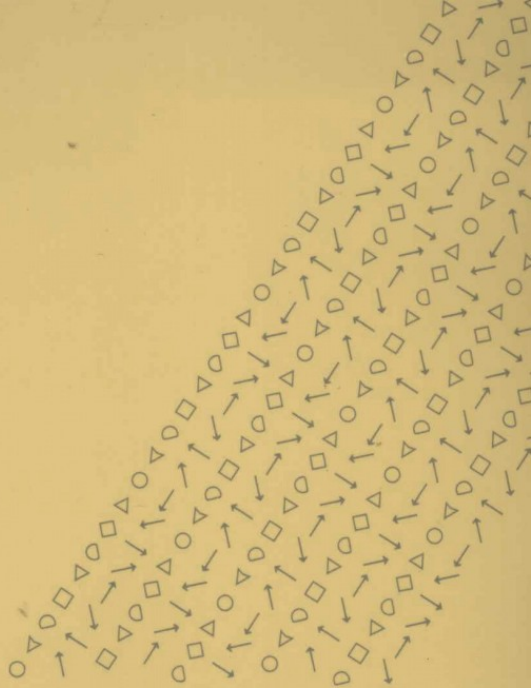
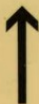


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Contemporary Economics Series

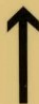
主编 陈昕



市场的本质： 人类行为的视角与方法

当代
经济学
文库

朱海就 著



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朱海就 著

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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，我们决定出版“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。它包括三个子系列：(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。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”则主要出版国外著名高等院校的通用教材。

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，

序 言

通常人们认为奥地利学派经济学思想始于维也纳教授卡尔·门格尔19世纪70年代和80年代的著作,尽管在很多方面,奥地利学派的核心思想可以追溯到坎蒂隆、法国的“重农主义者”,甚至可以更早地追溯到西班牙的耶稣会士。门格尔的学生,维塞尔和庞巴维克从不同的方向扩展了门格尔的思想,第三代奥地利经济学家,如米塞斯与哈耶克使该学派在20世纪的前半个世纪生机盎然。然而,从“二战”结束到20世纪70年代,这个学派事实上处于沉寂的状态,直到它在美国的土地上生根发芽,重振旗鼓。自那以后,奥地利学派向全世界扩展,在欧洲、拉丁美洲和俄罗斯,它都有很多的追随者。但是,在亚洲奥地利学派的影响相对较小。因此,朱海就博士的著作非常有价值。不仅是因为这是一本出色的文集,书中的所有文章都有有价值的独立贡献,而且还因为这本书有望帮助中国读者更好地了解奥地利学派在企业家才能、过

程、资本理论、商业周期理论以及其他很多方面所拥有的极为重要的、独到的洞见。我知道朱海就博士是一位有思想的、严谨的学者，我郑重地推荐他这本书。

上海西华哥本哈根商学院 院长 谷文

挪威经济与工商管理学院 院长

尼古莱·福斯(Nicolai Foss)教授

2009年3月

ABSTRACT

and evolution in a partly free market economy. The author also analyzes the driving force of economic growth in the transition of socialist economy to a market economy of socialist type. The author also analyzes the driving force of economic growth in the transition of socialist economy to a market economy of socialist type. The author also analyzes the driving force of economic growth in the transition of socialist economy to a market economy of socialist type.

Since the market oriented reforming started in last century, China has made great achievements in many different areas. Why the market is so amazing is a problem that has puzzled lots of people. To answer this problem, we should understand the essential of the market, which consists of the topic of the book. All of our research works made on the topic in the book are from the perspective of human action, we have two reasons for it. The first one is due to the fact that what makes up of so called market is human action indeed. The second one is that we are not satisfied with the explanation made by traditional neoclassical economics. In fact, neoclassical economics has not only avoided this problem, but also is destined to fail to answer this problem as long as it clings to equilibrium hypothesis.

The book is divided into 3 parts. The first part includes three chapters and mainly explores the relationship between human action and

methodology. At first glance, methodology has nothing to do with our topic, but actually this is not so. Methodology is usually called meta-theory, and any research work should first be reliable in respect of method, otherwise the research work is doing something worthless at all. So we want to show that the method of human action is relatively a better one in answering the problem put forward by the discussion of methodology.

Chapter 1 compares the concept of human action in traditional neo-classical economics and Austrian Economics. In neoclassical economics, given information, the stability of preference etc are the main features of the individual action. But Austrian Economics has a quite different attitude toward individual action. It insists on purposeful human behavior, the incomplete of knowledge, and the universal of entrepreneurship etc.

Chapter 2 examines the equilibrium method and process method in economics. The chapter first introduces equilibrium idea of neoclassical economics and process idea of Austrian Economics respectively, and then gives a detailed illustration of the method of positivist empiricism and formalism which characterize neoclassical

economics and the method of subjectivism, individualism, praxeology, a priori and anti-scientism that characterize Austrian Economics.)

