

## **Research on New Generation of Migrant Workers' Social Security Problems- Based on the Dual Perspective of Marginalized**

**Ran -Zhang**

Graduate student in school  
School of Management  
Shanghai University of Engineering Science  
Shanghai, P.R.China

### **Abstract**

*With the improvement of social security policy and the emergence of migrant workers groups, the special social security policy has been announced for the migrant works. However, because of the particularity of migrant works, there are still problems and shortcoming in the policy. This paper expounds the present situation of double marginalization of the new generation of migrant workers in China ,analyze the problems of new generation of migrant workers social security, discuss the way to formulate social security policy for migrant works based on the analysis, and put forward some reasonable suggestions to solve migrant workers social problems from policy aspects.*

**Keywords:** new generation of migrant workers; social security; double marginalization

### **Foreword**

Since the new century, academic research and issues related to migrant workers more and more attention. Meanwhile, with the highlight of internal migrant workers has become increasingly clear differentiation, "the new generation of migrant workers," the product of this differentiation is increasingly becoming the focus of migrant workers and hot research field.

While the continuous improvement of the social security policy, social security of migrant workers have also been public concern, but based on the status of double marginalization generation of migrant workers, the new generation of migrant workers social security issues still needs our special attention.

### **1. The Concept Definition**

#### **1.1 New Generation of Migrant Workers**

About this nascent generation of migrant workers noun, different scholars have their own different understanding and interpretation. Wang Chunguang the late 1990s known as the new generation of migrant workers into the city farmers<sup>1</sup>, Yang Shanhua, etc. then this is called a new generation of migrant workers, and some scholars directly to the "80" to refer to this group of migrant workers. According to some scholars of China's reform and opening up the difference before and after two periods of different fertility policy, growing environmental and socio-economic conditions, with birth year for the sector in 1980, the migrant workers are divided into first-generation and second-generation farmer migrant workers Workers<sup>2</sup>.

Currently, most people agree that the new generation of migrant workers will be interpreted as migrant workers born after 1980. This article will also use this method to define.

#### **1.2 Double Marginalization**

Refers to the process of marginalization from the center to the edge of the movement, that is, from the center and toward the mainstream gradually being removed and the non-central, non-mainstream.

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<sup>1</sup> Wang Chunguang. Social Identity and urban integration new generation of rural migrants relationship [J]. sociological research .2001 Section 3.

<sup>2</sup> Liuchuan Jiang, Cheng Jianlin. Generational differences of migrant workers and citizens of [J]. economic aspect .2007 Section

For a particular subject, the marginalization refers to gradually lose the advantages of economic, political, cultural and other social status and leave the center towards the edge of the process.

Characteristics of urban marginalized people marginalized not only unilateral, but all of which certain aspects of marginalization, but also affect other aspects of the marginalized, with superimposed effect, and passed on to their next way through socialization generation, resulting in the marginalization of the heritage .

### **1.3 Double Marginalization New Generation of Migrant Workers**

Relatively speaking, the new generation of migrant workers from the system to the psychological to the specific measures is still not ready to accept the city's preparations. Land without feelings, without being accepted in the city, so that the new generation of migrant workers in the "urban double marginalization" embarrassment.

On the one hand, the new generation of migrant workers into the city's desire for a higher, but settled, insurance, health care, housing, and other aspects of their children to school but do not enjoy the benefits of the public, or even be completely excluded from the civil society, a lot of the new generation migrant workers can only be free at the edge of the city; on the other hand, the new generation of migrant workers into the city to work on an out of school, lack of experience and experience in farming, but even if they can not find work in the city obstacles, it will only Select the temporary return home, do not do not want to stay long in rural farming. Generation of migrant workers in urban and rural areas can not find their social position, is in the double marginalization. Erratic become the norm of life of this group. <sup>3</sup>

## **2. Situation Double Marginalization Generation of Migrant Workers**

According to the survey, the first generation of migrant workers return home relatively stable state of mind, they generally choose to return home farm, or in the vicinity odd jobs, tired of living, low wages can accept. And 80, 90, after generation of migrant workers are less willing to stay in the countryside, even if not sure, but also aimlessly toward the town. Low wages and they do not want to live tired dry, they can not find a good job, so in a double marginalization by rural and urban embarrassing state .

