

袁红林 著

# 小企业成长研究



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#### 作者简介

袁红林,男,1969年出生,江西省宁都县人。1998年毕业于江西财经大学获经济学硕士学位,2003年毕业于上海财经大学获管理学博士学位。现为江西财经大学MBA学院副院长、副教授、硕士生导师。

出版学术专著、译著各一部,参与或主持完成国家社会科学基金项目两项、国家自然科学基金项目一项,省级课题一项,在《经济管理》、《企业管理》等杂志上先后发表文章20余篇。主要研究领域:企业战略管理、人力资源管理、小企业管理。

袁红林博士以他的博士学位论文为主体内容,经过修改、补充而撰写的《小企业成长研究》一书,将由中国财政经济出版社出版,我颇感欣慰。它是一部视角独特、结构新颖、内容充实、精心探索的学术力作,我很乐意为该书作序。

在世界各国,小企业都占有企业总数的绝对优势,是各国国民经济的重要组成部分。它们在扩大就业、促进技术创新、扩大出口及培养企业家方面发挥着难以替代的作用。小企业在我国织济发展中也起着十分重要的作用,据有关部门的统计数据表明,我国小企业的规模占企业总数的98%,其最终产品和服务的价值占GDP的50.5%,解决就业占我国城镇总就业量的75%以上;出口总值占我国外贸出口总值的60%,完成税收占全部税收入的43.2%。可见,小企业的崛起绝非个别国家的特殊现象,而是世界各国的普遍现象。小企业与大企业相互依存、相互结合共同促进经济发展的格局业已形成,正因为小企业在国民经济中发挥着大企业难以替代的特殊地位和作用,因此,小企业的发展与成长越来越为各国所重视。

一切事物的发展与变化,"外因是变化的条件,内因是变化的根据",小企业的生成与发展也不例外。企业从一开始就应该是自在自为、自主存在、自主发展的生命主体,这也是企业本质的规定性。因此,在研究小企业成长问题时,除探讨其外部性问

题(如政府政策、产业组织、融资环境、企业间关系等)外,还应从企业内部的视角,探索如何在小企业内部形成有效的成长机制。同时作为企业集中的一个特殊子集,小企业既有一般企业的共同属性,也有自身的特殊个体,不能简单地将一般企业成长理论用来解释和指导小企业的成长。

目前,对于小企业的研究在我国学术界、实业界都进行了许多积极的探索,并取得了一定的具有创见性的研究成果。但是这些研究成果大都从小企业的外部出发,且专门研究小企业成长的论著为数不多,特别是从企业内部研究小企业成长的学术成果,迄今尚不多见。

袁红林博士这部著作,正是以小企业内部为研究视角,广泛 吸取和借鉴他人的研究成果,结合小企业的特点,从构筑企业竞 争力出发,对小企业成长研究的理论基础和影响成长的关键因 素,进行富有创见性的探索研究、并勾勒出一个小企业成长的框 架模型。在《小企业成长研究》中,以企业成长理论、战略理 论、创新理论、竞争力理论和小企业阶段成长理论为它的理论基 础;应用系统研究与重点研究相结合、静态研究与动态研究相结 合、历史研究与现实比较相结合、综合概括与具体分析相结合的 研究方法,从众多影响小企业成长的因素中,区分出关键因素 (资源配置能力、组织支撑能力、战略管理能力、技术创新能力、 企业家能力),认为在小企业成长过程中,资源配置能力是成长 的基础,组织能力是成长的支撑,战略管理能力是成长的引导。 技术创新能力是成长的核心动力,企业家能力是成长的保证,它 们形成一股合力,强化小企业的竞争力,从而推动小企业的成 长,在本书中为便于研究小企业的成长,对"小企业"、"企业成 长"、"企业家"等做了重新的诠释,强调"企业成长"是企业量 的扩张与质的提升的辩证统一, 认为小企业的成长是企业在市场

