



哈尔滨商业大学

第四届研究生学术论坛

优秀论文集

蔡宁 ■ 主 编

HaEr Bin ShangYe DaXue

DiSiJie YanJiuSheng XueShu LunTan

YouXiu LunWenJi



黑龙江人民出版社
HEILONGJIANG RENMIN CHUBANSHE



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前 言

2008年6月1日,哈尔滨商业大学第四届研究生学术论坛在哈尔滨商业大学A区行政楼六楼会议厅成功举办。哈尔滨商业大学校长、博士生导师曲振涛教授,研究生处处长刘晓辉教授,经济学院院长、博士生导师赵德海教授,金融学院院长李国义教授,经济学院副院长郭振教授、工商管理学院副院长周游教授、经济学院副院长王涛教授、财政学院李秉坤教授、财政学院蔡德发教授、会计学院徐鹿教授出席了本此论坛。

本此论坛我们还荣幸地邀请到了哈尔滨工程大学、黑龙江大学、东北林业大学、哈尔滨师范大学、哈尔滨理工大学、哈尔滨医科大学、黑龙江科技大学等高校的研究生学术代表参加了会议并就有关当前热点经济问题进行了讨论。

在开幕式上,哈尔滨商业大学校长、博士生导师曲振涛教授首先致辞。他从北大教授林毅夫担任世界银行副行长谈起,分析四川地震灾害后中国经济的发展形势,结合我校研究生情况,提出了诸如“灾害经济”、“人民币升值”、“我国经济从本土化开始走向国际化”等值得研究的重要课题。曲振涛校长对《经济新视野》的编辑出版和第四届研究生经济学会所取得的成绩给予了充分肯定,对本届论坛的成功举办表示祝贺,希望我校研究生与黑龙江省各高校加强学术交流,并提出以后论坛可以一年举办多次、与兄弟院校合办等建议和要求,以此浓厚龙江学术氛围,不断提高黑龙江省研究生学术水平。

在论坛上,研究生经济学会会长蔡宁作了报告,他回顾了研究生经济学会一年来的工作进展,介绍了论坛的组织情况以及由哈尔滨商业大学研究生创办的经管类学术交流刊物《经济新视野》的成长历程和今后的发展方向。目前,《经济新视野》已和全国270多所重点高校的图书馆达成了交流,并和英国、韩国、俄罗斯等国的多所高校进行了学术交流。来自国内多所高校的硕士、博士、博士后也积极向本刊投稿。《经济新视野》已经成为各高校研究生探讨学术观点、交流学术思想、施展学术才华的大舞台。我们也将积极与兄弟院校进一步合作,为龙江乃至全国各高校研究生搭建学术交流的平台。在本次论坛的筹办过程中,哈尔滨商业大学各级领导、哈尔滨商业大学图书馆、哈尔滨商业大学网络中心给予了大力支持!本次论坛还得到了国家信息中心、哈尔滨市政府、吉林大学等单位和高校的积极参与。

本次论坛共向全国征集论文114篇。经校内外专家评审,评选出获奖论文10篇,其中一等奖2篇、二等奖3篇(包括省外一篇)、三等奖5篇,在论坛上校领导为获奖论文的作者颁发了荣誉证书和纪念品。

本次论坛的成功举办对增强我校研究生的科研意识、提高我校研究生的科研能力、推动与各兄弟院校研究生开展科研合作均起到了积极作用。

编 者

2008年8月

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“三农”问题篇

SANNONG WENTIPIAN

Brief Analysis on Rural Labor Shortage in China

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[Abstract] In the national economy of our country, peasant workers, as a new and developing labor force, play a more and more significant role in our country. However, since the latter half of the year 2003, the problem of rural labor shortage resulted from binary social pattern between town and country has arisen, which has unneglectable influence on our country's economy. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse the reasons of rural labor shortage and to put forward appropriate proposals in order to solve this problem.

