

Restricting Factors and Breakthrough Countermeasures of the Citizenization of New Generation of Migrant Workers

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Abstract

The new generation of migrant workers have increasingly become the main body of migrant workers, their citizenization is the important parts of balancing urban and rural development, promoting the new urbanization and Completing the Building of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and realizing China dream. Therefore, it is an important task to analyze accurately the restricting factors of the citizenization of new generation of migrant workers and find out the breakthrough strategies at present.

Key words: New generation of migrant workers; Citizenization; Restricting factors; Breakthrough countermeasures.

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INTRODUCTION

2010 Central Document No. 1 “Some Opinions on Efforts to Increase Urban and Rural Development and Further

Consolidate the Foundation for Agricultural and Rural Development” for the first time put forward explicitly the concept of the new generation of migrant workers in the official files, and asked to “focus on solving the problem of new generation migrant workers”. 2013 Central Document No. 1 put forward to push the citizenization of the workers who have left agricultural work. At present, the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers has become the key node project of promoting the new urbanization and completing the Building of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects. Therefore, it is the most important task to analyze the restricting factors of the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers, and find the breakthrough countermeasures.

1. THE DEFINITION OF THE CITIZENIZATION OF THE NEW GENERATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND ITS NECESSITY

1.1 The Definition of the Citizenization of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

1.1.1 The Definition of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

In 1984, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences professor Zhang Yu-lin first proposed the word of “migrant workers”. In 2001, Wang Chun-guang thought that the change of the rural floating population has appeared between intergenerational, thus put forward the concept of “new generation of rural floating population”. In 2007, in the “Research Report of development of the Chinese new generation of migrant workers and generational contrast”, the new generation of migrant workers is defined as the young migrant workers born after 1980, more than 16 years of ages. In the report of The Research

Group of the New Generation of Migrant Workers Problem of ACFTU, the new generation of migrant workers is defined as: Born in the 1980s, more than 16 years of ages, The agricultural household population to non-agricultural employment in different places.

1.1.2 The Definition of the Citizenization of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

The definition of migrant workers' citizenization has broad and narrow sense. Special citizenization refers to the process of farmers and migrants gain the identities and rights of the urban residents. In China, it is embodied in the transition from rural household registration to urban household registration. Generalized citizenization, is not only for urban registered permanent residence, but all aspects are transformed to city residents including identities, statuses, values, social rights as well as the production and living ways and so on, in order to realize the social change process of urban civilization. This article understands the definition of citizenization in the broad sense. Therefore, the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers refers to the process of the new generation of migrant workers comprehensive integrate into the city in the professional, social status, their survival quality and consciousness of behavior and so on, and become urban residents.

1.2 The Necessity of the Citizenization of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

1.2.1 The Citizenization of the New Generation of Migrant Workers Is a Key Link in the Process of New Type of Urbanization

Prime minister Li Keqiang points out in the government work report of 2014,

The urbanization is the only way to modernization, and the important support to break the urban-rural dual structure.In the next period, to resolve emphatically the existing problems of "three 100 million people", promote about 100 million agriculture transferred population settle in cities and towns, reform shanty towns and villages in cities and towns about 100 million people live in, lead about 100 million people in the central and western regions to urbanize nearby. Boost orderly the citizenization of the agriculture transferred population. Transfer gradually the migrant workers who have the abilities and willingness and doing business in urban in a long time and their family members into the urban residents. (Li, 2014)

Currently, the new generation of migrant workers born after 1980, 125.28 million people, account for 46.6% of the total migrant workers, and account for 65.5% of the total rural labor population who born after 1980 (2013 the National Monitoring Report of Migrant Workers, 2014). Therefore, the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers is a key link in the process of new type of urbanization.

Table 1
The Scale of New Generation of Migrant Workers in 2013 (Ibid.)

Indicators	Total	Migrant workers	The local migrant workers
The new generation of migrant workers	12,528	10,061	2,467
The older generation of migrant workers	14,366	6,549	7,817

Note. Unit: ten thousands

1.2.2 The Citizenization of the New Generation of Migrant Workers Is an Important Means of the Development of Urban and Rural as a Whole

Urban and rural areas as a whole is to pay more attention to the development of the rural, solve "three agriculture" problems, resolutely carry out the policy of industry regurgitation feeding agriculture and cities supporting rural, gradually change the urban-rural dual economic structure, and gradually narrow the gap of development between urban and rural, realize the comprehensive development of rural economy and society, let the city to lead the country, let industry to promote agriculture, let urban and rural to interact and coordinated development, realize the sustainable development of agriculture and rural economy. Urban and rural areas as a whole should be designed at the top of the government macro level and be supported by policies, also need through the citizenization of migrant workers to achieve "self-salvation" and feedback to relatives in the countryside. Therefore, the new generation citizenization of migrant workers is an important means of urban and rural development as a whole.

