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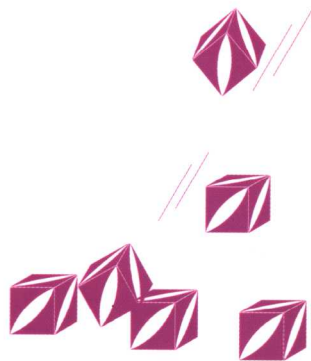
# 马克思

## 宏观经济分析体系研究

唐路元 著

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人民日报出版社



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唐路元 著

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# **ABSTRACT**

Since the reform and open – door policy, when faced with a variety of problems in our social economy, people tend to make more and more western economics methods to analyze and solve problems instead of only using Marxist ways of analyzing. Many policies and proposal are also put forward on the basis of principles in western economics. At present, western economics seems to become the main analyzing method in the field of economic research. This forms a sharp contrast with the behavior of totally rejecting western economics before the reform.

Macroeconomic policies, whose ground of formulation is the essential principles of macroeconomics, are paid much attention to both in western countries and in china. Therefore, it is greet importance to do research in macroeconomic theories and know what kind of macroeconomic theories should be chosen as the ground of formulating macroeconomic policies. In the past, we seemed to be only aware of western macroeconomics. This, in fact, is a misunderstanding. Besides the analyzing methods of western macroeconomics, there is a still Marxist analyzing method of macroeconomics of capital. Even though western macroeconomics has developed to a complex large system with many schools, it cannot probe further into the object but do some superficial analysis of the phenomena in capitalist

economy for lack of scientific phenomena. Its countermeasure cannot always solve the kinds of problems in capitalist economy from the root.

Marxist analyzing methods of macroeconomics are more scientific than the western macroeconomics. Because Marx gave a deep research in microeconomics of capital, the analyzing system of Marxist macroeconomics profoundly disclose the essential relationships and laws in capitalist economic predicting the phenomena in market economy, particularly the market economy in system of wage labor. Since we did not have a complete and exact mastery of the analyzing methods of Marxist macroeconomics, we usually misunderstood that the analyzing methods of Marxist macroeconomics could not solve practical problems and thus neglected its importance. Therefore, the purpose of taking the system of Marxist macroeconomics as the object of this research paper is to resume the truth of the system of Marxist macroeconomics and correct the wrong understanding. This analysis is of great theoretical importance. What is more important is the instruction of Marxist macroeconomic theories in practice. By using the analyzing methods of Marxist macroeconomics to analyze and solve the problems in the field of macroeconomics in our country and putting forward policies development, we can avoid unnecessary loss and detours in economic development.

This research paper mainly deals with Marxist macroeconomic analyzing system as well as comparing the analyzing methods in other macroeconomic schools. The structure and main content of the paper is as following:

Chapter I, "Introduction". This chapter makes a brief review of the history of macroeconomics development and analyses and evaluates briefly the problems existing in modern western macroeconomics. On the

basis of this analysis, I put forward and illustrate the proposition that Marxist macroeconomic analysis is scientific macroeconomics. This article believes that Marx' theory of capitalist reproduction in "Das Kapital" is just the theory of Marx' macroeconomics, this analyzing system is just Marx' macroeconomics system. In the past, the circle of economics understood the theory of reproduction in its narrow senses, people usually thought that the third article in "On Capital" vol.2 was the complete content of reproduction theory, even thought that Marx' diagram of reproduction is the complete content reproduction. This, however, is lopsided. According to Marx, his theory of reproduction included not only the content of "On Capital" vol.2.chapter3, but also the exposition of observing the capitalist economy as a whole in vol.1 and vol.3. They formed the complete system of Marx' s reproduction theory. Marx' s theory of reproduction that is Marxist macroeconomics observes the whole movements of capitalist economy from a macro and dynamic point of view. Then the structure of this paper and content are briefly introduced.

Chapter 2, "Structure and Content of Marxist Macroeconomic Analysis" . This chapter is the focal point of the paper. Marx did not briefly cut capital economy into two segmental: microeconomics and macroeconomics, but thought that capitalist economy is the contradictory unity of direct production process and circulation process. Marx' s observation of this contradictory unity follows the logical way of thinking, that is, from essence to phenomena. He first abstracts and researches the direct production process as an independent entity, then researches the circulation process and finally observes them as a whole.

