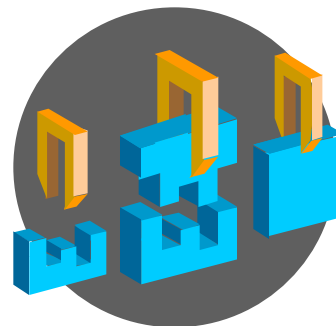


课程概述

Dr. Anyong Li



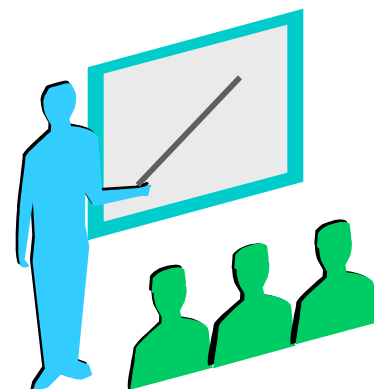
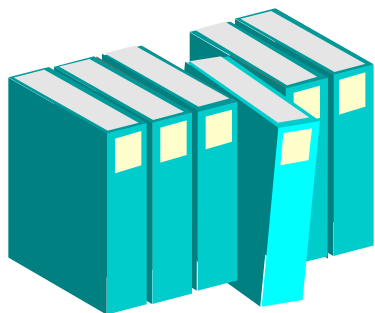
关于这门课程:

- 为什么要学习这门课?

如果我们这门课没有成绩,很可能就无法获得学位;

我们认识和分析社会问题和社会规律的能力将会得到提高.

- 教学和学习的方法



主要参考书目：

- 本门课程指定的教材
- 《经济学原理》曼昆 著
- 《社会问题经济学》（第十七版）夏普、雷吉斯特、格兰姆斯等著，中国人民大学出版社

关于成绩的评定

- 出席(10%)
- 期中(30%)
- 期末闭卷考试(60%)



课件下载:

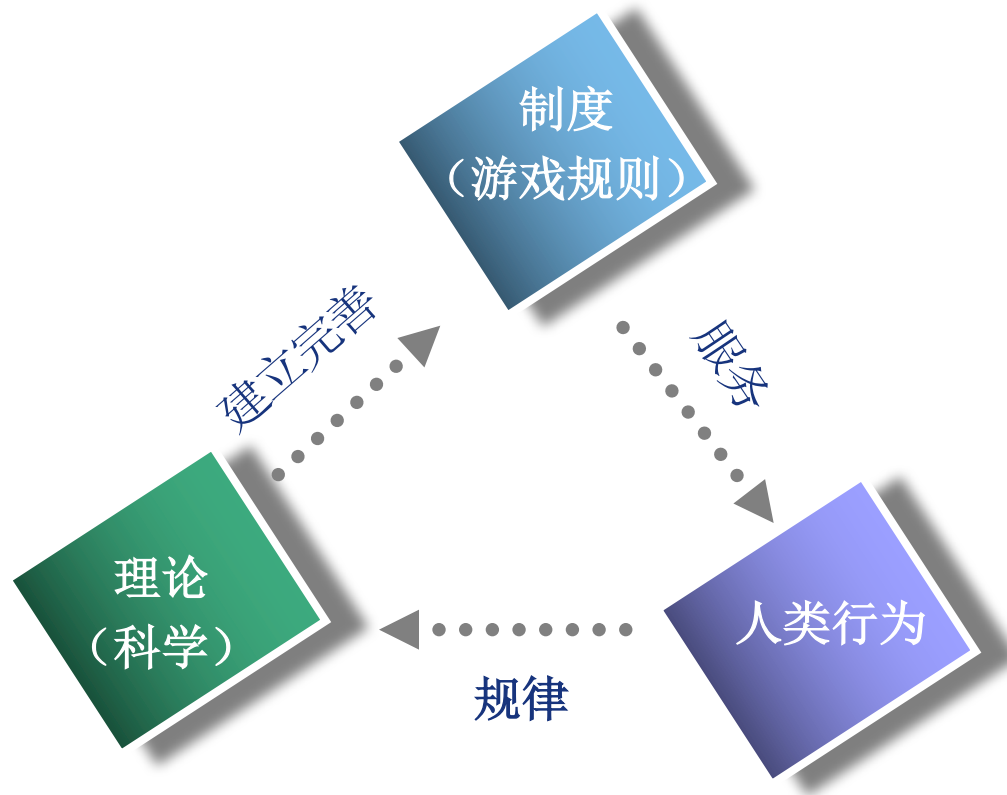
- 文件格式 PDF
- 下载邮箱: studentppt@126.com
Password: econ101
- 我的联系方式:
edslay@mail.sysu.edu.cn