1.2.3 The Citizenization of New Generation of Migrant Workers Is the Necessary Way to Complete the Building of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and Realize the China Dream

The report at 18th Party Congress put forward the goal of Completing the Building of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects, the development and reform achievements really benefit billions of people, the comprehensive development of economic, political, cultural, social, ecological civilization, lay a solid foundation for the realization of the grand goal of socialist modernization and the China dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China dream is the dream of the people, and the goal of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects will benefit everyone. One of the key groups is the new generation of migrant workers. They are a large group, full of youthful spirit, but the margins of society. Therefore, the citizenization of new generation of migrant workers is the necessary way to complete the Building of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and realize the China Dream.

2. THE RESTRICTING FACTORS OF THE CITIZENIZATION OF THE NEW GENERATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

2.1 Their Own Defects of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

2.1.1 The New Generation of Migrant Workers Is Lack of Human Capital

Theodore W. Schultz believes that human capital is a type of capital that embodied in the laborers, is the sum of these values that quality and quantity of laborers, the degree of knowledge of workers, technical level, work ability, and health. In modern society, human capital is embodied in knowledge and skills. The 2013 Migrant Workers Monitoring Survey shows that in the new generation of migrant workers, junior high school the following cultural degree accounted for 6.1%, junior middle school culture level accounted for 60.6%, senior middle school culture level accounted for 20.5%, college or above education accounted for 12.8% (Ibid.). But the education degree of the new generation of migrant workers was lower than the level of urban residents. According to the survey data of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the average education years of urban white-collar was 14.9 years, the average education years of urban workers was 12.4 years, and the new generation of migrant workers was only 9.9 years (Li & Tian, 2011). According to the market supply and demand for information of the public employment service agency in 117 cities in 2011, most of the unit of choosing and employing persons to job requested the cultural degree. The demand for the workers of junior college or above degree of cultural increased, the number of senior engineers and senior technicians was in short supply at the same time, the demand of ordinary workers with low technical content was saturated.

2.1.2 The New Generation of Migrant Workers Is Lack of Social Capital

The social capital, is namely the social resources that the individual's position bring in the social structure. The new generation of migrant workers is facing a strange society after they enter the city. Their social networks in the countryside do not work, they are isolated social individuals. The social relations of the new generation of migrant workers are based on kinship and geographical relations. Their information and resources are not rich. And their quality of social capital is relatively low.

2.1.3 The New Generation of Migrant Workers Is Lack of Economic Capital

The economic capital of the new generation of migrant workers mainly comes from wages. Their wages directly determine the quality of life in the workplace. In 2013, the new generation of migrant workers who were not in the hometowns up to 100.61 million people, accounted for

80.3% of the whole new generation of migrant workers, accounted for 60.6% of all migrant workers who were not in the hometowns. Per capita monthly income of migrant worker 2,609 yuan (not including the bag eats encase). Divisions, the per capita monthly income in manufacturing industry was 2,537 yuan, the per capita monthly income was 2,965 yuan in the construction industry, the per capita monthly income was 2,432 yuan in the wholesale and retail industry, the per capita monthly income was 3,133 yuan in the transportation, warehousing and postal service industries, residents accommodation and catering industries were 2,366 yuan, service, repair and other services industries were 2,297 yuan (2013 the National Monitoring Report of Migrant Workers, 2014). The average wage of the employed persons and on-the-job workers in the urban units in the same year were 51,483 yuan and 52,388 yuan respectively.¹ Obviously, the economic capital of the new generation of migrant workers as the main body of the migrant groups is relatively scarce.

2.2 The Restricting Factors From National Institutions and Policies

2.2.1 The Household Registration System and Its Supporting Systems

China's long-term practice of urban and rural dual segmentation of the household registration system. Again through a series of public service and account linked system arrangement, make the new generation migrant workers subject to the restrictions of rural registered permanent residence, hard to enjoy the public services provided by the government including employment and distribution, social security, education, housing, etc. In the case of the social security, in China from 2008 to 2013, the proportion of migrant workers to participate in the social security is a rising trend, but the coverage ratio is low. Studies have shown that the main reason for the low rates of migrant workers is the insufficient payment ability, lack of government subsidies, and do not have a unified social security platform, etc..

