

Review, Analysis and Forecast of
China's Economy from 1949 to 2000



1949—2000年

中国经济评析和预测

刘希光 主编

中国经济出版社

China Economic Publishing House

1949—2000年 中国经济评析和预测

1949~2000 年中国经济评析和预测

Review, Analysis and Forecast of China's Economy
from 1949 to 2000

主 编:刘希光

编著者:刘希光 陈跃进 唐志辉

Chief Editor: Liu Xiguang

Authors: Liu Xiguang Chen Yuejin Tang Zhihui

中国经济出版社

China Economic publishing house

Review Analysis and Forecast of China's Economy
from 1949 to 2000

©China Economic publishing House, 1998

All Rights Reserved. No part of this book may be Reproduced in any form or by any means Without permission in Writing from the publisher.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

1949~2000 年中国经济评析和预测=REVIEW, ANALYSIS AND FORECAST OF CHINA'S ECONOMY FROM 1949 to 2000/刘希光主编。—北京:中国经济出版社。1998. 8
ISBN 7-5017-2037-1

I. 19... II. 刘... III. ①经济-评价-中国-1949~2000 ②经济预测-中国-1949~2000
IV. F120

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(94)第 00547 号

责任编辑 王振德 封面设计 褚黎丽

1949~2000 年中国经济评析和预测

刘希光 主编

*

中国经济出版社出版发行
(北京市百万庄北街 3 号)
(邮政编码:100037)
各地新华书店经销
北京地矿局印刷厂印刷

*

787×1096 毫米 1/16 42.75 印张 1200 千字
1998 年 10 月第 1 版 1998 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 7-5017-2037-1/F·1379 定价 80.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

献 给
一切对中国的事情有信心，
并愿贡献心智和汗水的人们。

*To all people
who are confident in and wish
to contribute their hearts, intelligence
and sweat to China's matters!*

作者简介

刘希光, 男, 湖南人, 1963年9月出生。1983年7月毕业于复旦大学数学系, 获理学学士学位。1983年8月至1985年8月在电力科学研究院从事计算机应用研究工作。1985年9月考取清华大学经济管理学院研究生, 并于1988年获硕士学位。从1987年8月至今任国家信息中心研究人员, 主要从事经济理论和现实经济问题研究。已公开发展论文20余篇, 并多次向国际会议提交论文。

陈跃进, 男, 江苏人, 1949年12月出生。1976年毕业于中国科学技术大学数学系。1976年11月至1978年10月在中国科学院数学研究所从事应用数学研究工作。1978年10月考入中国科学院研究生院学习, 并于1981年获得理学硕士学位。从1981年至今在国家信息中心从事信息系统的开发、应用软件和数据库的管理工作。现任数据库与程序库管理部处长, 高级工程师。

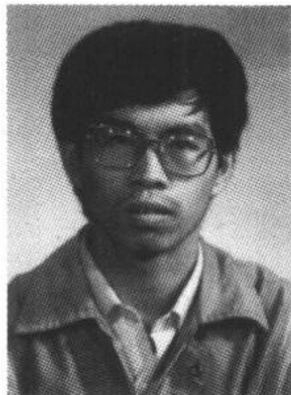
唐志辉, 男, 四川人, 1964年8月出生。1987年7月毕业于吉林大学数学系, 获理学学士学位。1987年至今在国家信息中心任工程师, 主要从事信息系统的开发、应用软件和数据库的管理工作。



of The State Information Center since August of 1987, he have mainly done researches of economic theories and realistic economic problems. He has issued about 20 papers and submitted papers to international meetings for several times.



Degree in science in October of 1981. Since October of 1981, as a Senior Engineer of the State Information Center, He have mainly done developments and researches of information system and application software. Now he is chief of a division of the Department of Data Base of The State Information Center.



About the Authors

Liu Xiguang, Male, native in Hunan province, born in September of 1963. He got his Bachelor Degree in science at Department of Mathematics of Fudan University in July of 1983. He engaged in application researches of computers at The Institute of Electric Power Sciences and Technologies from August of 1983 to August of 1985. He entered The School of Economics and Management of Tsinghua University as a graduate student and got his Master's Degree in 1988. As an economic researcher

Chen Yuejin, Male, native in Jiangsu province, born in December of 1949. He graduated from the Department of Mathematics of The University of Science and Technology of China in November of 1976. He engaged in applied mathematics researches at The Institute of Mathematics Research of The Academia Sinica from November of 1976 to October of 1978. He entered The Postgraduated School of The Academia Sinica in October of 1978, and got his Master's Degree in science in October of 1981. Since October of 1981, as a Senior Engineer of the State Information Center, He have mainly done developments and researches of information system and application software. Now he is chief of a division of the Department of Data Base of The State Information Center.

