

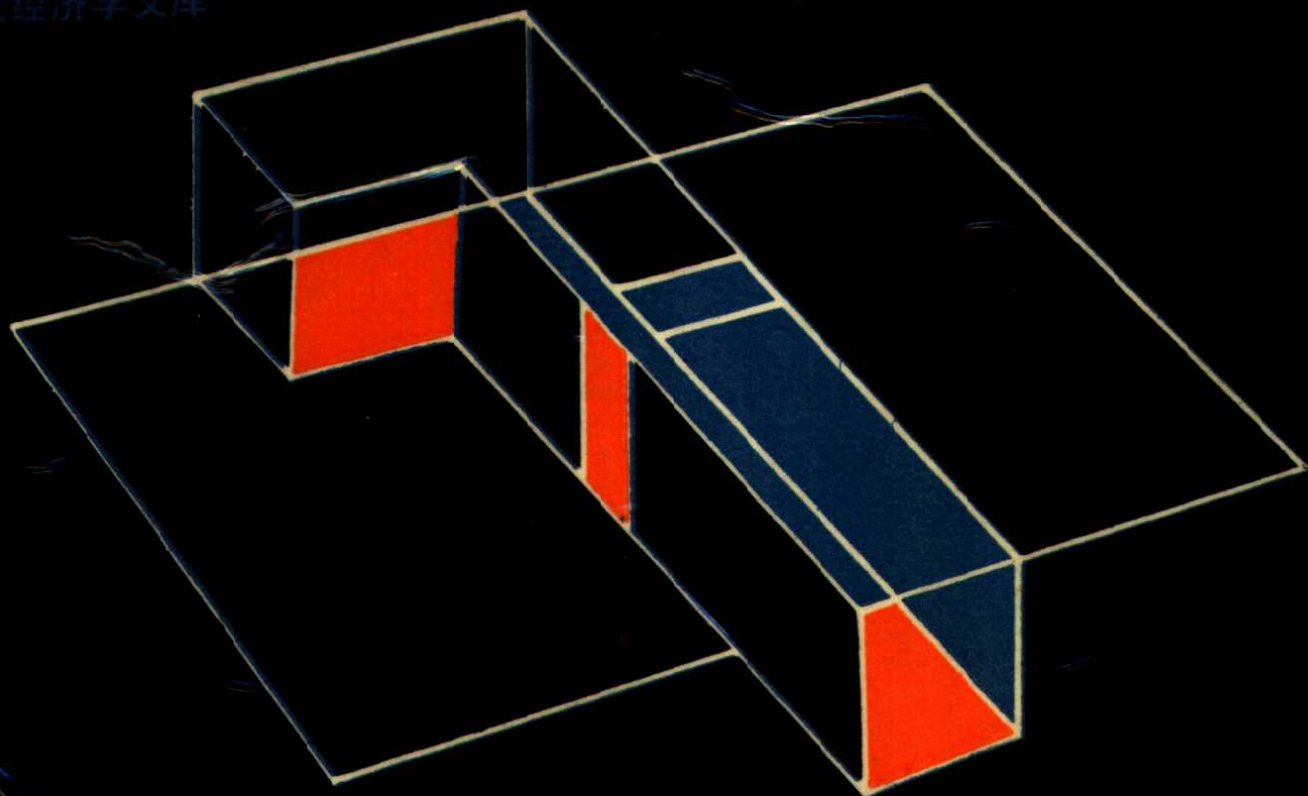


经济运行的 均衡与 非均衡分析

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当代经济学文库



长期以来，在社会主义经济学中，经济运行分析尚属空白。这是经济理论研究长期脱离经济现实的重要原因。经济过程不仅有本质的联系，也有现象的联系。相应地，对经济过程和联系不仅要有本质的说明，还要有现象的描述，即经济运行的分析。经济运行分析理论对现实的经济过程有直接的指导意义。现阶段的我国，在经济体制改革浪潮的推动下，社会主义经济过程不但生机勃勃，而且日趋复杂。理论研究的深入和经济实践的发展，呼唤着当代经济学家开垦社会主义经济运行分析这块处女地。

经济运行分析的基本内容是探求生产资源最优分配的调节机制。随着经济体制的转轨，市场机制的作用大大放大，经济运行和国民经济的计划调节比以往更为错综复杂。新旧经济体制之间的摩擦、经济体制改革的不配套以及由此引起的调节机制的紊乱，阻碍着经济体制改革的深入发展。特别是近几年，我国的宏观经济管理碰上了类似「百慕大三角区」的困境，出现了1984年底的总需求膨胀、1985

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经济运
行的均
衡与非
均衡
分析

经济运行与析大致
一种是经济变量与
析方法,若察经济中有
析宏观经济运行,也就
度、积累率、投资率、货币
利率水平等变量之间的
观经济运行,也就是与析,
和需求等变量之间的相互
析和微观经济与析却是

