

# 山西省优秀博士硕士 学位论文摘要(2004)

ABSTRACTS OF EXCELLENT DOCTOR'S AND MASTER'S DEGREE THESES

◆ 山西省学位委员会办公室 编

山西教育出版社

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(Abstracts of Excellent Doctor's and Master's Degree Theses)

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## 序言

2003年12月,党中央、国务院召开了建国以后第一次全国人才工作会议,会议以"三个代表"重要思想和科学发展观为指导,明确提出实施人才强国战略的基本任务是要建设规模宏大、结构合理、素质较高的人才队伍,也就是要造就数以亿计的高素质劳动者、数以千万计的专门人才和一大批拔尖创新人才,把我国由人口大国转化为人才资源强国。

研究生教育是一个国家高等教育是否成熟的重要标志,也是国家创新体系的重要支撑,更是造就拔尖创新人才的重要途径。在知识经济初见端倪、科学技术突飞猛进的当今社会,一个国家能否融会世界上的先进文化,能否独立地开展基础研究、技术创新和应用开发,能否解决国民经济和社会发展中的重大理论问题和实际问题,归根结底取决于创新人才的培养能力。

改革开放以来,特别是上世纪 90 年代以来,我省抓住难得的历史机遇,以学科建设为龙头,以人才队伍建设为核心,加快学位与研究生教育事业的发展,博士点、硕士点数量大幅度增加,研究生招生规模不断扩大,办学条件日益改善,培养研究生的学科、专业结构渐趋合理,基本建成学科门类比较齐全、学位授予质量能够得到保证的学位授权体系,初步形成了指导力量较强、科研基础扎实的研究生培养基地,为山西省现代化建设和社会发展作出了重要贡献。

人才培养的质量是研究生教育的生命线。随着国家、社会对高层次创新人才需求的增加,山西省各研究生培养单位不断深化教育教学改革,积极进行培养模式和培养制度的创新。在业务知识培养方面,注重因材施教,引导和鼓励个性发展,立足于本专业领域,进行跨学科的知识教育;在理论与实践的结合方面,既培养参与或完成本专业项目的能力,又培养开拓相关领域的本领;在科研创新能力的培养方面,注重培养协调能力、团队意识、合作精神,使学生能够运用科学的方法,开展联合攻关;在思想道德品质方面,注重培养脚踏实地、吃苦耐劳、求实创新、开拓进取的品格。与此同时各培养单位高度重视研究生学位论文的写作,把好选题关、方法关、写作关,确保研究生培养质量的提高。

2001年我省出台了《山西省优秀学位论文评选办法》,全面启动了优秀学位论文的评选工作。开展这项工作的重要意义在于强化学位授予单位的质量意识,完善质量保证体系,培养和激励在学研究生的创新精神,促进高层次创新人才脱颖而出,形成保证和提高研究生培养质量的有效机制。这项工作开展以来,对研究生培养质量的提高起到了很大的推动和促进作用,一批优秀学位论文脱颖而出:2002年张靖博士的论文《全固化激光器强度噪声研究及明亮压缩光在量子信息的应用》获全国百篇优秀博士论文提名;2003年,殷杰博士的论文《哲学对话的新平台:科学语用学的元理论研究》被评为全国百篇优秀博士论文,实现了我省在这个项目上零的突破。

此次汇编出版的优秀学位论文摘要,集中展示了山西省目前学位与研究生教育的水平与成果,为更多的人认识、了解山西的学位

与研究生教育的发展状况提供了一个窗口。今后,我们将在总结经验、学习先进的基础上,继续做好研究生学位论文评选和论文摘要的编辑出版工作,以期进一步提高研究生培养单位及导师、学生对学位论文的重视程度,激发研究生的创新热情,强化学位授予单位的质量意识,促进我省的学位与研究生教育实现新的发展、新的跨越。

山西省教育厅副厅长 えんさん

2005年7月

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篇

### 马克思实践哲学研究的新视角-从 G. 科琴的诠释看马克思实践哲学的本质

论文作者 王 涛 毕业院校 山西大学 导 师 乔瑞金 专 ₩. 马克思主义哲学 研究方向 认识论 价值论 完成时间 2004年6月

#### 中文摘要

马克思实践哲学的确立是哲学史上的一次革命性的也是创造性的转换, 实践哲学因此一直是当代中国哲学研究的聚焦点,但是学术界并没有在实践 哲学的基本范式上达成一个基本的理解。论文以 G. 科琴对实践哲学独特视 角的分析为切入点,对马克思实践哲学的本质进行了技术维度的分析和界定。 文章在第一部分首先回顾和总结了我国多年来对实践内涵的多维度理解,并 简要提出了对实践的技术维度理解。第二部分阐述了 G. 科琴对马克思实践哲 学本质的理解,并分析和阐述了科琴对马克思历史、经济思想的分析和批判以 及科琴对当代马克思主义发展的警示。第三部分从历史的、逻辑的角度分析了 马克思实践哲学的技术本质,并提出了马克思实践哲学确立的价值论意义。