The content of section 1 is Marx' s analysis of the essential relationship of capitalist reproduction process. He discloses some new characteris-

tics that analysis of capital as isolated, static relationship between individual capital and worker did not disclose. Marx studied here the essential relationship of capitalist reproduction, the feature of capitalist seizing manner, worker' position and manner of their consumption, dynamics and mode of capitalist distensible reproduction, studying on the law of workers' earnings, general law of capitalist accumulation, and the history tendency of capitalism.

Section 2 is the analysis of the process of capital circulation. Marx points out that capitalist circulation process is the form of reproduction. He divides capitalist reproduction into two large categories as production of means of production and production of means of livelihood and product value as constant capital、variable capital and surplus value and observes the process of reproduction from the point of value compensation and material compensation of the commodity capital. We can say that it is the real starting point of scientific macroeconomics. On the basis of this, Marx concludes that the essential condition with of success capitalist reproduction process is that the production of different social departments must be in accordance with certain proportion, and the form of money circulation with which the proper relationship of proportion can come to pass.

In the content of section 3 Marx analyzed the dynamics and mode of capitalist resource disposition. Marx does not view the capitalist reproduction process as the exchange of one object and another, while he places high premium on currency and the important role of currency movement in reproduction process. He pointed out that money could promote capitalism, as well as make capitalist economy to concuss; he proper relationship of proportion can come to pass in the concussing. In the content of section 4, Marx studied the process of surplus value changing into profit

and profit' counterpoising at first. Marx observes in general the capitalist mode of production and operation, Marx' s analysis shows that capitalist mode of production contains kinds of contradictions that it can not solve itself; the contradictions between purposes of production and means of realizing the purposes, capital surplus and labors surplus, production extension and rise in value, etc. Marxist macroeconomic theory researches not only the contradictory movements of capitalist economic relationships but also the form of resource disposition unique to capitalism. Marxist macroeconomic theory discloses the grounds of existence, historical tasks and fate of capitalist mode of production.

Chapter 3, "Development of Marxist macroeconomics (I)" with the death of Marx and development of capitalism, there is new phenomena in capitalist social economy. This chapter mainly analyses the new understanding of Marxist macroeconomic theory of reproduction. Lenin adds technical factors on basis Marxist reproduction theory; Lusenberg observes the problem of capital accumulation under monopoly and analyzed the colonial market and the role of munitions industry to capitalist development; Michal Kalecki observes the capitalist economy and illustrated socialist economy on the basis of the Marx' s analysis and conclusion. This chapter makes a brief introduction and evaluation of their theories

Chapter 4, "development of Marxist macroeconomics (II)" . After the socialist ideal was realized, on the basis of Marx' s description of basic characteristics of socialist economy and principles of Marxist reproduction theory, socialist countries enrich and develop Marxist macroeconomic theory from both aspects of theory and practice and thus form the socialist macroeconomics, that is planning economics. This chapter analyses problems about Marxist reproduction theory in former Soviet Union and China.



As the first socialist nation in the world, former Soviet Union inquired into the essence of socialist reproduction, the relationships between the two categories in social production, accumulation and consumption from the angle of practical need of socialist economics construction. In our country, discussions about Marxist reproduction theory were generally the same with former Soviet Union in content. However, we formed our own history of reproduction discussion by choosing different emphasis according to the practical situation in China.

Chapter 5, "Kenyan's macroeconomics and post - Keynesian macroeconomics theory" . Keynesian economic thought had great effect on the development of modern western economics. Its main content was to confirm the inevitability of capitalist economic crisis, the existence of unemployment equilibrium state and offered countermeasures to their problems. After a brief introduction of that, this chapter compares the analyzing methods of Keynesian economic system and Marx' s macroeconomics, we believe that Keynesian economic system had great defect in both method and innate logic and its analysis of phenomena of capitalist economic crisis was neither satisfying. Just because of the defects of Keynesian theory, western economists set about repairing his theory. School of Keynesian economics was thus formed, and so was the school of anti - Keynesian economics. This chapter analyses and evaluates the theoretical systems of such schools as Keynesian economics. School of currency, school of supply, school of rational expectation, new classical macroeconomics, new Keynesian economics. This chapter observes in particular the suggested premise and process of logic deductive reasoning and compares it with Marxist macroeconomic analyzing system, at last we conclude that modern macroeconomics is an unscientific system.