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洪银兴 著

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作者介绍

洪银兴，1950年9月生于江苏省常州市，1980年考入南京大学经济学系，1982年获经济学硕士学位，1985年考入中国人民大学经济学系，1987年获经济学博士学位。现在南京大学经济学系执教。

洪银兴长期致力于社会主义经济理论的教学和研究，在国内较早开始研究经济运行机制问题，其在这一领域的成果在国内引起了学术界的广泛重视。近年来，洪银兴先后撰写了《社会主义经济运行机制》、《社会主义经济运行、发展和调节》等6部专著，还在《经济研究》、《学术月刊》等报刊上发表学术论文50余篇。其中，《论企业活力和企业行为约束》一文曾获1986年度孙冶方经济科学奖，《论社会主义商品生产的调节机制》一文曾获全国中青年经济体制改革理论讨论会优秀论文奖。

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS ON EQUILIBRIUM AND DISEQUILIBRIUM OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

In recent years, Chinese economists have made valuable contributions in exploring and studying the relationship between planned systems and market systems. This relationship is the central regulation mechanism in socialist economy. Most of the studies have evaluated the regulation mechanism from the deep level of planned commodity economy. Based on these analyses, this book has studied the issue further. On the one hand, it has made a survey of the current disequilibrium in economic operations, and it has also analysed the equilibrium which the economy should achieve. From these deeper studies, this book has explored the orderly structure which a socialist economy should have in a state of disequilibrium, and has designed the corresponding regulation mechanism.

1 Equilibrium is the general trend for regular development in an economy. If an economy is in a state of disequilibrium for a long period, it will be unstable and disordered. However, disequilibrium, rather than equilibrium, has to be the usual state of real economy. Actually, disequilibrium itself does not cause too much trouble in the development of society. The real problem is that the economic operations in a disequilibrium state are unstable and disordered, and the mechanism which can regulate an economy from disequilibrium to equilibrium does not work. There are two basic types of disequilibrium in an economy — restraint by natural resources (shortage) or restraint by demand (excess). There are advantages and disadvantages for both types of economic operations. In a certain society, an economy can not arbitrarily change its restrained state. But it can be beneficial and avert a slump through the role of suitable regulation mechanisms.

The principal contradiction in the primary stage of socialism is that the growth of social

productive forces can not meet the incremental material and cultural needs of the people. Because of this, there will constantly be restrained resources (shortage) disequilibrium in the economy. Within a planned economic system, the government can promote the growth of production through planning, and it can also constrict the excess demand of the society through planning. Thus the shortage can be controlled within a certain extent that the economy can bear, so that it will not cause the crisis of aggregate demand expansion. But the state of disequilibrium caused by problems of the economic system will break with this extent and push the aggregate demand expansion forward. In the real world, the problem of shortages is always the problem of structures. Especially the "bottleneck" of industrial structures hinders the growth of supply capacity of social production. A socialist country must regulate economic operational systems through the reform of the economic system, in order to promote the economy from restrained resources operations to balanced

and orderly operations.

In the present socialist development stage, the economic operational mechanism is the combined systems of commodity economy (modern, not classic) and planned economy. Planned economy and commodity economy are not combined mechanically, but organically. It is wrong to approach planned economy and commodity economy equally. It is also wrong to survey the functions and relationship between them at the same level. As the basic state of economic operation, commodity economy is the function of the economic system. But by the nature of a socialist economy, planned economy plays a leading role. In this system, commodity economy and planned economy have separate functions which are decided by the whole system. The function of commodity economy should not be played down, but at the same time it should not be deified. The contradiction between planned economy and commodity economy is the source of disorder in the planned commodity economy.

The basic functions of planning regulations are as follows: (1) Coordinate and link up various economic processes and pluralistic targets of different entities. (2) Achieve the equilibrium goal of objective economic process. (3) Achieve the expected target of national economic planning. The planning regulation will be changed from direct control to indirect control. The nature of this change is that the function of market mechanism has been adopted with the mechanism of planning regulation. It has transferred planning regulation from the unit one into two parts — regulating market through planning and regulating enterprises through the market. The basic form of government planning regulation in markets is parameter-regulation. Government does not directly control the economic activities in markets, nor does it directly regulate market prices and interest rates. The government carries out planned guidance basically depending on economic parameters.

2 Market equilibrium between supply and demand exists as a general trend and average level. In the process of equilibrium, there are various kinds of disequilibrium. Market price is not the only standard for the measurement of equilibrium. There are also other non-price symbols such as excess levels or shortage levels. In commodity production, the target value for the measurement of equilibrium is labour-time socially necessary. It calls for the market to find an equilibrium between supply and demand by using resources efficiently and meeting people's need to the maximum. The value of labour-time socially necessary directly affects the process of market operations from disequilibrium to equilibrium. But the labour-time socially necessary is not constant; it must be readjusted in the process of economic operations. So the target value of economic equilibrium should be determined dynamically in the process of economic operations.

