
중국 신 농촌 건설에 있어서 농촌 잉여 노동력에 대한 해결방안 연구

Study on the Solution to the Excessively Transferring Labor Forces in China's New Rural Building

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요약

중국에서 농촌 잉여 노동력을 어떻게 합리적인 배분할 것인가는 신 농촌 건설의 성공요인중의 하나이다. 농촌의 잉여 노동력 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 다음과 같은 제도적인 방안이 마련 되어할 것이다. 첫째, 도농 경제사회의 발전기회를 종합적으로 계획하고, 둘째, 도농 시장, 특히 노동력 등 요소시장에서 공평 정당한 취업제도를 마련해야한다. 셋째, 도농 기초시설을 건설하고, 넷째, 도농 교육, 위생 등 사회문제를 해결할 수 있도록 하고, 다섯째, 도농 사회보장제도를 마련하는 것이 필요하다. 그리고 농촌에 우수한 인재와 중앙정부의 재정지원 및 관리기능을 확대해야 한다. 이렇게 하면 현재 중국 농촌이 직면하고 있는 다양한 문제를 해결할 수 있다.

■ 중심어 : | 농촌 | 노동력 | 농민 | 신 농촌 건설 |

Abstract

How to make use of the surplus labor force is the key problem referring to success or failure of new rural building in China. The purpose of the paper is to know exactly that what the problems to the development in the rural area, especially the problem of the rural labor force. The way to solve rural labor force question is to protect the rights of peasants, eliminate the extant city and rural's partitioning pattern and give them the same treatment. Firstly, it should dominate the city and rural economic society's development; Secondly, it should dominate the markets in city and rural, and speed up the fair competition in employment; Thirdly, it should dominate the infrastructural facilities in city and rural; Fourthly, it should dominate the education and social enterprises in city and rural; Fifthly, it should dominate the social security system in city and rural. It should also enlarge the investment of funding, science technology, talented person and management. This is the only way to solve the problem of rural labor force outlet.

■ keyword : | Rural | Labor Force | Peasants | New Rural Building |

1. 서론

For a long time, "Agriculture, peasants, and rural"

problems has been the decision of building a well off society in the process of modernization and the key issue, but also relations between the party and the

state of the overall work of fundamental issues. Reconstructing the rural, building new rural, realizing the transformation from traditional society to modern society are an important stratagem that must be carried out during the process of the urbanization, and even a practice of applying scientific concept of development according to actual conditions of our country.

In the new rural building, studying the problem of the outlet of rural labor force has important strategic meaning. It refers to the life of villagers, ensures and improves the quality of villagers' life. And it also promotes economic society's sustainable development, propels the course of urbanization, and enhances national quality of life and standard of living.

The point of economic development policy is industry and city since our country was established. The problems, for example the rural labor force question, the rural education question, the rural medical service question, and the rural environment question are lacked the proper attention and the microscopic research. Because of emphasizing to the rural labor force, we neglect the rural human labor's investment, so the excessive emphasis labor services exporting neglects this local rural infrastructural facilities investment. The development to rural labor force question's research, may provide direct and the indirect basis to each item of rural policy making.

That solving the problem of rural labor force orderly may increase peasant's income and speed up constructing socialist harmonious society. Rural stability is the essential requirement for rural economic development. The past history in our country proved that the stability of rural is the key to the society's harmony. The quickly development of economy requires the stability of rural. The party proposed the production development, the live in plenty and the succession development targets. For

achieving this goal, we must face up to the rural labor force question, the rural education question, and the rural environment question. After that, it is impossible to have rural stable prosperous, to realize the modernization rural economy, to promote socialism rural rebuilding.

Society's stabilizing come from the livelihood of people enjoys good and prosperous life. Without good living conditions, it is hard to discuss enjoying a good and prosperous life. Peasant's outlet, child's education and rural environment have the relationship of the development of the rural. Rural labor force has not only the relationship with peasant's income, but also has the relationship with the social long term peace. Child will be the future. The training of the rural child is the responsibility of parents in the rural. The environmental pollution is the threat, which is subverting the rural livelihood foundation - water, the air, food and the land. Therefore, carrying on the problem of rural labor force, the problem of rural education, the problem of rural environment, have the positive function and the practical significance to the stably of society.

