

Research of the New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

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Abstract. New urbanization is an important way to promote the integration of urban and rural areas in the new period in China. In the process of new urbanization, the ability of cities to absorb population is enhanced, a large number of rural population migrate cities and towns, new urbanization and population migration and mobility need to be coordinated development. This paper first discusses the relationship between new urbanization and population migration and mobility, then analyzes the current situation and existing problems of new urbanization and population migration flow, and then analyzes the causes of the existing problems of new urbanization and population migration flow. Finally, it tries to explore the countermeasures and suggestions for the coordinated development of new urbanization and population migration flow.

Introduction

With the process of urbanization, China has experienced unprecedented rural-urban population mobility. According to the China Floating Population Development Report in 2018, 244 million people alone participated in the migration force in 2017, of which rural-urban population mobility accounted for more than 80 percent. However, the current household registration system often makes a large number of immigrants in urban life and work in the weak and marginalized, resulting in most migrants switch to the circular flow (Circulation) model to return to and from urban and rural areas. The frequent occurrence of population migration and mobility may inevitably lead to some social problems in the period of new urbanization, which will certainly attract the attention of all sectors of society.

The Relationship between New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

The Connotation of New Urbanization

Urbanization refers to the process of population concentration to cities and towns. This process is manifested in two aspects, one is the increase of the number of cities and towns, the other is the continuous expansion of urban population. The proportion of the primary industry is gradually declining, and second, the proportion of the tertiary industry is gradually rising, accompanied by the structural change of population mobility from rural to urban in the process of urbanization.

New urbanization: urbanization, which is characterized by urban and rural planning, urban and rural integration, industrial interaction, economical and intensive, ecologically livable and harmonious development, is a coordinated development and mutual promotion of urbanization in large, medium and small cities, small towns and new rural communities.

The Connotation of Population Migration and Mobility

Population migration includes population migration and population mobility. Population migration generally refers to the permanent movement of population in two areas, which usually involves permanent or long-term changes in the place of residence of the population from the place of relocation to the place of entry.

Population mobility is the phenomenon that the population returns to its original place of residence after leaving for a short period of time. It generally refers to the population movement of the settlement without changing the population movement of the settlement for a period of time, such as leaving home to work, studying, traveling, visiting relatives and joining the army for a period of time.

The Relationship between New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

The migration of floating population is not only an important part of the new urbanization, but also the key element of the development and promotion of the new urbanization. From the point of view of the development trend of new urbanization, the key to the urbanization of migrant population lies in the stability of employment and the equality of social security. Employment plays a key role in the relocation of floating people to cities and towns and the gradual settlement of migrants. At present, the migrant population is mainly faced with the instability of employment, the imbalance of income and expenditure, the uncertainty of the employment industry and so on, which needs to be further solved.

The Current Situation and Existing Problems of New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

The Characteristics of Large Quantity and Wide Range of Population Migration and Flow in the New Urbanization

Along with the development of new urbanization, the reform of household registration system in our country has been promoted, and a large amount of surplus labor has been produced in the vast rural areas, which makes the migration of population in our country show the characteristics of large-scale and large-scale, which has promoted the new urbanization process which is advancing with a relatively fast speed. Judging from the national situation, the eastern region, especially the southeast coastal area, is the region with the largest inflow of population in the country. Because of the rapid economic development, it has attracted a large number of migrant workers, promoted the urbanization of these areas to a certain extent, and made them the areas with the highest level of urbanization and the fastest progress of urbanization in recent years.

There is a Disharmony between the New Urbanization and the Migration and Movement of the Population

As a whole, most small and medium-sized cities are still in the primary stage of urbanization, the ability to absorb population is still insufficient, and there is still great potential for development. Nowadays, there are many big cities with a population of more than 5 million. However, these cities are generally faced with more serious urban diseases. New urbanization promotes the development of many large-scale cities. Some big cities have produced big urban diseases, such as urban safety problems, living environment problems, slum problems, which are caused by the lack of effective integration of the population. However, the scale of many construction towns and market towns is too small, the power of development is insufficient, the number of cities and towns in the middle scale is lack, the transfer of population from rural to urban is lack of necessary transition links, and the development of urban scale and level is not coordinated.

At the same time, some regional government departments attach importance to the achievement effect and visual effect, ignore the basic employment and social security needs of the migrant population in the process of new urbanization, the social security degree of the migrant population is low, and the social support that can be obtained is less, which will cause some hidden dangers and is not conducive to the effective promotion of the new urbanization.

An Analysis of the Causes of the Problems Existing in the New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

There are many reasons for the problems of population migration and mobility in the process of new urbanization, such as the different absorption capacity of population in different scale cities, the different household registration system between urban and rural areas, the influence of individual will of migrant population, and so on.

Cities of Different Sizes Have Different Absorptive Capacity for Population

The attraction of different scale cities to non-household registration population is also different because of employment absorption capacity, public service level and so on in the process of new urbanization. Large-scale cities are attractive to talents, but all aspects of infrastructure construction, labor and employment conditions and other aspects of the pressure, and even some large-scale cities because of population migration and mobility caused by the disease of big cities.

