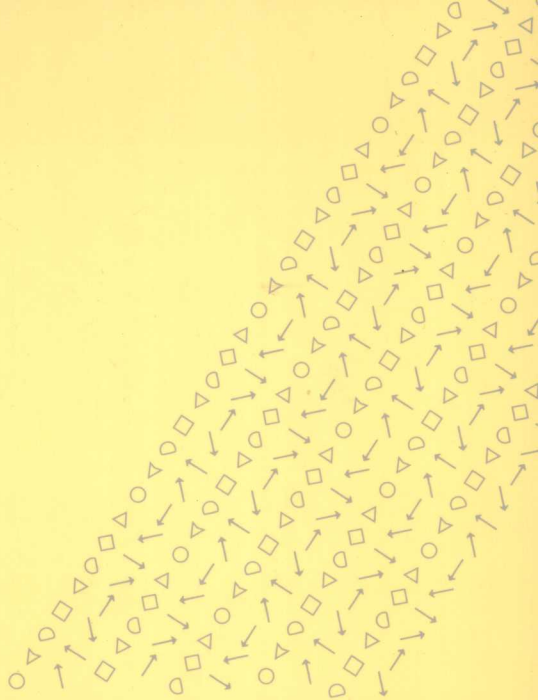


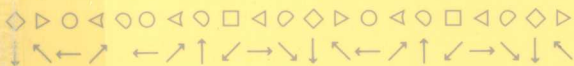
当代经济学系列丛书

Contemporary Economics Series

主编 陈昕



从狭义价值论到 广义价值论



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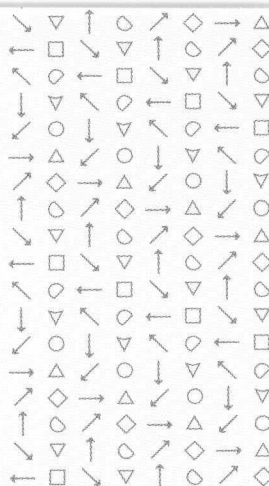


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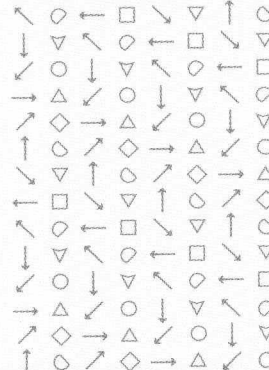
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作者简介

蔡继明，1956年生于河北省唐山市。1990年毕业于南开大学，获经济学博士学位。现任清华大学政治经济学研究中心主任，经济学研究所常务副所长，教授、博士生导师。兼任中国《资本论》研究会常务理事、中国高校《资本论》研究会常务理事、中华外国经济学说研究会理事等职。

主要从事马克思经济学与西方经济学比较、价值和收入分配理论、地租理论以及农业问题研究。已发表学术论文163篇，出版学术专著8部、教科书4部、译著2部，参加编写全国性丛书和辞书5部。创立了垄断足够价格论（新地租理论）（1990）；阐明了按生产要素贡献分配的理论（1988）；建立了广义价值学说（1985）；提出了深化中国土地制度改革方案（2005）；论证了优先发展大城市的战略（2006）；设计了全国假日制度改革方案（2007）并促成了2008年国家假日制度改革。

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,

从研究范围、研究内容、研究方法、分析技术等
方面逐步完成中国经济学从传统向现代的转
轨。我们渴望经济学家们支持我们的追求，向
这套丛书提供高质量的标准经济学著作，进而
为提高中国经济学的水平，使之立足于世界经
济学之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学
的未来。

前 言

本书是《广义价值论》(蔡继明、李仁君, 2001)的姊妹篇:前书从逻辑的角度阐述了广义价值论的基本原理,本书则既从逻辑的角度,又从经济思想史的角度,揭示价值理论从狭义向广义的演变。

本书概括了笔者自2000年以来有关广义价值论研究的新成果。与前书《广义价值论》相比,本书主要在以下几个方面推进了广义价值论的研究。

首先,本书阐明了价值决定与价值分配之间的关系,对价值理论研究中存在的若干似是而非的论点进行了剖析(见第1章),旨在强调“价值是凝结在商品中的一般人类劳动”这一命题,仅仅是古典经济学家在探讨价值决定问题时得出的一个个别结论,并非价值本身的定义或价值理论研究的逻辑起点,价值作为“交换价值的基础”和“调节价格运动的规律”,才是价值理论研究的逻辑起点;价值所反映的是不同部门生产者的分工交换关系,价值的决定

既不能离开生产(供给),也不能离开交换(需求),更不能离开分配。正是遵循着这些似非而是的命题,本书依次分析了由劳动价值论向生产费用论的转化,以及由客观价值论向主观价值论的转化(见第2章),在分别肯定了这些价值理论各自具有的真理性的同时,强调它们只是适用于特定条件下的狭义价值论,而只有根据比较利益率相等的原则决定的价值才是具有普遍适用性的广义价值(见第3—5章)。

其次,本书把新古典经济学的边际生产力理论引入广义要素价值决定模型,在广义价值论基础上阐明了功能性分配,从而建立了包括产品价值决定和要素价值决定在内的完整的广义价值论体系(见第6章)。这一创新性成果,为生产要素按贡献分配奠定了更坚实的理论基础(见第8章)。