The purpose of this paper is to know exactly that what the problems to the development in the rural area, especially the problem of the rural labor force. This paper is mainly used in the literature survey and analysis methods, and the scope of research is entirely researches on the problem of rural labor force that exists on the whole scope.

This figure is the research framework of this paper.

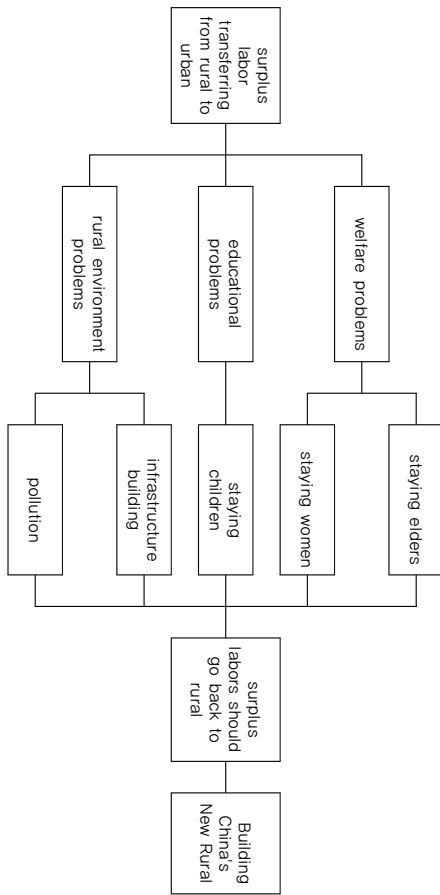


Figure 1: research framework

II. 중국 신농촌 건설의 잉여노동력 문제

In the rural, it is difficult to hold the nearly 500,000,000 labor forces because of little land to many people, insufficient of the agricultural natural resource, the backward of agricultural production, the insufficient of agricultural development funding, the lag of agricultural infrastructural facilities and the low of agricultural technology; In urban areas, as the urbanized level is not high, and the economy is not developed well, in addition the existing dual society structure limits the peasant's basic right from the constitution, artificially controls the rural population's

unrestricted flow to the urban areas, has contained the urbanized advancement; eliminates the large amount wealth which the peasant creates, and enlarges the disparity between the city and rural. Although migrant workers are engaged in physical labor heavily in city, they obtain low income. They receive personality discrimination and post competition from the urban resident. The peasant workers have been delimited the status and limited the right because of the household registrations. People in rural have lost a lot of rights in many aspects, for example the education, employment and social security. It is difficult to live in the city for 150,000,000 peasant workers.

1. Concept and content of "new rural building"

"New rural building" means that under the socialist system, reflecting a certain period of time to the rural community based economic development, comprehensive social progress as a sign of social status.

First, economic development, and increase revenue. This is the primary prerequisite building a new socialist rural. Through high yield and high efficiency, high quality features, such as industrial scale operation of the means to enhance agricultural production efficiency.

Second, the building of villages and towns improve the environment, including house reform, waste disposal, safe water, road renovation, rural green and other content.

Third, expand public welfare and promote harmony. To run compulsory education and school age children can be basic education; to implement the new rural cooperative medical care, enable peasants' access to basic public health services; to strengthen the rural old age social security and poverty

stricken households; overall planning for urban and rural employment, Cities provide convenience for peasants.

Fourth, it is cultivating peasants and improving their quality. We must strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, advocate healthy and civilized social practice, to develop cultural facilities in rural areas, rich spiritual and cultural life; and strengthen the building of village level self government organizations, peasants take the initiative to guide the orderly participation of rural building.

2. The concept of rural transferring surplus labor – Peasant workers

Since reform and opening up, as China's industrialization and urbanization process accelerated, more and more transfer of surplus rural labor to urban and township enterprises. In this process, the formation of a special social group, who is known as the peasant workers, is a new type of labor force of China's modernization. Peasants workers, is a unique vocabulary of Chinese, referring to these workers whose have account of the identity of the agricultural in China; mean to enter the city from the rural areas and rely on work for the employer to make a living, but does not have the account of non agricultural.

