

## **Research on the Path of the Citizenization of Migrant Workers in the Process of New Urbanization**

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**Abstract:** At present, China is actively promoting the people-centered new urbanization, and advancing the path of the citizenization of migrant workers is the primary task of promoting urbanization. It has great significance. But at present, the majority of migrant workers in the public show "semi-citizen" or "incomplete citizen" state. Therefore, aiming at this problem, this paper start to analyze the problem from the government system, the social system, the workers themselves three aspects and put forward the corresponding solutions and methods.

**Keywords:** the citizenization of migrant workers; new urbanization; path.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The problem of contemporary migrant workers in China is in the context of the development of a market economy after the period of reform and opening up. It originates from China's urban-rural dual structure. Every developing country will encounter this social problems in the development process . After the 18th Party Congress, China has further clarified the objectives and deployment of the new urbanization strategy. And migrant workers as a city's great promoting strength of economy, is an important symbol of the new urbanization. With the increase in the number of migrant workers, all aspects of the problems also followed. For instance, The institutional absence of the government, the rights of migrant workers are not guaranteed, their own can not be improved. Solving this problem is imminent.

### **DEFINITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS**

Migrant workers generally refers to the labor force that possess the rural household registration, but mainly engaged in non-agricultural work of urban. This special group is formed in the period of China's institutional transition, influenced by urban and rural dual household registration system, which led to the separation of his occupation and social identity. The main features of this group are: (1) the overall level of education is low. Most of them are junior high school, high school education level. (2) Industries engaged in cities and towns are concentrated in services such as construction, catering, manufacturing, decoration and other services. (3) Because of the high economic development, employment opportunities, higher wages relative to other regions of China, their working area concentrates in the provincial capital city, such as

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta region. (4) work mobility is strong. Migrant workers tend to choose jobs that are more in line with their wishes, depending on their salary, job intensity, job opportunities, nature of work, so it increases the mobility [1].

### **DEFINITION OF THE URBANIZATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS:**

Comprehensiving view of the majority of domestic scholars, the concept of the urbanization of migrant workers can be divided into "the urbanization in the form " and "the urbanization in nature". The so-called " the urbanization in the form " refers that migrant workers obtain urban hukou to become the urban residents in formal sense [2] . And " the urbanization in nature " refers that the migrant workers have a high degree of integration with the urban citizens in the living habits, life philosophy, education, enjoying the benefits and values and other aspects, and gradually become the truly urban citizens.

### **THE PROBLEMS OF CITIZENIZATION: SEMI-CITIZENS OR INCOMPLETE STATE**

From the development process of urbanization and industrialization in China, "semi -citizenization" is a kind of non - synchronous and uncoordinated temporary phenomenon caused by the inherent contradiction between urbanization, industrialization and citizenization in the process of population movement and social development. The so-called "half" mainly refers a situation that the farmers have been found in the city work and most of the time they are apart from the agricultural production, but the social system, their social rights, legal norms, behavior habits,

values and many other aspects of the transition lag behind to the public [3]. It mainly reflect in the following areas:

- 1) In employment, most of them are informal, often fellow villagers with wild goose nepotism. They are mostly engaged in construction, decoration, processing, catering and other labor-intensive jobs with poor working conditions. They have less training opportunities and their skills improve slowly.
- 2) In terms of residence, due to the dual household registration system and the high city housing prices and other factors, they mostly live in the site simple room or rented in the "city village" shanty area. Living space is small poor with conditions.
- 3) In terms of rights ,their children's education and social security rights are not to be effectively protected. Their legal awareness is weak.
- 4) In the mentality and social values aspects, migrant workers often lack a sense of identity and a sense of belonging.

#### **OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF THE CITIZENIZATION**

##### **First, the institutional defects leads the new generation of migrant workers to the right capital dilemma**

The right capital is the basis for migrant workers to participate in urban society. Only participating in urban life and enjoy the social welfare and security qualifications, their physical capital, social capital and human capital could maximize the benefits. China's household registration, social security, labor and employment, land and other institutional deficiencies, seriously hindered the citizenization process of migrant workers in the process. First of all, the household registration system reform controlled by some interest groups and it's difficult to move forward. Because of long-term urban and rural dual household registration, migrant workers form the unique social cognitive methods, social exclusion, lower psychological identity. Secondly, in the land system, land mobility is poor, farmers is difficult to separate from the land. Finally, urban and rural social security system fragmentation exists. Rural treatment is very different from urban. The city governments refuse to accept the workers to avoid financial pressure. Due to dual labor market, the employment of migrant workers have also been discriminated. These institutional flaws are also the most fundamental factors that hinder the citizenization of migrant workers.

##### **Second, the lack of construction of non-governmental organizations and the exclusion of urban residents**

Migrant workers are often scattered in the organization. The scope of contacts is very small in most cases, confined to the township and other small

groups. Because of lacking of cohesion, they can not form a formal organization for some activities, such as negotiations with the trade union. At the same time, trade unions and some volunteer organizations can not keep up with the path. They can not follow the rights of migrant workers, technical training and other work. At the same time, urban residents don't want their own resources to outsiders, resulting in xenophobic ideas. These factors have hindered the process of citizenship.

