

经济增长专题

课程编号: 02811740

授课对象: 研究生

学 分: 2

任课教师: 颜色

课程性质: 选修

开课学期: 2013 年秋

先修课程: 中级、高级宏观经济学

任课教师联系方式:

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辅导、答疑时间: TBA

一、项目培养目标

学习目标 1 系统掌握从事学术研究所需要的专业知识及理论。

具体目标 1、系统掌握本学科基础知识及基本理论

具体目标 2、掌握本学科前沿知识和理论、具有足够的相关领域的知识

具体目标 3、熟练掌握本学科的研究方法

学习目标 2 具有从事创新性研究的能力; 能够撰写并发表高质量的毕业论文和学术论文

具体目标 1、撰写高质量的毕业论文和学术论文

具体目标 2、具有高水平的分析能力和批判思维能力, 能够创造性地解决问题

学习目标 3 具有宽阔的国际视野, 能够与国际学者进行交流、合作的能力。

具体目标 1、具有优秀的口头交流和文字交流能力

具体目标 2、能够熟练地运用至少一门外语进行学术交流与沟通

学习目标 4 了解学术伦理, 具有强烈的社会责任感、关注社会问题

具体目标 1、了解社会责任感的重要性

具体目标 2、了解学术生涯中的学术道德问题

具体目标 3、关注现实社会问题

二、课程概述

The main focus of the course is what may be termed the “transition perspective” on economic development. This term summarizes an approach to economic development that recognizes that the steady economic growth experienced by modern industrial economies is a historically recent phenomenon. Until about 200 years ago, living standards were essentially stagnant in every country in the world. The transition to modern economic growth started with the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain. Since that period, a number of countries have followed the British example, and underwent a transformation from a pre-industrial, stagnant, mostly agricultural society to a modern economy where steady economic growth is the norm. This transformation is not simply a matter of growth rates, but is accompanied by other sweeping changes in areas such as demographics, politics, and the structural composition of output. A

key goal of development economics is to understand why not all countries are developed, i.e., the question why there are large and persistent income differences across countries, even though technological knowledge should, in principle, be mobile across countries. In this course, we will explore whether we can make progress on answering this question by taking explicit account of the various aspects the transition from stagnation to growth.

On the methodological dimension, this syllabus surveys two pieces of recent literature. A macro literature that uses quantitative general equilibrium models to understand the patterns of economic development across countries. It also references an empirical and economic history literature that studies the micro underpinning of developing countries, and therefore tests and measures the underlying structure of the quantitative general equilibrium models with use in this course.

三、课程目标（包括学生所提高的技能要求），本课程目标如何服务于项目的培养目标

The students are expected to receive trainings in the following aspects:

- Recent progresses in theories of economic growth.
- Computational methods in solving dynamic stochastic macroeconomic models related to economic growth.
- A comprehensive understanding of the roles that factors and institutions play in the stimulating and sustaining economic growth and development, as well as the impacts of economic growth and development on the economic, political and social structures as well as people's living conditions.
- Empirical methods in examining the processes and consequences of economic growth and development.

四、内容提要及学时分配

This course consists of three major parts:

- Computational methods in dynamic macroeconomics.
- Recent literature in economic growth and development
- Empirical studies in economic growth and development, particularly from long-run historical and institutional perspectives

Due to the length constraint, the detailed weekly reading list and assignment will not be given here and will be assigned at the first meeting of the class.

五、教学方式

Weekly lectures by the instructor; discussion sessions led by the TA; in-class presentations by students.

六、教学过程中 IT 工具等技术手段的应用

Hardware: computer; projector. Software: Matlab; scientific workplace / Latex.

七、教材

Acemoglu, Daron. *Introduction to Modern Economic Growth*.

八、参考书目

Barro, Robert J., and Xavier Sala-i-Martin. 2003. *Economic Growth*. 2nd edition. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Parente, Stephen, and Edward C. Prescott. 2000. *Barriers to Riches*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

九、教学辅助材料，如 CD、录影等

十、课程学习要求及课堂纪律规范

Due to the concentrated subject matter covered in the course, regular and punctual attendance is required for each class session. A student whose absences are excessive may be compelled to withdraw from the course. Repeated tardiness, other absence from class for part of a period, talking to other students during class, and other disruptive matters (such as making phone calls during sessions) may also significantly affect a student's grade.

The students are expected to complete homework in a timely manner. The students are also required to present papers assigned by the instructor. There is only one midterm exam, and the final assignment takes the form of a term paper related to economic growth and development.

十一、学生成绩评定办法（需详细说明评估学生学习效果的方法）

1. Take-home Final Exam (50%)
2. Homework (20%)
3. Student Presentation (20%)
5. Class Participation (10%)