Influencing Factors and Path Optimization of Citizenization of New Generation Migrant Workers

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Abstract
The problem of new generation of migrant workers (NGMW) is a direct result of China’s reform and opening up. As a NGMW, the NGMW is on the one hand because the urban-rural dual system is the same as the older generation of migrant workers. In the face of common social encounters, nature has the common characteristics of this group; on the other hand, due to its growth in the context of reform and opening up, it clearly has a different era brand than the older generation of migrant workers. Governments at all levels attach great importance to the issue of a NGMW. This paper takes a NGMW as the research background, and focuses on analyzing government responsibility, especially the new urbanization construction, which will greatly promote the civicization process of a NGMW. On the basis of theory, in addition to the analysis of classical dual theory, this paper introduces behavior selection theory to analyze the behavior choice of farmers’ citizenization. Pay attention to the use of behavior selection model to analyze cases, analyze the specific cases to obtain the citizenization needs of different types of farmers’ citizen groups, and optimize the realization path of farmers’ citizenization. Through the research on the citizenship of a NGMW, I hope to add some information to this field and provide a realistic basis for the country to solve the problem of citizenship of a NGMW. In order to accelerate the process of peasant citizenization, it is an important direction to achieve sustainable development of society.

Key words: New Generation of Migrant Workers (NGMW), Citizenization, Dilemma Analysis, Path Optimization

1. Introduction
At present, the promotion of citizenship of a NGMW by cities is an inherent requirement of new urbanization and an inevitable requirement for building a well-off society in an all-round way. The “Chinese Dream” to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is an objective requirement. A NGMW has gradually grown into the main force of urban construction labor. However, there are still many obstacles to the civicization process of a NGMW, such as household registration, imperfect social security and other systems, exclusion of urban residents and lack of human resources, greatly hindered their citizenization (Lu and Liu, 2014). Accelerating the process of citizenization of a NGMW, realizing the comprehensive development of a NGMW themselves, and promoting social harmony, stability, and sustainable development are the focus of attention from all walks of life.

Western development economics is representative of the study of agricultural surplus labor migration, focusing on the motivation of migration (Liu and Ma, 2014; Liang et al., 2014). In addition, representative research includes new labor economics, push-pull theory, and cost-benefit theory (Corman et al., 2014; Fan et al., 2016). The theory of population migration and push-pull is a comprehensive study of the motives of population migration. There are two different directions of force that affect the population migration result, that is, push and pull. The thrust mainly acts on the immigration place, prompting the residents to move outward. The pull force mainly acts on the immigration place, prompting the residents to move back (Huang and Zhang, 2014). The factors that generate thrust are the backwardness of the local economic level, the lack of development opportunities, the temptation of the outside world, etc. The factors that generate tension are education, medical resources, development opportunities, and high living standards, but whether it is moving out or moving into the land, the thrust both tension and tension are relative. There are still pulling factors such as familiar environment and stable social relations in the emigration area. There are also thrust factors such as large pressure and leaving the country (Lu, 2015). The cost-benefit theory focuses on the study of population migration from the micro level (Qiu et al., 2014). It can be seen that Western scholars provide rich theoretical support for analyzing the phenomenon of agricultural surplus labor migration, which has great guiding significance for the study of migrant workers’ citizenization in China. It not only reveals the nature of human migration, but also provides an analysis of the problem, a new perspective.

Many scholars have studied the development characteristics of a NGMW from different angles. This paper analyzes the characteristics of a NGMW and finds that a new generation of farmers is large and young (Huang et al., 2015). The education level of a NGMW is significantly higher than that of the older generation of migrant workers. The time of going out is obviously shortened, and the proportion of migrants across provinces is relatively high. Kim, B.C. and others studied the new migrant workers compared with the older generation of
migrant workers. The NGMW have more local identity than their relatives, and lack strong feelings and interest in agricultural activities. Some habits and traditions in rural areas have begun to appear unrecognizable and even crucial (Kim et al., 2015). A quarter of a NGMW in Liu, R., Ca, and G studies no longer recognize their peasant status. The ability to identify farmers and ambiguous identities has increased by a third (Liu and Cao, 2014). Pointed out that compared with the older generation of migrant workers, the problems faced by a NGMW have different characteristics and new requirements of traditional migrant workers. The characteristics of a NGMW are summarized as the era, development, duality and marginality (Ke, 2018). If the problems of the new generation of peasants are not properly solved, when the problem develops to a certain extent, the new generation Migrant workers can easily become “problem migrant workers”.

