

GENERAL THEORY OF VALUE

广义价值论

蔡继明 李仁君 著

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{t}_{11} \cdot \bar{t}_{21}}{\bar{t}_{22} \cdot \bar{t}_{12}}}$$



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内 容 提 要

本书在借鉴李嘉图比较利益说的基础上，创立了一个既不同于传统的劳动价值论，也有别于新古典价值论和斯拉法价值论的新的价值理论，即广义价值论。

一、本书结构和主要内容

本书由导论、上篇和下篇（共 16 章）组成。导论部分首先考察了价值一词的历史演变，从而使本书的研究起点与价值理论的逻辑起点联系起来。其次，导论对劳动价值论、新古典价值论、斯拉法价值论这三大价值理论进行了简要评价，由此构成广义价值论的形成的背景描述。

上篇是本书的主体，系统阐述了广义价值论的基本原理及其扩展。

第 1 章从历史和理论两个角度来探讨分工与交换的产生，并利用比较优势原理推导出分工与交换产生的一般条件，以及分工与交换经济的两种体系，为后面的价值分析提供了一个基础。

第 2 章引入可变分工的假设，建立了一个两部门分工与交换

的广义价值模型。根据比较利益率相等的原则，推导出了广义价值形式，根据广义价值形式得出了广义价值决定的公式。通过定义比较生产力的概念，考察了广义价值理论的基本命题。

第3章将两部门分工交换的分析扩展到N部门，从而建立了以N部门分工交换为基础的广义价值模型。

第4章首先从一般均衡分析的角度，重新探讨了N部门分工与交换的广义价值决定理论。然后考察有资本投入情况下的广义价值决定。最后从比较静态分析的角度，进一步探讨了分工方向的改变和广义价值的变动。

第5章将资本引入广义价值决定模型，初步考察了广义价值与功能性分配的关系。本章通过生存工资的假定，阐明了广义剩余价值在劳动与资本之间的分割。

第6章对比了广义价值论与其他价值理论的不同特点，特别强调了广义价值论的可应用性，提出了若干可应用的领域和问题，指出了今后进一步研究的方向。

下篇是对广义价值论产生的背景、过程和相关问题争论的历史回顾。它展示了作者20年来有关广义价值论研究的相关成果，将特别有助于读者了解我国学术界价值争论的背景，从而进一步深化对劳动和劳动价值论的再认识。

自改革开放以来，我国经济学界有关价值理论的争论，主要围绕着三个问题展开：（1）供求关系是否决定价值？（2）非物质生产领域的劳动是否形成价值？（3）非劳动生产要素是否参与价值创造？

本书下篇第7~10章，就是分别针对上述三个问题展开论述的。其中第7章指出，任何一种价值理论，都首先是一种均衡价格论，从价值形成机制来看，供求决定论与两种必要劳动共同决定价值论以及恩格斯价值是费用对效用的关系论，是完全一致的；第8章指出，无论是从马克思关于生产劳动一般、特殊和个

别的逻辑规定出发，还是从三次产业发展的历史事实出发，非物质生产领域的劳动都是生产劳动，都同样创造价值；第9章则分别从部门内和部门间两个方面，论证了劳动生产率与价值量成正比的原理，从而揭示了非劳动生产要素在价值决定中所起的作用。第10章对均衡价格、劳动价值和生产价格进一步进行了比较，是对上述第7章的补充。

第11~13章讨论由于土地经营的垄断和土地所有权的垄断所引起的“价值或生产价格的变形”，其中第11章着重分析传统绝对地租理论的矛盾，在劳动价值论的基础上重新阐释了绝对地租的来源及其量的规定；第12章着重分析传统级差地租理论的矛盾，在劳动价值论和平均利润理论基础上，重新解释了级差地租的来源及其量的规定；第13章对级差地租和绝对地租进行了综合考察，并建立了全新的商业地租理论。这部分研究使传统的地租理论获得了全新的解释，从而使传统劳动价值论的自身体系进一步完善。