However, as China has not yet abolished the existence of the household registration system, there was virtually no trade union organization, little or no protection for this group, but not be able to enjoy the social welfare because of the city's economic development, peasant workers has become the special groups under the system, they also work at the worst working conditions and have the lowest income in the employments of those cities; at the same time they are the largest groups in the number of China's industrial workers.

3. The status of China's rural surplus labor transfer

The number of rural transferring labor force was 131,810,000 in 2006. Among them, the male labor force was 84,340,000 and the female labor force was 47,470,000. The proportion of the male labor is by 64.0%, the female labor force is by 36.0%.

The rural transferring labor force's age distribution was: the proportion of labors below 20 years old is by 16.1%, labors between 21 years old and 30 years old is 36.5%, labors between 31 years old and 40 years old is 29.5%, labors between 41 years old and 50 years old is 12.8%, labors above 51 years old is by 5.1%.

In rural transferring labor force, the proportion of illiterate labor force is only by 1.2%, the proportion of rural transferring labor force that have the degree of the Primary school is by 18.7, the degree of the Middle school is by 70.1%, the degree of the High school and over is by 10%.

In rural transferring labor force, the proportion of engage in primary industry is by 2.8%, engage in secondary industry is by 56.7%, engage in tertiary industry is by 40.5%.

Table 1. the total amount of rural transferring labor force (thousands)

| Nationwide | East | Midland | West | Northeast |
|------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 131810 | 38460 | 49180 | 40350 | 3820 |

Table 2. the sex formation of rural transferring labor force (%)

| | Nationwide | East | Midland | West | Northeast |
|--------|------------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Male | 64.0 | 65.8 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 70.2 |
| Female | 36.0 | 34.2 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 29.8 |

Table 3. the age formation of rural transferring labor force (%)

| | Nationwide | East | Midland | West | Northeast |
|----------------|------------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Under 20 years | 16.1 | 14.2 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 16.7 |
| 21-30 years | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 35.4 |
| 31-40 years | 29.5 | 27.3 | 29.3 | 32.2 | 25.4 |
| 41-50 years | 12.8 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 15.3 |
| Above 51 years | 5.1 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 7.2 |

Table 4. the educational background of rural transferring labor force (%)

| | Nationwide | East | Midland | West | Northeast |
|-------------------------|------------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Illiterate | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| Primary school | 18.7 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 24.9 | 20.1 |
| Middle school | 70.1 | 70.9 | 73.0 | 65.5 | 71.8 |
| High school | 8.7 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Junior college and over | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 |

Table 5. the industry formation of rural transferring labor force (%)

| | Nationwide | East | Midland | West | Northeast |
|--------------------|------------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Primary industry | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Secondary industry | 56.7 | 55.8 | 57.1 | 58.4 | 44.3 |
| Tertiary industry | 40.5 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 38.0 | 51.5 |

4. Surplus labor transfer problem of China's new rural building

The point of economic development policy is industry and city since our country was established. The problems, for example the rural labor force question, the rural education question, the rural medical service question, and the rural environment question are lacked the proper attention and the

microscopic research. Because of emphasizing to the rural labor force, we neglect the rural human labor's investment, so the excessive emphasis labor services exporting neglects this local rural environment, education and welfare problem.

The past history in our country proved that the stability of rural is the key to the society's harmony. The quickly development of economy requires the stability of rural. The party proposed the production development, the live in plenty and the succession development targets. For achieving this goal, we must face up to the rural labor force question, the rural environment question, the rural education question and the rural welfare question. If not, it is impossible to have rural stable prosperous, to realize the modernization rural economy, to promote socialism rural rebuilding.

4.1 The rural environment

(1) The problem of environmental pollution in rural areas

For a long time, due to the low level of industrialization, smaller population density, more environmental capacity surplus, the main performance of China's rural environment have the part desertification, soil erosion and other ecological problems, pollution caused by modern industrial is not serious. However, with the acceleration of China's modernization process, gradually highlight the problem of environmental pollution in rural areas, not only affect the lives of millions hundreds of rural population and health, but also through water, air and food channels ultimately affect the lives and health of the urban population. With our lack of attention to rural environmental protection, rural environmental pollution and destruction caused increasingly serious, and has not been effective governance.