The issue of citizenship of a NGMW is one of the key issues in the new urbanization process. A NGMW dominates the new urbanization construction, and the citizenization of a NGMW is also an important part of realizing the “Chinese Dream”. In this regard, this paper combines the current situation of the NGMW to face the dilemma, clearly points out the responsibility of the government, and analyzes the reasons why the government needs to take responsibility. Combined with the problems encountered in the process of citizenization, we will further explore the performance and reasons for the lack of government responsibility. The lack of government responsibility mainly includes inadequate system supply, biased public management methods and methods, lack of public policies and poor implementation, and in-depth and meticulous research and discussion on the imperfect and equalization of the public service system. On the one hand, this article hopes to help deepen the understanding of the importance of China’s NGMW and their citizenship. On the other hand, this paper hopes to provide some valuable references for further research on the citizenship status of the NGMW.

2. The Theory of Citizenship of the NGMW

2.1. Labor Market Segmentation Theory

The labor demand curve in the traditional labor market theory is the marginal production curve of labor. The labor market segmentation theory explains wage differentials and wage discrimination in the real economy. In general, local residents work in the formal sector, and the informal sector is not attractive to local residents due to poor conditions. Therefore, supply is short-term and must be absorbed by foreign labor, which creates momentum for immigrants. China’s labor market also has a distorted dual structure. Most migrant workers entering the city are engaged in dirty, tired, bitter, dangerous and low-income jobs in the informal sector. There are institutional factors such as the household registration system, the social security system, and the urban employment system. There are also some economic factors, such as low levels of education and lack of skills. These factors have constrained their development in the city and hindered their transformation to urban citizens.

The primary market has the characteristics of good working conditions, high wages, stable employment, standardized management process, good safety, and many opportunities for promotion. The secondary market has poor working conditions, low wages, large employment fluctuations, rude management, and fewer opportunities for promotion. The jobs in the primary market are mainly composed of the internal labor market. The determination of wages and the allocation of labor resources are regulated by rules such as the management system. The market forces basically do not play a role, and the measures to solve the imbalance between supply and demand in the internal labor market mainly include recruitment and training. Work redesign, subcontracting, and adjustment of output; the secondary market is mostly poor. Although dual structure theory dominates the labor market, there are two other different views. One believes that the labor market is composed of multiple regions; the other believes that the labor market is a continuous in the work chain, the wages on the “chain” vary widely, but there are no clear boundaries. Compared with other factor markets, the labor market has a relatively obvious non-competitiveness. The labor market segmentation theory emphasizes the subdivided nature of the labor market, emphasizing the important influence of social factors and government systems on labor compensation and employment. Therefore, it has a strong explanation for the various forms of discrimination in the labor market.

2.2. Human Capital Theory

Human capital is different from material capital and has important internal subordination. Through the course study, skill training, experience accumulation and other means to improve the individual’s comprehensive quality and labor skills, with the improvement of individual human capital to improve the rational expectations of future economic returns. In the era of knowledge economy, each country has given enough attention to human capital, and also given oblique care to the funds. The theory of human capital originated from economic research. In the 1950s and 1960s, human capital theory ushered in a new round of development climax. The benefits of human capital investment are fundamental and rewards are the biggest. The human capital mentioned in this article includes not only the formal education of the school, but also other inputs and training that provide some skills for people. At present, there are inequalities in human capital...
investment, such as regional and urban-rural differences. Inequality can lead to low returns on physical capital investment and impaired returns. A balanced investment in education will promote economic development and reduce the imbalance in long-term economic development. For a long time, many people think that the education market and the labor market are separate, but in fact they are closely linked. In an open labor market, effectively introducing resources into training and reducing labor market constraints will reduce human capital costs and save the government significant capital. Let us briefly review human capital and technology. An obvious rule is that if a person is educated, he or she will have the skills to do many things, adapt quickly to this ever-changing society, and effectively play social functions. I don’t need to repeat the speed of China’s development. According to world standards, the proportion of Chinese university education population is still low. In order to adapt to changes in China, in order to further maintain investment in physical capital, in order to expand the openness of workers, more university education talents are needed.

2.3. Responsible Government Theory

As a new concept of governance, the responsible government is the result of the development of modern democracy. In a democratic society, citizens and the government form a contractual relationship. Citizens “trust” power to the government. The government, as a representative of the public interest, is obligated to be responsible to all citizens. Specifically, the responsible government should be proactive in taking responsibility to the people and safeguarding the public interest. Once the government violates the law or improperly exercised its powers, it should bear the legal consequences according to law and earnestly fulfill its responsibility. Illegal law must be pursued. The construction of a responsible government is conducive to the implementation of the principle of governing the country according to law, is conducive to improving the credibility of the government, and is conducive to meeting the most fundamental interests of the people. In the process of building the citizenship of the NGMW, we should actively define the government responsibility and build a responsible government. It is necessary not only to clarify the government’s responsibilities, to be responsible to the people, to break the shackles of the existing system, to provide services and guarantees in all areas of social life, but also to strictly enforce the government, ensure that power operates in the sun, and accept the supervision of the broad masses of the people.