Tang Zhihui, Male, native in Si Chuan province, born in August of 1964. He got his Bachelor Degree in science at Department of Mathematics of Jilin University in July of 1987. As an Engineer of the State Information Center from July of 1987 to now, He mainly does developments and researches of Information System and Application Software.

内 容 简 介

全书包括国民经济综合、人口与劳动力、农业与农村经济、工业、财政与金融、投资、运输与邮电、对外贸易、商业与市场、物价、居民收入与消费、90年代展望、经济大事提示与经济简况等13篇。在前11篇中,以544幅图,涉及1000多个主要经济统计指标,反映了1949年以来中国(不包括台湾省,下同)各经济领域的实绩及其现状;又以25万多字的文字材料阐释了1949年以来中国经济体制形成与变化、经济条件、经济现状、经济问题、经济政策以及各种经济关系等内容。第12篇分挑战、制约因素与有利条件、深化改革、扩大开放、把握好若干宏观政策和新台阶6个部分,约7万多字,展望了中国在90年代面临的挑战、机遇和改革开放的举措,预测了2000年时中国经济的新前景。第13篇按年度简记了1949年以来中国发生的对经济具有影响的社会政治大事和年度经济运行情况。各种图形使历史与现实一目了然。文字著述中引用了大量的数据说明问题,并包含充分的国际比较和许多预测材料。全书资料丰富翔实,语言简洁,适合于各类读者,是把握1949年以来中国经济史及其未来前景的良好工具。

Main Contents

This book includes 13 chapters: General Survey of National Economy, Population and Labour Force, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Industry, Public Finance and Banking, Investment, Transportation and Postal and Telecommunications Services, Foreign Trade, Commerce and Market, Price, Individual Income and Consumption, Outlook for the 1990s, Brief Description of Economic Affairs and Performances. In the first 11 chapters, 544 figures, which relate to more than 1,000 of main economic statistic indices, reflect the economic performances and current situations in various economic sectors of China (not including Tai wan province, the same be low) since 1949; moreover, the literal materials with more than 250 thousand Chinese characters explain such matters of China as the formation and evolution of economic system, economic realities, economic problems, economic policies and various economic relations, etc, since 1949. Chapter 12, which includes 6 parts and is about 70 thousand Chinese characters: Challenges, Constraints and Favorable Conditions, Deepening Reform, Expanding Opening up, Monitoring Pertinently Several National Policies and A New Stage, exhibits challenges and opportunities that China will face and measures that China may take in the 1990s in reform and opening up, and describes new economic prospects of China by the year 2000. Chapter 13 briefly records social, political affairs by year with economic significance and economic performances of China from 1949 on. The figures make the histories and the realities more clear, and the literal materials contain a great amount of data to explain concerned issues and especially, a lot of international comparisons and economic forecasts. The book has rich contents, is concise in writing and suitable to readers of various backgrounds and interests. It is a good tool for understanding the economic history of China since 1949, and its economic future as well.

全书说明

1. 书中所涉及的全部统计数据, 包括图表和文字材料中的数字, 除国土面积、森林资源和人口普查数据以及被说明者外, 均未包括台湾省和香港、澳门地区。

2. 所有图表中的统计数据, 主要来自国家信息中心的宏观经济数据库微机版。但我们按照自己的需要, 根据《中国统计年鉴》1991年版, 对数据做了大量的补充和校正; 文字材料中包含的数据, 均引自公开发表的文献, 并按《中国统计年鉴》1991年版尽可能做了校正。属于该统计年鉴上没有的数据, 由于数据量太大, 除一部分在引用中提到了出处之外, 尚有许多未予注明出处, 请读者谅解。

3. 书中大量包含“目前”、“当前”、“现在”等状语, 均指1991年的情况。

4. 为了读者阅读和使用该书的方便, 书中直接引用了《中国统计年鉴》1991年版对个别统计指标所作的解释。

5. 为了填补官方统计发表的有关统计指标的可比价格数据的不足, 对这些指标的可比价格数据, 我们采取了自己的计算方法(见有关各篇说明)。[·]表示参考文献。

Notes about the Book

1. Except the data of Land of Country, Forestry Resource and Population Survey, all statistical data in the book, including those in the figures and the literal materials, does not include those for Taiwan Province, HongKong and Macao.