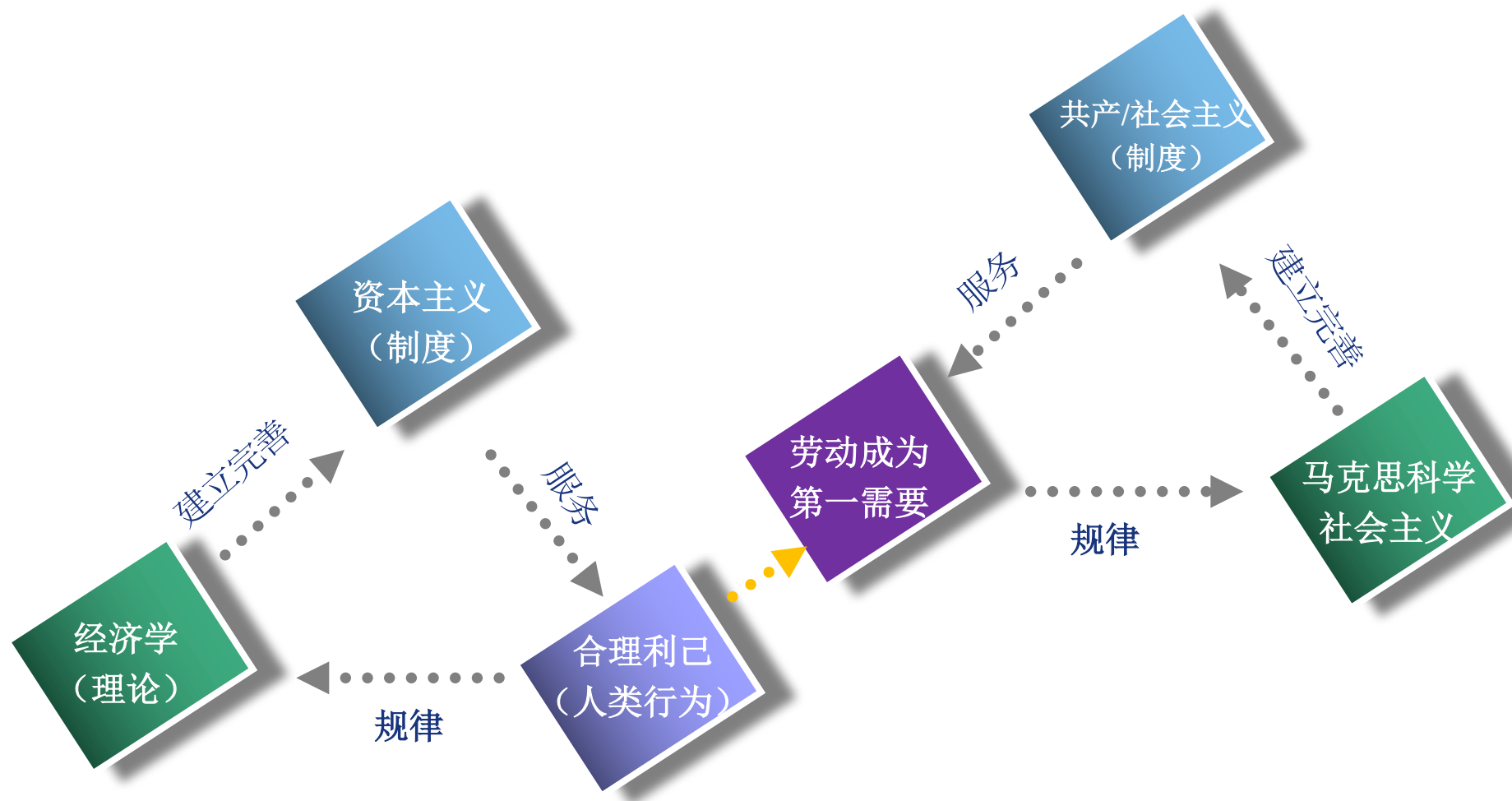
课程设计的逻辑

- 我们为什么来到这里？
- 我们应该如何思考和学习？

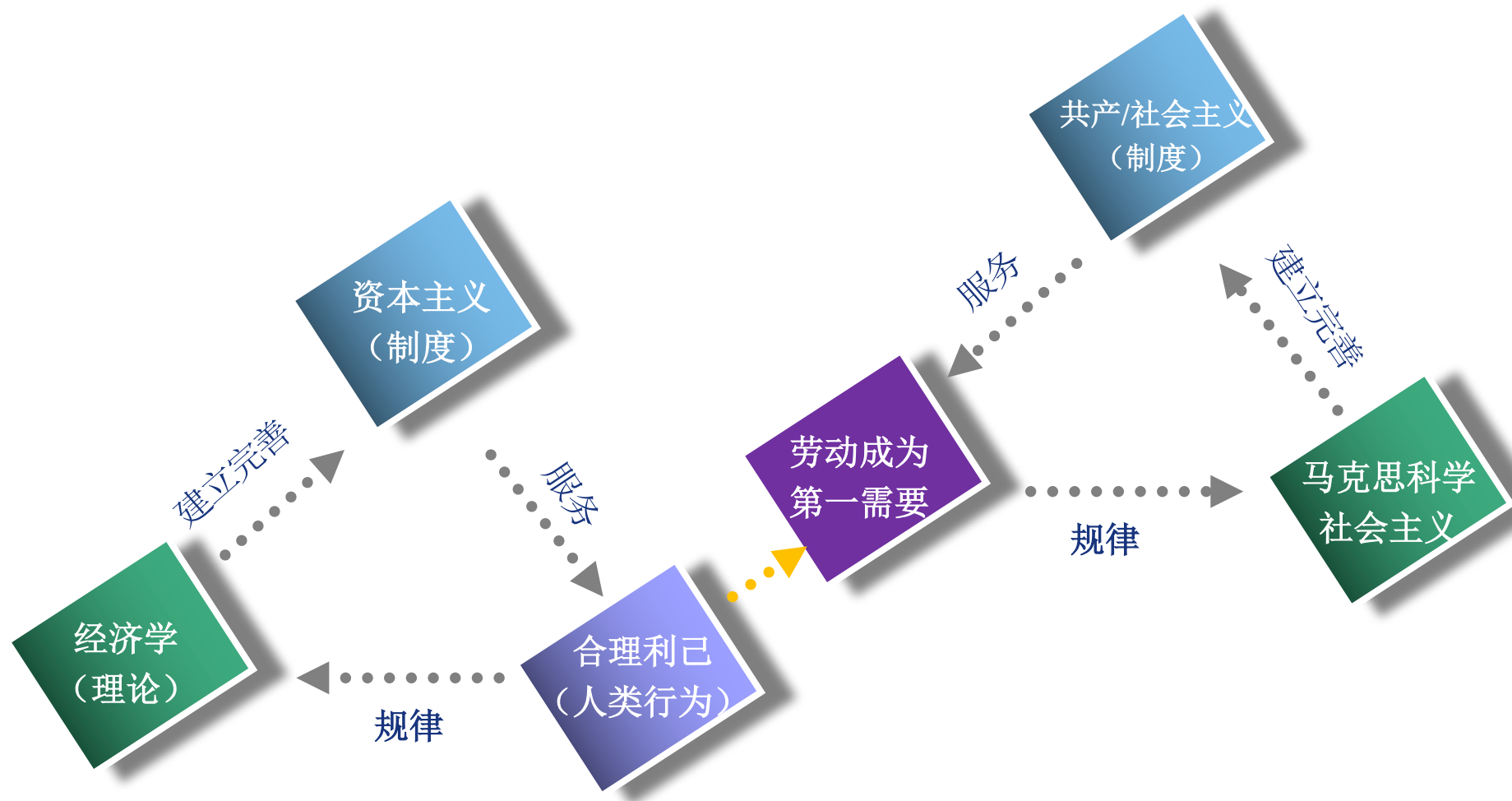
