

统 治 者 偏 好 、有 限 理 性 与 封 建 王 朝 周 期 性 兴 衰

杨德才 刘冰镜

内容提要

关键词

一、文献综述与问题提出

1936

2001

"

"

2011

2004

"

"

15BJL063

2016

2013

1993

"

" "

"

" "

" "

二、制度变迁、制度效率与王朝兴衰

"

——

"

"

三、统治者偏好对制度变迁的影响

“

“

= -

1

“ “

U^n

$i^+ - ()$

2

()

()

$() =$

()

$$i = \frac{1 - \gamma}{1 - \alpha}$$

3

$$\Delta_i = \frac{1 - \gamma}{1 - \alpha}$$

4

$$\in (0, 1)$$

T

T

n

Δn

3 4

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad (\quad) \quad = \quad /2 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial} > 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial} > 0 \\ & t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 - \rho^{\Delta}}{1 - \rho} - \rho^{\Delta} \frac{\sigma}{2} > \frac{1 - \rho}{1 - \rho} - \rho^{\Delta} \frac{\sigma}{2} \\
 \beta < \sqrt{\frac{(\rho - \rho^{\Delta})(1 - \rho)}{2[(\rho - \rho^{\Delta}) + (\rho - \rho^{\Delta})]}} &\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho}{2}} & 7 \\
 n \rightarrow \infty &\rightarrow \rho_0 & 8 \\
 \sqrt{\frac{(\rho - \rho^{\Delta})(1 - \rho)}{2[(\rho - \rho^{\Delta}) + (\rho - \rho^{\Delta})]}} &\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1 - \rho}{2}} & 9
 \end{aligned}$$



五、结论与启示

参考文献

1. Wang Yu Chuan," The rise of land tax and the fall of dynasties in Chinese history", Pacific Affaires, 1936(9).
2. 2001
3. 2011 4
4. 2004 2
5. 2016 5
6. . . G 2013
7. Olson.M,1993," Dictatorship,Democracy,and Development", The American Political Science Review, Vol.87.
8. . . G 2014
9. 2008
10. Tirole.J,1986," Hierarchies and Bureaucracies On the Role of Collusion in organizations", Journal of law, Economics and Organization,2(2).
11. 2004
12.

The periodic rise and fall of a dynasty has become a hot issue in the field of new institutional economics and historical study in recent years. With the violent potential theory and Olsen North's origin of the state on the basis of the theory, through the analysis of theory and model, it can be concluded that the preference and limited rationality of a ruler play a decisive role in the institutional change. The rulers' preference and limited rationality make rulers give priority to their personal interests over social welfare while making decisions on institutional changes, which leads to low institutional efficiency. However, the institutional efficiency determines economic development as well as the periodic rise and fall of a dynasty.

institutional change; institutional efficiency; intergenerational preference; limited rationality; periodic rise and fall of a dynasty