论市场经济中的政府

廖进球 著

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序

公元 676 年,唐代诗人王勃去交趾探父,途经洪州(江西南昌),在都督阁伯屿的盛宴上写下了千古名篇《滕王阁序》,其中有"物华天宝,龙光射斗牛之墟。人杰地灵,徐孺下陈蕃之榻"赞誉江西的佳句。千年的历史证明,王勃之言并非客套的溢美之词,而是据实之言。从盛唐至宋,江西经济文化十分发达,唐宋八大家江西占了三家。从长江经鄱阳湖赣江,翻越大庾岭经梅关入广东,商旅不绝,十分繁荣。近代的江西,志士仁人辈出,尤其是土地革命时期,江西籍的革命烈士(有姓名记录者)达几十万人。如今,中国改革开放,又逢盛世,江西经济、文化和社会发展又临新机遇,京九铁路开通,大大改善了江西的区位条件,当初"襟三江而带五湖,控蛮荆而引瓯越"的优势重现,"雄州雾列,俊彩星驰"胜景盛况再来,江西这块交织着历史文化沉淀和革命传统的红土地,将展现新的风采。

江西财经大学是一所以经济学科为主,工、法、文学科兼有新型多科性经济类大学,始建于1958年,我国改革开放以来,学校取得突飞猛进的发展。学校在"九五"期间的目标是以"在江西有优势,在华东有特色,在全国有影响"的第一流高等财经学府的姿态进入21世纪。作为学校"九五"发展规划的一部分,我们编辑出版《江西财经大学学术文库》,以期展示检阅我校教师的科研成果,推动我校科研工作和学科建设迈上新的台阶。《学术文库》将收录我校专家学者多年潜心研究获得的学术成果.

国家社科基金项目的优秀研究报告,尤其是青年学者的力作。它们的内容涉及经济学科前沿的许多重大理论问题,其中不乏对社会主义市场经济建设实践中现实问题的研究成果。《江西财经大学学术文库》将成为我国经济科学百花园中一支奇葩。

在此,我特别要感谢中国财政经济出版社社长兼总编辑杨天 赐教授和各位编辑,由于他们对经济科学学术研究的深刻理解和 大力支持,我校的〈学术文库〉得以顺利问世。

> **史忠良** 1997年7月16日

序 言

沿着邓小平建设有中国特色的社会主义道路,中国正在从传统计划经济转向社会主义市场经济,到本世纪末,将初步建立起社会主义市场经济体制。

毫无疑问,在中国当前所处的这样一个十分特殊的社会主义 初级阶段,把很不成熟的社会主义制度与很不成熟的市场经济结 合起来,挣脱传统计划经济的束缚和影响、逐步形成一种新型的 充满活力的社会主义市场经济体制,这既是前无古人的制度创新 伟业,又是极端复杂、艰巨并具有风险性的社会改革工程。这当 中,政府应该做什么和能够做什么?换句话说,政府的职能和行 为如何定位?或者说,政府如何从传统计划经济的缔造者角色变 为社会主义市场经济推动者的角色?随着改革的不断推进,这个 问题自然成为经济理论界关注的一个焦点,成为社会主义宏观经 济理论的前沿。我们注意到已有不少学者对此进行了探索,产生 了不少有价值的成果,然而其侧重点多半放在政府职能转变的必 要性、如何实行政企分开、政府如何进行宏观调控等方面,似乎 还很少有人专门对政府的有效和失效问题进行全方位、多角度的 探讨。有些学者虽然也谈论资本主义市场经济中的政府,但对之 进行纵向的历史考察与横向的对比分析也很少见。因此借鉴意义 有限。《论市场经济中的政府》一书是青年学者廖进球同志的博 士论文, 是一本可读性强的专著。它试图从历史变迁与现实发展 的角度系统地、全方位地揭示政府在市场经济中的职能定位与行

为特征,并落脚到中国社会主义初级阶段市场化改革的实践上, 选发议论,提出不少颇有见地的观点,给人耳目一新。无论从历 史还是从现实来看,也无论从外国还是从中国来看,显然不是搞 市场经济要不要政府的参与问题,而是政府在什么情况下以何种 姿态如何参与,其作用的边界在哪里,从根本上说是参与到位与 参与适度的问题。该书依据大量史实与各派学说观点归纳出几种 政府形象(守夜政府、能动政府、主导政府)及其理论表现,这 对我们的改革事业是有启示意义的。不言而喻,主导政府应是我 们社会主义市场经济的理想选择。

在当前国有企业改革中,主张政企分开早为大家所认同,但是政企为什么总是难以分开,人们多有议论,仁者见仁,智者见智,难以求解。对此,该书另辟蹊径,提出一个新颖独特的见解,认为坚持以公有制为主体,主要不是去突出国有经济的主体地位,因为如果国有经济的比重太大,在经济运行中发挥主体作用,作为国有经济的所有者的政府就仍然要在市场经济中充当主体角色介入微观经济的运行,给予国有经济特殊的关怀,因而政企就不可能有实质性的分开。我认为上述观念寓意是深刻的,它对于那种仍然坚持国有经济一统天下的传统社会主义观念是一个有力的突破。