人类社会发展与进步的逻辑—我的看法



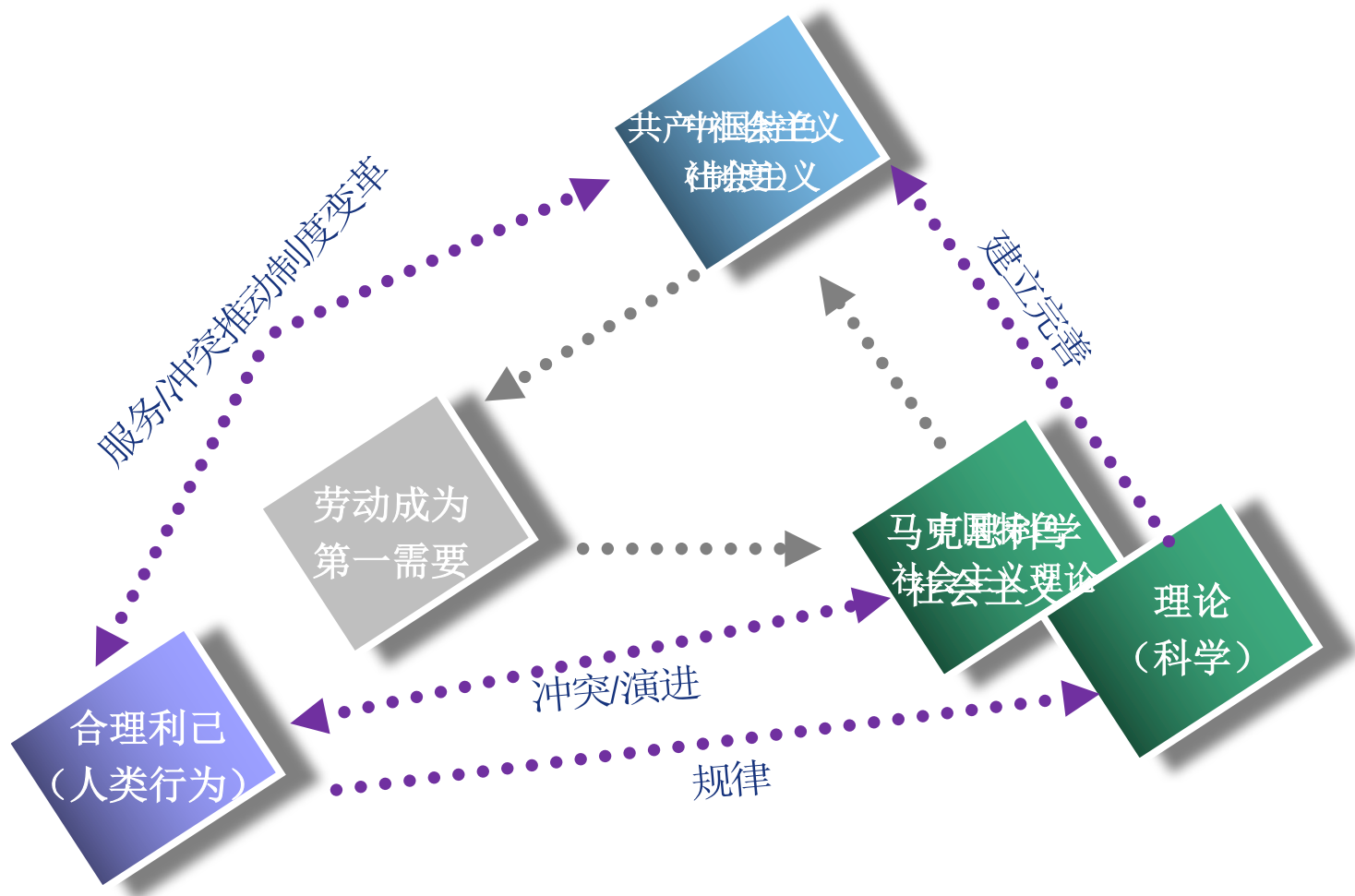
人类社会发展与进步的逻辑—我的看法