(2) The problem of rural infrastructure building

Rural infrastructure is closely related to the sustainable development of rural areas, at present, the most pressing needs for the masses peasants is the buildings of rural infrastructure improving livelihood, including the management of major rivers, pollution, soil erosion and land desertification, protection forest building, ecological protection and building of village roads, water supply, garbage collection and processing, improvement of latrines, street lamps lighting, public transport, power grids transformation and cable television.

4.2 The issue of education in rural areas

The National Bureau's Statistics, Chinese rural areas around the existing 1.5 million migrant workers in cities to find work, and family members are staying 1.7 million people. According to the data provided by the China Women's Federation, in Chinese rural areas, the population of "staying children" has reached over 2,000, and the trend is continue to grow. September 18, 2007 "Study Times" published an article written by Li Yue "staying children reflect the transfer of rural labor force variability", The article pointed that China's rural labor force in large scale circulation (flow and transfer) process in a large scale leads to the mount of "staying children", which is not only a social problem worthy of great concern, but also a sector worthy of economic theory in depth study into the important economic phenomenon. In fact, many migrant workers who live in the city have no long term expectations, but in the cities work to make money, and return to afford old age home stay, or use it to afford children's high education, so, children of migrant workers in cities have so many difficulties to go to school. They can only choose to leave children staying home, and entrusted other people to

take care of children, and evenly which took the formation of peasant workers separated parents and children to the different situation. A new vulnerable group the "staying children" was born.

Staying children are a kind of children in rural areas they are a result of unilateral long term or both parents working outside, which was unilateral by the parents or elders, and others to support, education and management. These children either stay at home only by the single parent (usually the mother) care, or are left to the grandparents, brothers, sisters, relatives, neighbors and other parents of the other people to be taken care of. They cannot enjoy a normal family upbringing, education and care. Children's rights are a serious violation. Not only are those, because of the shortcomings of family education, health and safety hard to ensure. Some staying young children infected with a number of adverse social habits, some due to psychological and led to a long term suppression of acts of bias or distortion of the character, some even become the incredible series of vicious incident, the mastermind or victim. This is only recently that people focus on the "staying children".

4.3 The issue of welfare in rural areas

The 16th National Party Congress the grand goal of "building a well off society completely", for us, one of the well off society's key indicators is establishment of overall social welfare system. In China, the key to achieve this goal is to solve agricultural, peasants, rural problems, and establish and improve rural social welfare system, implement social welfare for peasants who are the majority of China's population. From the national condition, establishing the social welfare system with Chinese characteristics has become a reality problem. This paper focuses on injury problems of rural staying

women and staying elders brought by the rural surplus labor force going out for work.

(1) Staying women

The survival status of the "staying women", with the massive influx of migrant workers in urban, rural groups is forming a special group, they endure suffering separated years with her husband, take the burden of the family, called them "staying women". "staying women", that is, in the process of transfer of rural surplus labor force, leaving the old, the young at home, the old cannot take care of themselves, also the child have to dependent on the family, so women to be combined stay at home.

Why do "rural staying women" appear? As some scholars said: "the dual social system of urban and rural division, that cities become the absolute temptation for rural people, attract the rural men and women as its 'labor', and reject the couple commonly moved to the rural areas, which resulting in the most cases that one leave the other stay at home." In the end, the system distance converted into the space distance. The emergence of rural staying women is a particular product of which China's social economic developed to the transit period, a history developing product, with deep social roots, eliminate as a result of social development and progress.

(2) Staying elders

Staying elders means the elderly aged 60 and above in rural areas, whose children work outside. This study uses China's fifth population census sampling data to analysis the total number and age building of elders staying at home. The result shows that the total number of the elders staying at home is 17.9 million people.

That the rural "staying elders" appear in a large number is the inevitable phenomenon during the

period of rural economic society transformation. The "staying elders" are relatively vulnerable groups in the society, behaving one of the economic low income, the low level humanity and living quality, politically Low impact and psychological high sensitivity. This particularity such that they hardly can solve decided the pension problems by their own. They need be taken care of by government and concerns of society.