关键词:实践;实践哲学;技术;维度

#### A New Dimension in the Studying of Marxist Philosophy of Praxis

#### Abstract

The foundation of Marx's philosophy of Praxis is a revolutionary and creative transformation in the history of philosophy. Hence, the issue of praxis is the focus of 4

contemporary Chinese philosophy all along, but his primary understanding about the basic paradigm of Praxis has still not been in agreement in academic circle. This thesis makes a technical analysis and definition to the nature of Marx's philosophy of Praxis through Gavin Kitching's unique view to the Praxis. In chapter I, the thesis reviews and sums up the multi-dimensional understanding and views to the connotation of practice in our country in recent years, and briefly puts forward the technical understanding to the practice. In chapter II, the thesis explains the Gavin Kitching's comprehension to the nature of Marx's philosophy of Praxis, and analyses Gavin Kitching's analysis and criticism to Marx's historical and economic ideas and shows us Gavin Kitching's warning to the development of contemporary Marxism. In chapter III, the thesis analyses the technical nature of Marx's philosophy of Praxis, and brings up the axiological significance of the foundation of Marx's philosophy of Praxis.

Key words: practice, the philosophy of praxis, technology, dimension

#### 企业横向并购中的规模经济分析

论文作者 程晓云

毕业院校 山西财经大学

师 导 冯子标

专 政治经济学 W

研究方向 社会主义经济理论

完成时间 2004年6月

#### 中文摘要

20世纪90年代以来,随着世界经济一体化进程的加快,国际竞争日趋白 热化,西方发达国家出现了一股企业兼并、收购浪潮,而且著名大企业之间的 合并特别引人注目。与世界范围的企业并购浪潮相仿,我国企业并购活动日 益频繁,许多大的企业并购行为已成为引人注目的经济现象。许多企业以培 育巨型企业或企业集团,甚至以企业进入世界 500 强为追求目标,认为不如此 就无法提高民族产业在日益开放的世界经济中的竞争力,抵御国外企业的人 侵。另外,企业并购也被当作国企改革的重要举措。企业间的兼并、收购在我 国是否真的也可以有很好的效果呢?冷静思考可以发现并非如此,企业并购 在我国是否可行关键要看其经济合理性如何,也就是企业并购是否实现了规 模经济性。

企业并购与规模经济是两个重要的经济学概念,也是企业重要的经济实 践活动,而企业并购的基本动机是规模经济,企业并购与规模经济的关系本质 上是并购的规模经济动机与效果之间的关系。

本文从理论研究入手,主要是从规模经济的角度出发,来分析企业并购的 条件,阐述为什么要并购,怎样才能通过并购提高企业的价值,实现企业的规 模经济效应。本文的主要内容有:

1.研究企业并购中的规模经济问题,对规模经济理论本身、规模经济实践

中的实现形式与支撑条件作出分析,在此基础上研究企业并购与规模经济的关系,认为企业并购不是一种简单的资产运作方式,而是重新配置社会资源,达到规模经济的一种市场机制。就我国目前企业并购的现实情况而言,真正达到规模经济标准的企业并不多见。

- 2.研究企业并购与规模经济的关系,认为文中所述六种并购动因都可归于规模经济问题,并分析我国企业并购要达到规模经济存在的问题。
- 3.文章第三部分分析企业并购的规模经济效益。首先,分析国外企业并购的经济效益,阐述我国主要行业并购的现状对社会经济活动产生的一系列不良影响,如重复建设、重复生产、过度竞争,企业缺乏进行并购的市场能力等等。其次,从目前来看,我国的企业并购还主要是政府的行政性行为。这种"政府主导型并购",并不能完全达到转换企业经营机制的目的。这种形式上的并购,不能担负起现代市场经济赋予的历史重任。
- 4.研究我国在实现企业并购中的规模经济性方面的政策取向,笔者主要从三个方面出发提出建议:一是企业组织本身的缺陷;二是并购本身缺乏规范化条件;三是产业组织政策的缺陷。
- 5.在全球视角下分析我国目前汽车行业重组的现状,以期从中得到一些 启示。