2.2.2 Rural Land System

The institutional defects such as the subject of farmland property false, cause the ambiguous property rights of land, the difficulties of land circulation, land value to be underestimated, land expropriation compensation standard to be too low and land income distribution to be not reasonable. This not only causes that the rural land capitalization is difficult to achieve, but also is a serious impediment to the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers.

¹ The Annual Data of National Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved from <http://data.stats.gov.cn/workspace/index?M=HGND>

Table 2
The Proportion of Migrant Workers Who Worked Away From Home to Participate in Social Security (2013 the National Monitoring Report of Migrant Workers, 2014)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Endowment insurance	9.8	7.6	9.5	13.9	14.3	15.7
Work Injury Insurance	24.1	21.8	24.1	23.6	24.0	28.5
Medical insurance	13.1	12.2	14.3	16.7	16.9	17.6
Unemployment insurance	3.7	3.9	4.9	8.0	8.4	9.1
Maternity insurance	2.0	2.4	2.9	5.6	6.1	6.6

Note. Unit: %.

2.2.3 Government's Public Management

The awareness deviations of government in public management cause offside and absence of functions and

Table 3
Employment Industry Fields of New Generation of Migrant Workers and the Older Migrant of Workers in 2013

Indicators	Manufacturing	The construction industry	Wholesale and retail	Residents service and other services
New generation of migrant workers	39	14.5	10.1	10
Older generation of migrant workers	26.5	29.5	10.9	10.6

Note. Unit: %.

2.3.2 The Apathy of Public Opinion

Most of the new generation migrant workers work elsewhere. They are a stranger for local. In the new generation migrant workers, 100.61 million people choose to go out to work, accounted for 80.3%; 24.67 million people work at the local, accounting for 19.7% (Ibid.).

Table 4
The Working Place of New Generation of Migrant Workers

Outside employment		Local employment	
Number of people(ten thousand)	Proportion(%)	Number of people(ten thousand)	Proportion(%)
10,061	80.3	2,467	19.7

3. THE BREAKTHROUGH COUNTERMEASURES OF THE CITIZENIZATION OF THE NEW GENERATION MIGRANT WORKERS

3.1 The Most Fundamental Is the Efforts of the New Generation of Migrant Workers

3.1.1 New Generation of Migrants Need to Strengthen Learning, Improve Their Ability

Degree of the culture of the new generation migrant workers are mostly junior high school and high school education, and even a college degree or above. Visible, although overall cultural level of the new generation of migrant workers is not high, but higher than the older generation of migrant workers. This degree is the

dislocation. The government often uses control in place of service in the mode of management, and stand by the capitalists. All these lead to lack of service and care for the new generation migrant workers.

2.3 Public Opinions From the Urban Residents

2.3.1 Rejection of the City Residents

Although the number and the proportion of the new generation of migrant workers in the construction industry have been far lower than the older generation of migrant workers, but still mainly in the dirty, bitter and tired industries such as manufacturing and construction industries. Their economic status, cultural level is generally poorer than city residents, and from the countryside, life style and language customs are different from city residents. All of these often lead to the urban community and the city residents the exclusion or discrimination of them.

Despite the number of new generation migrant workers into the city is more and more, but they are still a minority in the city. Because they are limited by industry sector, economic income, etc., they have no discourse power in the urban public opinion, and the city's public opinion is also lack of the attention and care for them.

foundation to continue to learn of the new generation migrant workers. Therefore, new generation of migrant workers should make good use of their knowledge, the advantage of young and convenient conditions to acquire knowledge of the network intelligence era, develop their thirst for knowledge, and enhance their ability to learn, comprehensive exercise themselves, improve themselves. From predecessors, boss, colleagues, customers, society, network etc..

3.1.2 New Generation of Migrant Workers Should Expand the Communication Range, Expand Social Network

New generation of migrant workers should take advantage of their knowledge and age. They should not be looked down upon oneself, complaining, extreme stubborn. They should be kind, warm and sincere in dealing with

others. They should strive to expand communication network at work and in life. If they do, it will not only help to improve the work performance, but also get praise from the boss, colleagues and customers. At the same time they also can harvest friendship and interpersonal communication.