2. The statistical data in the figures are mainly from 'Microcomputer Version of Macroeconomic Data Base' researched and produced by The State Information Center. However, when specially needed, we have made much supplement and correction about the data in this book, according to the 'Statistical Yearbook of China 1991'. All data in the literal materials of the book are from references openly published, and every effort is made to have them correct and consistent with the 'Statistical Yearbook of China 1991'. However, for those types of data which are not correspondingly listed in the 'Statistical Yearbook of China 1991', except in a few cases, the sources are generally not indicated for the sake of saving space. We apologize for any inconvenience incurred by this.

3. Adverbial modifiers such as 'current', 'at present' and 'now', etc, are frequently used in the book. They all indicate the year of 1991.

4. The book quotes definitions of some statistical indicators directly from the 'Statistical Yearbook of China 1991' for convenience of reader's reading the book.

5. We have used our method (please refer the notes of related Chapters) to compute the comparable—price data of some statistical indicators due to the absence of such data in official statistics. [·] indicates references.

序

1949年，中华人民共和国成立。短短40几年，为了发展经济，使国家迅速强盛起来，中国政府和人民，在经济管理体制和经济建设实践上作出了种种探索和艰苦努力，使中国由一个贫穷落后的农业国发展到了今天这样一个具有完备的工业体系和一定技术水平，并对当代国际经济具有相当影响的综合国力较强的国家。尤其，从70年代末开始，中国坚定不移地选择了改革开放的道路，从而中国经济发展的质量提高了，步伐加快了；中国已起步进入经济成长型阶段了；无论中国对世界，还是世界对中国，相互间关系愈益重要，愈益相依了。

这样，具有时代感的人们，必然比已往任何时候都更加关注和考虑中国发展的时机、条件、潜力、前景、所要解决的问题及其对世界的意义。我们强烈地认识到：中国的负担很重；要解决的问题很多；正面临前所未有的良好发展时机；潜力巨大并前景光明；中国的改革开放，不只具有中国发展、稳定和强盛的意义，而且具有世界发展、和平和繁荣的意义。只要把中国的事情放在历史的背景下观察，放在世界开放体系中思考，放在未来的启示中把握，一切正直、客观和明智的人们，就都会得到与我们类似的认识，并坚信这样的认识。

刘 希 光

Preamble

In 1949, People's Republic of China was founded. Among the past short period of about 40 years since then, to develop economy and transform the country into a powerful and prosperous one rapidly, the Chinese government and Chinese people have worked out various explorations and arduous practices in economic management system and economic construction. Consequently, China has changed from a poor and shabby agricultural country to one with relatively great national strength of nowadays, with an integrated industrial system and relatively high technological level, and with much significance to the contemporary global economy. Especially, China has persistently chosen the going—forward direction of reform and opening up since the end of the 1970s. As a result, the quality of China's economic development becomes higher, and the pace faster; China is going to march forward in its stages of growth; China is more and more important to, more and more dependent on the rest of the world, and vice versa.

Thus, every people with era—spirit will naturally concern for and consider much more than ever before the opportunities, conditions, potentials, prospects, problems to be dealt with and influences on the world of China's development. We keenly realize that, China has a heavy historic responsibility and needs to cope with many problems; yet, at the same time, China is facing much better developing opportunities than ever before and has enormous potentials and a bright future, and that the reform and opening up of China are not only of significance to the development, stability and strength of China itself, but also of significance to the development, peace and prosperity of the world. Only when observing China's matters from the background of the history, considering them in the opened world system, and understanding them in the enlightenment of the future, will all candid, objective and sagacious people certainly come to the same realization as ours, and will insist on that.