To sum up, the new generation of migrant workers marginalized mainly reflected in four aspects of work, life, psychology and culture.

### **2.1 Double Marginalization of Work**

Work marginalization, mainly refers to the employment generation of migrant workers in urban employment, employment system due to various obstacles, caused by lack of employment opportunities, as well as its own lack of competitiveness and employment will immaturity caused difficulties. Although they work in the city, but because there is no urban hukou, the household registration system by crowding, and city workers can not enjoy the same preferential system of employment, employment status at the edge of the city.

#### **2.1.1 Employment Careers Difficulty**

Because of the dual system of urban-rural split, China's urban labor market was artificially divided into first and second genera belong to the labor market labor market, migrant workers inevitably become the main sub-genus of the labor market. The vast majority of the new generation of farmers to work for disadvantaged groups to achieve employment can only belong to the labor market through the times, and urban workers' pay for equal work, co-workers is not the same, different workers rights. " Specific performance: occurs when there is no one to protect the right of labor remuneration, Wages phenomenon; Second, poor working conditions, lack of basic security: Third, labor rights have been infringed, the right to rest and leave no protection; Fourth, social security missing, do not have equal access to employment rights and public employment services. On the other hand, the new generation of migrant workers out of the city yearning, and unwilling to return to work in rural areas, while the level of developmental delay and poor rural economy can not provide more and better jobs for them, resulting in the generation of migrant Workers in double marginalized urban and rural employment.

#### **2.1.2 The Market Competition is Weak**

Although the new generation of migrant workers in the general level of education is higher than the first generation of migrant workers, but in terms of professional skills, but not much improved, still lacks the skills to settle down.

<sup>3</sup> Guo position. Generation of migrant workers marginalization. [D].Xinyang Normal University .2011.3

Most of the new generation of migrant workers out of school workers has embarked on the road, on the business skills and work experience is lacking, the lack of core employ ability and competitiveness. In addition to professional skills and work experience plaque lack, they also lack the basic concept of professionalism and job sciences, most are willing to learn computers, foreign languages, seemingly funky instrumental skills, and do not want to learn the practice of social shortage of welders, cooks, etc. skills. Generation of migrant workers mind flexible, energetic, but can not throw themselves at ease to work.<sup>4</sup> In addition, because the new generation of migrant workers from the countryside prematurely, lack of farming experience and the experience, skills serious lack of quality farming areas, cut off their escape route to return home development, although the desire to integrate into the city has been separated from the city and edge of the countryside.

## **2.2 The Double Marginalization of Life**

Double marginalization of life means, on the one hand there is a strong tool for the new generation of farmers urbanization will, yearning for city life, but due to the economic capacity, and can not really live a real life urbanization. On the other hand, the new generation of migrant workers living in rural areas due to childhood, and can not completely get rid of the rural lifestyle, resulting in a double marginalization aspects of their lives.

### **2.2.1 Low Economic Capacity**

Field survey found that more than half of the new generation of migrant workers have not received formal pre-service training, their skills are basically in the process of working gradually mastered, or they are engaged in work that does not require a lot of skill, as long as there Work experience can be, it also led them to find work only on the secondary market<sup>5</sup>. The survey also found that they have not received vocational training free-governmental organizations, do not know anything about it. It is because of insufficient information on all sorts of restrictions and conditions, the new generation of migrant workers in the city's income is not high, but the city has to pay higher consumer spending and therefore economic capacity is generally not high. According to the survey, the majority of the new generation of migrant workers wages throughout the year, "just to make their own flowers", and can not save to much savings.