As a new concept of administrative law, the “responsible government” refers to a government with responsibility and ability to take responsibility for its actions to the people in the process of exercising social management functions. If the government violates the law or improperly performs its functions and powers, it should bear the responsibility according to law, legal responsibility, to achieve the unity of power and responsibility, to achieve “enforcement of law enforcement. The right must be responsible. In violation of the law, the infringement must be compensated”. The responsible government was first produced in the United Kingdom. It originated from the early British impeachment procedure. British scholars first studied the responsible government system of the country and proposed the theory of responsible government, mainly discussing the relationship between the government and the parliament. The theory of modern responsible government emphasizes that the core feature of a responsible government should be responsibility politics. Responsibility politics, as a basic feature of modern democratic politics, can be narrowly understood as a responsible cabinet government, that is, a form of political organization in which an administrative organ is generated by a representative organ and is responsible for the representative organ. The general responsibility politics refers to the political form in which the people can control the exercise of public power and make the exercise of public power conform to the will and interests of the people and directly or indirectly responsible to the people. In the broad sense of responsibility politics, the responsibility of responsible politics includes legal responsibility and political responsibility in terms of form. Understanding responsibility politics in both broad and narrow senses, as a responsible government, must respond quickly and effectively to the basic requirements of society and the people, and actively take action to satisfy them. Before you exercise your duties, you should explain it to the public and explain the reasons for doing so. After completing the duties, if there are errors or losses, they should bear moral, political, legal, and administrative responsibilities; choose the correct form of responsibility and be punished. A government is only legitimate and legitimate when it can protect the interests of society, promote the realization of the purpose of social will, and truly fulfill its responsibilities.

3. Research Methods and Ideas of a NGMW

3.1. Research Method

This paper will use a combination of direct investigation and indirect investigation, using questionnaires, case interviews and literature survey methods. The important export places and main input areas of rural surplus labor are selected. The NGMW are the subject of investigation, and the challenges and countermeasures of the NGMW are systematically studied. A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed and 456 were collected. The actual number was 425, the recovery rate and efficiency exceeded 85%, and 50 new generation migrant workers were randomly selected for in-depth interviews. It truly reflects the current living conditions and urgent needs of
the NGMW.

Analytical methods mainly include causal analysis, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and a combination of macroscopic and microscopic analysis. Causal analysis is the most common type of interpretation in the social sciences. In this article, we analyze relevant data and data and use causal analysis to draw conclusions. Qualitative analysis mainly uses general concept interpretation, and quantitative analysis is used for data analysis and empirical analysis. This paper explores the root causes of the urbanization dilemma of the NGMW, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions. The combination of macro and micro is used to make the analysis more comprehensive and clear.

3.2. Research Ideas

The theoretical guidance of this paper is to ask questions, analyze problems, and solve problems as basic research ideas. Under the background of urbanization development, the problem of a NGMW cannot be delayed, and citizenship is the fundamental way to solve the problem of migrant workers. This paper aims at the successful realization of citizenization by the NGMW, analyzes the issue of government responsibility, not only clarifies the performance and reasons for the lack of government responsibility, but also discusses practical countermeasures and suggestions. Specifically, based on the research of related issues at home and abroad, we will find theoretical support and combine the special migrant workers formed under the urban-rural dual system to discuss the main body of the article as a NGMW and other emerging forces. The actual case analysis analyzes the dilemma faced in the process of citizenship. Then it focuses on the analysis of the issue of government responsibility, not only clearly points out the responsibility of the government in the process of citizenization, but also elaborates on the performance and reasons of the lack of government responsibility. Finally, through theory and practice, it proposes countermeasures to strengthen government responsibility.