[Key words] Rural Labor Shortage; Binary Social Pattern; Reasons; Countermeasures

Preface

According to relevant data, the labor force in our country is no longer exhaustible. Compared with that of the year 2004, the situation of rural labor shortage is quite different in 2007. This year, the basic level labor force shortage has spreaded from the coastal city in the southeaste region to the northern large and medium-sized cities, and even from the east across to the whole country. This phenomenon becomes a long-term tendency and rural labor in China would be scarce resources in the future. There are some reasons for this phenomenon listed in the essay. Besides, it also provides some countermeasures to take so as to solve this problem.

I. Reasons of rural labor shortage

1. Microeconomic factors

1.1 Relatively low salaries

In the region of the Zhujiang Delta, where economy is developing the most rapidly in China, companies only earn a little labor margin money. That is to say, they make profits by pushing down the pay to laborers as well as by avoiding improving labor condition in order to realize the lowest cost. At present, low salaries to the rural laborers even can not be main-

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tained any longer, however, company's profit margin is narrow, and it is incapable to increase the laborers' salaries. The processing charges of some companies have reached their bottom cost, and a loss will incur, if the companies raise the pay to laborers. On the other hand, with the climbing rise in price and high consumption recently, rural laborers' existing salaries relatively become lower than before. Because of this, they could afford nothing but their daily necessities of life. As a result, rural laborers may turn to hunt for other jobs and go back home.

1.2 Not conforming to the laborers employing standard

Company does not conform to laborers employing standard, such as withholding ID card illegally, being in arrears of or deducting wages, excessive labor intensity, adverse living circumstances, etc, thus the laborers' rights and interests have seriously infringed. Those facts constitute one of the reasons for rural labor shortage.

1.3 No personnel training mechanism

Most of these companies do not have the personnel training mechanism. Usually, the companies lower rural laborers' wages as possible as they could, and they do not train their laborers to make them more skilled. Therefore, the rural laborers do their low level work year after year, and a large number of the rural laborers draw physical power and brains in advance. At last, they may be pushed back to the country where they come from at their 40s. This may also cause the problem of technician shortage. And as a matter of fact, technician shortage is another side of rural labor shortage.

2. Macroeconomic factors

2.1 Objective factor brought by extensive economy

In spite of having been trying to change China's economic developing form for years, it is now still the extensive economy that by which China develops itself. Because of this low-cost expansion strategy of economy development, there are quite a lot of enterprises that are short of core techniques. These enterprises still maintain their developing pattern of "boundless labor supply—low payment—high competition". Therefore, the profit margin is so narrow that those enterprises are not capable to improve their techniques or to realize industrial upgrading. In order to recoup capital outlay, the enterprises can not but squeeze the rural laborers. Thus, it will form a vicious circle. What's worst, it may gravely encroach on the rural laborers' benefits. So it is clear that China's extensive economy must be changed as soon as possible.

2.2 The investment expansion in China

Those years' fast investment expansion in China causes a great demand for rural laborers. With the rapid development all over China, almost all large and medium-sized cities have absorbed lots of investment. This correspondingly results in rural labor shortage all over China. However, the supply of rural labor is limited, because birth control policy has been carried out more and more successfully in the rural areas across China. Thus, this may be another factor which causes rural labor shortage in China.

2.3 China's new binary social pattern

Traditional binary society is that town and country is quite distinct from each other. After the reform and open policy has carried out, more and more surplus rural laborers enter into cities. Those non-natives and natives begin to live in the same city. However, because the former census register system and laborer employing system have not yet been completely abolished, it constitutes obvious difference between the nonnatives and the natives concerning politics, social and economic status. That forms the current binary social pattern, which is a new rural laborers system. And the features of this new binary social pattern are as the following. The rural laborers could enter into urban areas more freely, but due to the systematic discrimination against those rural laborers, they are excluded from the cities' system. That means they are border-rized. In the respect of employment, they are compelled to gather in the secondary market for labor, and they could not enjoy the same employment rights with local residents in the cities. Besides, their salaries are so low that they even can afford nothing but their necessities. It is difficult for rural laborers to get the same pay for the same job, compared with the urban laborers. Even though, payment for rural laborers is often in arrears.