关键词:规模经济;企业并购;经济效益

#### On Economies of scale in Horizontal Merger

#### **Abstract**

The author observes that since the end of the 1990s, with the quickening of the international economic process of integration, the international competition is becoming fiercer. Enterprise annexation has appeared, as such tides in the western developed country, and the amalgamation between the famous big enterprises is very noticeable. A lot of enterprises even regard ranking among the top 500 in the world in enterprises as the goal of pursuing in order to foster huge enterprises or the enterprise group. They think if they do not do so, they are unable to improve the competitiveness in the international economy of opening day, and unable to resist the invasion of the overseas enterprises. In addition, enterprises merge is regarded as the state-owned enterprise reform. Are there very good results in our country in the annexation and purchase among enterprises? If we are calm to think, we can find not so. Whether it is feasible depends

on its economics of scales (Lin Yifu, 2003). That is to say whether enterprises have merged and realized scale economy. Enterprise's merger and economics of scales are two important economic concepts and enterprise's important economic practical activities too. The basic motive of M&A is economies of scale and the relation between M&P and economies of scale is essentially the relation between M&P's motive and result.

So, targeting at large-scale production and promoting the merger of the state-owned enterprise, it is important step of strategic reorganization of state-owned enterprise and main means. But realistic economic movement indicates, in the frame of the state-owned economy, the merger of enterprises is restricted by many kinds of factors, still there is sizable disparity between the large-scale production motive and result of enterprises merge and acquisition. How to make enterprises in the state-owned economy produce the due large-scale production performance, it is undoubtedly a subject for research with great and realistic significance.

The thesis chiefly starts from economies of scale and analyzes the conditions of M&A. It shows the reasons of M&A, through which the enterprise can improve its value and realize its economies of scale.

The first part of the thesis analyzes the scale economic theory, way of realization and support terms, large-scale production of practice, then it studies the relation between the M&A and large-scale production on this basis.

The large-scale production means enterprises realize the cost drops and increases progressively with the income through producing and selling in a large amount. The large-scale production is a kind of objective economic law that can be obviously observed, and it is that enterprises are engaged in the common goal that the production and operating activities pursue under a market economy condition. So, the economist's concern to large-scale production question, is nearly in pace with establishment and development of modern economics.

Generally speaking, the large-scale production has contacts with production respect, so its measure can be aided with the production function. The article uses Douglas' production function to measure the large-scale production. It is proposed finally enterprises must realize the appropriate scale (appropriate degree dimensions). The scale can't be too small, can't be too big either, that is to say the increase of two kinds of factors of production should be appropriate. No longer increase the factor of production when the income increases progressively and reaches the biggest, and keeping it go down. Then the article analyses the support terms of the large-scale produc-

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tion, and this have already included the enterprise's internal and external factors.

The above part makes a basis for enterprise in merging to realize large-scale production in theory for the next step.

Article's second part analyzes the relation between the enterprise merge and large-scale production, and we think the stated six merger reasons can belong to the large-scale production in the article. Furthermore, it analyses the existing problem of the large-scale production in our country.

Firstly, definition enterprises merge, namely merge and acquisition, the English abbreviation being M&A, means that through the property right between enterprises, and with the transformation in this enterprise administration structure, organizational form, management mode of accompanying, etc. Enterprises can keep the vitality for progress and locate the favorable position in the market. Enterprises merge is the effective strategy to realize the effective strategy that enterprises grow up fast.

In various kinds of reasons that enterprises merge, neglecting the basic reasons of entrepreneur's personal income maximization and maximization of the capital gains, it is the basic reason to pursue the large-scale production.

Moreover, the thesis analyzes again the question existing in large-scale production in our country's merge, including:

The first problem is equating the economic scale with the large-scale production. The second problem is equating the economic range with range economy. Third, the organization of merge enterprise may be put into two extremes: "either marketing, or integrating", discounting the result of the large-scale production. Fourth, the capital running substituting the production running, the realization of the goal of the economic scale lacks the basic condition. Fifth, enterprises merge is sometime the abuse of pursuing the large-scale production. Sixth, government and merge enterprise' function is reversal and disorder in large-scale production.

The third part of the article analyses the scale economic benefits that enterprises merge. Analyzing the economic efficiency that the overseas enterprise merges at first. The another strategic research of the business circles indicates that enterprises carrying on the structural adjustment voluntarily are as rare as phoenix feathers and unicorn's horn, and most enterprises is just to propose corporation structure merging scheme facing annexation and bankruptcy. So, the control system is invalid on the issue that while solving the company inside enterprises, resorting the control power markets of companies, namely propose amalgamating or purchasing plan through outside enterprises, re-