

产业集群演进机理 与区域发展研究

何雄浪 李国平◎著

RESEARCH ON
EVOLUTIONARY MECHANISM
OF
INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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摘 要

产业集群是工业化进程的反映，普遍存在于许多地区，是一个国家或地区经济增长的基础，指的是相关产业及其机构在一定区域范围内出现的经济活动的地理集中，这些不同规模等级的、不同类型的关联企业和其发展有关的各种机构、组织等行为主体通过纵横交错的网络关系紧密联系在一起而形成一种空间集聚体，它代表着介于市场和企业等级制之间的一种新的空间经济组织形式，实现了企业与市场的“握手”。产业集群组织的变迁不仅意味着集群内部企业专业化分工水平的变化，而且也意味着整个市场规模的变化，进而意味着整个社会分工水平的变化。

作为拉动地区经济增长的主要模式，产业集群这一经济组织形式成为许多学者研究的焦点，由此给人们提出了一系列思考的问题：产业集群产生的原因是什么，它的内在演变机理如何推进产业集群的进一步发展？就现实实践来讲，为什么会形成生产某种特定产品而不是其他产品的产业集群，为什么在某种特定地方而不是其他地方形成产业集群？落后地区如何融入区域分工链条而实现区域经济的协调发展？本书以传统产业集群理论、新经济地理学、古典与新兴古典经济学、关系经济地理学的相关理论“合理内核”为基础，发展出了一个综合的分析框架与理论体系，试图回答这样的问题。全文内容与国内外研究相比，本书创新点主要体现在以下五个方面：

第一，本书在古诺寡头竞争框架与张伯伦垄断竞争框架下将区域效应、集聚效应与空间成本结合起来，通过模型的建立及分析对产业集群的起源作了较为深入的探讨，认为产业集群的形成是区域效应和集聚效应联

合作作用的结果，同时受到空间成本的限制。

第二，本书在集聚效应技术外部性的基础上，从劳动分工理论出发，构造了产业集群演进的模型，对模型有关参数进行比较分析，并结合关系经济地理学的分析视野，对产业集群的动态演进作了较为科学的诠释。通过分析，本书认为，分工深化通过组织和技术创新促进产业集群的形成与发展，产业集群的发展反过来又会诱使新制度的产生，从而提高交易效率，促进分工演进，由此扩大了劳动分工与交易成本折衷的范围。

第三，本书在新经济地理学集聚效应金钱外部性的基础上，借鉴相关学者的研究，扩展了贸易成本的范围，认为贸易成本不仅包括产品运输成本，而且也包括要素流动成本，并引入前后向产业联系，在此基础上发展了可解的中心——外围模型，对产业集聚、空间成本与区域发展三者之间的关系作了较为深入的分析，认为在区域经济一体化的进程中，对落后地区的技术支持必不可少，同时要重视区域间产业发展的互动，否则，区域经济一体化进程难以有效推进。

第四，本书将 Harris - Todaro 模型与新经济地理模型结合，同时赋予农业剩余劳动力假设，并考虑我国特有的户籍制度所导致的劳动力迁移成本，建立了一个内生的农业劳动力转移模型，用以分析我国农业剩余劳动力转移、城市化与区域发展问题。模型分析表明：在促进农业技术进步的同时，要逐步放松户籍制度，继续在落后地区推行计划生育政策，以利于逐步消除我国的二元经济结构，实现经济一体化。

第五，本书对中国的产业集聚作了较为全面的实证分析，并在此基础上，分析了专业化分工、区域经济一体化与我国地方优势产业的形成，并对区域效应、集聚效应、空间成本与产业集聚以及产业集聚与经济发展之间的关系作了相应的实证检验，从而较好地解释了我国产业集群经济发展的现实，支持了文中的理论结论。

在前述研究的基础上，本书认为，产业集群的形成和发展是区域效应、集聚效应、空间成本联合作用的结果，单独强调任何一方面都有所偏颇，只有从这样的角度出发，我们才能科学回答本书提出的研究问题，从而找到促进区域经济协调发展的切入点。当前，我国产业集群经济发展是不平衡的，重视落后地区的产业集群发展尤其具有重要意义。在促进落后地区产业集群发展时，一方面既要考虑促进发达地区适宜产业与技术向落后地区的转移，提高落后地区自身的人力资本水平，限制落后地区人口增

长过快，另一方面也要考虑区域交易条件的改善。而交易条件的改善，除了考虑改善基础设施等硬件条件外，更多的是要求政府通过对正式规则的改进和对非正式规则的培育来创造有利于产业集聚的公共环境，从而促进区域产业集群的健康和持续发展，为我国区域经济一体化目标的实现打下坚实基础。

ABSTRACT

Industrial clusters, which being the foundation of economic growth in a nation or region, are the phenomena that reflect the industrial progress and widely exist in many regions. Industrial clusters are defined as particular geographic concentrations of economic activity of interconnected companies and institutions, these different scales and different types of interconnected companies and other relevant various entities are closely linked together through vertically and horizontally interlaced network relationship and eventually shape a kind of spatial agglomeration body. They represent the new spatial economic organizational form in between the market and enterprise hierarchical system, and realize the handshake of market and enterprise. The evolvement of industrial clusters not only means the variety of level of enterprise specialized division of labor inside the industrial clusters, but also means the variety of whole market scale, and therefore means the variety of level of whole social division of labor.