人类社会发展与进步的逻辑—我的看法

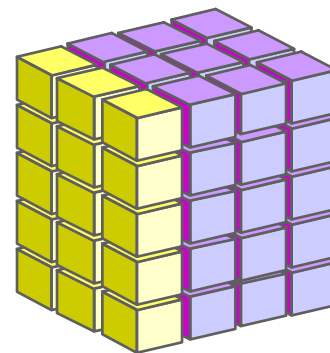


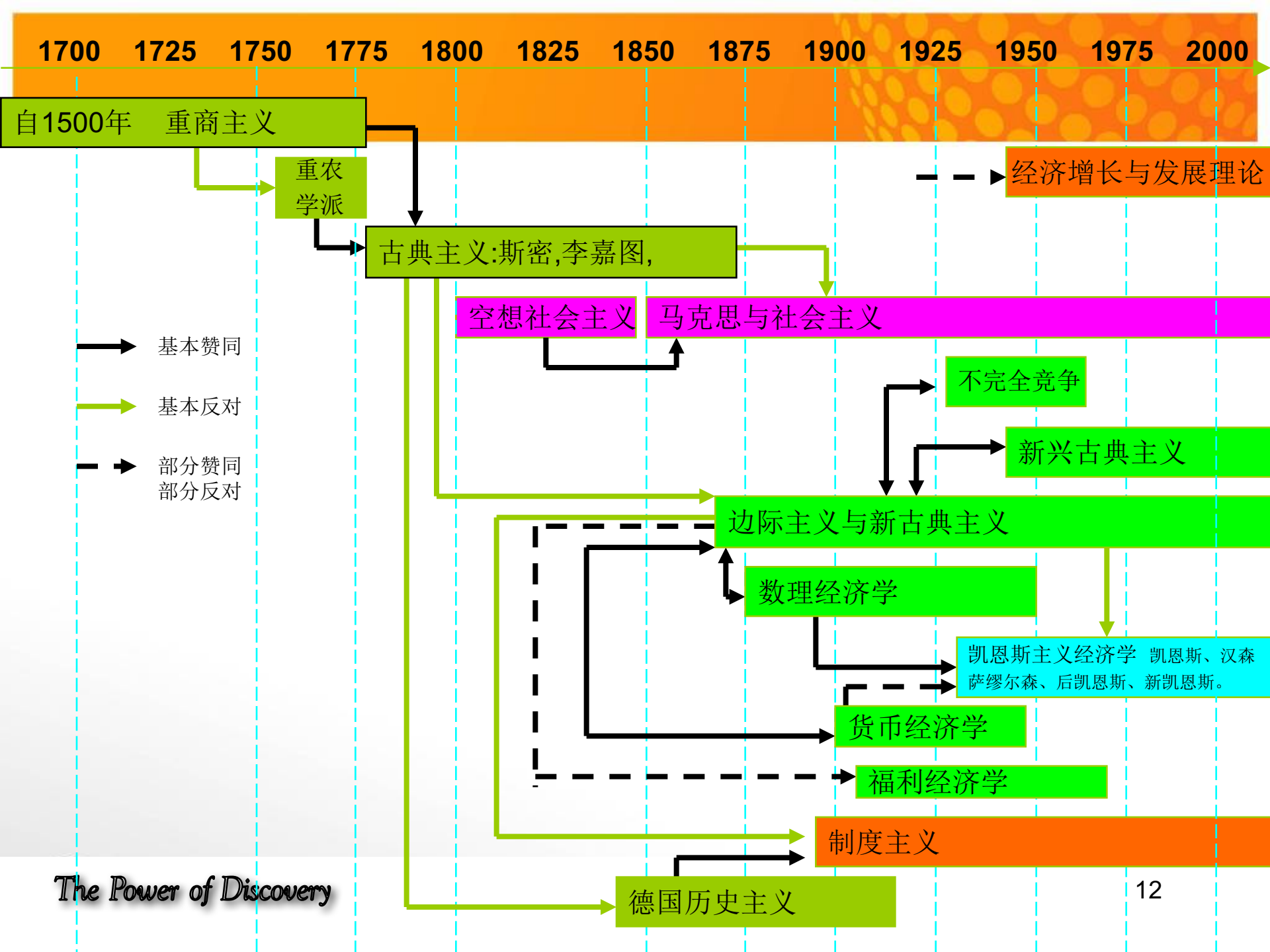
我的看法—中国之过去、现在与未来



关于“马克思主义”，我们知道些什么？

“There is nothing more practical than a good theory” (Kurt Levin)