3.1.3 New Generation of Migrant Workers Should Actively Participate in Social Activities to Improve Their Own Voice and Influence

New generation of migrant workers should take advantage of more confidence and more articulate. Use of the favorable environment of the state and society gradually pays attention. They should play a convenient condition of the new media era, efforts to voices in urban society. They should safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of their own on the one hand, on the other hand to offer advice and suggestions for the development of the city. This embodies the existence of them, also won the attention and respect of the urban residents and the social public opinion.

3.2 The Reform and Innovation of System of National Policy Is an Important Condition

3.2.1 Reform the Household Registration and Its Supporting System

We should stick to the principle of removal of interest, integration of urban and rural, liberalization of migration. We will deepen reform of the household registration system, peel away the welfare distribution function of the household registration system, and restore the population register function of census register. Current, each district should focus on the following work: Firstly, stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach, and advance classification. Small cities and towns can be first to let go of the household registration restrictions. The second is to speed up to strip public services and welfare adhering on the household registration system. The third is to accelerate the coordinated development between urban and rural.

3.2.2 Land System Reform

We must speed up the rural land system reform and innovation. Let the land return as market attributes of production factors and as the property rights of farmers. And the efficient allocation and use of land elements by market-oriented means, realize the farmers' land property rights. Then increase the proportion of farmers in the land value increment. Mainly, the innovation of rural land property system, to ensure that farmers' land rights are not violated. The farmland circulation system innovation, improves the efficiency of market allocation of land elements and Realization of peasants' land property rights. Land requisition system innovation, strict definition of public welfare and business scope of construction land, regulates land acquisition procedures, to speed up the introduction of rural collective land expropriation compensation ordinance.

3.2.3 The Reform of Public Management

The government should firmly establish people-oriented values, innovation management mode of migrant workers, broaden the channels of political participation, steadily promote the migrant workers to participate in city management, promote the integration of migrant workers in the city and eventually become public. The government should strengthen propaganda, and actively guide the city residents treat migrant workers equally, tolerance.

3.3 City Residents Tolerance and Support of Public Opinion Is Very Important Condition

3.3.1 Inclusion of City Residents

The citizenization of new generation of migrant workers cannot do without the inclusion of city residents. City residents should be aware that all people are farmers, the only difference is different time immigration city. In 1978 China's urbanization rate is only 17.9%, living in the town's population was about 170,000,000. In 2014, China's urban population proportion of total population reached 54.77%, nearly 750,000,000 people live in towns.² Obviously, from 17.9% in 1978 to 54.77% in 2014, China's urbanization rate to an average annual growth rate of 1.02 percentage points of the speed increase steadily, which means that every year tens of millions of farmers into the cities and towns to work, live. At the same time, city residents should also see a new generation of migrant workers contribution to the construction and development of the city, leaving them, many aspects of city life will not work properly. City residents should also see and be touched by the positive attitude and the pursuit of dreams of the new generation of migrant workers. Therefore, city residents should give the new generation of migrant workers more inclusive, and even learn from each other.

Table 5
Population and Its Components at End of 2011-2014

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014
The total population of the country	134,735	135,404	136,072	136,782
Cities and towns	69,079	71,182	73,111	74,916
Rural	65,656	64,222	62,961	61,866

Note. Unit: ten thousand.

3.3.2 The Support of Public Opinion

Our public opinion should give the new generation of migrant workers more support and encouragement. As the mouthpiece of the party and the government, the official media should understand the spirit of the policies of the party and the government in support of the new generation of migrant workers, and seriously read, positive publicity. All experts and scholars should give advice and

² New urbanization: a powerful engine of economic and social development—Interpretation of “2014 National Economic and Social Development Statistics Bulletin”. The National Bureau of Statistics of People's Republic of China: 2015-03-09-11:30.

suggestions for the new generation of migrant workers from their professional perspective. The media should be worthy of “uncrowned king” title, to provide public support for the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers. The majority of Internet users should also offer advice and suggestions for the new generation of migrant workers by the new media era everyone is a convenience spokesman.

CONCLUSION

The new generation of migrant workers has become the main part of migrant workers. It is of great significance to achieve the new generation of migrant workers' citizenization in the process of China's comprehensive deepening reform, building a comprehensive well-off society, vigorously promoting the construction of new urbanization, realizing the dream of the China. The citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers needs us to find the restricting factors and breakthrough countermeasures from the new generation of migrant workers, the state system and policy, city residents and public opinion and so on.

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