##### **Third, the main body of their own quality barriers**

The promotion of migrant workers in the public, in addition to the system, social organizations and other external factors, but also depends on the quality of migrant workers and their own self-improvement. Due to their own limited knowledge, technology, information capacity, resulting in their psychological inferiority, coupled with the exclusion of urban residents and discrimination, they exacerbate the sense of distance with the city.

#### **THE DIRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Promoting the industrialization of migrant workers, the most basic idea should be closely integrated with China's new urbanization strategy implementation of the objectives and requirements. From the government, society and migrant workers three aspects, we build a government guide, social help, self - improvement of the Trinity 's path selection system.

##### **First, further improving the existing policy system and management system, strengthening the public guidance**

In the new urbanization,we stress that the state and the government should have the integration concept of urban and rural economic and social development ,and then further improve the existing policy system and management system, and actively promote the system of innovation, public service supply and social security for migrant workers citizenship to create a more favorable system space.

(1) In view of the household registration system is still the most restrictive institutional barriers to the peasant workers, first of all, the state and all levels of government should continue to deepen the reform of household registration system. On the one hand, exploring the establishment of permanent residence, combined with urbanization, temporary accounts for the transitional form of urban and rural temporary residence, household registration system reform. On the other hand, exploring the establishment of permanent accounts, temporary accounts for the transitional form of urban and rural household registration management system, and gradually abolish the inequality arrangements in the household registration of housing, social security, employment, public health [4].

(2) On the other hand, combining with practice, the principle of hierarchical advancement, in accordance with the combination of sparse, the government could give the public treatment to the migrant workers who have the conditions advanced. Second, the government should improve the relevant system of legal system. We should establish and improve the laws and regulations of migrant workers' housing, children's education, employment and social security, and protect them from the concept of social justice, at the same time comprehensively promote the reform of the employment system, the security system, the land exit system and the housing system of migrant workers. The government should protect the legitimate rights and interests of migrant workers that already exist in the town, and fundamentally solve the instable and disharmony problem of the floating population.

(3) Finally, government should be in accordance with the requirements of construction. It tends to be a service-oriented government, and strive to protect the basic livelihood of migrant workers.

**Second, actively build and improve the social help system for the migrant workers to create a warm and harmonious urban social environment and atmosphere.**

(1) It should pay attention to the role of third sector of social organizations in the urbanization of migrant workers. The third sector of social organizations can make up for the failure and absence of government functions. Therefore, diversification and competition mechanisms should be introduced in the supply of public services to encourage and strengthen cooperation between government and social organizations. The public services such as employment services, legal aid, cultural education and vulnerable groups could be provided by social organizations [5].

(2) The community could enhance contact with the migrant workers to understand the migrant workers' voices and provide help and services for them. Then the workers may feel the warmth and atmosphere of the socialist family, and enhance the identity and sense of belonging. At the same time, the community could encourage migrant workers to participate in community autonomy actively, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of migrant workers, attract new citizens to participate in community public activities.

(3) Finally, we should do a good job of urban residents' education work, and enhance their recognition and trust to migrant workers. Therefore, we should make extensive use of modern media to publicize the contribution of migrant workers to urban development and change the exclusive actions to migrant workers.

**Third, effectively enhance the self-awareness of migrant workers and self-awareness and ability**

The ability and consciousness of migrant workers are the subjective elements of peasant workers' urbanization. Only continuously improve the quality and ability of migrant workers, it could accelerate the process of socialization of migrant workers. In order to enable migrant workers to obtain more employment opportunities, it should solve the basic needs of survival and development. However, the migrant workers should have a good attitude and values to actively participate in urban life. Therefore, accelerating the urbanization of migrant workers not only need the guidance of the national government and social collaborative construction, but also need migrant workers enhance their own ability and self-consciousness.

First of all, it should establish and improve the multi-type, multi-level compensation education and training system and build a platform for migrant workers to improve their cultural quality and vocational skills [6]. According to the actual needs of the new generation of migrant workers, the various levels of government, community specialized training institutions, enterprises carry out education, occupation and adult education, so that they can have the opportunity to long-term systematic learning of modern scientific and cultural knowledge and employment training. Strengthen the education of laws and regulations to improve the legal awareness of migrant workers and the rights and interests of law. Migrant workers could safeguard their rights and interests and reduce the anomie behavior occurs through legal means and means. Finally, consciously cultivate the basic qualities necessary for the work of the peasantry as modern and new citizens. For example, through the training of migrant workers in the safety of Putonghua, production, communication etiquette, computer network, civilized behavior, mental health and other knowledge, so that consciously abandon autistic uncivilized behavior and habits, and gradually develop a healthy life way and attitude to enhance the migrant workers into the city's self-confidence and self-consciousness.

**CONCLUSION**

In short, the process of urbanization of migrant workers is extremely complex and involves a wide range of aspects. In order to promoting the construction of new urbanization, we should proceed from the system itself, the social organization and the subject itself, and get rid of the obstruction of the city and then speed up the construction of the new urbanization.

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