Analysis of Migrant Workers’ Urban Integration Path under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract—New urbanization is a human-centered urbanization, the most important core force is migrant workers, but its integration into the process of urbanization is restricted in many ways. In order to better promote the integration of migrant workers into the city and promote the development of new urbanization, this study comprehensively uses public policies and social resources to analyze the current situation and obstacles of migrant workers’ integration into the city at this stage, and finds out targeted measures to help break through difficulties and accelerate the process of migrant workers’ integration into the city at present.

Keywords—new urbanization; migrant workers; urban integration

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the reform and opening up, the rapid development of industrialization and urbanization in China and the division of urban and rural dual economy have resulted in the exclusion of migrant workers from cities in many ways. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee, it has been proposed to promote the development of new urbanization, focusing on the realization of urbanization with human as the core. As one of the core forces of urbanization, migrant workers’ integration into the city is an important strategic issue to promote the development of new urbanization and improve the social governance system. Therefore, in the context of new urbanization, how to innovate the social integration path of migrant workers will help them better integrate into society, improve the living environment of migrant workers, and provide a theoretical paradigm for the further development of new urbanization. Based on the current situation of peasant workers’ integration into the city, this study analyzed the characteristics and problems of peasant workers’ integration into the city, and then explored and analyzed the path mechanism of peasant workers’ integration into the society, in order to effectively solve the restrictions of peasant workers’ integration into the city, and provide enlightenment for better promoting the modernization of social governance.

Migrant workers’ integration into society is mainly a change in social life, culture, economy and concept identification. This topic has been studied at home and abroad. The explanations of social integration abroad have greatly inspired Chinese scholars. The earliest theory originates from classical sociological theories. Durkheim believes that social integration promotes social unity and development and maintains social order [1]. American scholars in the 20th century defined the concept of social integration from different perspectives, such as Parker’s emotional attitude [2]; Goldlust and Richmood’s psychological perspective. Social integration is transformed from emotional and psychological aspects. Gordon believes that social integration can be better measured from seven perspectives: culture, social behavior and education. Domestic social integration of migrant workers is mainly explained on the basis of learning from foreign experience and integrating their national conditions and actual development [3]. Among them, there is no clear definition of the concept of social integration of migrant workers, but in empirical research, Qian Zesen and others believe that the integration of migrant workers into cities is affected by economic, cultural, lifestyle and other aspects. Hands to solve the obstacles and problems of migrant workers’ urban integration [4]; In the aspect of the Countermeasures of migrant workers’ urban integration, Chinese scholars have actively studied it from different angles. Liu Aiyu believes that the main measure of migrant workers’ urban integration is to "empower" migrant workers [5]; Deng Rui and others believe that migrant workers’ urban integration mainly focuses on the sense of fairness of migrant workers, balancing the relationship between migrant workers’sense of fairness and urban organizations. Department [6]; Huang Jiapeng believes that based on the perspective of functional integration, from the perspective of inflow into the foundation management, the governance order of "outside the country" is formed [7]. In summary, the research on urban integration of migrant workers has been standardized. Based on the existing research, this paper takes the new urbanization as the background to analyze the current situation of urban integration of migrant workers in China, in order to explore innovative path mechanism of urban integration of migrant workers.

II. URBAN INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Under the background of new urbanization development, a large number of migrant workers pour into cities. Their urban integration includes many aspects, including economic integration, social integration and cultural integration.
A. Economic Integration

The prerequisite for migrant workers to integrate into the city is the economic basis, which mainly includes basic housing, employment and economic income. Only when peasant workers have economic security can they have the courage and trust to improve their ability to adapt to other aspects, and can they communicate with other people better, so as to promote better integration of other aspects.

1) In basic housing. According to the report of migrant workers’ monitoring survey in 2017, the housing conditions of migrant workers have been generally improved. The average living area per capita of migrant workers is 0.4 square meters higher than that of the previous year, which is about 19.8 square meters. The proportion of migrant workers whose living area per capita is 5 square meters or less is 4.6%, which is 1.4 percentage points lower than that of the previous year. It can be seen from this that even though the rural migrant workers’ housing area in the city increases and the number of households living in difficulties decreases, their living area is too narrow to compare with the urban residents, and the high housing prices are unbearable.