第14~15章将价值理论的研究扩展到分配理论，其中第14章首先将社会主义初级阶段以按劳分配为主体的多种分配方式加以概括，提出按贡献分配是社会主义初级阶段融各种分配方式为一体的统一的分配原则；第15章则依据第9章阐述的基本原理，揭示了社会主义初级阶段收入分配的价值基础。

本书最后一章即第16章，将研究的视野从价值理论扩展到整个理论经济学，对我国理论经济学教学与研究的现状做了全面分析，提出了重建中国理论经济学基础学科的构想，而其中价值理论的重建自然是最基本的建设。

二、本书的主要创新点

1. 本书运用比较利益和相对生产力概念，揭示了分工与交换的真实起源以及专业化分工的原则，从而创立了一种全新的分

工理论；

2. 本书根据比较利益率相等的原则，建立了 n 部门分工交换体系的广义价值模型，揭示了广义价值决定的基本原理；

3. 本书运用比较生产力概念，解决了不同部门和不同生产力之间的比较这一理论界长期以来没有解决的难题，澄清了在等价交换问题上存在的许多混乱，特别是对所谓工农业产品交换的剪刀差问题做出了全新的解释，指出，中国城乡之间、工农之间、脑力劳动和体力劳动之间的相对收入差别，主要是由它们的比较生产力的差别决定的；

4. 本书继承了斯拉法价值论的方法，不是从抽象的价值定义和劳动耗费出发，而是从实际的具体劳动和使用价值出发，把交换价值的决定和比较利益的分配融为一体，从而使抽象的价值理论具有了可应用的形式；

5. 本书揭示了比较生产力与广义价值量决定的关系，从而阐明了各种生产要素在价值决定中的作用；

6. 本书论证了广义价值论与劳动价值论以及新古典价值论和斯拉法价值论的关系，指出，广义价值是调节商品交换的一般规律，劳动价值以及生产价格均是广义价值的特例；

7. 本书具体分析了资本、劳动在广义价值决定中的作用以及剩余价值在资本与劳动之间的分割，从而创立了以广义价值论为基础的功能性分配理论；本书还分析了资本和剩余价值的一般形式与特殊形式，从而为构建社会主义初级阶段的收入分配理论奠定了基础。

关键词：广义价值，狭义价值，相对生产力，比较生产力，比较利益率，分工和交换，资本，剩余价值，功能性分配

ABSTRACT

This book, by the means of Ricardo's Doctrine of Comparative Advantage, founds a new theory of value, which is different from the traditional Labor Theory of Value, as well as Neo-classical theory of value and Sraffian theory of value, that is General Theory of Value.

I . Structure and Main Content of the Book

The book is composed of Introduction, Upper Part and Lower Part(16 chapter in all). The Introduction links the starting point of the book with the logic starting point of value theory, by examining of the evolution of value concept; and the review of theories of value forms the context of General Theory of Value.

Upper Part is the main body of the book, which compounded systematically the basic principles of General Theory of Value and its extensions.

Chapter 1, with utilization of the Doctrine of Comparative Ad-

vantage, reviewed the origin of labor-division and exchange, both historically and theoretically, and deduced the general conditions of the origin of labor-division, thus provided the bases for the following analyses of value.

Chapter 2 set up a general value model with two sectors by introducing the assumption of variable labor-division system. The chapter deduced the form of general value according to the equal rate of comparative advantage. It compounded also the basic proposition of General Theory of Value by defining the concept of comparative productivity.

Chapter 3 extended the analyses from two sectors to N sectors to set up a General Value model with N -sectors.

Chapter 4 examined the theory of general value determination again from the viewpoint of general equilibrium at first, then the general value determination with capital input, furthermore the variations of labor-division and general value at last.

Chapter 5 introduced capital into the model of general value determination, and discussed initially the relation of general value to functional distribution. Given the subsistent wage, the chapter expounded the division of general surplus value between labor and capital.

Chapter 6 compared General Theory of Value with other theories of value, emphasized especially the operability of General Theory of Value, pointed out some fields with it the theory can be applied, and some issues needing further study.

