

《中国工厂用机器人代替高薪劳动力》

导读:近年来,中国接受了越来越多的海外订单,对劳动力的需求大大上升。但是,这也使得劳动力价格不断攀升。为了保证生产利润,很多中国工厂开始用机器人代替高薪劳动力。



More and more factories in China are using robots on the assembly lines to replace workers who demand high salaries.

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Factories have struggled to keep up with overseas orders due to the rising labour cost and instead opted for machines, according to a report by China Central Television Station(CCTV).

CCTV????????????????

One boss, from Guangdong Province, said his factory started using robots after they realised the labour cost in China was twice as much as that of Mexico and four times as that of India.

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A reporter from CCTV visited two robot-equipped factories, both situated in Guangdong Province.

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The region, located in southern China, is well-known for its large number of factories handling overseas orders for famous brands including Disney.

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One factory, which produces lenses for German brand Carl Zeiss in Guangzhou, started using robots four years ago in a bid to improve productivity and to cut costs.

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Its manager Zeng Zhiyong told the reporter that they were informed in 2012 that China's labour cost is twice more expensive than Mexico's and four times more expensive than India's.

????????????????2012????????????????????

Zeng told CCTV:

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'We were very surprised at this huge gap and started to think of how to improve productivity.'

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Between 2012 and 2015, Zeng cut down the number of workers by 70 people - from 440 to 370 - but managed to increase the output from four million to five million lenses per year.

2012??2015????????70????????440???370????????400????500??

Rongxin Packaging Corporation produces 1.8 million cans per day.

????????180????

Impressively, the entire production process does not involve any workers, its general manager Ji Yonghong told CCTV.

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However, Ji said the factory has employed younger, more skilled and better-educated workers to maintain the machines and control the quality.

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China became the world's largest market for industrial robots in 2013. According to People's Daily Online, more than 20 per cent of the world's industrial robots are purchased by China.

2013??20%??????????

Last year, the Chinese authorities named automated machine, tools and robotics as one of the 10 priority sectors in the 'Made in China 2025' plan, a 10-year plan unveiled by China's State Council in a bid to transform China 'from a manufacturing giant into a world manufacturing power'.

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This has prompted many factories in China to start replacing the workforce with modern machines.

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Foxconn, the Taiwanese company which assembles iPhones and iPads, has also brought in machines to replace its 60,000 workers in one of its branches in southern China.

Foxconn????? iPhones ? iPads??

The robots took over repetitive tasks and took the place of more than half of the factory's 110,000-strong workforce.

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While a growing number of Chinese factories are upgrading its production with hightechnology, the working conditions of some of them remain worrying.

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Previous Mailonline investigations discovered that impoverished men and women from rural areas work 12-hour shifts for pound 250 a month in Pegatron, a factory in suburban Shanghai which produces Apple products.

??12????????250???

While in southern China's Dongguan city, migrant workers toil 11 hours a day and six days a week making Frozen toys for Disney at a factory.

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