颜克华

2004年10月于上海

### 摘 要

在世界各国,小企业都占有企业总数的绝对优势,是各国国民经济的重要组成部分。它们在扩大就业、促进技术创新、扩大出口及培养企业家方面发挥着难以替代的作用。在过去的历史中,对小企业的研究不足一直是一个世界性的现象,虽然这种状况在 20 世纪 70 年代开始有所改善,但由于研究角度的差异,这些研究成果或多或少表现出针对性不强、系统性不够等缺陷,在解释小企业成长上显得说服力有所不足。

企业从一开始就应该是自在自为、自主存在、自主发展的生命主体,这也是企业本质的规定性。因此,在研究小企业成长问题时,应该从企业内部的角度出发,探究如何在小企业内部形成有效的成长机制。同时作为企业集中的一个特殊子集,小企业既有一般企业的共同属性,也有自身的特殊个性,不能简单地将一般企业成长理论用来解释和指导小企业的成长。基于此,本书在结合小企业的特点,从企业竞争力的角度出发的基础上,勾勒出一个小企业成长的框架模型,以期弥补对小企业成长研究的理论不足,同时给小企业成长的实践提供指导。

本书共分七章。大致可以划分为两部分,第一、二章主要是 阐述写作的一些基本概念与理论基础,构建小企业成长管理的模 型框架;第三章至第七章,分别就小企业成长的关键影响因素进 行具体的探索研究。 第一章是绪论。主要交待写作目的,界定与小企业成长有关的一些基本概念,并围绕小企业竞争力这一主线,构建出研究的结构框架,以及所采用的研究方法和创新之处。基于目前对小企业的界定表述不一,笔者从突出小企业成长特殊性的视角,提出了一个新的小企业定义。

第二章是探究小企业成长研究的理论基础。在研究小企业成长理论之前,较为简要地对企业成长理论的发展进程进行回顾与述评,在阐述彭罗斯企业成长理论的基础上,汲取企业战略理论、创新理论、阶段成长理论、竞争力理论为本书研究的理论支撑,用以指导探究小企业成长问题。并将影响小企业成长的关键因素与企业能力结合,提出了基于企业能力分析的小企业成长整合模型。

第三章是研究小企业成长的资源配置能力。分析了小企业的资源现状,探讨了资源配置能力与企业成长的相关性,研究了小企业资源配置的方式。笔者认为,小企业由于存在着发展阶段性的原因,在资源上表现为资源基础的薄弱性以及获取资源、配置资源能力的有限性,因此,要通过管理创新,突破企业成长的资源制约。这种创新在企业内部主要借助流程再造的方式,提高现有资源的配置效率,同时,通过资源外取,获取企业成长所需的稀缺资源,从而实现企业的持续成长。

第四章是论述小企业成长的组织支撑能力。阐述了组织结构、组织变革与小企业成长的关联性,探讨了小企业的组织结构设计及其评价选择,并探索了网络组织的特征与网络组织与小企业成长之间的关系,同时就小企业成长初期阶段的网络组织进行分析。笔者提出:基于竞争价值模式框架应用于小企业组织结构选择,认为网络组织是小企业成长的组织创新,小企业应随阶段任务的变化,采取适宜的网络组织。

第五章是探讨小企业成长的战略与管理。论述了战略管理在企业成长和竞争力提升中的作用以及小企业的战略选择原则,研究了小企业成长总体战略和阶段战略的选择,并分别提出若干种可供选择的战略模式,探讨了小企业成长总体战略和阶段战略实施中的战略控制。笔者从战略选择的角度,归纳出小企业的5个特点,认为小企业在选择总体战略时,必须在充分考虑自身特点的基础上,结合小企业战略选择原则,才能促进小企业的成长。

第六章是研究小企业成长与技术创新的关系。归纳总结了技术创新的内涵和特点,阐述了小企业技术创新的有关理论及其实践,以及技术创新与企业成长的动态关系,并在对小企业技术创新能力分析的基础上,提出小企业技术创新的模式选择,此外,还对小企业技术创新的内部管理和外部协调问题进行探讨。笔者从技术创新与相关配套创新的关系出发,构建出小企业技术创新的系统模型。

