

<<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

Government motivated reform of financial marketization. " mode of and performance Before any further discussion of the preference conflicts of the State - owned specialized banks and their influence, we offer a simple model to explain the path and performance of financial reforms under decentralization in this section. Look at figure 2. Suppose the financial marketization reforms face two types of financial resources, respectively represented by the horizontal axis FRI and the vertical axis SFR. This indicates that our focus will be allocation efficiency. Two production frontiers  $PP_1$  and  $PP_2$ , show scales of financial resources in different allocation situations, referring to both the scale of credit provision and the scale of financial institutions expansion. It is further supposed that a theoretical optimum concerning the allocation of financial resources exists, namely, a Pareto optimum that stands for the best level of financial development, represented by a set of indifference curves labeled by III in the figure. With the financial system being State-owned at the beginning of the reform and FRI reflecting the preference of the central government, we are justified to say that A was the initial equilibrium point (i.e. the starting point of the reform). In this case, the State financial utility function (represented by a set of indifference curves labeled by I) is tangent to  $PP_1$ . Generally, in a centrally planned economy, marketization entails the reduction of the amount of financial resources reflecting the preference of government and the gradual movement toward a new state of equilibrium (i.e. from point A to point B), with the result of the curve representing social welfare and resource allocation efficiency shifting from a lower level III to a higher level III', This is a process of strengthening the market force and improving the efficiency of allocating financial resources, thus a process of financial development. However, through the previous discussion, it is known that after the decentralization reform, local element (including the private preference of State-owned banks) has begun to influence the allocation process, with the result being the rapid expansion of financial organizations and a sharp increase in the credit volume provided by State-owned banks. This indicates an outward movement of the production frontier from  $PP_1$  to  $PP_2$ . In response to local governments' desire to allocate more of the financial resource FR2 according to their own preference, the financial utility function I' will be tangent to  $PP_2$  at C and the preference of localities are best satisfied.

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