### **2.2.2 Lifestyle Autistic**

Generation of migrant workers and the public is still generally low level of education compared to the digestion of their integration into the cultural life of the city and the willingness to actively participate in cultural activities of the city. In addition, due to the nature of work, the new generation of migrant workers lacks sufficient time, full of energy and often colorful city channels involved in cultural activities. According Politics and Public Administration Task Force investigation Suzhou University, Suzhou enterprises in foreign workers grass-roots work longer than normal working hours, daily working time of 10 hours 9 a 38%, 54% 11 to 12 hours. On the one hand, a long uninterrupted work overtime to consume a large amount of their physical strength, much-needed long rest to recuperate, there is no time and energy to enjoy the cultural life of the city. On the other hand, the new generation of migrant workers, most meals, lodging at the site, away from the city center or town community, the venue is often confined to the vicinity of the workplace, forming a closed "islands" of the group lifestyle, making it the city cultural life plaque lack, lifestyle single and boring.

Meanwhile, the previous generation of migrant workers exists between the new generation of migrant workers difference values, and therefore, there is no common language in their daily lives, and even there are many differences. These have led to them also in the non-mainstream status in rural life, that is marginalized.

## **2.3 Double Marginalization Psychological Aspects**

Double marginalization psychological aspect refers to the new generation of migrant workers living city work, their psychological identity of their own free state of double urban and rural areas. They both expect the public to identify with their identity in the city, but also affected the rural traditional forces can not really identify with from the heart of their own, which is double marginalization psychology.

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<sup>4</sup> Zhenguo Dong , Peng Liang: "Double marginalization: the new generation of migrant workers survey", "Prosecutor situation" the first nine years of the 20th, 60th a 62 Page.

<sup>5</sup> Fengjuan He, Generation of migrant workers public research [D] Shanghai: East China University of Sociology, 2010.

### 2.3.1 The Low Degree of Self-Identity

Generation of migrant workers generally have a strong urbanization will, their work has achieved the surface of urbanization, and began to pursue cultural, psychological urban identity. However, due to time constraints, physical and financial resources, the new generation of migrant workers and cultural life in the form of a single, narrow range of cultural life and cultural activities is not high quality, making their own cultural situation of widespread dissatisfaction with life. For the current situation of migrant workers and cultural life "very satisfied" with only 8%, while the "general", "not satisfied", "dissatisfied" up to 66%.<sup>6</sup> This ideal and the reality of huge psychological contrast, the identity of the new generation of migrant workers has led to the recognition dilemma. Moreover, the higher the level of economic development of the city, more developed urban cultural life, its "identity dilemma" is often more intense, the greater the psychological gap, the more serious mental balance.

### 2.3.2 The Influence of Traditional Forces

Marginal groups in low social status, low income, low educational levels and psychological borderline cases, their children will inherit the father's edge features, which can be exemplified from the education of children of migrant workers. Women and Children Work Committee of the State Council and the China Children's Center conducted a survey of living conditions for migrant children. Investigation lasted a year, more than 12,000 visited the guardian of migrant children and more than 7800 children. Survey shows that six years of age migrant children in school education did not receive 46.9 percent, nearly 20 percent of the 9 year old child is still only a grade one, two, 13 and 14 years of age still accounted for 31% of primary school children and 10 flow %.<sup>7</sup> intergenerational inheritance marginal groups, blocking the free flow of people and development of the underlying upward space, is bound to the birth of the new larger marginal groups.

## 2.4 Double Marginalization Cultural Aspects

Cultural marginalization mainly refers to the new generation of migrant workers compared to urban workers, the lower the quality of cultural skills and competitiveness of weak employment situation.

