

Research on Structure Alteration of Rural Population under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract: The rapid development of urbanization in China has not only greatly changes the population scale and structure of cities and towns, but also dramatically transformed the population structure of rural areas. The change of rural population structure is mainly manifested as surplus labor forces, decreased birth rate and increased high-quality population. Based on the structural changes, this paper gives policy recommendations for the rural population under the background of new urbanization to provide some references for the relative researchers.

1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening-up, China's urbanization has made great progress. In recent years, urbanization has been given new connotation by decision-makers. The government will take urbanization as the driving force of the economic growth of the whole country. And through the urbanization to drive the entire Chinese economic development and transformation. Or, as some people say, urbanization will be the dividend of economic development in the future. Because farmers enter the city, not only need to provide many basic living conditions or housing, but also completely change the way farmers live, consumption and income levels, and truly change the process of China's modernization. Here, not only will produce many rural residents to housing consumption demand, but also can make the city after the peasant consumption level of comprehensive promotion, lifestyle changes and employment opportunities increase. Domestic cities will be able to expand and develop in this process, and it will become a new growth point for the huge consumption of China's economy in the future. If the efficiency of agricultural production in the rural labor force lead to overflow, so that part of the rural labor transfer to cities in search of employment is the first stage of the process of urbanization of rural population, so the rural population urbanization in China began to enter into the expedient and eliminate with incomplete and structural features of rural labor transfer, not only to a part of the transfer of rural labor to complete the identity transformation, but also guarantee the same as the treatment of urban residents, but also to ensure the whole family get the urban life should be right. At present, on the one hand, the urbanization of rural population in China attaches great importance to industrial transfer, the focus of which is the transformation of occupation, while the regional transfer is not complete; on the other hand, the short-term characteristics of rural labor transfer are obvious, and the long-term and stability are poor.

2. Current Situation of Structure Alteration of Rural Population under the Background of New Urbanization

2.1 Surplus Labor Forces

Most of the transfer of rural labor is not left behind, migrant workers in long-term migrant employment status. But China's rural labor transfer to cities and towns is to limit the household registration system, difficult to change the public identity, its goal is to shift to urban employment and increase revenue, which determines the rural labor transfer to the city is expedient. Effect of expedient characteristics of the transfer of rural surplus labor to labor allocation efficiency is

reflected in. Make the rural labor income is not stable. Seasonal migrant workers due to the constantly changing jobs and looking for employment opportunities, the opportunity cost is far greater than the income increase; relatively fixed in non-agricultural industries and urban three industries of the rural labor force to do not enjoy the same treatment as urban residents, which increase the cost of living in cities and towns. The two is the influence of human capital value of rural labor force. Most of the rural migrant workers in China have typical characteristics of part-time jobs, and few people have received vocational skills education. Most of the rural labor force cannot realize the employment of professional, without professional skills, but also has the restriction of returning home farming, is not conducive to the continuous realization of its own human capital value through professionalism. In short, the level of per capita possession of resources is low, the development mode is still extensive, the per capita consumption of energy resources is becoming more and more serious, and labor productivity is not high, from these points of view, the current Chinese population is simply not a population advantage. The transfer of rural population in employment and there is a gap between the original urban residents, because the transfer of the agricultural population lack of natural resources, low educational level, lack of technology, they have many limitations in employment, labor remuneration, unemployment insurance, serious damage to their employment equality.

2.2 Decreased Birth Rate

The rural surplus labor force is not fixed in a certain area, engaged in some specialized economic activities, and has certain liquidity. In the household registration system under the constraints of the rural labor force in urban migrant workers occupation is not fixed and unstable life, their family members in the town to a stable life, especially education restricted children, resulting in a secondary problem of incomplete transfer of rural surplus labor force in the. According to the investigation of the left behind problem of the rural population in China Agricultural University, there are 87 million left behind population in China, including 20 million left behind children, 20 million left behind elderly and 47 million left behind women. Many rural secondary age labor forces out of employment secondary problems, mainly in the process of rural labor transfer in the non-economic costs. Due to the incompleteness of the transfer of rural labor force, labor force of young migrant workers reduced the family members left behind the quality of life of children, the elderly left behind, and various social problems become an important component of Ben Ren, the Ministry of non-economic cost in the process of rural laborer transfer, which is part of the cost and difficulty of migrant workers income obtained from compensation. On the one hand, the cost of growth now increasingly high, especially the cost of city planning; on the other hand, the traditional concept of raising children for old age, rainy day has been gradually replaced by a gradually perfect social security system. Under the influence of many factors, the effect of releasing the second child still needs time observation. Family planning policy is a long-term national policy and a basic national policy, which can only be realized under the specific system of china. As a mandatory policy, the existence of public opinion dispute is normal. In addition, family planning is responsible for human beings. Under certain historical conditions, the conflicts between national interests and personal interests are normal.