最后,本书建立了不变分工体系下的价值决定模型,并分析了不变分工体系与可变分工体系的关系,论证了可变分工的价值决定模型和不变分工的价值决定模型的一致性,从而建立了既适用于可变分工体系也适用于不变分工体系的统一的广义价值论模型(见第7章)。这一研究成果一方面进一步限定了传统的劳动价值论的有效性,另一方面扩展了广义价值论的适用范围。

本书着重探讨的是价值理论及其演变的

历史,对于本书所阐述的广义价值论的应用价值,本书只是概略地指出了若干领域及其研究方向(见第8章)。关于广义价值论对于确立各种生产要素按贡献参与分配原则的理论意义和政策意义,可参见由人民出版社2008年出版的笔者另一部学术专著《从按劳分配到按生产要素贡献分配》(蔡继明,2008)。至于广义价值论其他应用方面的研究,还有待于笔者或其他研究者的继续努力。

ABSTRACT

1. Structure

Chapter 1: Introduction. This chapter focuses on the historical evolution of the connotation of value and the relationship between value theory and distribution theory, and criticizes some specious ideas.

Chapter 2: Coming Forth and Evolution of Special Theories of Value. This chapter analyses the transition from Labor Theory of Value to theory of production cost, and objective theory of value to subjective theory of value. While both have their truth in part, still they are theories of value in a narrow sense which work only in some specific cases.

Chapter 3: General Theory of Value; Two-Sector Model. Based on equal rate of comparative advantage, this chapter introduces the determination model of general value with two sectors, and extends the basic

principles of general theory of value.

Chapter 4: General Theory of Value; N -Sector Model. The analysis on Two-sector exchange scenario is extended to N -sector exchange, leading to General Theory of Value based on N -sector exchange.

Chapter 5: General Theory of Value; General Equilibrium and Comparative Static Analysis. General Theory of Value with N -Sector is analyzed again from the perspective of general equilibrium.

Chapter 6: General Theory of Value; Factor Value Determination. General theory of factor value is established in accordance with general theory of product value.

Chapter 7: Alterable and Inalterable Division of Labor. Value determination in inalterable division of labor is analyzed, proving the consistency of value determination both in inalterable division of labor and in alterable division of labor.

Chapter 8: Application of General Theory of Value. Issues as operability, simplification of complex labor, international value, transformation, price scissors between industrial and agricultural goods, as well as distri-

bution according to contributions and equity distribution are analyzed in this chapter.

Chapter 9: Comparison between General Theory of Value and Special Theory of Value. This chapter covers comparisons between General Theory of Value and Labor Theory of Value, Neoclassical Theory of Value and Sraffian Theory of Value.

2. Pioneering and Innovation

In the first place, this book analyzes the relation between value determination and value distribution, and criticizes some specious ideas in value theories(Chapter 1), emphasizing the idea that ‘value is general human labor coagulated in products’ is merely a conclusion drawn by classical economists in the studies of value determination, not the logic starting point of definition or studies of value; that as the ‘basis of exchange value’ and ‘rule of adjusting price movement’, value itself is the very logical starting point of value theory studies. What value reflects is the exchange and labor division among different sectors, determination of value is related to production(supply), exchange(demand) and

distribution. Then the book analyses the transition from Labor Theory of Value to theory of production cost, and objective theory of value to subjective theory of value (Chapter 2). While both have their truth in part, still they are theories of value in a narrow sense which work only in some specific cases, only value based on equal rate of comparative advantage is the general value(Chapter 3—5).

In the second place, theory of marginal productivity is introduced into general factor value determination model to elaborate on functional distribution on the basis of General Theory of Value, establishing a complete system of General Theory of Value incorporating both product value and factor value determination (Chapter 6). The results lay a strong basis for the theory of distribution according to factors' contributions(Chapter 8).

Lastly, value determination model in alterable division of labor system is established, and relation between alterable and inalterable division of labor is discussed to prove the consistency between the two value determination models in the different division

of labor systems(Chapter 7). This research result has further restricted the validity of Labor Theory of Value, on the one hand, and extends the applicable scope of General Theory of Value, on the other hand.

3. Methods of Research

Combination of logical and historical methods are carried out throughout the book; on the one hand, based on the history of economic thoughts, the book analyses the transition from single productive factor theory of value(Labor Theory of Value)to multi productive factors theory of value(theory of production cost), as well as transition and consistency of objective theory of value to subjective theory of value; on the other hand, from logical perspective, the origin of exchange and division of labor and determination of general value are also analyzed. Then two-sector model is extended to N -sector model, and partial equilibrium to general equilibrium, product value to factor value. Besides, both average analysis and marginal analysis are adopted; both Ricardo's comparative advantage and Sraffa's value theory,

as well as part of neoclassical theory are adopted.

4. Academic Values

A new theory of value, General Theory of Value, is put forward, in contrast to traditional Labor Theory of Value, Neoclassical Theory of Value and Sraffian Theory of Value. General Theory of Value works as a general rule of adjusting price movement, while former value theories are specific cases of General Theory of Value. As a new revolution in value theory, the book is innovative. Here abstract value theory is transformed into applicable value theory, making it possible to compare productivity in different sectors, and conversion of complex labor, measurement of price scissors between industrial and agricultural products as well as determination of equity distribution standard. Furthermore, the book lays basis for the principle of distribution according to contributions of production factors that is set up in the 16th National Conference of CPC, providing theoretical support for protection of non-labor income and legal private property.

Key Words: Special theory of value, General Theory of Value, General Theory of Factor Value, comparative productivity, equal rate of comparative advantage.