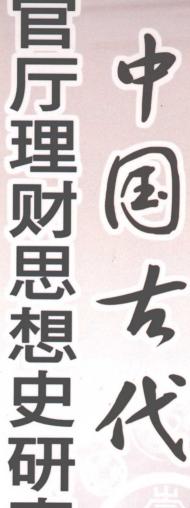


河北省社会科学发展研究重点课题研究成果

著

杨智杰

宣





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杨智杰 著

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人类的思想进步推动着历史的发展。从财计思想方面 考察上下五千年,中国古代涌现出许多杰出的理财家,他们的理财思想和智慧光芒闪耀在人类历史的苍穹中,泽被 古今,辉映中外。对中国古代理财思想和文化进行较为系统地研究与总结,不但会对中华民族的伟大复兴和经济社会的和谐发展大有裨益,而且对整个人类现代文明会有所启迪。当前,由美国次贷危机诱发的金融危机波及全球,给整个人类社会造成难以估量的损失,应对金融危机,中华传统理财思想更彰显出其独特的理论价值。

杨智杰博士的这部论著,结合社会、政治、经济、历史、管理、会计等多学科知识,对中国古代政府理财思想及其演进过程进行了系统的挖掘和研究,主要内容理涵盖中国,是秦至鸦片战争前历代思想家和典籍中关于野政人民想家和典籍中关于野政人民想家和典籍中关于野政人民想家和原则,主要包括以及与作者以对历史产生过巨大战动作者以对历史产生过巨大战动作主要对对后世产生过重大影响的理财思想为重点,以为经,以其政策事功为纬,紧密结合理财忠机大物为经,以其政策事功为纬,紧密结合理财忠规大大战,总结经验和教训,萃取其理财思想及其特征:经济总结出中国古代政府理财的主流理财思想及其特征:经济

集权与管制思想、量入为出略有节余的思想、开源节流的 积极节用思想、财会审三位一体的内部控制思想、理财思想中人本主义,等等。并在此基础上归纳总结出中国古代 政府理财思想的演进规律。

该著以马克思辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义为指导思想,充分把握生产关系和生产力、上层建筑和经济基础的矛盾运动规律。以奴隶制时代为起点,而把对主要理财问题的研究放在封建社会历史阶段,由浅入深,循序渐进加以研究。研究过程中主要运用规范研究和史证研究相结合;纵向对比、横向对比与综合分析相结合的方法。其创新与贡献主要表现在以下三个方面:

其一,比较系统地研究了中国古代政府中主要理财理 论和理财家们的理财思想,总结出中国古代官厅理财思想 演进的十大基本规律。

其二,重点研究了会计在古代官厅理财体系中所扮演的角色和在理财过程中所发挥的作用,从宏观的历史的视角阐释了会计的理财功能,并以此为背景明确指出会计本身就是一种理财活动。将会计控制思想作为官厅理财的重要内容予以阐释,并一定程度上探讨了财政与会计的耦合机制和一体化问题。

其三,在研究中国理财问题的同时,在一定程度上对中西方主要理财思想作了比较研究,从而达到古为今用, 洋为中用之效果。

通过研究,作者更深刻地认识到:任何社会制度本质上都是一套利益分配框架,资源配置和收入分配的合理均衡是经济社会稳定和健康发展的内在要求。官厅理财与会

这部著作是目前我国会计界关于古代官厅理财思想史研究的一部比较全面系统的论著,选题具有较大的挑战性,综观该著,结构合理,条理清晰,论证层次分明,理论表述严谨,观点正确,论据充分,并做到了引证恰当,说理透彻,文字流畅。该著作的研究质量充分地反映了作者扎实的理论功底与专业水平,以及深厚的历史文化积淀和严谨求实的治学精神。建议作者进一步加强中西理财思想比较研究,并将研究领域拓展到现代政府理财和企业理财问题,以供自己的学问更加精进。

杨智杰博士博览古今,涉猎中西,诚实谦逊,品学兼优。该著是在其博士论文基础上修改成书的,在即将付梓之际,作为其博士导师为之作序,一为鼓励,二为鞭策。

2009年8月郭道扬于武昌竹苑



摘 要

史实表明,在人类社会发展的整个历史进程中,没有思想家的时代是黯淡无光的,没有思想家的民族和国家也是无法走在世界列的。上下五千年,中国古代理财家不可胜计,超然卓著的光芒,的思想闪耀着理财理性和智慧的光芒,的思想闪耀着理财理性和智慧的光芒,也曾映照整个人类; 不但各据时代的时间,亦将惠及子孙而利在千秋。这些理财思想民中国的人。这世界的。今天我们身处千年变世,面对风云际会的国际国内形势,对中国古代官厅理财思想史进行较为系统地研究与总结,不但会对当前国内市场经济建设和构建和谐社会大有裨益,而且总结对究中国古代理财文化和经验也将对整个人类现代文明有所启迪,因而这项研究无疑具有重要的理论价值和现实意义。

