

## The study on citizenization of migrant workers in the process of China's urbanization

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**Abstract.** With the continuous development of China's industrialization, accelerating the urbanization process, changing the lagging situation of urbanization, is one of the important tasks. China's urbanization must be a path of urbanization with Chinese characteristics. The key is citizenization of the migrant workers. The citizenization of migrant workers is an important task of the present stage of Chinese urbanization construction. This article mainly analyses the main obstacles that exists in the process of the citizenization of Chinese migrant workers, and then puts forward some suggestions, which expect to promote the process of urbanization.

### Introduction

Urbanization is an important way to solve the domestic consumer demand, also it is an important content of the adjustment of economic structure. What's more, It is a lasting power to promote economic and social development. Urbanization is a historical process Characterized by the rural population to urban migration and concentration, which performances in the transfer of the geographical position and the change of career and the evolution of production and the way of life. On the one hand, it emphasizes the regional transfer of population. On the other hand, it emphasizes the urbanization of survival way, which is a historical process that transforms from country to city of the human's production mode and life style. That can reduce and even eliminate the difference of urban and rural living conditions, realize urban and rural integration.

### The road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics

#### The connotation of the road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics

As early as on October 9, 2000, Zhu Rongji firstly put forward the view "Urbanization of China can not copy other countries. We should bear in mind the national conditions and follow the road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics". The road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics has the following characteristics and advantages: (1)Hand in hand with the development of urbanization and industrialization and modernization moderately; (2)Pay attention to the coordinated development of urban and rural areas; (3)The coordinated development of big and medium cities and small towns and; (4)Urban space layout is reasonable; (5)Market push, the government guidance; (6)The diversity of urban development and rationalization.

#### The necessity of the road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics

The lagged urbanization will bring all kinds of adverse consequences, which directly affect the construction of China's modernization and the development of industrialization. In addition, expanding domestic demand, solving the problem of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" and building a well-off society in an all-round way all requirue to accelerate the process of urbanization. Therefore, the urbanization of China must walk out of a new road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics: First, the path of urbanization with Chinese characteristics is the objective requirement of economic globalization, informationization and intellectualization. Second, the road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics is the inevitable requirement of China's national conditions. Third, The road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics is the necessary choice to

the new road of industrialization.

### **The citizenization of migrant workers is the primary task of China's rural urbanization**

To walk the road of urbanization with Chinese characteristics which can achieve reasonable and healthy urbanization, Chinese must now focus on promoting the citizenization of migrant workers. The main reason is that the citizenization of migrant workers is much easier and better. The urbanization process is the process of urbanization of the most peasants. However, because of the special large number of Chinese farmers, The cost is very high. So China's rural surplus labors' transformation must be a tortuous process which first undergo the non-agricultural transformation, and then realize the citizenization of farmers.

There are currently more than 100 million migrant workers which have realized non-agriculture have not realize the citizenization of migrant workers, which is the main embodiment of Chinese urbanization still lags behind the industrialization. If we help them realize citizenization firstly, not only can we achieve the goals on schedule that we will realize the basic realization of Chinese rural urbanization and the urbanization's rate reaches about 60% in 2020, but also it can reduce the additional cost of the citizenization of farmers, and it is conducive to the realization of moderate synchronized advancement of urbanization and industrialization. For this reason, the phenomenon of urbanization lagging behind industrialization will can be eliminated in the end. Because the migrant workers have already completed the first step -- non-agricultural. The quality of all aspects and the ability of working and living in the city also have been greatly improved, Compared with peasants that are engaged in agriculture, the citizenization of migrant workers not only can accelerate the process of urbanization to make the migrant workers achieve a permanent non-agricultural, but also it can make much lower cost of citizenization, less difficult and more easy integrate into the town. Instead, letting farmers that are engaged in agriculture realize citizenization is more difficult. Not only we need create more employment opportunities and pay the cost of going into city and realizing the non agriculturalization of payment, but also we must pay the cost of citizenization and improve their quality and ability to work and live in the city. So the costs are higher and it lasts far longer.

### **The connotation and the obstacles of urbanization of China's migrant workers**

#### **The connotation of urbanization of migrant workers**

With the deepening of the reform and opening up, the acceleration of social and economic transformation and promoting actively of the urbanization, the surplus rural labor force is moving into cities in the form of migrant workers which is becoming a huge new immigrant groups for building a well-off society in an all-round way of the Chinese nation. Many of them live and work in the city most of the time of each year. They have close relationship with the city, and become an integral part of the city. However, we are see the phenomena everywhere that migrant workers are facing the marginalization of survival state because of the inability to citizens. Such as: Migrant workers are suffering all kinds of discrimination, there is no guarantee of the rights and interests for migrant workers, and crime rates of migrant workers is increasing with each passing day and so on. These phenomena had directly caused the opposition between urban and rural area and the urban-rural conflicts to a large degree. Based on the reality of the migrant workers living conditions and its adverse effect on overall coordination development between urban and rural areas, "citizenization of migrant workers" problem is put forward in the theoretical circle.

