

Innovation on the system of Marxist Economics in China

Ma Yan

Chinese economic circles have made outstanding contribution in the 20th century for the innovation and development of Marxist economics, which can be summarized

as following: in the changing global economy and China's special pragmatic economic background, Marxist economics is developed and innovated with the progress of time; thus building a relatively complete Marxist economic theoretical framework characterized as modern China. This novel theoretical framework not only helped China's socialist revolution and economic construction and reform drive, but left meritorious brilliant page in the history of the development of Marxist economic thoughts.

1. Innovation on the theoretical system of Marxist economics in China

Marxist economics was introduced into China in the early 20th century. During the period of the country's socialist revolution, the Chinese Marxist economists not only disseminated Marxist economics, but also put the Marxist economic theory into practice. A new democratic economic theory was raised in light of China's social nature as semi-feudal and semi-colonial, which is a tentative theoretical innovation with the combination of Marxist economics and economic practice in China. In the early period after the founding of New China, due to constraint of subjective and objective conditions, Marxist economics research carried out by our domestic economists, especially on contemporary capitalist economy and the emerging socialist economic theory research is still relatively superficial, mainly duplicating or explaining the opinions of Marxist classical economists or the Soviet perspectives, or interpreting and proving the Marxist classical theory with real data while theoretical innovation is really comparatively rare. However, our domestic theorists' introduction and research on the basic theory of Marxism, discussion on socialist economic problems and concerns and analysis on the new changes and new features of post-war contemporary capitalism has laid the foundation for the development of the subsequent innovation of China's socialist economic theories and current innovative capitalist economic theory. After the reform and opening up, China's Marxist economics pioneering research was staged into a new realm with a new dimension. On the one hand, China's economic scholars, in the new era, took the essence of Marxism and economic theory as a guide, and built a socialist economic theoretical system with Chinese characteristics based on China's national conditions. On the

other hand, innovative research was conducted on the new changes and situations of contemporary capitalist economy in the framework of the basic Marxist capitalist economic theory. The innovative breakthroughs conclude the Marxism economics methodology theory, the theory of the value and distribution theory, property rights theory, system theory, the theory of enterprise, the market economic theory, the theory of ownership, economic growth theory and globalization theory which constitute a relatively complete theoretical framework of Marxist economics characterized as modern China.

The Economic Study of Shanghai School which is one of the modern Marxist economics schools has made unremitting efforts and exploration to the innovation on the system of the Chinese Marxist Economic theory, and has formed some unique theoretical ideas.

Under the condition of persisting in the soul of the traditional Marxist economics, according to the recent development and new changes of the modern economy, there emerged theories such as the Synthesis of Neo-Marxist Economics, the Multi-perspective Methodology, the New Hypothesis of Economic Man, the New labor-value-monism, the Dynamic Value Transformation, Risk-interest Theory, Economic Contradictory in Globalization and so on. Combining with the economic practice of Chinese socialist economy, we proposed theories such as the High Efficiency of public ownership, the Alternant of Equity & Efficiency, economic formula of junior-socialism, the Controvert between Official and Academic Marxist economy, etc.

According to the fact of Chinese enterprises reformation, We also proposed the innovation theory of the state-owned property reform and the treatment structure, the new theory of modern enterprise institution, the Property-management Transform Theory, The "three-control type" national enterprise group theory, "One government and Two systems" State-funded management Theory, the Theory of state-owned property multi-movement, etc.

These views are the innovation on the real economy by the perspective of

Marxist economics, these are important contributions to the innovation on the system of Marxist Economics in China .

2、 Innovation on the teaching system of Marxist Economics in China

The innovation on the theoretical system of Marxist Economics in China not only serves the Chinese economic practice, but also serves the teaching practice of Chinese political economics (Marxism).

The reform of political economics teaching system in our country, generally based on the source of theoretical innovation results of the modern Marxist economics, and processed innovations in several aspects such as system, depiction manners according to teaching characteristic and gained some achievements. However, there exist some ill trend and many shortages in the precession of content innovation and reformation in political economy teaching. With a comprehensive view on content construction of political economics teaching at home and abroad, we may find some problems: first, on criterion analysis, it only compared the category and rule between socialism and capitalism, but didn't make deep research. Second, on demonstration description, it didn't inherit the excellent tradition that Marxist economy attached importance to mathematic method, and lacked in quantitative analysis. Third, on policy research, it always obeyed and followed to the higher-up, and lacked in creativity. Forth, on study reconstruction, it used the socialist market economics to replace socialist theoretical economy, didn't open out the essence. Fifth, on methods innovation, it copied the theory of west economics simply, lacked in creative spirit.

Aiming at foregoing problems, the teachers in our school who specialize in political economics have explored continually in the process of teaching system innovation.

First ,on logical frame, we construct a system with five courses according to the system of *Das Kapital* and the system of the political economics . Besides the preface and the ending part, the five parts are analysis on direct production process, on circulation process, on production total process, on national economy process, on international economy process. These five processes include Marxist political economy in both socialist market economy and capitalist market economy.

Second, on depiction methods, we abandon the methods that divided political economics into capitalism and socialism, analyze the content of each chapter with special methods and general methods. Besides the methods of historical materialism and materialistic dialectic, we adopt the modern economic methods such as the new system of economics and game analysis .

Third, based on basic principles, we positively absorb the freshest research results of foreign and domestic Political Economy on both of capitalism and socialism, and also use some theories of contemporary Western Economy for reference. Besides this, we also pay attention to unite the precise, stability and forecast of the theories together, insist on opening thinking and precise style of study, and introduce a large number of conceptions and new theories.

Fourth, on the aspect of the descriptive methods, we not only describe problems with words in the traditional way, but also attempt to make innovation in using models and maths. In China, the teaching materials of Political Economy are scarcely using the symbolic logic analysis, which leads the teaching system lack of clear layer. In order to remedy this shortcoming, we will fully absorb the foreign and domestic research results of contemporary Marxist Political Economy, and use the reasonable parts of Western Economy(especially the successful experience on description) for reference. The system of new teaching materials, which is divided into three parts: primary, intermediate and advanced contemporary Political Economy, is clear located on the aspect of teaching object, theoretic analysis and descriptive methods. In other words, along with the variation from the primary one to the advanced teaching materials, the content of discussion becomes more complex, the descriptive methods become more abstract, and also we use math means more frequently.

Fifth, on the aspect of teaching, many multimedia coursewares are developed, teaching CDs are made, and *Contemporary Political Economy Cases Collection* and *Contemporary Political Economy Exercises Collection* are published. Besides this, database on examination, video, reference material and flat roof of teaching

network are founded.

Sixth, on the aspect of school teaching, modern teaching means which could make the teaching more solid, dummy and dynamic is adopted. Means such as PPT, video, photograph and flash makes the teaching content more solid. And with internet, a dummy classroom is established to help the students to study before or after the class, check the learning effect, in time to find the problems during study, and provide the mutual communication passage for both the teachers and other students.

This content system is praised as one of the three most innovational systems of the Chinese political economic textbooks, also is the important fruits of the exploration of the modern political economic system.

This textbook has been designated as the testbook and reference by several universities and this book is also the ultimate choice of Vietnamese universities among so many Chinese political economics textbooks. Its Vietnamese version will be published soon.

Marxist urban theories and economic globalization

Ng Hong Chiok

According to Marxist theory of urban cities, the establishment of cities is the foundation for the forming of private property system and classed society, and a time