### 2.4.1 The Constraints of Cultural Integration

Because of the conflict between urban culture and rural culture, in order to open and mobility of urban culture shock is characterized by a relatively isolated and self-enclosed conservative rural culture, resulting in many new generation of migrant workers into a cultural identity crisis. Meanwhile, the presence of local culture with the people of the new generation of migrant workers of varying degrees of prejudice, led to distrust each other and even cultural conflict, exacerbated by the identity of the new generation of migrant workers identity crisis. Li Hanlin survey found that migrant workers themselves think called social interaction and contact objects, the vast majority of migrant workers are members of homogeneous groups, only a small part of the city's migrant workers counted them with acquaintances and others exchanges and objects linked.<sup>8</sup> generation of migrant workers in the city's social support network is a fundamental cultural homogeneity similar composition, with the necessary communication and a lack of communication between heterogeneous groups, a serious impediment to their frequency of communication and contact with the outside world, restricting its integration into the urban culture of life processes.

### 2.4.2 Their Quality is Low

The new generation of migrant workers many defects and deficiencies own existence, limiting their foreign exchange and liaison, contributed to or exacerbated the marginalization of their economic and social status. First, the new generation of migrant workers complacent. Is a karmic relationship between them and the public, merely reflected the relationship between service and the service, the lack of in-depth communication and understanding. Secondly, a few low quality workers. Some workers have neither sufficient knowledge and skills reserves, unwilling to practical work, in order to make a fortune even desperate, tarnished the image of the migrant workers, exacerbating the social discrimination and exclusion.

<sup>6</sup> Jia Ren : "About enrich and improve the cultural life of migrant workers Strategies," 96 a 98.

<sup>7</sup> Task Force of the State Council Research Office: "Chinese migrant workers research report," China Yanshi Press, 2006 edition, page 232.

<sup>8</sup> Peilin Li: "Migrant Workers - the economic and social analysis of Chinese migrant workers", Social Sciences Academic Press 2003, p 103

According to the Shanxi Provincial Taiwan Democratic research, since 2009, affected by the financial crisis, a large number of migrant workers return home early, some of the city's migrant workers stranded in the increase in crime phenomenon began to appear, especially the new generation of migrant workers to become urban management the new topics.

### **3. The New Generation of Social Security of Migrant Workers**

Since the twenty-first century, the study of theory of urban migrant workers social security issues more gradually, on 2009's two sessions, one of the representatives and members were concerned about and discuss important issues is the social security of migrant workers and other equity issues resolved, the issue has also been written into the "Government Work Report" . By a large number of scholars on this issue in-depth research, so far, made some valuable research results, including the following.

The status of migrant workers in the social security aspects of our country, LU Hai Yuan that the current China's urban migrant workers actually in the blank areas of social insurance ;Chen Xiwen that although urban migrant workers into the city to create a lot of wealth, but most of all migrant workers no social insurance ; Minorit is etc. After the survey pointed out that the situation of migrant workers faced with the absence of social insurance and industrial injury insurance, medical insurance urgent needs, the government also tried and developed a number of insurance for migrant workers way, but the effect is not satisfactory; Gong Xiaoxia think the city's legitimate rights and interests of migrant workers have been repeatedly ignored, social insurance is not optimistic .

Discussion on a large number of scholars in the social security of migrant workers believes there are still a lot of shortcomings and loopholes. Now, with the large generation of migrant workers return home, the new generation of migrant workers becomes the main city of migrant workers, their double edge features also make their Social Security show different performance.

#### **3.1 Pension Insurance**

At present, China's old-age social insurance coverage can be divided in accordance with the urban basic old-age insurance for enterprise employees (referred to as the city of Paul) and rural old-age insurance (referred to as the agricultural insurance), urban migrant workers can choose either the insured according to their own conditions. Since the new generation of migrant workers in urban and rural double marginalization, and select those two old-age social insurance has a certain degree.