III. 중국 신농촌 건설의 잉여노동력 해결방안

1. Solution to problems of rural environment

1.1 Control rural environmental pollution

Rural environmental management is a comprehensive system process building. Under the existing conditions, only increasing rural labor to the environmental management can make up financial and technical deficiency. Increase inputting agricultural producing labor, reducing pesticides, fertilizers and the use of plastic, establish rural living garbage disposal area. It is necessary to strengthen the management of urban pollution at the same time of preventing and treating rural self pollution.

It is a fruitful period of China's renewable natural resources development and ecological environment protection research since the reform. Clean production technology research has considerable progress. However, compared to problems that urgently need to be solved, the number and level of technological innovation are still inadequate. With the rapid economic development in rural areas, some technologies are difficult to use, which means that ecological technology innovation and promotion have become a pressing issue. Ecological technology innovation has a characteristic that intellectual property rights are difficult to be protected. By

relying entirely on market mechanisms, the actual completed technical innovation will certainly lower than the possibility of technological innovation. In order to make full use of technological innovation in the role of protecting the environment, it should give some strong support to innovation and promotion of ecological technology.

To solve the problem of township industrial pollution, the closure of township enterprises is not the fundamental strategy, can only effect at a short time. Resulting losses brought to township enterprises is the basic premise for them to accept the government's regulating measures. To this, it implements macro control measures to give appropriate compensation to enterprises whose pollution sources are shut stopped changed and transferred. It is extremely necessary to unify rights of implementing macro control policies and obligations.

1.2 Strengthen new rural infrastructure building

New rural infrastructure building, is a great exploit benefiting 900 million peasants, and also a mighty project that contains much, wide involving range, strong system, large investment and long duration. To actively and steadily push forward the new rural infrastructure building, first of all, we need clear thinking, scientific planning and careful organization, solid progress, focus on long acting, to achieve the desired results.

Further clarify main responsibilities of local governments at all levels for the new rural infrastructure building. Local governments should incline investment key point to rural. Improve farmland occupancy tax rate, and ensure that the additional revenue mainly used for rural infrastructure building, while increasing local finance budget for

new rural infrastructure building.

It is necessary to further integrate financial investment resources of new rural infrastructure. Improve efficiency in the use of funds. To solve the problem inadequate fund in new rural infrastructure building, we must attach importance to and conscientiously resolve the problems of integration and coordination of agriculture investment. All departments should coordinate with each other, increasing integration of financial resources to support agriculture, and focus the whole strength on doing great invents, improve the efficiency of the use of funds.

Implement the projects of urban supporting rural, industry nurturing agriculture. All big or middle cities should earnestly carry out responsibility of city leading rural and city helping rural, establish the overall development planning for developing urban and rural, extend public infrastructure building to rural areas and intensify the municipal fiscal funds for new rural infrastructure investment. And organize the urban units, especially industrial enterprises to help and support rural, enhance the radiation and leading role from urban to rural, form a phase that urban and rural develop coordinately, agricultural and industrial flourish together.

Speed up establishing the incentive mechanism that the whole society participating in. Encourage the community to participate actively in rural infrastructure building. In particular, the various financial institutions should adjust the credit structure, pay attention to inclining to rural infrastructure building, improve financial services, give favorable support with low interests and discount interests in terms of credit, and strengthen to support the "agriculture, peasants, and rural". Governments at all levels should actively organize and mobilize community groups and individuals to

help and support rural areas, encourage, guide and support their fund investment, labor investment, material investment, participation in rural infrastructure building and contribution to build a new socialist rural.

2. Solutions to problems of rural education

In this section, solutions to rural staying children's education are put forward. Theoretically, optional solutions to problem of "staying children" are the following points.

China's socialism market economic system has been established initially, industrialization and urbanization be speeded up continually the process, labor floating become an inevitable trend. The amount of the labor transferring out from rural will be further expanded, the phenomena that no one support "staying children", "staying women" and "staying elders" will exist for a long period of time. Relate to staying children, despite the situation that children of migrant workers going to school has improved gradually in recent years, but accord to the spirit of newly revised "Compulsory Education Law", especially under the existing compulsory education management system, the main direction of school age children, adolescents obligation to accept compulsory education in the area where their household registrations in has not changed. Actively encouraging peasants to take their children to enter the city to study will become a mainstream trend. Based on the reality, and actively take security measures to promote healthy growth of the "staying children", will undoubtedly be the important policy choices to resolve problem of "staying children" at this stage.