2.3 Increased High-quality Population

In the process of the new urbanization, the orderly transfer of the population depends on the employment ability of the transferred population to a certain extent. The higher the proportion of high-quality and skilled population, the more conducive to orderly transfer of population. The experience of economic development in the world's first developing countries shows that the focus of human resource development in a country or region is the medium and higher vocational education in the period of economic take-off. With the progress of economy and society, the speed of technology update is speeding up, and workers must learn and master new technology quickly to meet the needs of market competition. If workers only master a single production technology and skills, it is difficult to meet the social progress and economic development requirements for employment skills. For Henan, only to vigorously develop the occupation education and training, to give full play to the advantage of the human capital, to provide Ever fount high-quality workers for the sustained and

healthy economic development, realizing full employment of labor force, and ultimately achieve strategic objectives in the new urbanization process to achieve the orderly transfer of population. Whether the transfer of farmers have included risk awareness, opportunity awareness, competition consciousness, legal consciousness, contract consciousness and rights consciousness, modern citizen consciousness, is cultivated and formed occupation interests, industry interests, reflects the modern spirit of contract, on behalf of the social concept of modern market economy based on the values of the relationship between them, can well into the city society in the contemporary city of the historical tide. It is the only way to promote the sustained, rapid and healthy development of the regional economy and realize the urbanization and modernization smoothly.

3. Policy Suggestions on Structure Alteration of Rural Population under the Background of New Urbanization

3.1 Accelerate the Process of Rural Urbanization

Urbanization is the most effective way to adjust the population structure and promote the overall development of the population. The urbanization of rural population is the most important part in the process of urbanization, and it is an important source of urban population growth. With the continuous improvement of urbanization rate, more rural surplus labor force will choose to work and live in cities and towns. To promote the urbanization of rural population, it is necessary to identify the breakthrough point, select the key points, plan the urban and rural social security system, and make the top-level design of the system. Accelerate the new rural cooperative medical system and urban residents pension insurance integration for urban and rural residents basic pension insurance system, to achieve the plan of the province. Emphasis should be placed on social security to achieve full coverage of urban and rural areas, the rural endowment insurance, rural minimum living security is the promotion of rural social security system, should adhere to the principle of low security and wide coverage, expand the coverage of social security is the key, with the financial security level increased in: Based on the unified medical can also be between urban and rural education system, employment system and other systems to a unified management, to provide security for the rural population living in cities and towns and employment etc.. To create a more fair, reasonable and humane system environment and platform, and orderly promote the process of Urbanization: Based on the planning of the main functional areas of land space, through the cultivation of non-agricultural industries and urban planning and construction to promote the moderate aggregation of population to the town. While trying to increase employment, create a better institutional environment for the new immigrants into the city to provide perfect public services, and constantly improve the impact of immigration housing, children's education, social security, social integration and other practical issues.

3.2 Perfect the System of Information Acquisition

The government's policy adjustment needs a certain period, therefore, when formulating population policy, we should understand the long-term trend of development in the future, we must see the rural problems and poverty problems, and timely track and adjust the fertility situation. In addition, the survey results should be released frequently, so that the whole society can timely understand population information, in fact, the birth rate of the population decline is not so serious. The transfer of rural population has become the main development of towns in China based on the reality, with the aggravation of the aging of the rural population urbanization trend, must be in the analysis of the rural population based on, including the urbanization steadily and ensure more and more farmers to enjoy the two aspects of the significance of Urbanization development dividend. In addition, this paper analyzes the rural population structure and the degree of survey of education, it reveals some difficulties in the future development of urbanization, we must adhere to the principle of local conditions on the strengthening of comprehensive training of farmers, improve the social security system, improve public services, increase the supply of public rental housing and social work.

Local urbanization should be paid attention to, and small towns and even rural communities should be taken as the key points of construction, respecting farmers' social customs, living habits and maintaining the integrity of rural social networks. The township government can effectively guarantee the funds needed for the management of the population information, and collect the information, training, maintenance and other related funds into the annual budget of population and family planning. We should strengthen the allocation and training of population information collection personnel in the village and ensure the quality and quantity of the population management information system construction on time.

3.3 Formulate the Policy of Promoting Employment

To promote the urbanization of rural population, the most important thing is to solve the employment problem of the rural population in the cities and towns, and the key to the growth of urban employment is to promote the development of private economy. First, give full play to the main role of private economy in promoting employment, and reduce the burden of social security payment of private enterprises as one of the main channels to encourage enterprises to absorb employment. At present, the proportion of private enterprise social insurance premium is too high. To reduce the proportion of private enterprises to pay social insurance, the proportion of enterprises has gradually reduced, while the newly established private enterprises to reduce the proportion of pension contributions and unemployment insurance payment, reducing the part can be increased by financial subsidies to make up for. Combined with the actual situation, we should explore the new rural construction mode suitable for local development. According to local conditions, classification guidance, steady progress, the voluntary principle, the implementation of the homestead unified planning, agricultural land rehabilitation and construction of new rural communities, realize the development mode of rural urbanization in rural area. In the process of the construction of new rural communities, the effective and effective promotion of rural land circulation is the prerequisite. Without the circulation and concentration of land, it is impossible to form an effective scale economy, and the development of collective economy is the material premise to promote rural urbanization. Secondly, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises credit guarantee, broaden the channels of venture capital, reduce the charging pressure and other measures to encourage more people to walk on the road of entrepreneurship, promote the expansion of urban employment ability, provide more jobs for the employment of migrant farmers. Finally, protect the rights and interests of migrant workers. Peasant workers should sign labor contracts and pay social insurance, as the focus of adjusting labor relations, improve the signing rate of labor contracts of migrant workers, implement social insurance, improve wages, and create conditions for the urbanization of rural population.

4. Conclusion

The core of quality urbanization should be "orderly transfer of agricultural population urbanization", that is to let farmers into the city. To let the farmers into the city, the city government economic policy is not the expansion of space, and should be reformed Chinese current education system, employment system, social security and medical insurance, public service system, to create conditions for farmers into the public. Only in this way, farmers can enter the city, so that the quality of urbanization can be achieved.

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