2) In terms of employment. According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics, in 2017, the migrant workers in China mainly engaged in the secondary industry, accounting for 51.5%. Even though compared with 2016, they still accounted for half of the total, while 48% of the migrant workers engaged in the tertiary industry, mainly including the express logistics, takeout and other industries that have sprung up in recent years. Therefore, these data fully show that the proportion of peasant workers engaged in agriculture has dropped dramatically, and the proportion of peasant workers engaged in temporary work has increased dramatically. The scope of their choice in entering the urban employment market is limited. They can only choose jobs with long working time, high intensity and low pay, and have less rest time.

B. Social Integration

The so-called social integration is different from economic integration as a basis of life. It mainly involves interaction and relationship maintenance. This paper mainly discusses the basic social relations and identity integration. In terms of basic social relations, it is difficult to build a good social relationship with urban residents, and the participation in their communities is low. The main reasons include two aspects: one is that the working hours of migrant workers are long and intense, and it is difficult to communicate with the normal life and work of urban residents; the other is that migrant workers work very hard in cities. It is difficult to collide with urban residents on topics. In other words, the living environment of the two is different, and it is difficult to generate topics from the point of view of things. Therefore, it is difficult for migrant workers to build their own social network. In the aspect of identity integration, due to the separation of urban and rural dual system, our country's household registration system is more different from rural urban household registration. Urban household registration has become an identity symbol of urban residents. For migrant workers who work and live in the city, rural household registration is the most important symbol which is different from the city. In one aspect, it is not conducive to the intensification of discrimination against migrant workers, and it is not conducive to migrant workers' learning. Learn more skills.

C. Cultural Integration

Promoting the better integration of migrant workers into the city is a scientific and healthy spiritual life. According to the survey report of migrant workers in 2017, migrant workers mainly spend their spare time watching TV, surfing the Internet and resting, accounting for 40.7%, 35.6% and 28.4% respectively. This objectively shows that the spiritual life of migrant workers is empty, and the entertainment places are limited in the places where they live, and they have not tried to go out. On the one hand, it may be that they have not been exposed to rich spiritual activities before they are integrated into the city, and there is not enough funds to promote them to try different recreational activities; on the other hand, it may be that there is no social network to organize their recreational activities. It is not only the rich spiritual life, but also the acceptance and recognition of the living culture of the immigrants. For a long time, migrant workers choose to work in cities mainly to earn a living [8], and do not have enough time to understand the way of life and work and values of urban residents.

III. INFLUENCING FACTORS OF MIGRANT WORKERS’ INTEGRATION INTO CITIES

A. Basic Social Security Restrictions

1) Imperfect old-age medical security system.

With the rapid development of new urbanization, a large number of peasants living in rural areas choose to work in urban areas. Because they have rural household registration, they do not belong to urban residents, so they can not enjoy the same welfare and social security as urban residents. In the process of work, due to the personal and mental injury suffered by the work, it is difficult to get due compensation. Even with the new rural cooperative system, it is difficult to meet the basic social security needs of migrant workers in the city. Many migrant workers settle down after entering the city, but the pension problem still troubles the elderly migrant workers, even if they are ill, it is difficult to cure, once careless, it will lead to the whole family "back to poverty", the overall coverage of old-age insurance is low.

2) Obstacles to the educational system.

In China, which attaches great importance to education, the important factor affecting the integration of migrant workers into cities is the education situation of their children. Many migrant workers who choose to work in cities will also move their children to cities. They hope that their children can get better education and enjoy better educational resources in the cities, so that they can get decent jobs as adults, thus changing their destiny [9]. But the reality is that the children of migrant workers who work in cities go to cities, and they are still worried about their children's enrollment in cities. According to incomplete statistics, the problem of high-cost and off-site examinations is the highest recognition among migrant workers.
nowadays. The children of migrant workers with rural household registration are extremely difficult to enter a regular school because they do not have school districts and fixed residences, while the high tuition fees of private schools deter them. Moreover, the threshold of off-site entrance examination is set high, and many of them enter the city with their parents. It is very difficult for the children to enjoy the benefits provided by the state. Most of them will still choose to return to their local places to take the exams.