该书的研究成果是作者多年学术积累的升华。此前他曾完成国家青年社科基金课题《国家组织市场研究》,获得专家们的肯定。但他自己意识到这项研究还只是一个开端,尚未进入深层次,因此决心在攻读博士学位时继续深化这项研究。为此,他在三年学习中阅读了大量的有关经典著作与文献资料,做了许多有益的社会调查,积极参与学术会议,勤奋学习,孜孜不倦、不畏艰辛、勇于创新,因而创作了这个有相当理论深度的学术成果。借此作序的机会,我祝贺该书的出版,并期待该书的作者在科学

领域继续自己的追求。让我们共同铭记最伟大的科学巨匠马克思的一句名言:"在科学上没有平坦的大道,只有不畏劳苦沿着陡峭山路攀登的人,才有希望达到光辉的顶点"。

宋 醒 民 一九九七年六月

内 容 提 要

本书是一本集中讨论政府在市场经济中如何定位的专题论文,分别从最一般意义的国家、市场经济的发展过程、经济学对政府作用的认识、市场正常运行对政府的要求、发展中经济的特殊性、社会制度的性质、政府组织的缺陷等不同侧面分析了政府在市场经济中的作用和职能,并结合中国市场化改革的实践讨论了政府职能如何定位问题。目的在于阐明政府在市场经济中客观上有哪些作为和应该如何作为这一建立市场经济体制必须解决的基本理论问题,为中国在建立社会主义市场经济体制的过程中科学界定政府职能提供一些有价值的理论依据。

全书共分八章,主要内容有:

第一章分析国家起源和国家(政府)职能的形成和发展。首先从马克思主义的国家学说和新制度经济学派(诺思)的国家学说归纳人手,分析了国家的起源和本质,然后界定了国家的最一般职能,进而分析了国家职能的扩张及不同政府行为对经济发展模式的影响。

第二章分析市场经济发展过程中的政府行为。依照市场发育的历史轨迹分别考察了市场制度形成中的政府行为,市场制度扩散中的政府行为和市场制度完善中的政府行为,从历史的角度展示了政府在市场经济不同发展阶段的行为特征。

第三章讨论各种经济学说对政府作用的认识。本章把各种经济学说对政府作用的认识概括为三大类型,一是守夜政府,强调

政府的作用是无为而治;二是能动政府,强调政府要对经济过程进行适度的干预;三是主导(主体)政府,强调政府要积极主动作用于经济过程,推动经济的发展。

第四章分析市场经济条件下的一般政府职能。本章从分析 "看不见的手"调节经济的有效性和缺陷性人手,阐明了市场经 济体制不是由单一"看不见的手"调节经济的观点,认为市场经 济的基本协调机制包括市场、企业、中间体组织和政府,市场经 济是四大协调机制共同运作的经济,并在此基础上界定了市场经 济的一般政府职能,即制定规范与维护秩序,保持宏观经济的稳 定性,组织公共品供给与抑制市场外部负效应,调节收入分配和 创造经济发展的有利国际环境。

第五章讨论发展中经济的特殊政府职能。本章首先从"后起国效应"的分析人手,强调后起国要实现经济的跳跃式发展,做到后来居上,必须重视发挥政府的经济引导功能,然后从后起国经济发展的成功经验和失败教训的分析中阐述了政府作用的特殊意义,最后阐明了后起国政府实现"后发性利益"必须履行的四大新经济职能,即学习职能、培育职能、保护职能和创新职能。

第六章讨论不同社会制度下政府职能的差异性,侧重阐述社会主义市场经济条件下的特殊政府职能。首先简略比较了资本主义市场经济及政府作用的差异性,然后分析了两种社会制度与市场经济的相容性和矛盾性,最后阐述了社会主义政府的特殊经济职能,即保护公有产权和建立国有资产的有效营运机制。

第七章分析政府供给和政府失效。首先从分析行政等级组织的缺陷开始,阐述了政府失效的概念,然后在评介公共选择理论和非市场缺陷理论的基础上分析了政府失效的原因,得出了政府作用有限性(政府不可能有无限供给的能力)的结论,强调了警

惕"政府陷井"的观点,最后提出了弥补政府缺陷,防止政府失效,增加政府有效供给的若干措施。

第八章讨论中国社会主义市场经济的建立与政府的职能定位。首先分析了社会主义道路选择和社会主义初级阶段发展市场经济的客观必然性以及初级阶段市场经济的特殊规定性,然后分析了初级阶段市场经济中的政府的总体作用、管理模式和主要职能,最后结合中国市场化改革的实践探索了四个具有理论和现实意义的重大问题:即政府、市场、企业三者的关系,所有制结构与国有经济的改革,政府有效履行职能的外部条件、政府缺陷与政府失效的防范和抑制。

ABSTRACT

This monograph concentrates its discussions on the issues of how a government positioning itself in the market economy. The author analyses the functions and power of the government under the market economy from different aspects, such as the general meaning of the state, the development processes of the market economy, the recognition of the functions of the government in economics, the requirements for the government to do under the normal operation of the market economy, the specific characteristics of the developing economy, the natures of social systems and the defects of government organizations. The author also discusses the positioning of the functions and powers of the Chinese Government by combining the practice of reforms of the Chinese marketization.