3.3. Research Technology Roadmap

The research technology route of this paper is mainly based on the problem, research preparation, concept setting, and the status quo and solution.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of the Current Situation of Citizenization of the NGMW

Firstly, the regional sources, age distribution, gender distribution, marital status, educational status and skill status of the study samples are shown in the table 1. Then you need to understand the personality characteristics of a NGMW in this city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Individual characteristics of the sample under investigation</th>
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<td><strong>Individual characteristic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 18 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-22 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-25 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-28 years old</td>
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<td>Over 28 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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According to Table 1, it can be known that the age of the NGMW is mainly between 23 and 28 years old, with a proportion of more than 72%, and the average age is 21.3 years; in terms of gender, the proportion of males is higher and women, in-depth analysis found The lower the age group, the higher the proportion of women, the time for women to go out to work is generally earlier than that of men. This may be related to the traditional patriarchal thinking in rural areas. Men’s education time is longer than women’s; the proportion of unmarried people is relatively high, accounting for 63.4% of the total, and the age of married people is more than 24 years old. It can be seen from the overall age structure of the NGMW that the NGMW have a shorter time to work outside the home, and their work and life are relatively unstable. Generally, they have not yet had the conditions for marriage. From the perspective of education, the cultural level of the NGMW is mainly concentrated in the junior high school education, which has the highest proportion of high school and secondary
school education. Compared with the traditional migrant workers, the cultural level of the NGMW has generally improved. The formation of human capital is also higher, because receiving education is the most important form of investment for human capital.

Most of the work of the NGMW is in the first line of production. The first line of production belongs to the frequent production safety accidents. The life and property safety of the NGMW is often not guaranteed. Therefore, the survey of the working environment of the NGMW is shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1. Distribution of the working environment](image)

As can be seen from Figure 1, about 31% of the NGMW face the problem of low temperature and high temperature. About 38% of people face noise problems; 32% of people have major safety hazards; 26% need to work long hours in dusty environments. Although these problems have always existed, the employers did not pay attention to this and did not take corresponding protective measures. Its security situation is worrying, routine inspections, safety education is not in place, and it does not pay enough attention to occupational safety.

![Figure 2. Job satisfaction of the NGMW](image)

According to the survey of job satisfaction, the questionnaire found that the proportion of students who are satisfied or full of current work is relatively low, mainly focusing on the general or dissatisfied ratio of more than 75%. It can be seen from Figure 2 that there is still a certain gap between the current work of the NGMW and the occupation they expect. The low income, high pressure, long working hours and poor employment environment have become the main factors for their dissatisfaction with the current work. At the same time, they are the main reason why their employment is unstable and they often change jobs.
After graduating, a NGMW directly entered the city, and most of them have long been accustomed to urban life. A NGMW has formed a strong sense of urban identity, and they are reluctant to return to the countryside to engage in agricultural production. Among the NGMW who choose to settle in cities, a new generation of farmers will also face the choice of settled in big cities or small and medium cities. At present, the comprehensive advantages of small and medium-sized cities make it a livable place for a NGMW. The specific selection distribution is shown in Figure 3.

![Figure 3. Migrant workers' urban flow ratio map](image)

4.2. Analysis of the Dilemma of a NGMW in Urbanized Society

(1) Private relationship-type social capital is narrow. A NGMW and traditional migrant workers have different growth environments, and they are more eager to work and live in the city. At present, the social groups they deal with are mainly acquaintances, which lead to a relatively single industry and a relatively concentrated place of residence. Many people come to the city to work and live together with relatives and friends. The emergence of this phenomenon makes their communication range very narrow, and it is difficult to effectively contact groups other than migrant workers. This low socioeconomic status not only directly affects their civic capabilities, but also seriously undermines their self-esteem and self-confidence. A serious inferiority complex has been created, making it difficult for a NGMW in the new urbanization process to recognize urban cultural values and lifestyles. Emotionally find the destination. The internal communication methods and leisure methods of a NGMW have further strengthened the sub-social ecological environment in which a NGMW survive. They have reduced communication and interaction with the public, which has hindered the further expansion of their social network radius. Lower levels of education and social status make it impossible for a NGMW with fewer personal resources to build social networks and access resources through the Internet. It limits the access to social capital and limits its civic process.

(2) Strong social exclusion. From the perspective of political participation, although many migrant workers have left their lives, they are restricted by the household registration system. It is difficult for new immigrant workers to integrate into the life of local communities and participate in various political activities. From the perspective of social interaction, people are generally negatively opposed to this group due to public opinion. In terms of living environment, due to limited income, in order to save money, they must choose areas with poor sanitation and poor living conditions. This is in stark contrast to the living conditions of urban residents. Various factors have caused them to be separated from the city and urban residents, and they cannot smoothly integrate with each other.

4.3. Optimization of the Citizenization Path of the New Generation Migrant Workers

Facing the optimization of the citizenship path of the NGMW, this paper analyzes the three aspects of the NGMW themselves, social organizations and the government, and proposes the optimization path of the NGMW.