As the main mode of promoting regional economic growth, the economic organizational form of Industrial clusters has become the focus of study for many scholars, and a series of questions have been put forward: What is cause of industrial clusters coming into being and how its internal evolutionary mechanism boost further development of industrial clusters? According to practice of reality, why the industrial cluster come into being that produce a certain kind of particular product but not other products? Why industrial cluster is formed in a certain particular place but not other places? How the backward regions participate in the

regional division of labor and attain harmonized regional development? The dissertation develops a general analytical framework and theoretical system that build on the base of reasonable cores of related theories in traditional industrial cluster theories, Classical and New Classical Economics, New Economic Geography and Relational Economic Geography, so as to attempt to answer these questions. Compared with the domestic and international research, the full content of the dissertation mainly has four innovation points exhibiting as following:

First, the dissertation put together the regional effect, agglomerate effect and spatial cost in the framework of Cournot oligopoly competition and Chamberlin monopolistic competition and builds the model to analyze the origin of industrial clusters, regarding that formation of industrial clusters comes from united function of regional effect and agglomerate effect, and is limited by spatial cost in the meantime.

Second, coming from theory of division of labor, the dissertation develops the model of evolution of industrial clusters that is based on the technological externalities of agglomerate effect, and makes a comparative analysis of relevant parameters in the model. Furthermore, by combining the View of Relational Economic Geography, the dissertation explains the dynamic evolutionary process of industrial clusters in a more scientific way. Therefore, the dissertation holds the viewpoints that deepening of division of labor promotes the formation and development of industrial clusters through institution and technology innovation, and on the contrary, development of industrial clusters will induce new institution come into being and therefore boost efficiency of transaction, deepen division of labor. On the foundation, the scope of tradeoff between division of labor and transactional cost is enlarged.

Third, based on the pecuniary externalities of agglomerate effect of New Economic Geography and consulting the research of related scholars, the dissertation expands the scope of trade costs, regarding that trade costs not only include product conveyance costs, but also include factor mobility costs, and industrial forward and backward linkages should be taken into account, too. The dissertation develops the solvable core – periphery model on these conditions and makes a comparative thorough analysis of the relationship between industrial agglomera-

tion, spatial cost and regional development, holding the viewpoints that providing technological support for backward regions is essential and harmonized industrial development between regions should also be stressed during the process of regional economic integration, or else the process of regional integration would be baffled.

Fourth, the dissertation Combines these two models of Harris – Todaro and new economic geography and establishes a endogenous model for labor migration by taking account of an assumption of agricultural surplus labor and transfer cost due to household register system in China. Thus the dissertation analyzes the migration of agricultural surplus labor, urbanization and regional development. The results of analysis show that developing agricultural technology in the meantime, gradually relaxing household register system, continuing executing the policy of family planning in the backward regions, with the benefits of eliminating the dual economic structure step by step and realizing the national economic integration.

Fifth, the dissertation makes a comparative overall demonstration analysis of industrial agglomeration in China. On the base, the dissertation analyzes specialized division of labor, regional economic integration and formation of advantageous industries in my country. Furthermore, the dissertation tests the relationship between regional effect, agglomerate effect, spatial cost and industrial agglomeration and between industrial agglomeration and regional development with demonstration analysis means. So the dissertation explains the reality of economic development of industrial clusters in my country in a better way, and supports the theoretical conclusions in the dissertation.

According to before – mentioned research, the dissertation regards that formation and development of industrial clusters is the result by united function of regional effect, agglomerate effect and spatial cost, emphasizing any of these factors alone is unadvisable. Only from this angle, we can scientifically answer these questions in the dissertation, and therefore find out the way to promoting harmonized regional development. Economic development of industrial clusters in my country is unbalanced nowadays and promoting development of industrial clusters in backward regions is especially of significance. When advancing development of industrial clusters in backward regions, on the one hand, we should attach impor-

tance to the transfer of appropriate industries and technology from developed regions to backward regions and raising the level of human being capital in backward regions, on the other hand, amelioration of regional transactional conditions should also be taken into account. While ameliorating regional transactional conditions, we should not only ameliorate the hardware conditions which includes infrastructure etc, but more important, call the governments for mending formal regulations and cultivating informal regulations so as to create public environment that is advantageous for agglomeration of industries. Therefore, the aim of economic Integration in my country will be realized by advancing continuous and healthy development of regional industrial clusters.

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