严格地讲,中国古代官厅理财是指中国古代政府对财政收支的等与管理,而研究理财必须重视会计控制的基础性作用,同言者的发展和再生产的过程。因此,就范围民党主要是指对国家财政、会计的治理之外,还有明知的生产和调匀及其对分配与流通的治理之外,这所籍自己的发展有关。这个时期,以对历史产生过巨大推动作为。本文写作时将以对历史产生过巨大推动作用,以对历史产生过重大影响的理财思想为重点,同时对比西方和理财思想和财计制度方面的发展情况,反思并联系当前政府理财中实



际存在的问题, 以期收到古为今用, 洋为中用之效果。

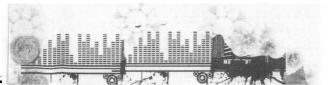
本文以马克思辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义为指导思想,以奴隶制时代为起点,而把对主要理财问题的研究放在封建社会历史阶段,由浅入深,循序渐进加以研究。研究过程中主要运用规范研究和史证研究相结合;纵向对比、横向对比与综合分析相结合的方法。全文整体结构按照逻辑顺序分为导论、中国古代官厅中主要理财理论和理财家们的理财思想,以及中国古代官厅理财思想演进的基本规律三大部分,具体内容由导论和六章组成,全文内容摘要如下:

第一部分:导论阐明本文研究问题的价值和意义,研究的范围、主要内容和需要说明的问题以及研究思路与方法。

第二部分:包括第一章至第五章的内容。这一部分主要以中国古代重要理财人物为经,以其政策事功为纬,紧密结合理财家所处的时代背景,总结其理财经验和教训,萃取其理财思想精华。其中第一章为先秦官厅理财思想探源,具体内容包括周礼财计制度、管子的理财思想和商鞅变法及其理财思想三部分内容;第二章论述了汉代理财家桑弘羊和王莽的理财思想;第三章论述了唐代理财家刘晏与杨炎的理财思想;第四章论述了宋代理财家王安石的理财思想;第五章论述了明代理财家张居正与丘浚的理财思想。

第三部分:即第六章的内容。本章将在前文论述的基础上对理 财家们的理财思想做进一步地归纳和梳理,并尝试将中国古代官厅 理财思想总结为以下十大演进规律:

- 1. 史实表明一部政治经济集权史便是一部坚持以财计集权为基础的历史。国家是建立在一定经济基础之上的,国家要想维护其政治统治便必须保障对经济的统治,而要确保对经济的有效控制,首先就必须从建立健全严密的财计组织和制度着手。无数历史事实表明,失财计者失天下,得财计者得天下。
- 2. 古代社会贯彻"量入为出"理财总原则的演进规律。在自 然经济占统治地位的封建社会里,"量入为出"既是国家理财的重



要原则,也是处理家计的基本原则。自西周至明清,除中唐德宗建中元年(780年)宰相杨炎明确地提出"量出制入"原则外,历代封建统治者大都实行此制。这是由古代中国自然经济固有特性所决定的。今天在中国《预算法》等公开的法律文件和政府报告中,"量入为出"仍是基本的财政原则。

3. "量入为出"总原则支配下的节用思想与理论的演进规律。自国家和财政产生以后,在"量入为出"原则的支配下,国国家对时,国国家市主意节约省费,严格贯彻节用原则。综观中国古者费用原则思想史,在相当长的历史时期里,可以说单纯而消极地思虑节省费用和开支构成了节用思想的主流,从这种消极的节用思想的专用思想,王安石堪称典节的下,把发展生产看成是财政富足的源泉,同时把节约财政、生产和节约之间的辩证关系,它在中国理财思想发展史上有重要地位。开源节流虽然由先秦思想家有况最早提出,但在实现中国理财史上,将其理解得最精深,阐发得最透彻,并在理财思想中应用最广的理财家当推王安石。作为历史上一份珍贵的理财思想遗产,这一思想对今天的政府理财工作仍具有一定的借鉴价值。

