

## <<中国经济改革发展之路>>

### 图书基本信息

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### 前言

The 16 essays featured in *Economic Reform and Development the Chinese Way* were chosen from amongst those I wrote and published during the period 1980-1998. They are reflections of my thoughts on certain important issues pertinent to the economic development of China in the intervening years. For instance, the opening piece, "The role of education in economic growth," was published in 1980, when the nation was setting about the task of confronting and resolving long-neglected issues shortly after the adoption of the policy of reform and opening up to the world. I was keenly aware of the fact that as a result of the decade-long "cultural revolution" that started in 1966, education had been seriously damaged and its development gravely held back because it was despised by leaders and the masses alike. Consequently, it was imperative to attach the utmost importance to developing education and cultivating talents, and it was against that background that the paper was written. In it I pointed out that if education continued to be scorned in such a manner, China would lose both its present and its future. "Basic thoughts on economic restructuring" was written in 1986, a little more than seven years after the initiation of economic restructuring in this nation in 1979. By that time, a household contract system had been adopted in rural areas nationwide, which brought about a dramatic increase in farm produce output and an initial improvement in rural living standards. However, in urban areas, the development of state enterprises was hampered, as their management was encumbered by government intervention and their property rights were ill-defined.

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### 内容概要

该书精选中国著名经济学家、经济史学家厉以宁先生在1980年到1998年之间发表的关于中国经济改革与发展的著述，集中反映了他在这一时期的主要学术观点，是厉先生经济学论文的代表之作。该书由北京外国语大学英语学院客座教授凌原先生主译；英国社会科学院院士、伦敦大学亚非学院金融管理系首席教授孙来祥作序推荐。

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### 作者简介

厉以宁，教授、博士生导师。

1951年考入北京大学经济学系，1955年毕业后留校工作、任教至今。

现为北京大学社会科学学部主任，北京大学光华管理学院名誉院长、博士生导师。

七，八，九届全国人大常委、七届全国人大法律委员会副主任，八，九届财经委员会副主任；第十，十一届全国政协常委、经济委员会副主任。

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## 章节摘录

Economic disequilibrium in the second category is characterized by an incomplete market and inflexible prices, and more importantly, by a market filled with microeconomic agents that, instead of being independent commodity producers making their own business decisions and bearing their own gains and losses, neither have the freedom to choose investment opportunities and management modes nor bear the responsibility for investment and management risks. Such microeconomic agents have not shaken off their status as government subsidiaries or are bound hand and foot by their pre-capitalist ties. If my division of economic disequilibrium stands, there is reason to believe that the disequilibrium in a capitalist economy belongs in the first category and that the disequilibrium in a pre-capitalist economy belongs in the second category. What happens in a socialist economy should be treated differently. Disequilibrium under a traditional and dual-track economic system falls into the second category because its enterprises have yet to shake off their status as government subsidiaries. Under the new economic system born of economic reform, enterprises become independent commodity producers that make their own investment and business decisions, and are liable for their gains, losses as well as investment and business risks. Thus the disequilibrium in the new economic system falls into the first category. In the first category of disequilibrium, microeconomic agents are full of vitality. However, these microeconomic agents are in an economic disequilibrium. They make transactions in incomplete markets where prices are inflexible and information is incomplete and congested. Therefore, such vitality is limited by this environment. For instance, price rigidity makes it hard for these agents to adjust production in response to price signals, and wage rigidity also prevents them from optimizing their resource allocations. However, a microeconomic agent that has full vitality but is circumscribed by its environment is very different from a microeconomic agent that lacks full vitality. This is exactly the difference between the first and second categories of disequilibrium.

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### 媒体关注与评论

Professor Li Yining has been one of the most influential economists in China since the very beginning of China's transition to a market economy in 1979. The articles collected in *Economic Reform and Development the Chinese Way* reflect Professor Li's penetrating analyses of key challenges that China faced at various stages of her transition and his proposed policy options for addressing those challenges. This collection is a rare opportunity for the outside world to understand how the economist thinks and impacts China's policy making and success of gradual approach to transition.

——Justin Yifu Lin Chief Economist and St. Vice President, the World Bank  
As one of the most influential economists in China, Professor Li Yining has played an important role during China's economic reform in the last three decades. This collection of sixteen essays showcases his profound insights on China's transition from central planning to market economy and how they are translated into innovative and yet practical policy proposals, of which many were implemented. I strongly recommend it to anyone who is interested in China's economy today and how it gets there.

——Yingyi Qian Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley  
Dean, School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University

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### 编辑推荐

《中国经济改革发展之路》是厉以宁教授第一部英文作品，全面描述中国经济改革发展之路的经典之作，外研社和剑桥大学出版社相继推出，中国经济学界走向世界的标志性著作。

Economic restructuring may break down if price reform fails. The success of economic restructuring, however, hinges not on price reform, but on ownership reform, which entails revamping the corporate system. This is because price reform serves the main purpose of shaping an environment in favor of the growth of the market economy, but only ownership reform or corporate system reform can address such issues as interests, responsibility, motivation, and incentives. Li Yining



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