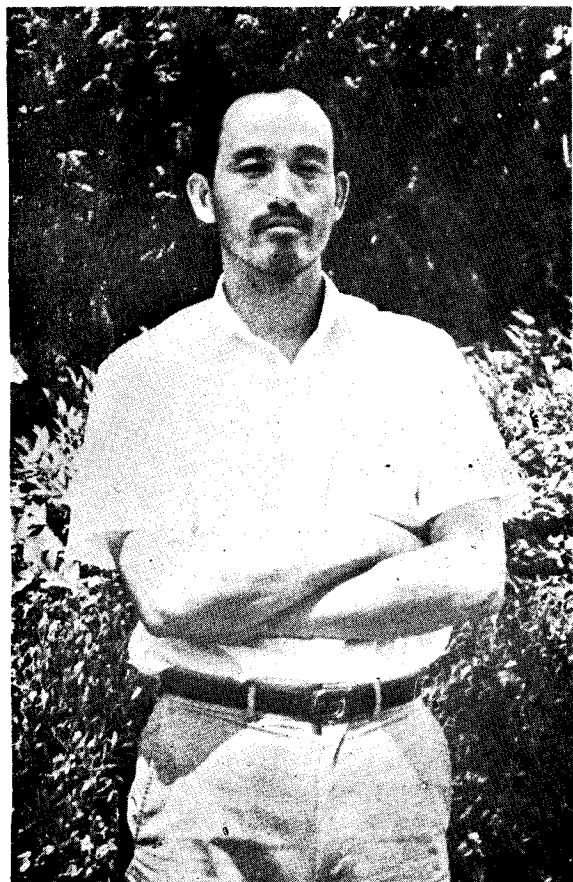
(精装) 定价：7.30元

献给母亲，她给了我永恒的爱

——朱嘉明

# 作者近照

---



# 作者介绍

---

**朱**嘉明，1950年11月生于渤海之滨一岛屿，在北京读完小学和初中。自1968年至1978年，先后在西藏、黑龙江、山东等地务农、做工，以及从事其他各种工作。1978年考入中国社会科学院研究生院现实经济系工业经济专业，1981年获经济学硕士学位。毕业后曾在国务院技术经济研究中心、河南省经济体制改革委员会任职。并在美国密西根大学和哥伦比亚大学作过访问学者。1984年起，在中国社会科学院工业经济研究所在职攻读博士学位，1987年，晋升为副研究员，1988年获经济学博士学位。

朱嘉明于70年代初致力于经济学研究，涉猎了经济学的几乎所有领域，撰写了《国民经济结构学浅说》、《现实与选择》(与吕政合著)两部专著，发表了100多篇论文，其中许多观点在学术界引起了广泛的、长期的反响。

朱嘉明是中国经济改革的积极参与者，也是中青年经济学家各类活动的组织者和发起者。他现在还兼任《中青年经济论坛》主编、北京青年经济学会副会长、中信国际研究所副所长、中国西部开发研究中心主任，他还应邀担任了一些省、市的顾问。

道，可道；非常道。

名，可名；非常名。

——老子

在斯密—穆勒—马歇尔的理  
论中，经济像一棵树一样成长。  
经济过程无疑暴露在外部因素的  
干扰之下。这些因素不是经济的  
或不是严格意义上的经济的。但  
是经济过程本身却稳定地、连续  
地进行……我认为事实并非如此。

——J.A. 熊彼特

# ABSTRACT

---

## ON DISEQUILIBRIUM GROWTH

**1** Up to the present, the dominant thinking in the study of economic growth in modern macroeconomics has been the classical school of general equilibrium, which was first developed by French economist Leon Walras.

The beginning of the postwar era saw the famous "Keynesian revolution" in economics. Keynes did use something like "disequilibrium" in his analysis, but his theory as a whole shows a strong character of traditional method of general equilibrium. Keynes focused on problems of a short term nature rather than those that require a long-term study. In his view, everything would cease to exist in the long term. Nevertheless, the issue of economic



growth is essentially a dynamic problem of a long term nature.

The non-equilibrium analysis was established in late 1960s and has developed since. But so far there has only been emphasis on market problems, with no special research into the issue of economic growth; the limitation is obvious.

This book aims at presenting a theoretical framework of disequilibrium. In other words, it ventures to put forth certain basic ideas and provide some essentials of disequilibrium growth.

**2** The study here is not normative, for what is described is the nature of disequilibrium growth rather than what it "should be". Besides, the mode of study is not a standard "positive". Based on the selective but systematical research into the history of modern economics, one can find some primary idea of disequilibrium which is logically implied in the traditional theory

of general equilibrium, especially in its various models of economic growth. The history of human thought, economic thinking inclusive, shows that there has only been a relative innovation in a newly established theory. The reason is obvious, no one can claim himself capable of exempting blood lineage from tradition.

**3** The most important theoretical hypothesis of this work is that the issue of disequilibrium is more realistic than the so-called general equilibrium. According to the doctrine of equilibrium, the output increment of productivity in a given period is constantly equal to the increment of real output. In other words, the growth rate of total economic output is equal to that of capital inventory. The extreme expression of equilibrium growth is: economic speed is constant; it never changes. Even when disturbed by some exogenous variables, it will still be converged to the unique,

constant and uniform motion of the growth locus. In this respect, there is no actual difference between Neoclassical and Neocambridge school, not any difference between Post-Keynesian and Janos Kornai.

One term should be mentioned here, however: the so-called "optimal growth" means that the theory of equilibrium should be combined with the value judgment.

