

DANGDAIJINGJIXUEXILIE
CONGSHU ● 当代经济学系列丛书



当代经济学文库

● 郭克莎著

● 上海三联书店出版

中国： 改革中的经济增长 与结构变动

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中财 B0032360

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430126

(沪)新登字 117 号

责任编辑 陈 昕

封面设计 宋珍妮

中国:改革中的经济增长与结构变动

郭克莎著

生活·读书·新知

三联书店上海分店出版

上海绍兴路 5 号

新华书店上海发行所发行

上海三联读者服务公司排版

上海市印刷七厂一分厂印刷

1993 年 12 月第 1 版

1993 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32

印张:15.75 插页:3 字数:320000

ISBN 7-5426-0723-5/F·184

(平)定价:19.80 元

ISBN 7-5426-0729-4/F·186

(精)定价:24.80 元

CD B/106

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作者介绍

郭克莎，男，1955年生。于1983、1987和1992年先后获得哲学学士、经济学硕士和经济学博士学位。现为中国社会科学院工业经济研究所助理研究员。近10年来在《经济研究》、《中国社会科学》等国内有影响的刊物上发表了100多篇学术论文，还出版了个人专著《质量经济学概论》。研究范围主要在价格理论、质量经济、体制改革、经济增长和产业结构等方面。近年来曾获各类学术科研奖5次，引起了经济学界的重视。

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,我社决定出版“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 80 年代后

期 90 年代初期的通用教材；“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学之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学的未来。

上海三联书店

1991 年 5 月

序

近年来,关于经济增长和结构变动的文章、著作很多。郭克莎这本书则是不循旧套,不人云亦云,而是独辟蹊径,别具一格,同时提出了许多有益的观点。

本书除指出改革开放以来,经济增长和结构变动的一般特点外,特别注意对效率、效应的分析。

作者经过统计分析指出,综合要素生产率(TFP)的变动与经济增长率的波动呈现负相关。即经济增长率的相对波动系数和相对幅度降低,则综合要素生产率的增长率及其对经济增长的贡献率就上升;反之,前者上升,后者就下降。作者从比较分析中得出这样的结论:经济高速增长只有建立在综合要素生产率的作用率不断上升的基础上,增长过程才是优化的并且才能保持良性循环。同时,也只有使经济增长与要素投入保持适当的速度并不断提高投入要素的质量,才能促进综合要素生产率持续增长。作者的这个见解,对

我国现实经济发展颇具参考价值。

本书非常重视资源配置效应。作者认为资源配置效应分析是对增长因素分析的深化。它反映出产业间资源流动和结构变化对生产率增长和经济增长的作用。他所采取的对资源配置效应、对产业结构和资产结构与技术结构变动关系的定量分析方法,在中国尚属首例。分析表明,改革以来,中国经济总产出的增长率较高,但社会资源配置效应却明显较低。主要是后期阶段社会资金再配置不合理。有三个指标出现逆趋势变动,即三次产业之间尤其是第一与第二、三次产业之间的资金边际产出率、劳动生产率、资金与劳动比率的差距不是缩小而是有所扩大。这三者都是社会资金配置失衡的表现。

本书对中国改革以来,结构变动的趋势、特点也作了较系统的分析。作者认为多数结构分析文献,仅通过产值结构和劳动力结构来说明产业结构变动是很不够的。因为投入

结构还包括资产结构和技术结构,这两个方面对产出结构有着更大的作用和影响。作者经过比较分析指出,我国的投入结构是不协调的。突出的表现为第一次产业的相对资产比重下降过猛,而第二次产业的相应方面则片面上升。由于投入不合理,致使劳动力结构、资产结构与产值结构的偏离度呈现逆趋势变动。作者认为,资产结构高度化是产业结构高度化的中心,它推动产出高度化,并带动技术结构和劳动力结构的高度化;技术结构高度化又是产业结构高度化的动力,是产出结构高度化过程的保证,也是联系资产结构和劳动力结构高度化的纽带……

书中提出了许多有益的观点。作者认为,确保中国经济良性增长,必须保持适当的增长速度,并以综合要素生产率的作用率上升为前提,由此创造一个总量供求基本平衡和结构关系比较协调的经济局面。这是很有见地的。

多年来,中国经济多次出现波动,而且是强波动! 改革开放以来,这个老毛病并未革除,例如 1984—1988 年仍出现较大波动。与此同时,国有企业的亏损额也令人吃惊。究其原因,都是同重速度、轻效率,盲目地大干快上分不开的。1991 年曾被定为结构、质量、效益年,“质量万里行”一度被引起重视。然而经济效率并无起色。有些人对“效益”一词,不是从投入与产出的比率出发进行考察,而是把效益误作收益,笼而统之,空喊提高效益,因而经济效率并未真正提高。本书从理论与实践的结合上,发出经济增长以效率为前提、为基础的最强音。堪称击中要害,颇具现实意义。

当然,本书也不可能是尽善尽美的。不过,我认为对于有为青年,写出有新意的著作,应该予以鼓励。是为序。

杨 坚 白

1993 年 2 月 25 日

ABSTRACT

CHINA: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN REFORM

This book is aimed at expounding the trends, characteristics and problems of economic growth and structural changes in the system reform in China and at seeking basic ways of solving these problems.

