

■ 吕东升 著

LUN GONGYOUZHI YU SHICHANG JINGJI DE JIEHE

论公有制与

市场经济的结合



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吕东升，1953年12月生于湖北黄梅，法学博士、经济学研究员。现任中共湖北省委副秘书长、省委政策研究室主任，华中师范大学兼职教授。1983年以来，作者在为省委、省政府决策服务、主笔或参与起草党代会报告、省委全会报告、政府工作报告等近600万字的重要文件及材料的同时，潜心研究经济理和政策、社会制度和体制等问题，先后独立出版了4部学术著作、发表了86篇论文，共186万字。其中，专著《中国山区经济对策》（34万字，云南人民出版社出版）在北京人民大会堂获得了“光明杯全国哲学社会科学优秀学术著作奖”、云南省一等奖的殊荣；另有《关于土地规模经营的几个问题》、《我国农村经济的发展道路》、《关于粮食问题的经济学思考》、《历史科学地评鉴当代社会经济制度》、《论我国的经济周期》、《论公有制与市场经济有机结合》、《当代国际局势的新变化与社会主义在21世纪伟大复兴》、《建立社会主义市场经济体制必须正确处理好几个重要关系》等9篇论文获国家或省部级奖。

摘要

本文以马列主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导,紧密结合国内外实践和作者的亲历,对公有制与市场经济结合这个带开拓性的世界性难题作了比较系统深入的探索。导论在科学总结、评鉴市场社会主义思潮的基础上,论证了公有制与市场经济结合的内在统一性,概括了本文的主线、内容结构及研究方法,阐述了研究公有制与市场经济结合的重大意义。然后,分四部分对如何推进公有制与市场经济结合进行研究。

第一部分“结合基础论”,研究关于坚持公有制主体地位问题

本篇针对国际共运史的深刻教训和国内自由化思潮,系统研究了“为什么要坚持”和“如何实现”公有制主体地位问题。文中鲜明地提出和论证了坚持公有制主体地位是保证社会主义市场经济有效运作的前提和基础,是保障国民经济独立自主运行和非公有制经济健康发展的先决条件;理解和把握公有制为主体的内涵要科学地进行“三维分析”、坚持“三条刚性要求、一点灵活”、正确处理四个辩证关系;在推进国有经济战略重组方面,“抓大”要保证国有经济占主导,“放小”要守住公有制为主体的“防线”等基本观点。

第二部分“结合关键论”,研究关于公有制实现形式创新问题

传统公有制与市场经济是相互排斥的。实现公有制与市场经



济结合,必须坚持以“三个有利于”为根本标准大胆探索,走出一条中国特色的公有制实现形式的创新道路。一是积极发展混合所有制经济,这是中国经济体制改革的理性选择。要破除“彼此消长论”、“拾遗补缺论”、“权宜之计论”等认识误区,坚持正确的理论政策取向和运作模式,促其健康发展。二是大力发展民营经济。要始终坚持县(市)域经济和中小企业以民营为主体的战略方针,引导民营经济由单一的个人所有制向混合经济、由粗放经营向集约经营、由家族式管理向科学化管理、由传统地缘经济向国际化方向发展,尽快提高其素质。三是稳健发展股份经济。社会主义条件下的股份经济,体现了真正意义上的“民有、民治、民享”,能有效地实现与市场经济的兼容,是现代公有制的首选实现形式。要进一步调整和完善股权结构,从理论与实践的结合上解决好股权代表行政化、股份制改造中“重集资、轻转制”、股票市场投机等问题。

第三部分“结合核心论”,研究关于重塑国有企业市场主体问题

本篇针对国有企业的制度缺陷和法人治理结构现状,全面阐述了公司制改革的必要性,论证了推进股权结构合理化的宏观思路,提出了确保所有者在位、强化董事会功能、形成对经理人员激励与约束相结合的机制、理顺党企政企劳企三个重要关系的对策方略。同时,阐述了国有资产管理体制改革的基本原则,提出了建立国有资产管理、营运和监督体系的总体构想。