第七章是论述小企业成长中的企业家作用与培养。从企业家的概念人手,探索了企业家能力及其对小企业成长的作用,论述了小企业成长过程中企业家如何实现自身的成长。探讨了小企业管理团队与企业成长的关系,并提出小企业管理团队建设的一些思路。笔者认为,小企业成长需要有一支素质良好的管理团队,企业家是管理团队的核心,既要处理好团队内部管理的关系,还应创造一个奋发向上的企业文化,通过文化的作用,塑造优秀的管理团队,以实现企业的持续成长。

本书的研究是建立在众多前人研究的基础上的,从他们的研究中吸取和借鉴了大量的成果。但同时,本书也有一些独到的见解和创新之处,概括而言,主要创新点有:

1. 研究体系的创新。在研究的角度上,本文始终站在企业内部的角度,从构筑小企业的竞争力出发,分析小企业成长的内

- 因,抓住事物的主要矛盾,研究更有针对性。同时以小企业竞争 力为主线,围绕影响小企业成长的关键因素,构筑小企业成长的 整合模型,研究具有较强的系统性。
- 2. 结合本书的研究角度,对小企业的概念、企业家的概念 进行了重新定义。认为小企业就是由一个或者少数几个人直接控制的、从事独立经营的、在同行业中处于非主导地位且规模较小的企业;企业家是指通过将市场机会与企业自身资源与能力结合,从而在企业经营的过程中,创造性地组织和指挥企业克服成长障碍,在增强企业竞争力的同时,实现企业持续成长的经营管理者。
- 3. 提出小企业拥有资源并不一定能够实现企业的成长,关键还要有较强的资源配置能力,在某种程度上,资源的配置能力在企业成长的过程中甚至发挥着更为关键的作用。

关键词: 小企业 企业能力 企业竞争力 企业成长

#### Abstract

Among all the firms in the world, small ones have absolute advantages. They are important parts of national economy in every country. And they play an irreplaceable role in increasing employment, facilitating technical innovation, enlarging export and training entrepreneur. In the past, insufficient research on small firms has been an international phenomena. Such situation was improved in the 70s in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but because of different points of view, these researches more or less have no clear pertinence and no good system. And they do not have sufficient persuasion in explaining the growth of small firms.

From the beginning, firms should be an independent main body. This is also the essence of firms. So when we study the growth problems, we should explore how to form effective growth mechanism from the views of internal firms. Meanwhile as a subclass, small firms have both common features of general firms and their own features. We can't simply use general growth theories to explain and guide the small firms. So this book, considering the character of SF(Small firms), tries to picture a framework of SF growth on the basis of firms' competence, so as to make up the theories of SF growth, and provide guidance to the practice.

This book has seven chapters, including two parts. The first and second chapters are mainly about some basic concepts and some theory foundations, forming the framework of the SF growth management. The third to the seventh chapters are concerned with concrete research on the key factors.

The preface introduces the purpose of this book. It clarifies some basic concepts relating to the SF growth and forms the framework of the SF growth management. It also presents research approach and the innovation points of the paper. And present a new definition of SF.

Chapter 2 provides the research foundations of SF growth. Before researching the theories, It simply review and comment on the developing process of SF growth theories.

On the basis of stating Penrose Firm's growth theory, strategy theories, creative theories, stage growth theories and competence theories are used as the main theories of this paper. They're used to guide and research the problems of SF growth. Combining the key factors that affect SF growth with firms' competence, It put forward an integrative model of SF growth based on the analysis of firms' competence.

Chapter 3 studies the capability of resource allocation. In nature, the firm is a resource integration. The development of firms is also a process of making use of and of accumulating resources. Different ways of resources allocation and different capability of allocation will directly affect the performance. In the stage of SF, firms don't have sufficient resource potentiality or strong capability of resources allocation. So we must innovate in management and

break through restrictive resources. So the firm mainly uses a reengineering way to improve the efficiency of existing resources allocation. In the meantime, the rare resources that firm growth needs can be obtained by outsourcing. Thus the sustainable growth of firms will be realized.