To solve the problem of do not stay children in rural areas, not a one day thing, nor is it a sector's, but a thing of the whole society. When the

"agriculture, peasants, and rural" problem is solved basically, the problems of staying rural children, women and elders' maintenance will relatively ease. At present, I feel that there is no universal prescription, but it can be divided into three levels to try to resolve this problem.

The first level is to change the inevitable trend that three agricultural elements outflow completely under the conditions of the market economy. If can let rural rare resources return to rural areas under the dominance of government, such that rural economic develops, the income of the peasants increases, if peasants will be able to participate in the new rural building projects the government's fund input in their hometown, in which they receive cash income, then they need not to flee their homes. So, I firmly support the guiding ideology of the ruling party on the "new rural building".

The second for staying children, to take temporary, response measures, including the increased the building of boarding schools by government in the areas where staying children centralized; communities and schools train the guardians of staying children; cities allow migrant workers' children to go to the nearby school for study; schools, government and social organizations have actively joined in the action of the care of staying children; the problems of the elders and staying women just as this. Although this is the way to take temporary solution, it also can ease this conflict at certain extent.

The third is to solve this problem further from the system, that is, gradually eliminate the dual urban rural structure by their efforts to create conditions, including the elimination of discriminatory policies to peasants promoting the household registration system reform, reform of the system of urban and rural employment, reform of the education system, the social security system reform.

"Agriculture, peasants, and rural" problem is complex and involves economic, political, cultural and all its aspects of social life, ignore any aspect, the problems of staying children, maintenance of the elders in rural areas and staying women cannot be solved successfully.

3. Solution to problems of rural social welfare

This section mainly aims at the welfare of "staying women" and "stay elders" and proposes solution.

3.1 Solution to problems of rural "staying women"

It can obtain opportunities by enhancing people's freedom. For example, the role of the movement of the population is active and positive. Population movement such that peasants free from the detention of land, so there will be a greater development and choice. These women's husbands become migrant workers in order to improve family life. However, for those staying women in rural areas, the problems they faced, not only in material aspect, there are physical and mental aspects, perhaps the latter is even more important. Rural staying women are a product of the urban rural dual system, are "institutional widows". From the point of rural areas, where they have land and other resources for the survival, some resources often cannot be freely traded, so that they cannot leave without worry. They need defend the property, or it would become rootless duckweed. From the point of urban, because of household registration, it is not an easy task to settle down in the city for a migrant worker, nor the whole family, they cannot afford wives and children in cities.

It should greatly concern on these groups. Distribution of income more equitable, or industry

nurturing agriculture, this absolutely is not a slogan, but an action. It should adjust the pattern of incomes of urban and rural through the effective mechanism. The tax and fee reform in rural areas especially relieving the agricultural tax is an important policy. It should provide equally basic public services and public goods for urban and rural. Establish education, health, social security and other public service systems, the ongoing new rural cooperative medical scheme and the national family planning reward and support policy a practice case. This series of policies will help peasants improve the quality of health and education, improve the ability of peasants and enable them obtain opportunities. Only comprehensive guarantors and a sustainable development can fundamentally change the uneven pattern of income distribution.

3.2 Solution to problems of rural "staying elders"

China is now in the initial stages of development, social productivity and economic development at level of developing countries, the country's funds that can be used to pay for social security are very limited, so we should strengthen the rural family supporting for the elders, it is an important measure of "providing for the elders". Rural family supporting is very useful for economy of maintenance, daily care, sick care, rest and entertainment, and emotional exchanges. Promote rural family supporting, it must be stressed that in the maintenance of elders, not only the sons have responsibilities, but also the daughters. Not only the sons, daughters in law can live together with the elders, but the daughters, sons in law also can live together with and the elders. The couples have the same obligations to the elders of both sides. Promoting family supporting must also stress outdoor living children not only help the elders on economy,

but also need return to take care of the elders, bring feeling consolations. Strengthen the traditional values of integrity, kindness, filial piety, respecting for the elders, pension, and other good contents. It is necessary to educate the young people in rural areas to receive excellent traditional virtues, and form fine traditional culture of ethics in the rural society, such that respecting for the elderly and supporting older persons become social moral norms. We should conscientiously implement "the elderly Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", really protect the interests of the elders, placed the family supporting under the supervision of national laws.

