

<<中国人民大学学报>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《中国人民大学学报》为了向广大考生、教师、科研人员以及社会各界揭示我国恢复高考统一命题考试25年来命题思想及演变过程，为了配合高考内容与形式改革研究对“3+X”科目设置改革以来试题的设计成果作一次认真的总结、研究，促进我国考试制度的科学化、现代化，“高考内容、形式与能力考查”课题调研组特编写了这套丛书。

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章节摘录

(2) The high investment rate and economic cycle If we just consider savings and material possessions, high investment has a sustained foundation. However, can economical operation in China support the high-speed growth of "current investment rate and fixed assets investment"? One of the typical mainstream viewpoints is that the foundation of high-speed investment rate in China is the investment rate in China not only higher than developed countries, but also higher than all the developing countries. One of the structuralist analyses (Wang Jian, 2004, 2005) offers these figures as theoretical principle. "The analysis of structuralism regards the investment rate in China as critically high. High investment rate not only leads to excess capacity in China. it also leads to external economy seriously unbalanced in the passive export, which brings about excess foreign exchange reserve, excess liquidity, macroeconomic overheating and further high-speed growth of fixed assets investment. then leads China's economy to the edge of crisis. and emerges a vicious circle that "investment scale increases_domestic supply ability increases (exceed domestic absorption ability) net export increases (absorb domestic supply ability) foreign currency reserve increases money supply increases credit scale increases_investment scale increases Therefore, China's economic functioning does not accept the high investment rate and the high-speed growth of investment. The core of future economic policies in China should be the control and decrease of the fixed assets investment growth rate. Is the analysis method and theory of structuralism reasonable Can its policies find corresponding confirmation The criteria for evaluation should be the following. First, can the sustained high-speed fixed assets investment bring about overcapacity in China? Second, will investment in China bring about investment bottleneck problem because of over speed? Third, will investment in China cause the investment effect temporally or continually decrease? Fourth, are large-scale foreign trade surplus and the increase of export growth rate a passive product of overcapacity in China? First, high-speed fixed-asset investment has not brought about the overcapacity problem. Its most prominent manifestation is that high-speed investment rate in this expansion phase has not brought up the price of means of production and has not brought down the price of retail goods. China's economy did not have the factor shortage problem or overcapacity problem. From 2002 to the first half of 2007, the average increase rate of the price of production goods was less than 6%. PPI increase rate was less than 4%, while the core CPI of food price rose less than 1.4% on average. Profit margins had been maintained at a relatively high level. The transmissibility of production goods prices in terms of PPI, RPI, and CPI, gradually declined year by year. This also demonstrated that when China's macroeconomy has confronted various cost impacts, its problem solving ability has vastly improved. In the first half of 2007, the gap between the producer price index (PPI) and the raw materials, fuel and power purchasing price index was reduced. which further indicated that China had no overcapacity problem.

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