“Conclusion”, this chapter concludes the whole paper and suggests problems that need further meditation. Marxist macroeconomic theory is the scientific observation of capitalist economic movements and includes the general principles of social reproduction, too. What we need to solve is how to convert the general principles of Marxist macroeconomic theory to concrete policies to instruct socialist economic construction in modern China. Meanwhile, it also deserves our effort to research how to use for reference the methods of economic administration in western macroeconomics that reflect reality but don't concern ideology. By and large, however, Marxist macroeconomic theory must be used as fundamental guiding principles and analyzing method. Based on method of Marx's macroeconomics, we analyze briefly the problems of effective demand being weak and enhancing farm workers' earnings in China.

The defect of this article is that, we did not deeply analyze Marx's macroeconomics system, paid little attention to the new phenomenon of capitalist states, didn't research the problem between the production and consumption in China else.

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# 第一章

## 导 论

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### 第一节 问题的提出

现在，人们一提起宏观经济学，往往就联想到凯恩斯，认为凯恩斯是现代宏观经济学的奠基人。然而，这是人们的一种误解，或者说是一种带有意识形态的偏见。事实上，马克思才是现代宏观经济分析的奠基者。马克思的宏观经济分析理论不仅比凯恩斯的宏观经济理论在问世的时间上早许多，而且比凯恩斯的理论更具有科学性和完整性。

宏观经济学和微观经济学的出现和划分时间较晚。在马克思主义经典经济理论著作中，并没有使用宏观经济学这一术语，也

没有所谓的宏观经济学和微观经济学这样的划分。即使在整个古典经济学和凯恩斯以前的庸俗经济学形成时代, 经济学研究都没有宏观和微观之分。甚至在经济学著作中还没有出现宏观经济和微观经济这两个词。宏观经济学和微观经济学两个词最早出现在 20 世纪 40 年代后期。

国内许多经济学著作均指出, 首届诺贝尔经济学奖获奖人之一、挪威著名经济学家 R·弗里希 (R. Frish) 是最早提出宏观经济学 (Macroeconomics) 这个术语的经济学家。其实, 这种提法是不正确的。准确地说, 弗里希是最早在经济学研究中使用宏观动态和微观动态两个词的学者, 他在 1933 的论文《动态经济学中扩散问题和冲击问题》中提出了 micro - dynamic 和 macro - dynamic 两词, 也使用了宏观动态分析 (Macro - economic analysis) 方法研究经济周期, 但没有提出宏观经济学这个词<sup>①</sup>。后来, 荷兰经济学家德·沃尔夫 (De Wolff) 于 1941 年使用 Micro - economic 和 Macro - economic 两词, 他是在《需求的收入弹性, 一个微观的解释和一个宏观的解释》(A Micro - Economic And A Macro - Economic Interpretation) 中提出这两个词的。但是, 沃尔夫本人只是把微观经济和宏观经济作为形容词使用, 也没有提到作为名词的微观经济学和宏观经济学。广泛流行的萨缪尔森 (Paul Anthony Samuelson) 主编的《经济学》教科书, 虽然在 1948 年的第一版中开创了宏观经济学和微观经济学相结合的编写体例, 但仍然没有使用微观经济学和宏观经济学这两个术语。而真正提出现代意义上的宏观经济学 (Macroeconomics) 这个术语的学者是波尔丁 (K. E. Bolding), 他的《经济分析》一书, 第二篇的篇名就是

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<sup>①</sup> 有关介绍西方经济学说的书均有如此说法。如《微观宏观经济学的产生和发展》(张培刚 厉以宁著 湖南人民出版社 1986 年 4 月版)、《高级宏观经济学教程》(梁小民著 北京大学出版社 1993 年 3 月版)、《现代西方经济学说》(刘涿源、谭崇台著, 武汉大学出版社 1992 年版) 等。