The Household Registration System Has the Difference between Urban and Rural Areas

The new urbanization has promoted the flow of rural population to the city, but due to the existence of household registration system, some rural people who have lived in the city for a long time have not been able to obtain the status of citizens recognized by the system. Therefore, to a certain extent, the household registration system restricts the migration of rural population to the city, which brings some unfair treatment to the rural population in the urban development. The household registration system under the urban-rural dual economic system will not be abolished, but also will bring some social hidden dangers in a short period of time.

The Impact of the Individual Will of the Migrant Population

With the development of the new urbanization policy in our country, the migration includes not only the transfer of long working places, places of residence and occupation, that is, factual migration, but also the transfer of migrant workers from rural household registration to urban household registration status, that is, institutional migration. At present, most of the new generations of migrant workers who have lived in cities for a long time have realized the factual transfer of the change of place of work and place of residence, while the institutional transfer of household registration change has encountered difficulties in the process of realization. Because whether the migrant population can achieve institutional migration in the new period depends not only on the implementation of the household registration reform policy, but also on their personal wishes.

Countermeasures and Suggestions for the Coordinated Development of New Urbanization and Population Migration and Mobility

In order to promote the coordinated development of new urbanization and population migration and mobility, it is necessary to construct the linkage development model of medium and small cities in the process of new urbanization, improve the level of urbanization of floating population, strengthen the social security support of floating population, and pay attention to the livelihood of migrant population.

Constructing a New Model of Linked Development of Large and Small Cities in Urbanization

Large cities have the strongest ability to absorb employment, so the development of small towns is not the ideal path choice for urbanization. In the future, China will implement the urbanization development model of linkage development of large and small cities, taking into account the reasonable division of labor and coordinated development of large and medium-sized cities. We will gradually abolish the current household registration management system and establish a population management system for the free movement of urban and rural residents. To establish a unified urban and rural population registration system, urban and rural residents can freely choose their place of residence, and no longer formulate differential policies on employment, social security, housing, education, medical care and so on according to the place of population registration.

Improving the Level of Citizenization of Floating Population

The new urbanization is to distinguish it from the city-building movement and really shift the focus of its work to the citizenization of the rights and interests of the population entering the city. Some data show that the population separated by people and households is 279 million, of which 236 million are floating people. Today, the speed of urbanization in China, I am afraid, will have to

wait for the process of citizenization. In other words, urbanization certainly refers to the transformation of rural population into urban population, but this kind of "transformation" should not only have "breadth", but also "depth"-that is, "improve the quality of urbanization and make it develop healthily", as proposed by the Central Economic work Conference. At present, many provinces regard urbanization as an important part of the performance assessment of the lower government, but most of them take the resident population as the standard. Under the new situation, promoting the local social integration and citizenization of floating population has become an important responsibility that can not be shirked.

Strengthening Social Security Support for Floating Population

Taking the urbanization of people as the core should fully respect the individual will of the floating population, improve the enthusiasm of the floating population through inclusive policies, and focus on people. Social security is an important inclusive policy; the existence of social security has a significant impact on the integration of floating population. Whether the floating population can participate in the social security of the places of migration is particularly critical to the implementation of the local government. For the floating population, most people cannot afford to buy a house, can only rent a house to live, rent has a significant impact on social integration, in cities with high rents, especially in the economically prosperous big cities and mega-cities, rent is a heavy burden on the floating population. Therefore, indemnificatory apartment in big cities and megacities should focus on public rental housing construction and bring floating population into the scope of public rental housing security. The implementation of social security for floating population is not only a matter of will and determination, but also a problem of economic strength. It is necessary for cities with weak economic strength and the central and provincial governments to pay appropriate financial transfers.

Paying Attention to the Livelihood of Migrant Population

In the future, the new urbanization in our country will pay more attention to improving the development quality of industrial urbanization. While demolishing, building new buildings and expanding the new area, we will pay more attention to providing a variety of employment opportunities for landless farmers or migrant workers, and realize the transfer of regional economic activities from agricultural production to industry and service industry. The development of service industry, especially producer service industry, including transportation industry, modern logistics industry, financial service industry, information service industry, high-tech service industry and business service industry, promotes the transfer of employed population to the tertiary industry and agglomeration to cities and towns.

Conclusion

In a word, it is necessary to actively and steadily promote new urbanization, reasonably adjust the population size of all kinds of cities, actively guide the population gradient transfer, improve the attraction ability of small and medium-sized cities to the population, realize the orderly flow of labor force, promote the transfer of employment of farmers, persist in the combination of nearby transfer and transfer in different places, and establish an equal employment mechanism for urban and rural labor force in the new period, to actively and steadily solve a series of problems such as the urbanization of rural floating population and promote the coordinated development of new urbanization and population migration and mobility.

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