Peasant workers' citizenization is a process and phenomenon which rural migrant workers overcome various obstacles and finally transform into citizens gradually. It includes four levels of meanings: The first is that the occupation transforms from migrant workers in the informal labor market to the non-agricultural industry workers in the formal labor market. The second is that the social identity transforms farmers into citizens. The third is that the improvement of migrant workers' quality of individual self-cultivation and citizenization of theirs. The fourth is that the urbanization of migrant workers ideology, life style and behavior way.

#### **The obstacles that urbanization of rural migrant workers face**

Citizenization of peasant workers' citizenization means: (1)The citizenization of living, that is,

solving the problem of the housing of their and their families and letting them enjoy equal to town workers in buying a house and renting treatment. The investment is required to build more houses and its supporting facilities; (2)The uitizenization of the social security, namely, solving the problem of lack of social security of migrant workers and making them enjoy equal to town workers in the aspects of social security, which need to accumulate their social security funds; (3)The uitizenization of the employment, namely, to solve the problems of their employment discrimination, rights discrimination and the lack of labor service and protection, and to let them enjoy equal to town workers in the aspects of employment rights and treatment, which need to increase their salary, improve their treatment and strengthen labor protection appropriately.

Working and living in the city for migrant workers need to pay a certain cost. On the premise of the low level of their income, the cost will make them not enjoy a better quality of life, such as reducing the demand for social security and entertainment and the pursuit of fashion, and reducing the investment of training opportunities, which are important factors to promote the citizenization. At the same time, the cost of citizenization also gradually improves. The huge cost thus becomes the main obstacle in the process of citizenization of migrant workers.

### **Sources or channels of the funds required for the citizenization of migrant workers**

#### **Enterprises pay the costs of citizenization of migrant workers**

The cost of the citizenization of migrant workers that enterprises pay is mainly the cost that is used in the skill training, social security and the cost of living in the city for migrant workers. The low wages of migrant workers had produced low cost and high income to the enterprises. Enterprises are supposed to treat migrant workers the same to urban workers and provide equal salary welfare. Also citizenization of migrant workers still can remove the trouble back at home of migrant workers. Migrant workers work in the enterprise securely and stably to meet the demand of the enterprises for labor force especially skilled labor. So the enterprises should pay part of costs of citizenization of migrant workers.

#### **Governments at all levels should vigorously support the citizenization of migrant workers**

The government should support vigorously the citizenization of migrant workers. The costs of the citizenization of migrant workers that the government pay is mainly the costs that are used in the urban infrastructure construction and environmental protection because of citizenization of migrant workers. Also the costs include: The costs used to build the social security and welfare system for migrant workers, the costs used to ensure migrant workers can live in the city stably, and the education costs used to improve the quality of migrant workers and their children.

Urbanization of migrant workers need high cost and strong support from governments at all levels. The reason mainly includes the following three points: First, the income of migrant workers have been very low. They can not pay most of citizenization of migrant workers directly. Second, China's economic development has entered into the new stage of transformingt from agricultural supporting industry to industry nurturing agriculture. Issue of agriculture, farmer and rural area is very prominent and have come to the point where it is urgent. The citizenization of migrant workers is the important channel that can reduce farmers, improve agricultural labor productivity, increase farmers' income and finally solve the problem. So the government must support the citizenization of migrant workers. Third, Most of the value created by migrant workers is turned over to the government. The government has the responsibility and obligation to take a part of them to pay the cost of the citizenization of migrant workers.

#### **Migrant workers themselves pay the costs of citizenization of migrant workers**

In essence, the cost of the citizenization of migrant workers is mainly paid by governments at all levels and enterprises only in name. Actually it is paid mainly by migrant workers. Because the sources of cost of the citizenization of migrant workers are mainly the value that migrant workers created. Migrant workers with low-wage create a lot of profits for the enterprises. The enterprises pay a part of the cost of citizenization of migrant workers, which is just a little less profit. In addition, the government pay only in name. The cost is actually paid by the migrant workers indirectly. Of the cost of the citizenization of migrant workers paid by government, a part is from

the capital which used in industry nurturing agriculture, which is a great contribution for past farmers that made a great contribution and sacrifice to the development of industrial, or to say is the return for farmers to create the value in the past.

## **Conclusion**

This thesis on citizenization of migrant workers is proposed under the background which China's urbanization is accelerating, surplus rural labors are accelerating the transfer, the problem of migrant workers is increasingly prominent and China is achieving the goals of all-round well-off society and harmonious society. Dealing with the problem of the citizenization of migrant workers is crucial to accelerate the the process of industrialization and urbanization in China and to realize the coordinated development of urban and rural areas.

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