第四部分“结合保障论”,研究关于建立中共一元化领导机制问题

经济多元化是市场经济的内在要求和本质特征,而政治多元化、多党制将葬送社会主义事业。有鉴于此,必须牢牢把握和切实解决好以下五个重大问题:(1)坚持和完善中国共产党领导的多党合作制。要坚决维护中国共产党领导的权威性和统一性,防止陷



入“多党制”的泥潭和深渊。(2)改革和完善党的领导方式和执政方式。坚持“总揽全局、协调各方”的政治格局,赋予“党要管党”的政治内涵,进一步理顺党政关系,坚持依法治国、治市基本方略,切实解决好“管什么、怎么管?”的问题。(3)推进党的现代化建设。始终坚持马克思主义的指导地位,坚持解放思想、实事求是、与时俱进,崇尚知识建党、人才兴党,永葆党的先进性。(4)坚持党要管党、从严治党。实行教育、制度、监督并举,跳出“历史周期率”,赢得执政的认同。(5)夯实党的执政之基。在继续抓好国有企业、农村基层党组织建设的同时,把新经济组织领域的党建工作作为生死攸关的重大课题来抓,谨防“基础不牢,地动山摇”。

本文的创意和特点在于:其一,立足建设中国特色社会主义伟大实践,从科学社会主义、政治经济学、马克思主义党建学说、发展经济学、西方经济学等学科,对公有制与市场经济的结合问题进行多维层面的研究。其二,提出并论证了公有制与市场经济结合的“四论”,着力解决在我国现阶段如何推进公有制与市场经济相结合的难题。其三,运用了理论与实践、系统论与重点论、宏观与微观、静态研究与动态研究相统一的研究方法。全文从研究思路、主要观点、逻辑结构到研究方法,均具有创新的意义。

关键词:公有制 市场经济 结合 社会主义



Abstract

This article systematically and profoundly researches a opening world problem —the combination between public ownership and market-oriented economy, with the guidance of Marxism, Maozhedong idea, Dengxiaoping theory and “three delegates”, and with the close linking of domestic and abroad practice and the author’s experience. The preface, which is based on scientific summary and appraisal of socialist ideas, demonstrates the inner unity of the combination between public ownership and market-oriented economy, summarizes the key idea of this article, the structure of content and the method of research, and expounds the great significance on researching this problem. Then, there are four parts in this article to research on how to push on the combination between public ownership and market-oriented economy.

The first part is the theory of combining basis, researching on persisting in the dominant position of public ownership. This part, which points at profound lesson on the history of international communist movement and ideological trend of domestic liberalization, systematically researches the problem on “why we should stick to” and “how to realize” the dominant position of public ownership. The article distinctly proposes and demonstrates that sticking to the dominant position of public ownership is the premise and basis to guarantee the efficient working of socialist market-oriented economy, and is the prerequisite condition to ensure the independent working of national economy and health development of private-owned economy. In order to un-



derstand and grasp the essence of dominant position of public ownership, we should scientifically carry out “three—dimensional analysis”, adhere to “three rigid requirements” and “a flexibility”, and deal with four dialectical relationships. In the case of propelling the regroup of state—owned economy, “seizing big” should ensure the dominant percentage of state—owned economy, while “releasing small” should adhere to some basic viewpoints on the end line of the key body of public ownership and so on.

The second part is the theory of combining key, researching on how to bring forth new ideas in the realizing form of public ownership. Traditional public ownership and market—oriented economy is contrary to each other. To realize the combination of public ownership and market—oriented economy, we must stick to the fundamental normalization of three benefits, and take a novel path to realize the form of China’s characteristic public ownership. In the first place, we must develop multi—ownership economy that is the rational choice to China’s economic system. Accordingly, we must give up some misunderstandings, such as the theory of mutual growth and decline, the theory of making good omissions and deficiencies and the theory of an expedient measure and so on, and maintain the trend of correct theoretical policy to promote health development. Secondly, we should make efforts to develop private economy. We should consistently maintain a strategic principle that private economy should account for a dominant percentage of county or district economy, middle and small enterprise. The strategic principle lead private economy to realize the development from simple indi-