In the choice of enterprise employees in urban basic old-age insurance, endowment insurance of migrant workers facing relationship problems connecting. Transfer of pension insurance relationship refers to the connection of the insured (workers) trans-regional, cross-identity, cross-flow system, its relations with the pension be transferred, correspondence from one place to another to pay the fee, or from one system to another insurance insurance system. Salient features of migrant workers is strong liquidity, and the existing institutional arrangements precisely in the transfer of social security of migrant workers on the relationship between successive layers of obstacles set up, greatly depressed migrant workers participate in pension insurance initiative. Migrant workers once they leave the original work of the city, often opt out of pension insurance, but only took a personal pay premiums, premiums paid by the employer can not take away, to stay in the work as a whole fund of the city, which greatly limits the social security system advantages into full play, but also resulted in lower insurance rates migrant workers and other issues.

#### **3.2 Medical Insurance**

Medical social insurance is composed of medical insurance for urban workers, medical insurance for urban residents, the new rural cooperative medical care in three parts. These three parts according to its title can know the object were to protect the urban enterprise workers, urban non-employed residents, farmers.

In actual operation, the migrant workers is different from the urban residents, but also different from the rural farmers, who participated in the basic medical insurance for urban workers, there are many constraints; And because they have a labor relationship with the employer, in the rural cooperative medical care to its workers contrary to the status quo, thereby generating a social health insurance the way the question of migrant workers. On the one hand, the existing health care system is based on employment and employment and rural household population divided by the population of urban workers, residents and the new rural cooperative medical insurance system, from system design point of view the current health care system has been able to full coverage, but now many migrant workers blind spots still exist in Medicare.

Medicare city with a serious illness, for example, serious illness insurance is a sign labor contracts with employers, informal employment as a precondition, which makes a large number of non-regular employment, employed in the unorganized small-scale enterprises, known as the "temporary" The migrant workers who can not participate in Medicare illness<sup>9</sup>;

On the other hand, at this stage of migrant workers, rural migrant workers are still insured manner household as a unit they are not conducive to the treatment of diseases in the city. According to the Ministry of Health and other departments "on the establishment of new rural cooperative medical system views" requirement, farmers have volunteered to participate in the family unit the new rural cooperative medical care. Farmers participating in the rural cooperative medical care and willingness to pay and "if someone outside the home" were significantly negatively correlated. The main object NCMS is for the resident population in rural areas, the system is designed to ignore the strong liquidity of migrant workers, the impact of their participation in the new rural cooperative initiative.

### 3.3 Unemployment Insurance

Of relevant laws and regulations, to receive unemployment insurance benefits need to meet the following conditions: one, according to the relevant provisions of the unit and I have a fulfillment in accordance with the provisions of unemployment insurance contributions for one year; two, not having terminated their employment; three, has been handled unemployment registration and have job requirements and other conditions. However, at the edge of the city's new generation of migrant workers, first when some people do not sign labor contracts and agreements and work units, but also because many companies hire farmers to work in order to save costs, it is not for them into the unemployment insurance, coupled with the migrant workers themselves lack awareness of unemployment insurance, resulting in the first condition of receiving unemployment insurance benefits are not met.

On the other hand, China's unemployment insurance benefits are: former unemployed unemployment pay their units and individual cumulative time over one year less than five years, receiving unemployment insurance benefits for up to 12 months in accordance with the regulations; cumulative pay full time 5 years less than 10 years, receiving unemployment insurance benefits for up to 18 months; cumulative time payment for more than 10 years, receiving unemployment insurance benefits for up to 24months<sup>[11]</sup>. For the new generation of migrant workers, to meet the requirements of the time you can enjoy the benefits of pay is difficult. So there are few farmers choose to participate in the unemployment insurance union.

### 3.4 Housing Security Issues

In recent years, the Chinese government set up so that the "Home Ownership" goal, but whom our migrant workers still face severe housing problems. According to relevant survey, migrant workers now living in the geographical environment needs to be improved. According to the survey, 60 percent of migrant workers live for villages or urban fringe. In these areas, due to the strong homogeneity of occupants living environment complexity, security can not be guaranteed, easily lead to fights, theft and other social security issues. In addition, migrant workers living in poor conditions: small living space, a small per capita area around the residence living facilities can not keep up,<sup>10</sup>.