Macroeconomics。他还对宏观经济学进行了定义，“宏观经济学是本学科研究体系中大的总量和平均数，而不是其中特殊项目的部分。并为这些总量以一种有用的方式下定义和研究它们之间的关系。”<sup>①</sup> 虽然弗里希、沃尔夫和波尔丁等人从宏观角度研究了社会经济中某些问题，但他们的理论并没有形成体系。

与马克思一样，凯恩斯本人也没有使用宏观经济学这个术语，但他于1936年出版的《就业、利息和货币通论》却被西方经济学家认为是第一部系统运用总量分析方法来研究整个国民经济活动的宏观经济学著作。由于从研究的实质内容来说，《通论》在很大程度上不同于以往的经济学著作，因此，西方经济学认为，宏观经济学作为一门单独的学科，主要是由凯恩斯奠定基础。凯恩斯的理论经过后来者如阿尔文·汉森（Alvin Hansen）、保罗·安东尼·萨缪尔森（Paul Anthony Samuelson）、詹姆斯·托宾（James Tobin）、罗伯特·索洛（Robert M. Solow）、阿瑟·奥肯（Arthur Okun）等人地不断补充和发展，形成了所谓的凯恩斯主义经济学。

目前，西方经济学家对宏观经济学的定义有了比较一致的看法，认为宏观经济学的研究对象是一个国家的整个国民经济活动，即国民生产总值和国民收入的变动以及它们与就业、经济周期波动、通货膨胀、财政与金融、经济增长等等之间的关系。“宏观经济学所关心的是整个经济的结构、表现和行为。宏观经济学家的主要任务就是分析并理解那些主要经济总趋势的决定因素，这些主要经济总趋势涉及商品和劳务的总产量、失业率、通货膨胀和国际收支差额。”<sup>②</sup> 较为流行的宏观经济学教科书一般包括国民收入均衡理论、就业理论、经济周期理论、通货膨胀理

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① 波尔丁：《经济分析》，1948年第二版，第259页。

② 《宏观经济学指南》版，第3页。



论、财政与金融理论、经济增长理论等<sup>①</sup>。

虽然古典经济学家和庸俗经济学家没有使用“宏观经济学”这一术语，但是根据以上宏观经济学的定义，不难发现，事实上以整个国民经济作为研究对象的宏观经济分析早就诞生了。当然，任何观念都是历史的产物，这方面的著作只能用当时通用的经济学术语进行表述，反映那个时代的社会经济状况和统治阶级的要求，没有使用现代西方宏观经济学特有的定义和术语是理所当然的。

马克思认为，对资本主义经济现象进行科学的研究始于古典政治经济学，而威廉·配第则是马克思所说的最早的古典经济学家。马克思指出：“配第在政治经济学的几乎所有领域所做的最初的勇敢尝试，都一一为他的英国的后继者所接受，并且作了进一步的研究。”<sup>②</sup>既然涉及到所有方面，那就表明配第研究了宏观经济方面的问题。配第对宏观经济问题的研究涉及到国家职能和财政理论、国民收入理论、再生产理论等。他于1662年出版的《赋税论》，可以被看成是西方经济学中第一部以宏观经济作为考察对象的学术著作，是他关于国家经济职能和财政理论的代表作。在《赋税论》中，配第强调了国家经济政策的重要性；并对财政收入和支出做了比较详细的分析，认为财政问题必须从整个国家的范围来考察，必须以对国情的充分认识为依据。不仅如此，配第在1664年写的《献给英明人士》中，对英格兰和威尔士的总收入和总支出作了试算，在1672年左右写成的《政治算术》中，对总收入和总支出又作了一次试算，这两次试算的内容基本相同。另外，配第在《赋税论》中，还尝试过对总生产问题的探讨。

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<sup>①</sup> 如夏皮罗的《宏观经济分析》、萨缪尔森的《经济学》等。

<sup>②</sup> 《马克思恩格斯选集》第三卷，版第277页。