The aim of this monograph is to expound what actions the government may take subjectively and how it should behave in the market economy, which is one of the basic theoretical issues to be solved in the establishment of the market economic system. The author also expects to offer some valuable theoretical evidence for the Chinese Government to have a scientific definition of the functions and powers of the Government in the process of establishing its socialist market economic system.

This monograph consists of 8 chapters which are as follows:

Chaper one analyses the origin of the state together with the formation and development of the functions and powers of the state. First, the author sums up the state theories of Marxism and Neoinstitutional Economists (North) and analyses the origin and essence of the state. Then be provides a general definition of the functions and powers of the state and the influences of the government behaviors on the models of economic development.

Chapter two discusses the behaviors of the government in the process of the development of the market economy. The author traces the historical evolution of the market system and investigates the behaviors of the government in different processes of the market system, such as in the process of development, diffusion and consummation. From the historical angel, the writer shows us the characteristics of the behaviors of the government in different processes of development of the market economy.

Chapter three deals with what functions the government may play in the economy in the light of various economic theories. It is concluded that there are mainly three types of government; one is regarded as a "night watcher" who governs by doing nothing; the other is an active one who should do some interventions on the process of economy; and the third one is a leading government who is very active in the economy and promotes the development of the economy.

Chapter four analyses the general functions and powers of the government in the market economy. Having analyzed the effectiveness and the defects of the "invisible hands" in the process of adjustment of economy, the author puts forward his idea that

market economy is not an economy which is adjusted only by the "invisible hands" but four coordination mechanisms, such as market, enterprises, intermedium organizations and governments, working together, on which the general functions and powers of the government in the market economy are thus defined: to set up regulations and keep order, to maintain macro economic stability, to arrange supply of public goods and restrain the negative effects outside the market, to adjust distribution of incomes and create favorable international environment for economic development.

Chapter five discusses the special functions and powers of the government in the developing economy. First, the writer analyses the "effects of the late taking-off countries" and then emphasizes that the government should act as a guide to the economy in order to have a jumping development of the economy and surpasses the developed countries. After which, the author explains the special meaning of the functions and powers of government through an analysis of the success experiences and failure lessons in the economic development from the late taking-off countries. Finally, the four new functions of the government have been put forward which helps the late taking-off countries to achieve the benefits of late development, the four functions are: function of learning, breeding, protecting and of making innovations.

Chapter six discusses the differences of government functions between various social regimes, mainly on the special functions of the government under the condition of socialist market economy. First, the author makes a brief comparison of the differences between socialist market economy and capitalist market economy and those between the functions of the government under the two systems. After that a further analysis is to show the compatibility and the contradiction of the market economy between the two different social systems. In the end the special economic functions the socialist government is explained, that is the protection of state-owned property right and the establishment of the effective operation mechanism for the state-owned assets.

Chapter seven discusses government supply and government failure. The author elaborates the concept of government failure by analyzing the defects of the organizations of the administrative hierarchy. Then he analyses the causes of government failure on the basis of reviewing the theory of public choice and of nonmarket defects and concludes that the functions of the government are limited (the government is unable to offer unlimited supply), and stresses that we should be wary of the so-called "government trap". Finally he proposes several measures to remedy government defects, to prevent government failure and to increase the government effective supply.

Chapter eight studies the establishment of the Chinese socialist market economy and the positioning of the functions and powers of the government. In the first place, it analyzes the objective necessity of the choice of socialism and the development of the market economy as well as the special stipularity of the market economy in the primary stage of socialism. Secondly, it discusses the overall function, the management models and the main functions and power of the government in the initial phrase of the market economy. In the end, by combining the practice of reforms of the

Chinese marketization, the author approaches four important issues with theoretical and practical meanings. They are: the relationship among the government, the market and enterprises; the reforms of the structure of ownership and the reforms of the state-owned economy; the external conditions for the government to effectively fulfill its functions; and prevention and restraint of the government defects as well as government failure.

Contents

Introduction

- Chapter 1 The origin and the functions and powers of the state
 - 1. A summary and analysis of the theories on the origin of the state
 - The formation and development of the functions and powers of the state
 - The spread of the functions and powers of the state in economic fields
 - 4. The influences of government behaviors on economic development models
- Chapter 2 The evolution of the market economic system and government behaviors
 - 1. The evolution process of the market economic system
 - 2. The formation process of the market economic system and government behaviors
 - The diffusion process of the market economic system and government behaviors
 - 4. The consummation process of the market economic system and government behaviors