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哈耶克自由经济、社会理论研究

Study on Hayekian Liberalistic Economic and Social Theory

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论文摘要

弗雷德里希·奥古斯特·冯·哈耶克(Friedrich August von Hayek)是 20 世纪的著名经济学家和政治哲学家。本文拟就他的社会、经济思想的一些主要论点展开讨论,着重于其自由市场经济理论,在对其自生自发的市场秩序思想的建构、论证、主张做一系列梳理的同时,进行批判性研究。

自由市场主义是目前经济理论中声音非常强大的一种主张。自 17 世纪始,自由主义的主张就一直是西方社会的主流意识形态诉求之一,而且,就一般而言,愈是发达的资本主义国家,这种诉求愈是强烈,以致人们在思考自由与发达之间关系时,抽象掉了历史以及其他因素,甚至颠倒了因果关系,而把“自由主义”意识形态诉求作为经济、社会发展的必要条件和充分条件。

哈耶克无疑是自由市场经济的坚定捍卫者和自由主义思想的杰出代表。研究自由市场主义,哈耶克的思想是不可绕过的。同时,他还属于这样一类经济学家,即那些不但视经济学与某些具体的政治哲学问题(如产权、收入分配、集体选择、制度组织、专业化与一体化等等问题)有关,而且视经济理论可以为一些更一般、更抽象、更基础的哲学问题提供解答的“政治经济学家”。虽然我将在本文中指出哈耶克论著中的众多疑问和疏漏,并认为他的整个理论体系的基础非常不稳固,以至于构建于其上的理论大厦也岌岌可危,但这并不影响我们将他视为一位大思想家和具有崇高学术素养的先行者。

贯穿本文研究的指导思想有二:其一,哈耶克自发市场秩序理论的建构是立足于其知识论和自由主义理论之上的,若欲对其自由市场理论做深入研究,抛却这些基础,无异自蔽耳目,无法抓住其思想本质。故本文将以相当篇幅处理其知识论和自由主义理论;其二,哈耶克的理论体系与价值规范立足于自由主义,他本人也被视为社会主义最大的理论敌人,所以其思想主张与我国的传统意识形态显得格格不入,但这并不妨碍我们在对其理论体系和价值规范中无法消解的矛盾与冲突进行批判研究的同时,借鉴吸收其可为我国社会主义建设与改革实践所用的见解。

本文的基本思路是,先整体概述哈耶克的思想体系,分别从认识论、理性观、

自由观、法治观、文化进化观等方面对他的整个理论系统进行梳理，将他纷繁的范畴体系和理论结构内部的关系理顺，同时也大体将这个思想系统的脉络展现出来。然后按照由表及里的顺序，分别讨论他的理论大厦的三个层次：

第一个层次是他对社会秩序中几个基本价值——如自由、民主、平等——的认识，这是他理论外层的部分；

第二个层次是他的文化进化观，在这个层次上，本文着重从三个方面展开讨论，其一是文化进化论存在大量没有被解决的“技术”问题；其二是这种理论在哲学基础上会遭遇相互冲突的困境；其三是这种理论的应用无法解释现代社会秩序的产生以及社会制度的变迁。

第三个层次是最深层的，即哈耶克的认识论与理性观，这是他文化进化论的基础，也是他整个理论大厦的基石。在这个层次上，本文主要从两个方面进行了讨论，其一指出哈耶克的主观主义认识论的思想源泉是靠不住的，无论是怀疑论还是先验论都存在内部逻辑上的问题；实践理性才是我们认识世界的科学方法；其二是探讨哈耶克的理性观在应用上的矛盾。

最后是总结全文，通过将唯物史观为指导的对自由范畴的重新表述，以及将马克思的社会发展观与哈耶克相对比，以资进一步理解认识世界的正确方法。

本文共分六章。第一章是导论，主要说明文章的选题依据与意义，进行文献综述，界定研究的方法，介绍文章的整体构架、思路和主要内容，突出文章的创新，指出文章的不足。

第二章“哈耶克社会、经济理论综述”，主要梳理哈耶克的思想体系，不加评价地重新展现他本人的思想。

第三章是“自由市场经济秩序中基本价值的再考察”。哈耶克的整个理论体系是从经济学问题开始构建的，本章即讨论自由市场经济是否能服务于“自由”这一终极目标，进而实现人之平等。

第四章是“论哈耶克的文化进化论”。文化进化论是哈耶克整个理论体系的支柱之一，也是他的一般行为规则和自发社会秩序论辩的依据，在这个基础上，他形成了自己独特的法治观、自由观和自由市场经济理论。本章讨论了哈耶克文化进化论的进化机制的问题与哲学困境，并指出文化进化论的应用将产生与哈耶克的思想相矛盾的结果。

第五章是“哈耶克有限理性观的认识论问题及其应用的矛盾”。有限理性观是哈耶克的认识论的集中体现，是哈耶克的理论建构的又一个基础，或者说，是他整个理论体系的根基所在。哈耶克的主观主义认识论在本章中得到了较详细地讨论；他对建构论理性主义的批判有合理的成分，但也有明显的误导；他将社会主义等同于计划经济的观点，自始便存在很大的问题；他所批判的社会主义是未被任何有影响的思想家所完整坚持过的理论空幻。