Liu Xiguang

责任编辑：王振德

联系电话：8319284

目 录

内容简介(中文)	(1)
内容简介(英文)	(1)
全书说明(中文)	(2)
全书说明(英文)	(2)
序(中文)	(3)
序(英文)	(4)
目录(中文)	(5)
目录(英文)	(7)
第1篇:国民经济综合	(1)
第2篇:人口与劳动力	(41)
第3篇:农业与农村经济	(71)
第4篇:工业	(131)
第5篇:财政与金融	(169)
第6篇:投资	(209)
第7篇:运输与邮电	(239)
第8篇:对外贸易	(273)
第9篇:商业与市场	(321)
第10篇:物价	(357)
第11篇:居民收入与消费	(389)
第12篇:90年代展望	(431)
一、挑战	(433)
1. 国际方面	(433)
2. 国内方面	(435)
3. 规律要求	(436)
4. 高速增长推动改革,改革要求高速增长	(436)
5. 以增长解决增长中的问题	(437)
二、制约因素与有利条件	(438)
三、深化改革	(439)
1. 坚持市场取向	(439)
2. 宏观管理改革	(445)
3. 推动政府机构改革,建立两级宏观经济调控	(449)
四、扩大开放	(452)

1. 90年代是中国开放的新阶段	(452)
2. “两个趋势”是契机	(453)
3. 按全球观念发展合作	(455)
4. 突破国内地区限制,实行全方位开放	(456)
五、把握好若干宏观经济政策	(456)
1. 确立产业政策作为宏观经济政策体系的核心	(456)
2. 区域经济政策	(458)
3. 稳定农村经济政策,改善农业内部结构,保持农业稳步增长	(460)
4. 加强企业的技术改造,促进高科技产业化	(461)
5. 力争保持30%以上的积累率,用好积累资金	(461)
6. 坚持效益原则,挖掘速度潜力	(462)
7. 大力发展多种所有制形式	(462)
8. 抓好计划生育,加强基础教育	(463)
9. 加强环保制度,落实环保政策,增加环保投资	(463)
六、新台阶	(464)
第13篇:经济大事提示与经济简况	(473)
主要参考文献	(602)
注文索引(中文)	(608)
注文索引(英文)	(610)
图号与指标名索引(中文)	(614)
图号与指标名索引(英文)	(636)
后记	(671)

Contents

Main contents(in Chinese)	(1)
Main contents(in English)	(1)
Notes about the Book(in Chinese)	(2)
Notes about the Book(in English)	(2)
Preamble(in Chinese)	(3)
Preamble(in English)	(4)
Contents(in Chinese)	(5)
Contents(in English)	(7)
Chapter 1: General Survey of National Economy	(1)
Chapter 2: Population and Labour Force	(41)
Chapter 3: Agriculture and Rural Economy	(71)
Chapter 4: Industry	(131)
Chapter 5: Public Finance and Banking	(169)
Chapter 6: Investment	(209)
Chapter 7: Transportation, Postal and Telecommunications Services	(239)
Chapter 8: Foreign Trade	(273)
Chapter 9: Commerce and Market	(321)
Chapter 10: Price	(357)
Chapter 11: Individual Income and Consumption	(389)
Chapter 12: Outlook for the 1990s	(431)
One: Challenges	(433)
1. International	(433)
2. Domestic	(435)
3. Law's Demand	(436)
4. Rapid Growth Pushes forward Reform and Reform Asks Rapid Growth	(436)
5. Solving the Problems in Economic Growth by Economic Growing	(437)
Two: Constraints and Favorable Conditions	(438)
Three: Deepening Reform	(439)
1. Sticking to Marketizing Orientation	(439)
2. Macro—Managerial Reform	(445)

3. Promoting the Reform of Governmental Institutions and Establishing A Two—level System of Macroeconomic Management	(449)
Four: Expanding Opening up	(452)
1. A New Stage of China's Opening up in the 1990s	(452)
2. The Opportunity of The 'Two Tendencies'	(453)
3. Developing Cooperations with Worldwide Consideration	(455)
4. Transcending Regional Limits and Executing All—around Opening up	(456)
Five: Monitoring Pertinently Several National Policies	(456)
1. Establishing Industrial Policy as the Core of Macro Economic Policy System	(456)
2. Regional Economic Policy	(458)
3. Stabilizing the Economic Policies in Rural Area ,Improving the Internal Structure of Agriculture and Keeping Agricultural Growth	(460)
4. Enforcing Technological Renovation and Transformation of Enterprises , Promoting Industrialization of High—Tech	(461)
5. Keeping Effortly the Accumulation Rate of Over 30% and Utilizing Accumulation Funds Well	(461)
6. Insisting on the Efficiency Principle and Unlash the Potentials of Economic Growth	(462)
7. Developing Effortly Various Types of Ownerships	(462)
8. Paying Close Attention to the Policy of Family Planning and Stressing Basic Education	(463)
9. Perfecting the Environmental Protection system, Enforcing the Policies and Regulations of Environmental Protection and Increasing the Investment of Environmental Protection	(463)
Six: A New Stage	(464)
Chapter 13: Description of Economic Affairs and Performances	(473)
Main References	(602)
Index of Remark Paragraphs (in Chinese)	(608)
Index of Remark Paragraphs (in English)	(610)
Index of Figures and Statistical Indicators (in Chinese)	(614)
Index of Figures and Statistical Indicators (in English)	(636)
Postscript	(671)