Besides the above mentioned, these years, the state has adjusted the relevant policies and has been taking measures unceasingly in order to lighten the peasants' burden. What's more, the production conditions are being improved gradually and the cost of agricultural reproduction is lower and lower. Consequently, corresponding avails are increasing. This may attract those rural laborers to return to their rural areas.

II. The countermeasures to solve the problem

1. Increasing rural laborers' salaries and improving living conditions

It is necessary and significant to appropriately increase rural laborers' salaries and to narrow the income gap between rural laborers and urban laborers step by step. Rural labor is an important part of industrial laborers. At present, there are more than 200 million rural laborers in China, and they accounts for 68% in manufacturing industry, 80% in building industry, and over 50% in service industry. They have been doing enormous contribution to city construction and the nation's economic development. However, their salaries are extremely low and are often in arrears. Under the present conditions, increasing rural laborers' salaries is extremely urgent. We should be glad that some cities have formulated a criterion of rural labor's lowest salary. Experts suggest that rural labor's lowest salary must be over three times more than the minimum living standard ensurement for the local residents. Meanwhile, it is also needed to improve their working and living conditions, and needed to make it possible for them to enjoy their deserved rights. Consequently, rural laborers could really become members in cities.

2. Reforming the census register system

The system of city and rural area registered permanent residence is the very reason that forms the binary social pattern. To reform this system and to carry out a new system of habitation registered permanent residence will have a bearing on changing rural laborers' identity. It should allow those rural laborers who have fixed dwelling places, stable occupations and stable sources of income to settle down in cities. For that reason, it could not cause blind flow of rural population into urban areas. Currently, there are a large number of rural laborers who have already become the middle level backbones in some companies. These rural laborers may be members of urban areas later and this will do good to transferring the surplus of rural labor. It also does good to cities' construction and companies' development. As a result, it is expected the reformation of registered permanent residence system to be carried out as soon as possible.

3. Training rural laborers

The rural population in China is more than 900 million, but they accept education only for 7.3 years averagely. Among them, those who have high school level of education account to 12.5%, 49.3% of junior middle school level of education, and 38.2% of elementary school level of education. Generally, almost all rural laborers are lack of science and technical knowledge. This restricts the economic development of rural areas. On the other hand, it has great human resources potentialities. So it is necessary to develop rural human resources by training them with professional skills so as to realize full rural laborers' employment. All of the rural laborers must accept nine-year compulsory education so that they could get the basics and common knowledge. Besides, government and enterprises should together build professional training schools or training centers, and should gradually develop lots of rural technicians.

4. Making technical innovations and promoting industrial upgrading

This could be the basic countermeasuer to solve the problem of rural labor shortage in China. Enterprises can save costs and improve work efficiency through importing techniques or by technical transformation. What government should do is to guide and properly control those enterprises. The government also should give aid to the enterprises which invest in technical transformation in the aspects of tax and funds so that those enterprises could be stimulated to form a spontaneous system for upgrading.

Conclusion

The problem of rural labor shortage may cause some effects to our country's economic development. And if the problem can be appropriately solved, it may do good to China's economic development. It can speed up enterprises' changing from the labor intensive to the

knowledge intensive. Meanwhile, it also can result in bringing in digital control machine for enterprises, so it could promote the development of equipment industry. On the other hand, the cost of human resources in each enterprise will increase, and it will become the main cost to each enterprise. The wages for industrial laborers will reach a new level in the following three to five years. Finally, each enterprise will pay more attention to the management of human resources, and the position and pay of human resources managers will be advanced. So this problem should be highly regarded and be appropriately solved.

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创新流通机制 促进农村市场开拓

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【摘要】 我国是农业大国,农产品流通在其经济发展中举足轻重。由于农产品流通机制的滞后发展,已经严重制约了我国农业生产和农村经济的发展。本文通过对我国农村流通机制存在问题的分析,提出了改善和发展我国农产品流通机制的对策。

【关键词】 农村市场;创新流通机制;流通渠道

Innovating Circulation Mechanism Promoting Rural Market Development

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【Abstract】 Our country is a major agricultural country. The circulation of agricultural products is decisive in its economic development. Delayed developing of mechanisms for the circulation of agricultural products has been seriously hampered agricultural production and rural economic development in our country. In the paper, based on the existence of China's rural circulation mechanism problem analysis, the improvement and development of mechanisms for the circulation of agricultural products in China countermeasures are put forward.