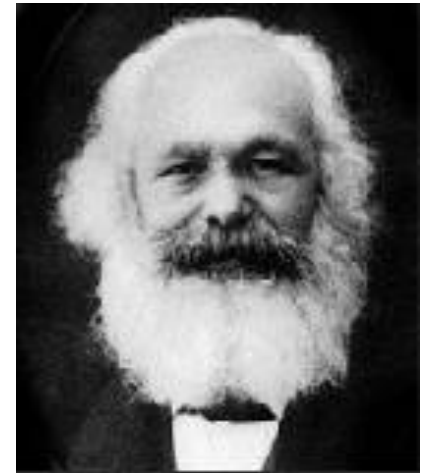






Marx's Economic Theory

"Outside his specific economic theories, Marx's main contribution to the social sciences has been his theory of historical materialism. Its starting point is anthropological. Human beings cannot survive without social organisation."





Review


- General approach and influence
- Marx's Labour Theory of Value
- Marx's Theory of Rent
- Marx's Theory of Money
- Marx's Theory of Surplus Value
- The Laws of Motion of the Capitalist Mode of Production
- Marx's Theory of Crises
- Marx and Engels on the Economy of Post-Capitalist Societies

General approach and influence

- A general appraisal of Marx's method of economic analysis is called for prior to an outline of his main economic theories (theses and hypotheses). Marx is distinct from most important economists of the 19th and 20th centuries in that he does not consider himself at all an 'economist' pure and simple.

- 
- Socialism is an economic system based upon conscious planning of production by associated producers (nowhere does Marx say: by the state), made possible by the abolition of private property of the means of production.
 - But overall economic organisation in a postcapitalist society will pass through two stages.

- 
- In the first stage, generally called 'socialism', there will be relative scarcity of a number of consumer goods (and services), making it necessary to measure exactly distribution based on the actual labour inputs of each individual (Marx nowhere refers to different quantities and qualities of labour; Engels explicitly rejects the idea that an architect, because he has more skill, should consume more than a manual labourer). Likewise, there will still be the need to use incentives for getting people to work in general. This will be based upon strict equality of access for all trades and professions to consumption. But as human needs are unequal, that formal equality masks the survival of real inequality

- 
- In a second phase, generally called 'communism', there will be plenty, i.e. output will reach a saturation point of needs covered by material goods. Under these circumstances, any form of precise measurement of consumption (distribution) will wither away. The principle of full needs satisfaction covering all different needs of different individuals will prevail. **No incentive will be needed any more to induce people to work.** 'Labour' will have transformed itself into meaningful many-fold activity, making possible all-round development of each individual's human personality. The division of labour between manual and intellectual labour, the separation of town and countryside, will wither away. Humankind will be organised into a free federation of producers' and consumers' communes.

Implication of the Model

- Revolution will occur in most advanced (i.e., ripest) capitalist economy
 - Germany
 - UK
- Did it? NO
- Revolution occurs in Russia
 - hardly a mature capitalist economy