当今整个世界所面临的环境资源问题和我国目前构建和谐社会与节约型社会的需要,都赋予了节用更大的社会意义,在这样一种形势下,对节用思想进行研究并对其历史规律进行总结是十分有益的。

4. 古代社会理财过程中对土地、人户、赋税征纳、钱粮储备,以及会计管制一体化处理的历史规律。在自然经济条件下,国家财政收入主要来自农业,其中土地和人口都是封建国家政府征税的重要依据。历代理财家非常重视土地和户籍的登记和管理,并将其与赋税征纳和钱粮储备一并作为会计核算和管制的主要对象。可以说,自国家产生以后,在古代官厅理财实践中,土地、人户、赋税征纳、钱粮储备与会计计量和管制便逐步形成了一体化格局,并经



历了不断发展和完善的过程。历史上的财税改革虽然有其更深层次的社会背景和经济原因,但与会计账目的混乱也密切相关。失会计者失财政,绝非小题大做,言过其实。

- 5. "重农抑商"政策下的理财理论与实务处理的变化规律。在中国古代相当长的历史时期内,"重农抑商"政策的推行对于稳定农业生产,发展经济,理顺农商关系以及摧抑兼并起到了好的作用。从现代经济学的观点看,"重农抑商"政策带有明显的资源配置和利益分配的财政分配性质,故把"重农抑商"列为中国古代官厅主要理财政策之一。"重农抑商"政策对官厅理财理论与实践产生了重要影响,为了贯彻这一政策,封建国家政府对民间工商业实行严格的管制,除对商人征收高额租税之外,最严厉的政策就是实行季爽,即国家凭借政权的力量对关系国计民生的某些重要商品实行专卖,即国家凭借政权的力量对关系国计民生的某些重要商品实行者断性专营的一种政策。专卖政策,无论是在古代,还是在现代,都有一定适用性。但长期来看,过分严格的政府管制抑制了商品货币经济的发展,从根本上影响到理财和国家的长远利益。
- 6. 古代社会财政与会计关联关系建立与发展的基本运行规律。 财计一体是古代社会财政与会计关联关系的基本特征,这一特征不 但体现在组织机构中和法制建设上,而且体现在思想理论上和财计 实践中。财政源于公共权力对剩余产品的分配,而分配离不开计量 与记录,在国家和财政形成的过程中,会计核算起着不可替代的作 用,有了比较成熟的会计体系,才可能形成比较合理的财政分配体 系。因此,在财政发展的过程中,会计也必须同步发展。史实说 明,没有财政,会计则没有立定之基;没有会计财政也无法运行, 财政与会计互相长入共同构成官厅理财的两大支柱。
- 7. 古代理财实践中平准制度的推行与宏观财计的调控。平准制度是封建国家通过经营吞吐关系,调节国计民生重要物资的供求,从而达到平抑物价目的的一种理财政策。平准政策作为历代理财的一顶重要措施,与古代西方利用行政、法律手段的限价措施是不同的。它更注重利用经济手段,运用市场运作进行宏观调控。古代平

准政策的执行,对于平抑物价,打击富商大贾操纵市场的行为起到了十分积极的作用。平准政策得以施行,要求国家必须首先拥有足够的粮食和货币等事关国计民生的物资和财力,同时,平准政策得以施行,还必须依靠国家手中能掌握全面而准确的财计信息和对仓储财物的准确考核。

- 8. 古代社会末期理财制用思想的转折及其在社会实践中的发展变化规律。明清时期,中国古代社会进入末期,资本主义生产关系的萌芽开始出现。明代"一条鞭"法的实行确定了白银在赋税征收中的主导地位,摊役银于田亩后,力役之征退出历史舞台,这一时期,"重农抑商"政策逐步演化为农商并重政策,上述理财政策措施都对商品货币经济的发展起到促进作用,从而导致税收在政府财政收入中的比重日益增加,统治者更加注重通过税收增加财政收入。
- 9. 古代理财思想演进中的人本主义。"民惟邦本,本固邦宁"是中国传统治国思想的核心内容。在古代理财思想史上,很多理财家有过对人本主义思想的阐述,深刻认识到理财治国必须关注民生。另外理财思想中人本主义还体现在理财家们对理财人才的选拔和使用方面,理财家们大都主张治国理财,用人为先。
- 10. 中国古代理财思想、理论与实践对近、现代理财的历史影响。历史经验证明: 生产力水平和社会经济状况是产生理财政策、制度的现实基础,理财思想和理论则是它们的精神生命。理财制度的改革必须紧密结合特定时期和地区的人事,做到因时因地因人下。归根到底要符合时代之潮流,民众之需要。历代理财家选择对种政策是在深刻分析了当时的社会矛盾与社会需要的同时,对先紧彻的思想和理论进行传承和发展的结果,这些思想、理论与实践对近、现代国家的理财思想与实践有着重要的影响。从重农抑固量农资商是商品经济发展和人们认识水平提高的结果; 量入为出和量农资商是商品经济发展和人们认识水平提高的结果; 量入为出和重点,以及财政政策选择; 古代实施平准政策的目的在于平万物以便