On the base of the previous 21 chapters, Chapter 3 makes a further discussion of economic methodology. In this chapter, we take positivist-empiricism and praxeology as an example to analyse how neoclassical economics and Austrian Economics deal with human action and complex phenomenon respectively. In our opinion, the positivist-empiricism pays more to the phenomenon but less to human action, and that of praxeology is on the contrary. The chapter points out that the positivist-empiricism has the problems, such as unrealistic hypotheses of human action, the overlooking of examination of genuine human action and the experience to test the theory is inconsistent with the the experience that happened in reality etc.

The second part of the book concerns the coordination problem of the market. How market being coordinated is always a main concern of economics, especially classical economics. As we know, Adam Smith used An Invisible Hand as a metaphor for the price coordination mechanism in the free market. We try to penetrate deep into

the price mechanism with the help of Hayek's knowledge theory in this part.

Chapter 4 tries to open the black box of the Invisible Hand by analysing the relationship between knowledge, price and the entrepreneur. As Hayek once said, knowledge was discovered by market competition, and we want add that the entrepreneur creates the price by economic calculation and various kinds of prices in the market are ceaselessly being corrected by negative feedback mechanism. With its special function of simplifying knowledge and telecommunication, price makes numberless dispersed markets coordinated.

Chapter 5 pays attention to the function of coordination of the price. We regard the price as an endogenous factor of human action. The price' coordination of the market is a creative process. But in the eyes of the interventionists, the price coordinates the market in a mechanistic way, and follows some fixed patterns. The reason for it is in the model of interventionists, the man in the market is always passive and acts only in response to the market signals, but in our opinion, the man is positive and an creative actor.

Chapter 6 focuses on Hayek's spontaneous order theory. The chapter first surveys the category, the theoretical origin, the micro foundation and the precondition of the spontaneous order, then try to answer three problems with respect to this theory. The first one is how to explain the phenomena of disorder in reality, the second one is whether the evolution of rules realized by imitation or by group selection, and the third one is whether group selection departed from methodology individualism.

Part Three discusses some important problems related to the micro-foundation of the market, such as the time and structure of the capital, the dynamic view of the property right, the relationship between firm and entrepreneur etc. On this basis, we try to explore the economic growth problem of China, which consists of the last chapter of the book.

Chapter 7 inquires into the relationship between capital, time and interest by a historical survey of the capital theory from Böhm-Bawerk to Lachmann. By a comparison of two kinds of interest theories, the productivity theory of interest and the time preference theory of interest, we find that this two different recognitions of

interest should attribute to the different recognitions of the capital and time. Logically, the fund view of capital and the corresponding single-dimension view of time match with the productivity theory of interest, and the structure view of capital and the corresponding non-single dimension of time match with the time preference theory of interest.

Chapter 8 puts forward a dynamic view of the property right theory by introducing two concepts of uncertainty and ignorance. We find that the entrepreneurs adjust their property rights in terms of their judgement and expectations of the future, and the adjustment process of the property rights is the process of trial and error and the entrepreneur correcting of the error. We conclude that the key problems of property rights lies not in how to determine the boundary and ownership of the property right, but in how to improve the flexibility of adjustment.

Chapter 9 discusses the concept of entrepreneur. There is not a unified interpretation of the concept of entrepreneur in economics. In neo-classical economics, the entrepreneur is a production factors, the entrepreneur is an innovative individual to Schumpeter, and in Austrian

Economics, the entrepreneur is a subjective action in the face of uncertainty. We point out that this divergence is caused by the different methods, the equilibrium method (or the process method) under consideration. Chapter 10 examines the nature of the firm from the perspective of entrepreneur. We find that in Coasian tradition the real entrepreneur is absent. Coasian tradition can be regarded as a tradition of entrepreneur' pricing of the factors. We regard the firm as a piece of apparatus to price entrepreneur. The entrepreneur can only be evaluated from the organization he established because he is not the product factor and no market price possible for him. With this view in mind, we discuss three basic problems of the firm, i. e. the existence, the boundary and the internal organization of the firm.

Chapter 11 first explains the reason why the a sustained economic growth should rely on the entrepreneur innovation. Rather than accept the well known Schumpeter's concept of entrepreneur innovation, we put forward a concept of Knightian-Kirznerian entrepreneur in order to interpret economic growth better. On the base of it, we examine the way of economic growth in

China during the last 30 years and point out that we can't own Chinese past high rate of economic growth to entrepreneur innovation. To keep sustained growth in the future, the government should not only eliminate all kinds of institution obstacles that hinder entrepreneur innovation, but defend and respect all kinds of institutions come into being spontaneously as a result of competition.



人類行為已變態變遷，依行類人

序言

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導言

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