The first hypothesis for the theory of disequilibrium growth may be as follows: it is true for all kinds of economic systems that there are always several tracks of economic growth from the start, and there are still probabilities for the growth to move from one track to another. As it is only possible to get the real growth other than the theoretical one, it is difficult to make a judgment of which one is the optimal. In real growth there has never been any equilibrium between total supply and total demand, the case always being surplus supply or surplus demand, or both partial

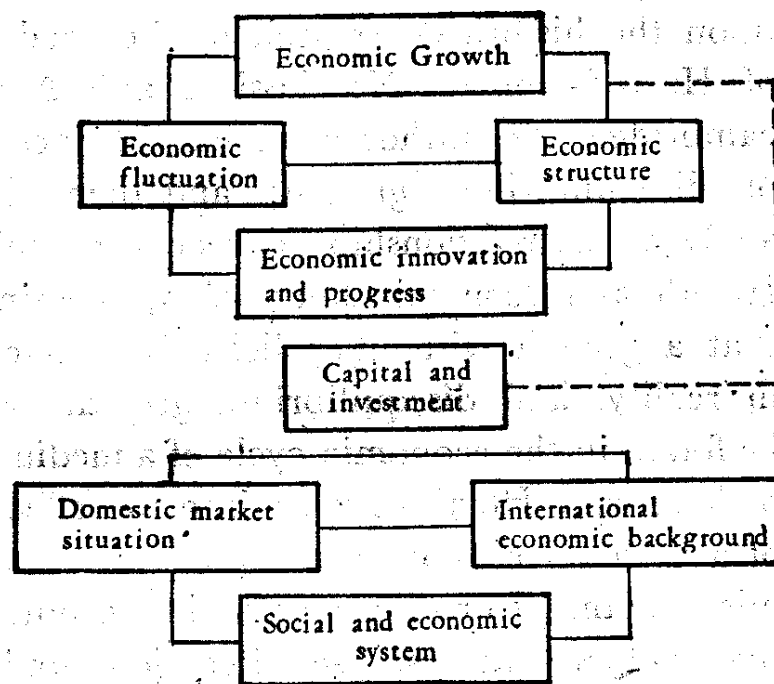
surplus at the same time. In any case, there has always been the idleness of resources, which means that the increment of real output isn't equal to the increment of productivity—involuntary unemployment and inflation are the normal and typical phenomena of disequilibrium. Growth can intensify the disequilibrium or weaken it, but it can never cancel it.

**4** Various models of economic growth are too simplified to give a proper explanation of the complication of real economy. The reason is that all of them are described by the method of production function, which can only explain the economic growth in the meaning of microeconomics.

Both theory and reality show that the production function is not convincing in explaining the growth of macroeconomy, which is restricted by a dynamic and complicated economic structure in the long run. First, economic growth is decided

by the situation of economic fluctuation and structure; second, the situation of economic fluctuation and structure is decided by the level of capital and investment; third, there is an important linkage between economic structure and investment, that is, technological innovation and progress; fourth, special market background would define the economic structure and the level of investment which are strongly under the influence of the financial and pricing environment; fifth, in an open economy, the domestic economic growth is both directly and indirectly affected by the world economy, especially by international relationship of trade and exchange rate; and sixth, all the above will be finally adjusted by the social and economic system of a nation. A chart is given as follows:

The disequilibrium nature of economic growth is determined fundamentally by the instability and uncertainty of the factors inside the complicated economic structure;



in other words, disequilibrium is the inherent law of growth.

**5** The book consists of four parts with specific study on the equilibrium nature of economic growth arranged as follows: Part one (Chapters 1—7) discusses the general theory of disequilibrium, including the

cause, process and phenomenon. Based upon the historical research of the models of Harrod-Domar, Neoclassical and Neo-cambridge, the author abstracts the theory of disequilibrium growth; and then, he analyzes the relationship between economic growth and economic fluctuation, stressing that a growth without cyclicity is senseless in reality, and disequilibrium growth can be found in the economic cycle of a medium or long run. He also probes into the effects of a national economic structure on economic growth. In real economic life, productive factors and resource allocation should first be integrated with enterprises, trades and industries to make up an economic structure in which all industrial sectors are dynamically and organically interrelated and interdependent.

Both economic fluctuation and structure change are affected by the progress of science and technology, and what should be stressed is that technical progress is rela-

tively independent and characterized by complexity and uncertainty. An orbit of technical progress exists which may or may not be synchronous with that of economic growth; in either case it aggravates the unstability and disequilibrium of the economy.

The theory of neutral technical progress is backed on the method of production function which is an indispensable part of the theory of static equilibrium.

The author also explores the relationship between investment and disequilibrium, especially the innate character of equilibrium of the model of IS-LM, trying to find in the traditional theory elements of disequilibrium, which of course is implied in its strongly held view of equilibrium. For example, if the theory of investment multiplier is tenable, that means there is an insufficiency of effective demand; yet if one admits that the idleness of resources is true, that means disequilibrium is an established



fact.

In his research the author has studied the relations between the price system, financial market and economic growth, upon which the economic structure is established and developed, and they are still the very backgrounds of technical innovation and economic fluctuation. Fluctuation itself gives eloquent proof of disequilibrium. For example, the phenomenon of inflation is something that can never be overcome in modern economy, so that the economic growth that is linked with inflation would not allow resources to reach the so-called "Paretian Optimum"; in other words, nothing is truer than disequilibrium.

The end of this part discusses the factors of international economics, especially the effects of international trade and exchange rate on the growth of a national economy. In an open economy, there are frequent movements of resources and labor, as well as those of commodities. There