In the real world, markets are always in a state of disequilibrium and they break away from

the target value of labour-time socially necessary. Two things account for the phenomenon. First, there is contradiction between use-value and value in commodity productions. Second, the activities of buyers and sellers do not coordinate in a shortage economy. Of course, when a market is in the state of disequilibrium caused by shortage, buyers can either constrain their consumption or buy goods by substituting other goods, lining up, waiting, or unwillingly saving, so that the market can reach equilibrium. But this kind of equilibrium does not accord with the goal of socialist economy. Under a state of shortage, equilibrium between supply and demand should be regulated according to the target value — labour-time socially necessary. This is the key issue of regulation mechanism.

In commodity economy, the value law is the law of regulating productions according to the proportion of labour-time socially necessary. It is also the law of market equilibrium between supply and demand. The functional mechanism of value law and its transformation

law is market mechanism. In a planned commodity economy, market mechanism has the function of regulating the proportion of social production and regulating the relationship between supply and demand, so that the target value of labour-time socially necessary can be achieved. All kinds of markets— such as product markets, financial markets, labour force markets — are combined to form an aggregate market structure. These markets are constrained by each other while they are interdependent. Symmetry and unity of these markets are very important conditions for stabilizing the equilibrium between aggregate supply and aggregate demand. In the light of China's present situation in which market system is not perfect, this book puts forward a detailed suggestion for consummating market system and forming sound market mechanism. Deregulation is the necessary way to form a sound market system. But we can not just depend on deregulation to create a new market mechanism in a modern commodity economy. While im-

plementing deregulation policies, we have to organize markets.

The stable level of automatic equilibrium between supply and demand regulated by market depends on the following factors: (1) Perfection of market system. (2) Accuracy of market information. (3) Response of business to market information. (4) Perfection of market competition. In a planned economy, the fuller these factors are, the better the regulative functions of market mechanisms will be. But the weakness of the function of market mechanisms restrains the scope and degree of its regulation.

The subjective condition of market equilibrium is that enterprises must not only sensitively respond to the regulative information of market mechanism, but also possess an entrepreneurial spirit. In the present transformation process of economic systems, the behaviour of enterprises are abnormal. It has lead to the disequilibrium of markets, and it will likely result in the loss of control at the micro-economic level. In order to improve the behaviour of

enterprises, the fundamental countermeasures should be to carry out necessary reforms on mechanism and consummating the mechanism of enterprises' behaviour in the light of characteristics of current economic operations. There are four targets in consummating the mechanism of enterprises behaviour: (1) Ensure the normal and independent activities of enterprises. (2) Stimulate the vigor of enterprises and entrepreneurial spirit. (3) Effectively lead the vigor of enterprises onto the path of national economic planning. (4) Ensure the state owned assets of enterprises to be increased in value. At present, China's economic reform is well on its way. The basic contents of creating subjective conditions for achieving market equilibrium are: Implementation of deregulation policies in a reasonable degree based on the split of operational rights from proprietary rights; consummate self-restrained mechanism of enterprises based on a reasonable budgeting restraint; and consummate incentive mechanism based on the determination of reasonable stimulating degree to both benefits

and responsibilities of enterprises.

In the light of functional weakness of market regulation, a planned economy country needs to be regulated by planning to keep orderly operation of market mechanism. One of the characteristics of planned economy is the selection of market mechanism functions. In the present economic stage, markets are still "black boxes" on the whole to both government and enterprises. In fact, the regulation of economic planning to markets is that the government changes "invisible hand" into "visible hand". This includes two parts — planned guidance on the formation of prices, and planned guidance on supply and demand. This book advances the view that "black boxes" should be opened to become "white boxes", and defines free prices, floating prices and unified prices according to the degree of openness. It also defines a corresponding framework of pure market regulations, guiding planning and instructing planning.

3 There are three criteria on the stable state of industrial structures. First, products are born through the exchanges between two departments, so that they can meet the needs of social investment and consumption. Second, based on reasonable reproduction on an extended scale or rational economic growth rate, the accumulation of departments should be in proper ratio, and so should the growth rate between these two departments. Third, aggregate supply (both intermediate products and final products) of all industrial sectors and social demand (intermediate as well as final) should be equilibrium. The capability of production of each industrial sector should be fully used according to a rational growth rate. Considering the level of development, the evolution and balance of industrial structure must be in keeping with its own target. That is, it should constantly promote the social production capability and raise satisfaction of social needs to a new level. Modernization of industrial structures is embodied in the forms of the allocation ratio of pro-