(1) Give full play to the leading role of the government. To advance the premise of a NGMW, we must first eliminate employment discrimination, improve the labor market, and establish an equal employment environment. The differences in the development stages of different types of cities exist objectively, and there is still a large gap between small and medium-sized cities and large cities in terms of economic aggregate, employment supply and infrastructure construction. Large cities have a shortage of resources, and small and
medium-sized cities have not yet been fully utilized. This requires relevant departments to rationally guide the NGMW to settle down, on the one hand, it can alleviate the pressure on big cities; on the other hand, it can also promote the full use of small and medium-sized resources. Under the new situation, small and medium-sized cities should rely on the radiation effects of large cities to increase urban employment. The government should reform the unreasonable household registration system, actively respond to the call for urban-rural integration, and promote the development strategy of urban and rural integration. Gradually eliminate the urban-rural dual structure, eliminate restrictions on urban and rural household registration and household registration and immigration restrictions. Establish a new household registration system with urban and rural integrated social public service functions, and promote the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas. Finally, the government should improve various laws and regulations, not only to protect their basic rights, but also to regulate words and deeds to prevent a NGMW from committing crimes.

(2) Give full play to the main initiative of the NGMW and improve their quality. The new generation of peasant work is a transitional group with multi-dimensional social elements. Due to its poor living conditions and low cohort effect, it is greatly affected by the system, social mentality, and popular culture. The social support network that promotes their formation of correct values is weak. The NGMW must change the wrong concept of employment, establish a correct concept of career choice, treat all work equally, and avoid stepping into the embarrassing situation of “high or no success”. It is necessary not only to actively participate in the training activities organized by the employers, but also actively participate in various amateur training courses to enhance their professional skills. If you are qualified, you should continue your studies, such as taking an adult college entrance examination, taking a vocational qualification certificate, etc., constantly charging yourself, so that you can have a skill and enhance your cultural literacy and professionalism. At the same time, the NGMW should properly understand relevant legal knowledge and other related knowledge, and improve their awareness and ability to defend their rights. When the employer defaults on wages or other legitimate rights and interests against themselves, they can rely on their own legal weapons to maintain legality.

(3) Actively play the role of support and guarantee of social organizations. As a NGMW’ social interaction system, it provides a NGMW with a civilized resource and dynamically exists through the interaction of a NGMW and social systems. It is necessary to actively exert the power of all sectors of society, actively invest in rural industries, invest in factories, attract migrant workers to return home, and create “hospitals” that absorb migrant workers. The empowerment of society is to expand the organizational level of a NGMW through the basic role of communities, enterprises, trade unions, and migrant workers’ organizations, to stimulate their intrinsic potential and enhance their civic awareness. Finally, improve the voice of migrant workers. Organizations or associations that can represent the interests of migrant workers should play their due responsibilities, such as regularly organizing training for migrant workers, so that migrant workers can better adapt to the requirements of farmers; and lend a helping hand to migrant workers who have difficulties, for migrant workers. Provide legal support and financial assistance.

5. Conclusions

A NGMW work hard for the city of the city and deserves fair treatment. It is also not conducive to the advancement of urbanization. This article starts with how to make a NGMW get quality education, satisfied with income and beautiful environment. Exploring the government, society, etc. should escort the happiness dream of a NGMW from multiple levels, so that a NGMW can truly realize the transformation of citizenship. Have equal citizenship and become a member of the city. This paper argues that personal circumstances, social support and policy environment all have an impact on the citizenship of a NGMW. The paper qualitatively analyze the status quo of a NGMW’ citizenship, the government and society should help a NGMW to actively integrate into the urban society, and guide a NGMW to actively integrate into the city and actively participate in the new urbanization. It is the general trend of future development.

This paper believes that follow-up research can also conduct in-depth research from the following aspects. Firstly, obtain first-hand survey data to better reflect the living and living conditions of a NGMW, and ensure the timeliness of research. Secondly, expand the scope of the survey object; systematically study the entire reflow chain. It is not limited to a NGMW working in large and medium cities, and the completion of citizenship is also included in the research. This will fully reflect the status quo of a NGMW returning to citizenship. Thirdly, introduce more statistical analysis tools to improve the scientific and accuracy of research and make up for the limitations of current qualitative research. At the same time, give full play to the advantages of multidisciplinary research and promote the deepening of the research on citizenship of a NGMW.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the service decision-making consultation project of the social science planning research project of Shandong province in 2019, “a study on the influencing factors and path optimization of the citizenization of the new generation of migrant workers in Shandong province” (No.19BJCJ21).
References