vidual ownership economy to multiple ownership economy, from extensive management to intensive management, from family administration to scientific administration, and from traditional geographic economy to international economy. At the same time, we should hasten to improve the quality of private economy. Thirdly, we should develop share economy steadily. Share economy in socialism that embody the real sense of civil own, civil autonomy and civil share, can realize the compatibility with market-oriented economy efficiently and is the first choice form to realize modern public ownership. Our country should take a step to adjust and complete the structure of share power, solve some problems by the combination of theory and practice, including the administration of share delegates, emphasis on collecting capitals, neglect to transit institution in the transformation of share system and speculation in the stock market.

The third part is the theory of combining core, researching on how to solve the problem on reconstructing state-owned enterprise as the main body of market-oriented economy. This part, which aims at the institutional deflect of state-owned enterprise and the structure of corporation governing, expounds the necessity to reform public ownership totally, demonstrates the macro-ideas to promote the rationalization in the structure of share power, and put forward three countermeasures in order to assure the position of owner, strengthen the function of board committee, form the institution to combine with encouragement and limitation of manager, and organize three important interrelations properly, including party and enterprise, government and enterprise, labor and enterprise. At the same time, this part ex-



pounds the basic principle to reform the management system of state-owned assets, set forth a whole idea to establish the system of administration, management, and supervision of state-owned assets.

The fourth part is the theory of combining guarantee, researching on how to set up a centralized leadership institution of Chinese Communist Party. The economic pluralism is the essential requirement and character to build up market-oriented economy, while the political pluralism and multi-party institution will end up the communist cause, so there are five important problems that must be mastered tenaciously and settled up practically. (1) Under the leadership of Chinese Communist Party, the multi-party cooperative institution must be persisted in and improved. We should resolutely safeguard the authority and unity of Chinese Communist Party and prevent from falling into the quagmire and abyss of multi-party institution. (2) Reforming and perfecting the party's leadership and governance. We should adhere to the political framework of "taking the whole into account and coordinating the various relationships", put the new political conception into the principle of "the Party must control its members", and further achieve a better balance between the Party organization and the state power organs. And the fundamental guidance of running the country and district in accordance with the law that should be consistently observed. The problems on "what we should control, how to control" must be solved properly. (3) Promoting the modernization of the party. We must consistently adhere to the cardinal principle of the Marxism, and in the meantime, stick to the quintessence of the Marx-



ism—emancipating their minds, keeping pace with the times and seeking truth from the facts. We must proper the noble cause of Party building by means of knowledge and invigorate the Party by means of the exceptional cadres so that we can keep the Party's everlasting purity. (4) Upholding the guideline of "the Party must control and run its members in a hard—and—fast manner." To get out of the periodic law, eliminate the corruption and win the support of the masses, we should attach importance to the function of education, systems and supervision. (5) Consolidating the foundation of the Party exercise of state power. We must persist in paying consistent attention to the state—owned enterprises and the primary Party Organization's building in the rural areas. At the same time, we should elevate the Party building in the newly—emerged economic organization to the strategic level, viewing it as the matter of lift and death to the party. Doing so, we can avoid the situation, which is "the super-structure can not be stable if the basis is not consolidated."

The origination and character in this article lie in three points below. Firstly, based on the great practice in constructing China's original socialism, this article researches on how to combine public ownership with market—oriented economy from multi—dimensional parts by some subjects, including scientific socialism, political economics, the theory of Marxist party building, developing economics, western economics and so on. Secondly, this article proposes and demonstrates fours theories about the combination between public ownership and market—oriented economy in order to settle up the dilemma by force in current stage. Thirdly, there are many methods that are used in this



article, including theory and practice, the theory of system and emphasis, macroscopic and microscopic theory, dynamic and static analysis. The whole article is provided with novel significance from analytical ideas, main viewpoints, and logic structure to analytical methods.

Keywords: Public Ownership Market — oriented Economy Combination Socialism



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