IV. 결론

With the increase of national comprehensive strength, rapid development of big and middle cities' economy and large scale of migrated peasants, how to utilize these labor forces rationally and scientifically become the key problem to promote new rural construction. The author considers:

To solve the outlet problem of rural labor forces, it should not only use theoretical research results of western economists and successful experiences of western countries for reference, but also combined with the process of agricultural modernization in China and the employment trends of rural laborers, it must find out a new approach which is suit to our national conditions. It also should consider the needs of new rural construction and sustainable development of the whole society. Moreover, it also must pay attention to guarded children, women and elders. They need parents' cares and education, husbands' supports and considerations, offspring's support and care.

1. Strengthening investment on basic facilities is a short cut to solve the outlet problem of rural labor forces

The method of using positive financial policy to accelerate construction of rural basic facilities is the most efficient measure to startup domestic demands, eliminate surplus labor forces. Meanwhile, it must try its best to alter lagging situations of rural traffic, control and treat environment, tidy up homestead based on practical conditions, and finally form mechanisms for ameliorating rural living and producing conditions, which are led by governmental input, and are relied on peasants' investment on forces and funds. It also must supply funds for constructing rural basic facilities to ameliorate producing conditions, enhance agricultural productivity and maintain peasants' relevant income toward other industries while guaranteeing their food supply.

2. Forced by agricultural industrialization, it should transfer rural surplus laborers to non-agricultural industries

Agricultural industrialization is an integrative industrial systematic process combined various links including prenatal, delivery and postnatal aspects of the agricultural reproduction and actualization of the colligated management by agricultural producing units or regions, which based on their natural and socioeconomic conditions; oriented by market; with peasants as the basis; supported by leading enterprises or cooperative economic organizations and with economic efficiency, serialized services as the center and means. It can be said that the developing process of agricultural industrialization is the process of agricultural modernization, also is the processes of developing non-agricultural industries then absorbing and using rural high quality laborers.

3. Sufficiently protect peasants' interests, and eliminate existing models of independent administration of cities and rural areas

It also should give them treatments as "citizens". Just like national workers, it should give peasants equal democratic political rights, tax burdening rights, rights of possessions of national wealth, rights of free migrating, and rights of personal and property security assurance. It must return peasants, respect them and rely on them; returning them it must reform basic governments; relying on them requires government let them participate in supervising and managing governments. It should put more funds to ameliorate agricultural producing conditions and rural living environment, to increase laborers' real income and reduce the differences between workers and peasants, urban and rural areas, and ultimately eliminate dual factors.

4. Use advanced experiences of solving "Agriculture, peasants, and rural" problems for reference

The inputs on constructing of rural basic facilities, agricultural science and education, information system mainly rely on government's financial investments. Peasants use these facilities and services with low costs, even without any charges. Just because government takes on obligations and responsibilities of public articles and services, it makes sure that rural society is sable and promotes harmonious and all round development of rural society. The multi functionalities in foreign countries also have significant meanings for us. For instance, using plenty labor forces to substitute part commercialization inputs could solve employments problems of rural surplus labors, reduce producing costs, promote economic benefits and increase

peasants' income; reduction on using fertilizers and pesticides and adoptions of agricultural producing technologies which are harmonious with environment could enhance products' quality and boost agricultural sustainable development, further achieve agricultural ecological benefits.

To solve rural problems, without solving the problem of discrimination and improving the social status of peasants from the basis of systems and institutions, "Agriculture, peasants, and rural" problems cannot get a satisfactory outcome and there is no real way out for rural labor forces.

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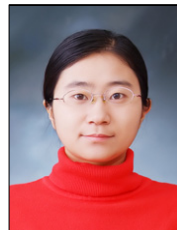
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