B. Self-Reasons Limitation

1) Low cultural quality and non-standard professional skills.

Although the popularization of compulsory education has led to the fact that the education level of migrant workers is not too low, there is still a certain gap compared with urban residents, and many highly-knowledgeable jobs need standardized work skills, migrant workers have not received standardized training in relevant aspects, their work skills are not skilled, and their functions rely solely on their accumulated experience. As a result, they will be limited in choosing jobs in cities. It is difficult for them to engage in knowledge-based and skill-based jobs. They can only choose to work in the secondary industry, which requires a lower level of education. With the continuous measures taken to adjust the industrial structure, develop the tertiary industry and take the road of informatization, there are relatively few jobs to provide low-cost labor, which will lead to the unemployment of most migrant workers.

2) Weak social network and low acceptance.

Because there are great differences between the way of thinking and living and the city, the objects of interpersonal communication are limited. Most of them are mainly acquaintances, and they do not have much communication with local residents and colleagues, so it is difficult to build a new relationship network. Correspondingly, most urban residents will have a certain degree of exclusion and prejudice against migrant workers, think that their quality is poor, their cultural quality of migrant workers. In the past, the work of promoting the urban integration of migrant workers and cities are gradually eliminated, so as to present a good trend, and the differences between migrant workers and cities are gradually eliminated, so as to present a good two-way flow between urban and rural areas. Therefore, in order to better promote the construction of new urbanization and promote the integration of migrant workers into cities, the following measures can be taken: first, we should focus on the development of secondary and tertiary industries in the western region, concentrate labor-intensive industries in the central and Western regions, so as to promote the urbanization and economic development level of the central and Western cities; second, we should improve urban public infrastructure, strengthen the construction of medical, educational and social security system, promote informatization, implement institutional measures requiring household registration to enjoy welfare in cities, promote information-based management of migrant workers' social security, and actively implement the connection of security data across the country for easy application at any time. In view of the problem of children's education, we should narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, break down barriers to migrant workers' enrollment, increase government investment in education, provide green channels for migrant workers' children, strengthen the construction of psychotropic management for students, and maintain a good educational and learning environment in schools.

2) Improving the cultural literacy of migrant workers and strengthening vocational skills training.

The development of new urbanization requires higher cultural quality of migrant workers. In the past, the work of improving the social security system related to household registration, promote the reform of household registration, implement institutional measures requiring household registration to enjoy welfare in cities, promote information-based management of migrant workers' social security, and actively implement the connection of security data across the country for easy application at any time. In view of the problem of children's education, we should narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, break down barriers to migrant workers' enrollment, increase government investment in education, provide green channels for migrant workers' children, strengthen the construction of psychotropic management for students, and maintain a good educational and learning environment in schools.

3) Promoting the construction of new urbanization and promoting the urban integration of migrant workers

With the development of new urbanization in China, rural and urban population flow frequently, migrant workers have been working in the city for some time. They are familiar with urban life and residents' habits. Communication is gradually showing a good trend, and the differences between migrant workers and cities are gradually eliminated, so as to present a good two-way flow between urban and rural areas. Therefore, in order to better promote the construction of new urbanization and promote the integration of migrant workers into cities, the following measures can be taken: first, we should focus on the development of secondary and tertiary industries in the western region, concentrate labor-intensive industries in the central and Western regions, so as to promote the urbanization and economic development level of the central and Western cities; second, we should improve urban public infrastructure, strengthen the construction of medical, educational and transportation, etc. In many ways, providing material basis for migrant workers; third, providing good policies for migrant workers' employment, in order to attract migrant workers to better integrate into the city.

IV. SUMMARY

In the process of promoting the development of new urbanization, urban integration of migrant workers has become an important issue and an important option to promote social
harmony. Therefore, the state should promulgate and implement relevant measures to safeguard the basic rights and interests of migrant workers, appropriately relax restrictions, narrow the differences with urban residents; organize enterprises should strengthen the skills training of migrant workers, flexibly arrange for work needs, in order to improve their own quality and professional skills. Generally speaking, we should make a concrete analysis of the problems in the process of migrant workers’ urban integration, so as to better guide migrant workers to integrate into the city.

REFERENCES