百姓,从而维持社会稳定,现在的政府宏观调控则是在更高的起点和更复杂的环境下达到国民经济总量的平衡和商品价格基本稳定,这其中财计调控在宏观经济调控中仍然发挥着重要作用;过去要抑度,现在则要打破垄断,解决好贫富分化问题;时至今日,市场经济蓬勃发展,政府直接管制日益让位于宏观铜控,但是上控制在政府直接管制度。中国古代统治者为维护其政权的稳定统一,实现其经济集权,即时组织和制度的设计与改进作为体制建设的基本的发展,对计算制度建设的基本的发展,是理财的核心内容,从本主义是理财的基本等。量入为出现,对计控制是理财的基本原则,对计控制是理财的基本手段。从和开源节流都是理财的基本原则,对计控制是理财的基本手段。从和开源节流都是理财的基本原则,对计控制是理财的基本手段。以治的发达与经济的竞争就不可避免,因此富国强兵将是政府理财的永恒主题。

以上十大基本规律,既在纵向上与历史发展路径相互关联,又在横向上形成对中国古代主要理财家某一时期理财思想的贯穿性研究,从而既在整体上形成了一个基本研究体,又在专题理财问题上阐明了研究结果。当然,对于古为今用问题,本文虽然注意重点把握并产生了明显研究效果,但研究还不够深入,还有待后续研究中予以加强。

关键词:官厅理财;财计集权;量入为出;重农抑商;开源 节流



Abstract

In human history, historical evidences indicated that the ages have no ideologist are gloomy, the nationalities and countries have no ideologist could never be in precedence in the developing of the world. During the five millenniums past, there were uncountable financist in ancient China. The excellent thoughts of them, flaring the lights of logos and wisdom, not only illuminated ancient China, but also shone upon the entire world. All the culture and thoughts heritages belong to not only China but also the whole world. Nowadays, in the changeable international and domestic situation, it is necessary to study and summarize the history of governmental financing in ancient China. It is not only of great help to the construction of market economy and harmonious society, but also has great contribution to the development of modern humanity civilization. This may have important theory value and practical significance undoubtedly.

Strictly speaking, the governmental financing in ancient China refers to the operating and management of financial revenue and expenditure of the government. The research on financing could not be separated from the development and reproduction process in economic society. Therefore, speaking of the scope, except the government of public finance and governmental accounting, governmental financing in ancient times also means the organization of the production, mix, assignment and circulation of national wealth. This dissertation discusses the thoughts

of governmental financing in ancient China, which refers to the financist in ancient China from pre-Qin to the Opium War and the representative theories and principles about the government of state finance economy and accounting control appeared in ancient books. It includes the thoughts, theories, systems and principles on public financing, taxation, accounting, and some other domains closely related with it. Taking the financing thoughts that has had huge effect to the history as the key point, this dissertation will simultaneously contrast with the development of financing thoughts and financing systems in the West, rethink and relate in the current financing problems in our country, to get the effect of making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China.

This dissertation takes the dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism as guiding principles. Starting from slave society, the study focus on mostly financing issues in the period of feudalism society, step by step. It combines some normative research methods, such as induction, deduction, and also the method of history research. It makes longitudinal and landscape orientation contrasts, and makes an integrated analysis. The framework of this dissertation may be divided into three main parts, namely, the introduction, the main financing theories and thoughts in ancient China, and the basic rules of the evolution of governmental financing thoughts in ancient China. This dissertation contains introduction and six charpters, the whole content sums as follows:

Part one: the introduction, expounds the value and significance of the questions being studied in the dissertation, and the research scope, the primary coverage, the problems to be showed, and the routes and methods being used.