第六章是“历史唯物主义视角下的自由与自发演化秩序问题”。本章回到正确的认识论——即马克思主义的唯物史观——上来，并再次将哈耶克的思想与马克思的思想进行一些对比。

在结语部分，本文讨论了哈耶克思想体系谬误的根源——二元论方法，并指出，这种建立在二元论方法基础之上的理论，有其不可忽视的价值，哈耶克在论及许多社会、经济问题时，也给我们提出了有益的警告，可被我们借鉴。

关键词： 哈耶克；自由主义；自发秩序

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Abstract

Friedrich August von Hayek is a famous economist and political philosopher in 20th. This dissertation studies his social and economic thought.

Free market economy is currently one of most powerful economic propositions. Since 17th, liberalism has been the mainstream ideology in Western Society, and generally, the appeal to liberalism is getting stronger in one capitalist country as the country is getting more advanced. The trend is so obvious that when people rethink the relation between advance and liberty, they often view the appealing to liberalism is the sufficient and necessary condition of social and economic developing, ignoring the historical and some other factors, and even reversing the cause and effect.

Undoubtedly, Hayek is an outstanding representative who defends the free market economy and liberalism uncompromisingly. One cannot ignore Hayek's thought since he wants to study liberalism and market economy. Meanwhile, Hayek also belongs to and is very important one of this kind of political economists who view economics not only relating to some concrete political philosophic issues, but also being able to provide some resolution to the general, abstract, basic philosophic issues. Despite I critique Hayek's theoretics due to it's a lot of questionable flaw, and prove that the basis of his whole theoretic building is so instable that the building itself is between the beetle and the block, it does not mean that we should not see him as one of the great thinkers and moral forthgoers.

There are two guidelines running through the whole study. The first is that this thesis deals a lot with Hayekian epistemology and liberalism. The reason is obvious: Hayek establish his thought of spontaneous market order on the basis of his epistemology and liberalism; one who wants to study Hayek's free market theory ignores these foundation cannot grasp the essence of his thought and cannot study deeply. The second, although Hayekian thought and value belongs to liberalism, and he is viewed as the biggest theoretic enemy against Socialism, it should not be treated as totally worthless. On the contrary, we should study his thought more carefully, assimilate the reasonable factor of it when critique the fallacious part, and use the correct part to complement and assist our Socialism constructing.

The basic think of this thesis is, at first, summarize the whole system of

Hayekian thought, and tidy up his epistemology, critical rationalism, literalism, viewpoint of rule of law, cultural evolutionism respectively. Meanwhile, show the skeleton of his thought system, comb his complex category system and theoretic inner structure. Then, discuss the three levels of his theoretic building respectively from superficial to profound.

The first level is the understanding of Hayek's basic values of social order, such as liberty, democracy, equality, as so on, which is the surface layer of his thought.

This second level is his cultural evolutionism, which can be viewed as the mid-level of his theory.

The third level, also the foundation of his whole theoretic building, is Hayek's epistemology and critical rationalism.

This dissertation conclude 6 chapters. The first chapter is introduction.

The second chapter is "Summary of Hayekian Social and Economic Theory", which tidies up the Hayekian thought, represent his own opinion without comments.

The third chapter is "Rethinking on the Basic Value of Free Market Economic Order". The whole building of Hayek's theory is constructed from economics issues. This chapter discusses that if the free market economy can serve "liberty" rightly, and then realize the purpose that everybody equals.

The fourth chapter is "On Hayekian Cultural Evolutionism". The cultural evolutionism is importantly one of Hayek's whole theory system, it is also the debating foundation of commonly behavior rule and spontaneity society order. Form the basis, it form special law view, freedom view, and free market economy theory for Hayek. The evolution mechanism and the philosophic puzzledom will be discussed in this chapter about cultural evolutionism. It will point out the result that the applied of civilization evolutionism conflict with the Hayekian ideology

The fifth chapter is "The Epistemological Issues on Hayekian Limited Rationalism and the Paradox of Its Application". The limited rationalism is the basis of Hayek's whole theory system. In this chapter, I discuss Hayekian subjectivism epistemology in detail. On the one hand, it is the reasonable to build rationalistic animadvert, on the other hand, it is obvious misleading. He thinks the socialism same to the Planned Economy in which basic problem exist all the way. The "socialism" he animadvert is a theoretic illusion that none influential ideologist ever persisted in.

The Sixth chapter is "The Issues of Freedom and Evolvment of Society and

Institution----On the Standpoint of Historical Materialism”. In this chapter, I come back to the correctly epistemology, which is the Marxist historical materialism, and comparing Hayekian ideology with Marxist ideology.

In the epilogue part, the thesis discusses the source of Hayekian fallacious ideology system—dualism method, and point out the theory based on this method is very valuable. Hayek proposes a lot of very helpful advices in his social and economic research area, which can be used to assist our socialism constructing.

Keywords: Hayek; Liberalism; Spontaneous Order

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