【Key words】 The Rural Market; Innovating Circulation Mechanism; Distribution Channels

一、创新流通机制是开拓农村市场的必然要求

做好农村商品流通工作,大力开拓农村市场,既是促进农村经济全面发展和农民增收的现实需要,也是统筹城乡协调发展、完善社会主义市场经济体制的客观要求。近年来,随着我国改革开放不断深入和社会主义市场经济体制的逐步建立,农村商品流通总体上势头较好,农村市场日趋活跃,但农民卖难、买难的问题尚未得到较好的解决,农业

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小生产和大市场之间的矛盾仍很突出,商品流通中普遍存在着流通主体发育程度低、流通基础设施落后、方式陈旧、流通渠道不畅、市场环境不完善等问题。

开拓农村市场的实践表明,创新流通机制是开拓农村市场的重要方式。只有创新流通机制才能促进农业的产业化经营和农民生活水平的提高。流通是社会再生产过程的重要环节,是各种生产要素集结、整合与聚变的载体,是决定经济运行速度、质量和效益的引导性力量。创新流通机制,可以增进城乡市场的连接与交流,使城市为农村提供商品、技术和资本的渠道更加通畅,促进工业产品的结构调整,解决工业品的卖难问题;同时,农村市场的发展和活跃,也会促进农村信息、运销、加工、销售、信贷等社会化服务体系的不发展壮大,不仅有利于解决农产品卖难问题,而且使更多的农民进入第二、第三产业,达到有效调整农村产业结构的目的。我国农业正处在结构调整、产业升级换代、实现农业现代化目标的阶段,党中央、国务院对农业、农村和农民问题非常关心和重视,把千方百计增加农民收入、提高农村购买力,实现农村全面小康目标作为当前农业和农村工作的中心任务。因此,分析我国农村流通机制存在的问题,研究其发展对策,对大力开拓农村市场,推动农业产业化经营和加速城乡一体化进程,带动农民增收,实现农村经济持续发展具有十分重要的意义。

二、我国农村市场流通机制存在的问题

目前我国农村市场发育程度低、农产品商品率低、农村流通基础设施落后,适应市场化农业发展的现代流通体系尚未建立,流通机制尚处于初级阶段,主要表现在以下几个方面。

(一)市场主体发育程度低

首先,农户作为农产品市场主体之一,农户的大部分时间与精力主要放在生产方面,而且受其自身素质所限,现实中很难真正承担好市场流通主体的角色。能够担此重任的农产品批发市场目前为数不多,层次比较低,规模较小,功能不齐全,设施简陋,交易方式原始,没有形成全国的农副产品货物集散中心、信息中心和价格形成中心。集贸市场是现阶段主要的农产品零售终端、居民日常消费的主要场所,但是农贸市场本身规模小,且经营不规范,产品缺乏可追溯性,无论是硬件设施还是信息化程度都很低,造成无法为上游供应商,主要是各批发市场提供准确的销售信息反馈,也不能为供应链下游的消费者提供安全保证。从市场条件来看,由于缺少改造更新能力,绝大部分农产品批发市场道路、供电、供水等基础设施陈旧,电子信息和冷冻等设备不完善。

其次,缺乏能真正代表农民利益的代理人或者中介组织,目前农村经纪人本身并没有完成中介组织所应担负的任务,由于其本身利益的驱使,现实中经纪人的利益会与农民利益相背离,中介组织、公司与农户未能结成利益共同体。

最后,目前在农产品流通中发挥主力军作用的贩运大户仍存在不少问题,如数量少,商品流通效率不高,组织化程度低,内部运行机制尚未完全建立,经济实力不强,缺乏足够的抵御市场风险的能力和开展系列服务的功能。