The Socialist Countries in 1987

Year Socialist Period Begins

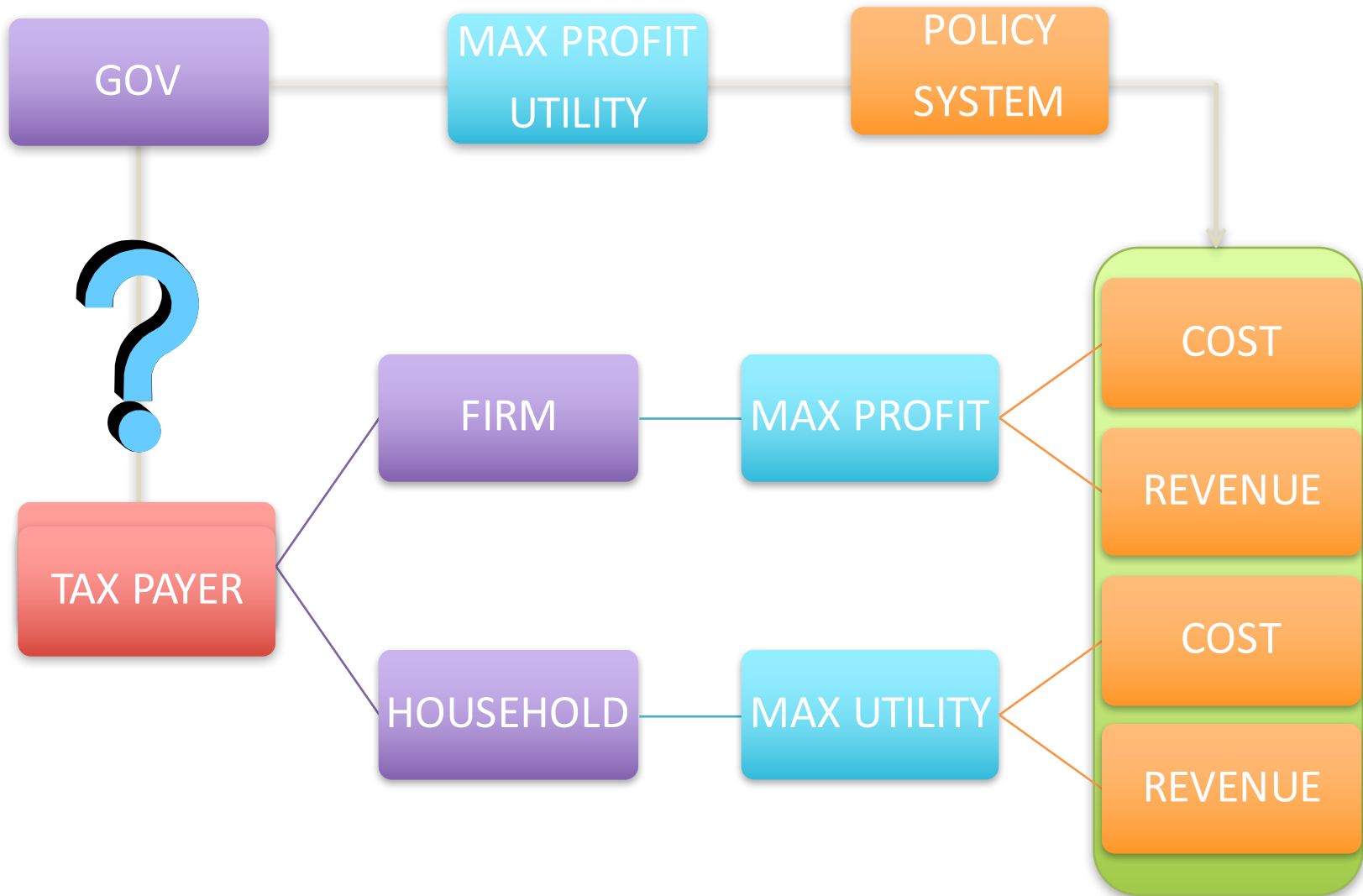
Change Via Internal or External Forces

1. Soviet Union	1917	Internal
2. Mongolia	1921	External
3. Albania	1944	Internal
4. Yugoslavia	1945	Internal
5. Bulgaria	1947	External
6. Czechoslovakia	1948	External
7. Hungary	1948	External
8. Poland	1948	External
9. Romania	1948	External
10. North Korea	1948	External
11. China	1949	Internal
12. East Germany	1949	External
13. Vietnam	1954	Internal

The Socialist Countries (cont.)

14.	Cuba	1959	Internal
15.	Congo	1963	Internal
16.	Somalia	1969	Internal
17.	South Yemen	1969	Internal
18.	Benin	1972	Internal
19.	Ethiopia	1974	Internal
20.	Angola	1975	External
21.	Kampuchea	1975	External
22.	Laos	1975	External
23.	Mozambique	1975	Internal
24.	Afghanistan	1978	External
25.	Nicaragua	1979	Internal
26.	Zimbabwe	1980	Internal

PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR



RULES OF THE GAME AND CULTURE



PEOPLE

RULES OF
THE GAME

RULES OF
THE GAME

MAX
UTILITY

MAX
UTILITY

BEHAVIOUR

BEHAVIOUR

VALUE

CULTURE

VALUE

CULTURE





○ 小结

○ 接下来我们学习什么：我对此门课程内容的处理