Generation of migrant workers prevailing strong urbanization will, but because the economy is low, market prices can only rise, not fall and other reasons it can not buy a house to settle in the city. Although the government unveiled a affordable housing, low-rent housing, housing fund and other incentives, but due to lack of regulatory capacity, the system is not perfect and so various reasons, does not really solve the housing problem of the protection of migrant workers.

## 4. To Further Address the New Generation of Migrant Workers Social Security Countermeasures

### 4.1 A Sound Social Security Laws and Regulations of Migrant Workers

China has successively established the relevant laws and social insurance for urban workers, "Social Insurance Law" has been started, but on the issue of social security of migrant workers do not have the appropriate laws.

<sup>9</sup> Ying Li, Transfer of Continuous problems of migrant workers health insurance relationship.. [D]. Wuhan University of Science and Technology .2011.5

<sup>10</sup> Hou Ya. Urban migrant workers housing security issues. [J]. Shanghai premises .2010.6.11-12 pages.

There are a very few local regulations and normative documents for some of the provisions of the social security rights of migrant workers, but the laws are not uniform everywhere, implementation methods are not the same, there are many places uncoordinated with each other, so that even exists to protect the rights and interests of migrant workers social local regulations and normative documents can not play a role.<sup>11</sup>Therefore, in order to strengthen social protection of migrant workers, should be developed as soon as possible the introduction of a targeted social security law, in order to regulate and coordinate the social security of the participating legal relationships between subjects, to ensure fairness between the main body, fair, open and enjoy the national policy.

#### **4.2 To Deepen the Reform of the Household Registration System, Accelerate the Process of Urbanization**

The reason why the special status of migrant workers, the fundamental reason is that urban and rural social structure caused. Special dual urban-rural structure created a household registration system, and the household registration system has become the most resolute defenders of the dual urban-rural structure<sup>12</sup>, the social security system is attached to the household registration system. Urban migrant workers hovering between urban and rural areas, and the resulting social problems, the root cause is the household registration system and its discriminatory based system. To eliminate the dual phenomena exist in the field of social security, and only by way of cancellation of the household registration system, promote the urbanization process, to achieve freedom of movement of citizens, so that part of the job stability and the ability of migrant workers to settle the final step in the towns.

#### **4.3 The Importance of Education and Training of Migrant Workers, to Strengthen its Own Quality**

The emergence of migrant workers of China's industrialization and urbanization is the inevitable result of the development process of urbanization labor mobility. Emergence of social security of migrant workers is inevitable, to solve these problems, accelerate the pace of urbanization, the subject of migrant workers to strengthen their quality is extremely necessary. Government should change their concepts, fully aware of the important role of migrant workers in China's modernization drive, eliminating enterprises, urban residents psychological exclusion of migrant workers. The same time to strengthen their knowledge of migrant workers and the quality of training to improve their knowledge and ability to protect themselves. The only way to solve the problem of migrant workers from the root.

#### **4.4 The Development of Rural and Urban, to Provide More Choices for the New Generation of Migrant Workers**

Double marginalization makes the new generation of migrant workers to urban development, they can either become public, it can be returned to the countryside, to contribute to the development of rural areas, the same can realize their value. Citizens generation of migrant workers, in essence, the government should provide public services for them, the key is how to make them equal access to public services provided by the government. Urbanization in China may be slowing down in the coming years, which need to steadily progressive generation of migrant workers into the town, or a way to absorb the rural population of urban and rural settled into the city, an important task as the healthy development of urbanization.

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<sup>11</sup> Yue Qiu. Chinese cities Migrant Workers' Social Insurance. [D]. Xinjiang University .2011.5

<sup>12</sup> Yanli Ma . Study on Chinese Migrant Workers Social Security. [D]. Northeast Normal University .2010.5