Part two: the main content of the dissertation from chapter 1 to chapter 5. This part discusses governmental financing policies and facts in different dynasties in ancient China. Taking the chrematistics financist as



the core of the discussion, this part pays much attention to the background in which the financist lived, summarizes the experiences and lessons, and extracts the essence of ancient financing thoughts. Charpter one examines the thought of governmental finance in pre-Ch'in, including Zhouli financial system, Guanzi financing thought and Shangyang's political reform and financing thought. Charpter two dicusses Sanghongyang's and Wangmen's financing thoughts in Han dynasty. Charpter three discusses Liyan's and Yangyan's financing thoughts in Tang dynasty. Charpter four discusses Wanganshi's financing thoughts in Song dynasty. Charpter five discusses Zhangjuzheng's and Qiujun's financing thoughts in Ming dynasty.

Part three: chapter 6, based on the discussion in the chapters ahead, induction and pectination are being made. In this part, ten rules to the evolution of ancient Chinese governmental financing thoughts are concluded.

- 1. Historical evidences indicated that the history of political and economical centralization is the one that insists on financing and accounting centralization. A country must be established on certain basis of economy. To maintain the political dominion, it is necessary to ensure the governing of the economy. An effective economical control depends on the establishing of strict financing and accounting organizations and systems. Innumerable historical facts indicated, the one who loses financing and accounting will lose the right of governing, and the one who gets financing and accounting will get the right.
- 2. The evolution rule of taking "arranging expenditure according to the income" as the general principle of financing in ancient times. In the feudal society which natural economy occupies the dominant status, "arranging expenditure according to the income" is not only the vital principle for national financing, but also the basic principle for family finan-



cing. From Western Zhou dynasty to Ming and Qing dynasties, except the first year of Dezong Jianzhong in Tang dynasty (780 A. D.) in which the Prime Minister Yang Yan proposed the principle of "arranging income according to the expenditure", most feudalism rulers took the principle of "arranging expenditure according to the income" as the foundational principle of government financing and implemented it firmly. This was decided by the intrinsic property of natural economy in ancient China. At present, in many legal documents and governmental reports such as the *Budget Law*, "arranging expenditure according to the income" is still the basic principle of public financing.

3. The evolution rule of the economizing thoughts and theory which dominated by the general principle of "arranging expenditure according to the income". Since the appearance of country and public financing, dominated by the principle of "arranging expenditure according to the income", much attention has been paying to expenditure saving. A comprehensive survey to financing thoughts history in ancient China indicated that, in a quite long historical period, pure and negative saving of expense and expenditure constituted the main parts of the thoughts of saving. In the process that the negative saving developed positive saving. Wang Anshi may be called as the model that made great contribution to it. While advocating the principle of "open new resources and reduce expense". Wang regards production as the fountainhead of abundant public finance, and takes the saving of expenditure as an important condition to production growth. The theory and concepts of him correctly answered the questions about the dialectical relations between economy and finance, production and saving. The thoughts of him took important position in Chinese financing thoughts history. In fact, the idea of "open new resources and reduce expense" was proposed firstly in pre-Oin by Xun Kuang, a very famous ideologist then. However, in the history of fi-



nancing in ancient China, Wang was the first chrematistics ideologist who understood it profoundly, explained it most thoroughly, and applied it most broadly. Being as a precious inheritance, this thoughts still has certain value using for reference to government financing at present. The resources environment the world faced today and the demand of constructing a harmonious and saving society in our country, endowed saving with more social significance. In such a situation, it is beneficial to research the thoughts of saving and to summarize the historical rules of it.

- 4. The historical rule of integrative dealing with the problems of land, registered residence, taxation, fund and grain reserve, and accounting. Under the condition of natural economy, finance income of a country mainly comes from agriculture, in which the land and population being as the important bases for taxation. Financing experts in all dynasties attach importance to land and the register and management of residence. These factors, all together with taxation and the reserve of fund and grain, have been taken as the object of accounting and governing. It may be said that, since the appearance of country, in official financing practices in ancient times, the land, the registered residence, the taxation, the reserve of fund and grain, and the accounting, have then formed a integrated pattern gradually, and experienced a development and consummation process unceasingly. Although the finance and taxation reforms in the history had special social background and economical reasons, all of them may be closely related with chaotic accounts books. The loser in accounting will must be the loser in public finance.
- 5. The rule of financing theory and practice changing under the policy of "stress agriculture and restrain commerce". In a quite long historical period in ancient China, carrying out of "stress agriculture and restrain commerce" had positive effect on the stabilization of agricultural production, the development of economy, the tidying up of agriculture-