Lower Part reviewed the context of the creation of General Theory of Value and the controversy on value and distribution. It exhibited the achievements of the author about the theory of value,

which will help the readers understand the context and significance of the controversy on value, deep the recognition of Labor Theory of Value.

Since the reform and opening, the controversy on the theory of value in China focused on three issues: (1) Whether supply and demand determines value? (2) Whether unphysical productive labor can form value? (3) Whether production factors beside labor can create value?

Chapter 7—10 of Lower Part were about the debate on the three issues mentioned above. Among them, Chapter 7 pointed out that any theory of value is a theory of equilibrium price at first. The doctrine of supply and demand, the doctrine of joint determination, and Engels' proposition that value is the relation of cost to utility are consistent in the mechanism of value formation; Chapter 8 pointed out that from the viewpoints of both logic definitions of general, special, individual productive labor, and the historical facts of the thrice industry development, the labor in unphysical production fields is of causes the productive labor, and also creates value; Chapter 9 demonstrated that productivity is positively proportional to value, for both intra-sector and inter-sector, thus revealed the role in value formation played by production factors beside labor. Chapter 10 made further comparison of equilibrium price, labor value and production price, it is a complement to Chapter 7.

Chapter 11—13 discussed the transformation of production price caused by the monopoly of both land management and land property. Among them, Chapter 11 focused on the contradiction of traditional theory of absolute rent, explained freshly the origin and quantity of absolute rent on the bases of Labor Theory of Value;

Chapter 12 focused on the contradiction of traditional theory of differentiate rent, explained freshly the origin and quantity of differentiate rent on the bases of Labor Theory of Value and theory of average profit; Chapter 13 gave a synthetical examination of differentiate and absolute rent, put forward a new theory of commercial rent. This research made the traditional Labor Theory of Value perfect within the system of Marx's Economics.

Chapter 14—15 extended the research on theory of value to the theory of distribution, among them, Chapter 14 summarized the plural distribution mode of Socialist Primary Stage as the principle of distribution according to the contribution of production factors; Chapter 15 revealed the value bases of the distribution of Socialist Primary Stage.

Chapter 16, the last chapter of the book, extended the research of value theory to the whole theory of Economics, analyzed the status of research and teaching of Chinese theory of Economics, put forward a imagine of restructuring basic disciplines of theory of Economics of China, the reconstruction of value theory is of cause the most basic construction.

II . The Innovations of the Book

1. The book revealed the origin of labor-division and exchange as well as the principle of specialization, with the concepts of comparative advantage and relative productivity, thus founded a new theory of labor-division;

2. The book set up a general value model with n -sectors based on the principle of equal rate of comparative advantage, revealed the basic theorem of general value determination;

3. Applying the concepts such as relative productivity and comparative productivity, the book resolved the puzzle of comparison of different sector productivity, which has not been resolved for long time, and cleared many confusions on exchange at equal value, especially gave a new explanation about the price scissors of industry sector and agriculture sector, pointed out that the income difference between urban and rural, industry and agriculture as well as mental labor and physical labor is determined by the comparative productivity difference of them for most part;

4. The book inherited the method of Sraffian Theory of Value, started not from the abstract definition of value and labor cost, but from the real and concrete labor and use-value, so as to merge the exchange-value determination and the distribution of comparative advantage as a whole, and make the abstract theory of value applicable.

5. The book revealed the relation between comparative productivity and general value determination, thus explained the role of various production factors in value determination;

6. The book demonstrated the relationships of General Theory of Value and Labor Theory of Value as well as Neo-classical Theory of Value and Sraffian Theory of Value, pointed out that General Value is general law regulating exchange-value, and Labor Value as well as Production Price are all the specialties of General Value;

7. The book analyzed concretely the roles played by capital and labor in General Value determination and the division of General Surplus Value between capital and labor, thus created a theory of functional distribution based on General Theory of Value; the book also analyzed the general, special, and individual capital as well as

surplus value, thus laid a foundation of the theory of income distribution in the Socialist Primary Stage.

Key words: General Value, Special Value, relative productivity, comparative productivity, labor-division and exchange, capital, General Surplus Value, functional distribution

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