Chapter 4 mainly discusses the organizing and supporting capability of SF growth, describing the organization structure, organization innovation and the relativity of SF growth. In addition to discussing the design of organization structure and its evaluating choice, this chapter clarifies the relationships of the features of network, the network itself and the firm growth. At the same time, the network in the initial stage is also analyzed. It suggest that the framework on the basis of competitive value should be used in SF's organization structures. I think the network is an organization innovation of SF growth. SF should adopt proper network according to the change of stage tasks.

Chapter 5 studies the strategy management of SF growth, discussing the roles strategic management plays in firm growth, upgrading competence and in the principle of choosing strategies. In addition to providing the choices of the integrative strategies and stage strategies, this chapter puts forward different kinds of strategy models that can be chosen and discusses how to control the strategies in carrying out the integrative and stage strategies. In the view of choosing strategies, It generalize five features of SF.I think while SF are choosing the integral strategies, they must combine the principles of choosing strategies with their own characteristics. In this way, the growth of SF will be speeded up.

Chapter 6 studies the relationship between the SF growth and its technical innovation. It concludes the intention and features of the technical innovation. It elaborates the relative theories and practice of the technical innovation of the SF; it also states the dynamic relationship between the technical creating and the SF growing. Based on the analysis of the ability of the technical innovation of the SF, it puts forward the choice of the mode of the SF technical innovation. In addition; it researches the inner and outer problems of the coordination of the SF technical innovation. Based on the relative innovation, It has created and built the systematic model of the SF technical innovation.

Chapter 7 elaborates the function and training of the entrepreneur in the SF growing. Beginning with the notion of the entrepreneur, it probes the entrepreneur's ability and the role he plays in the growth of SF. It elaborates how the entrepreneur can grow as the SF grows. It discusses the relationship between the managing team and its growth. It also puts forward some thoughts of the setup of the SF managing team. I considers that a managing team with good aptitude is necessary for the SF to grow. The entrepreneur is the core of the manage group. Not only must he deal with the inner manage relationship of the manage group, he should create a kind of healthy and excellent corporate culture. By the culture effect, he will portray an excellent manage group to realize the SF persistent growing.

The research absorbs much production of the previous research in this field, and at the same time, there are some innovation points. In general, the main points in this paper are below:

- 1. The creativity about the research system. From the perspective of the research, It always think from the part of the inner of the firm in this book, and beginning with constructing the pressure of competition, analyzes the internal causes about how the SF growth and grasps the main contradictions. So the research is very coherent logically. Besides, considering the pressure of competition between the SF, as main streams, and grasping the crucial factors what may affect the growth of the SF, It constructs the whole model of the growth of the SF and this research has a stronger systematization.
- 2. In view of the research aspect of this book, It redefines the SF and entrepreneur. The SF is defined as a small scale firm which is directly controlled by one or several persons and operated independently, and furthermore is playing a dominate role in the industry. The entrepreneur is defined as a manager who has sustained the growth of the firms and reinforced the competence of the firm in the managing process, combining the market opportunities with the resources and competence of the firm, creatively organizing and leading the firm to overcome the barriers in growth.
- 3. It put forward that resources and the capability of resources allocation is important to the firm growth. But the most important is that they must have stronger capability of resources allocation. The capability of resources allocation plays a key role in the firm growth to some extent.

Key words: Small firms; the capability of firms; the competence of firms; Firm growth

## 目 录

第一章 绪	论	)
第一节	选题的缘由 (1	
第二节		
第二章 小	企业成长、理论基础与模型构建 (25	)
第一节	企业成长理论: 简要回顾与评述(25	)
第二节	小企业成长研究的理论基础(30	)
第三节		•
	架(43	)
第三章 小组	企业成长与资源配置能力 (50	)
第一节	小企业资源现状分析(50	
第二节	资源配置与企业成长(64)	
第三节	小企业资源的有效配置(68)	
第四章 小鱼	全业成长与组织支撑能力 (77)	)
第一节	组织结构与企业成长 (78)	
第二节	小企业组织结构设计(84)	
第三节	小企业成长的组织创新——网络组织(99)	

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