The book starts with a positive study and then turns to a new theoretical probe after the key conclusion has been reached. The author holds that only by making a systematic positive observation of China's economic practice in reform can a correct understanding be formed, and only on this basis can further research logically unfold and effectively deepen .

This book consists of nine chapters in three parts. In Part One, the author makes a positive analysis of the economic growth in reform, addressing problems in three aspects among other

things.

1. The turn in the course of industrialization and the situation of economic growth during the reform

Since reform was first undertaken, a glaring feature of the turn in the course of industrialization has been the increase of the growth rate of light industry, leading to a serious imbalance in the growth relationship between agriculture and light industry during 1985—1988. The author calculates the Hoffmann ratio by means of data of net output value and total output value and has discovered an obviously different changing trend in the two. Viewed from the ratio of net output value, heavy industrialization has made some progress; while viewed from the ratio of total output value, there is a tendency toward light industrialization. It indicates that the sharp rise of the proportion of material consumption in the light industry sectors has counterbalanced heavy industrialization trend, with which the contradiction between agricultural and light industries has much to do. As a result,

high-processing trend has been reinforced instead. The author uses the coefficient of high-processing to find out that the coefficient in 1988 was 33.5% higher than in 1983, and one fourth higher in 1984—1988 than in 1979—1983 averagely. This shows that the speed of high-processing for this period was so fast that a contradiction arose between manufacturing industry and raw material industry. The trend and the resultant contradiction mentioned are related to the new features of industrialization. The strengthening of market adjustment functions, the decentralization of economic development and the expansion of foreign economic relations, have all promoted the rapid growth of consumption industry and speeded up the high-processing process. Therefore, the industrialization process in the reform has, on the one hand brought about the adaptation of production structure to the demand structure, and on the other hand given rise to new factors of disharmony.

Ever since the reform, the rate of China's

economic growth has been dramatically speeded up while the degree of fluctuation of economic growth has dropped by a big margin. Compared internationally, the annual average growth rate of her GDP is much higher than that of most other countries but only a little lower than South Korea, and the coefficient and range of relative fluctuation are slightly higher than those of Japan but obviously lower than those of other countries. Quite a few people used to think that the fluctuation degree of China's economic growth was much higher than that of the developed countries, but they were mistaken because they ignored the incomparable factors of different annual growth rates. The sharp drop of economic fluctuation degree shows that the development of market economy and the reform and openness will not only NOT affect the steady growth of the economy, but also help to raise the stability of economic growth, especially its relative stability internationally. But judging from the comparisons of different stages, the apparent rise of fluctuation degree in the later

stage also suggests that a relatively large fluctuation of market demand will bring about a relatively large fluctuation of economic growth under the conditions of imperfect market mechanisms and unsound macro-control mechanisms. The state of economic growth is related to the change of growth mechanisms. Compared with pre-reform days, the function rate of agriculture has risen while that of industry has dropped in the growth of national income, which is one of the causes of the greater stability degree of economic growth. The result of the study also shows that the rise of the function rate of the tertiary industry in relation to the growth of GNP is another important factor of the steady economic growth. But the sharp rise of the function rate of the secondary industry in relation to economic growth during 1984—1988 and the drop of the function rate of the primary and tertiary industries again caused economic fluctuations. These facts reflect the influence of the relations of industrial growth upon steady economic growth. Judging from ownership relations,

the function rate of non-state-owned enterprises (especially industrial and commercial enterprises) in relation to economic growth goes up quickly, becoming a new motive cause of promoting the over-rapid growth of industry and the overheated growth of economy.

2. The change of the factors of economic growth and its effect

Before employing the growth factor analysis, the author systematically discusses the indexes of input and output, with relevant theory and experience of other countries, making an in-depth analysis of the elasticity of the output of capital and labour in order to raise the reliability and accuracy of the figures. The result indicates that since the reform was first undertaken, the efficiency of economic growth has risen by a big margin. Before the reform (1953 — 1978), the contribution rate of total factor productivity (TFP) growth to economic growth was only 2.7%, but it was 42.1% during the reform (1979 — 1990). This percentage although it remains lower than that in developed countries, ex-