第 1 篇 国民经济综合

Chapter 1: General survey of National Economy

第 1 篇说明

1. 80 价: 不同于官方统计所采用的“1980 年可比价”, 而是按下述计算过程得到的可比价格。例如, 社会总产值(80 价)通过社会总产值指数(1952 年为 100)与相应现价指标 1980 年的值计算生成。如该指数 1980 年的值为 854.2, 总产值 1980 年现价值为 8534 亿元, 则有公式:

$$\text{社会总产值(80 价)} = 8534 \times \text{社会总产值指数} / 854.2$$

后面的农业总产值、工业总产值、建筑业产值、运输业产值、商业产值、国民收入、农业净产值、工业净产值、建筑业净产值、运输业净产值和商业净产值的“80 价”指标都用这个方法进行计算。

2. 图 1.24: 全国消费总额(80 价)通过全国消费总额指数(1952 年为 100)与相应现价指标 1980 年的值计算而生成。后面的社会消费总额 80 价指标也用这个方法计算。

图 1.30: 全国积累总额(80 价)的计算分三步进行:

- ① 计算全国消费总额(80 价)
- ② 国民收入使用额(80 价) = 全国消费总额(80 价) / (1 - 积累率)
- ③ 全国积累总额(80 价) = 国民收入使用额(80 价) - 全国消费总额(80 价)

图 1.37: 全国固定资产积累总额(80 价) = 全国固定资产积累总额(现价)占全国积累总额(现价)的比重 \times 全国积累总额(80 价)

图 1.38: 全国流动资产积累总额(80 价) = 全国积累总额(80 价) - 全国固定资产积累总额(80 价)

图 1.43: 国民生产总值(80 价)的计算方法与前面社会总产值的计算方法相同。

图 1.46: 人均国民生产总值(80 价) = 国民生产总值(80 价) / 全国总人口

图 1.1 指 标 名	单 位	1990 年	环 比
-------------	-----	--------	-----

—— 社会总产值(现价)	亿元	37996	1.1007
--------------	----	-------	--------

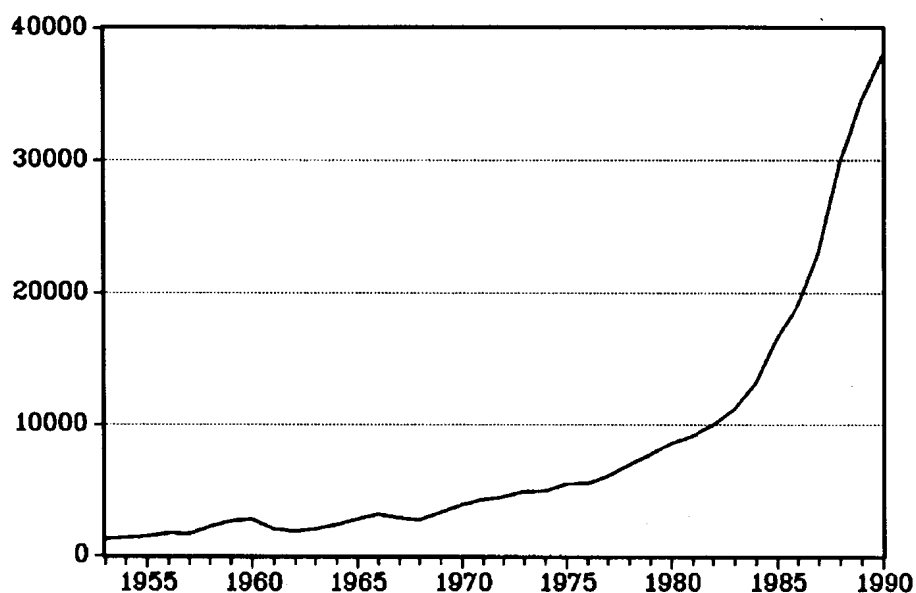


图 1.2 指 标 名	单 位	1990 年	环 比
-------------	-----	--------	-----

—— 社会总产值(80 价)	亿元	23619.86	1.0650
----------------	----	----------	--------

