

Study on Quality Citizenship of Agricultural Transferred Population in Ethnic Areas

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Abstract: *The citizenship of the agricultural transfer population is an important part of promoting the new type of urbanization with people as the core, and it is of great significance to promote the comprehensive development of people and the comprehensive social progress in ethnic areas. The improvement of the overall quality of the agricultural transfer population is a prerequisite for the citizenship of the agricultural transfer population. This paper proposes some specific strategies to solve the citizenship of the quality of the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas in light of the difficulties faced by the agricultural transfer population in integrating into the life of citizens and the actual situation in ethnic areas, with a view to promoting the high-quality development of cities.*

Keywords: *Ethnic areas, Agricultural transfer population, Quality, Citizenship*

1. Introduction

1.1. What is the citizenship of the agricultural transfer population?

The agricultural transfer population refers to the group of people who have moved from rural areas to towns and cities and gradually become urban residents. The agricultural transfer population can be divided into two categories: one is the agricultural population whose household registration is in rural areas but has moved from rural areas to work and live in towns or moved between rural areas and towns; the other is the urban residents whose household registration is in towns and have moved from rural areas to work and live in towns. The citizenship of agricultural transfer population refers to the process of agricultural transfer population gradually becoming urban residents, that is, their household registration is moved from rural areas to towns. The quality citizenship of the agricultural transfer population is a sub-proposition of the citizenship of the agricultural transfer population, which refers to the transformation of the agricultural population in terms of ideology, vocational skills and moral level in the process of transforming into urban residents, the essence of which lies in the enjoyment of citizenship rights and access to basic public services on an equal footing with urban residents.

1.2. The current situation of quality citizenship of the transferred agricultural population in ethnic areas of China

Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China's urbanization level has increased significantly, and today the urbanization rate of China's resident population exceeds 60%. The urbanization level of western regions, especially ethnic regions, significantly lags behind that of eastern, central and northeastern regions, and overall, the urbanization rate of ethnic regions is lower than the national level. Ethnic regions in China mainly include Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, as well as Yunnan Province, Guizhou Province and Qinghai Province, where ethnic minorities are more concentrated. With the national emphasis on the development of ethnic regions, the urbanization level of ethnic regions is in the stage of moving from high-speed development to high-quality development. In line with the level of urbanization development, the quality citizenship of agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas is also lower than the national level on the whole, as shown by the lower cultural and psychological quality, lack of professional quality, and weak legal and moral awareness of agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas, but these conditions have also been gradually improved.

2. Problems caused by the transfer of agricultural population in ethnic areas

In recent years, more and more Chinese farmers have left the countryside and entered the cities to work, creating a large amount of wealth for the cities and injecting vitality into urban and rural development. However, there are also some problems in this process, manifested in the fact that there is still a gap between the overall quality of the agricultural migrant population and the quality of people required by high-quality urbanization, and there are also more problems in terms of whether the agricultural migrant population can adapt to urban life and whether their accompanying children can receive good education.

2.1. Insufficient cultural and psychological quality of agricultural transfer population

In terms of cultural quality, the level of education received by the agricultural migrant population is generally low. In recent years, China has continued to increase its investment in education, paying particular attention to education in rural areas, but there is still a large gap between the education levels in rural and urban China. From the survey report released by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2020, it can be seen that the majority of migrant workers have received basic education, and the proportion of those who have received higher education is small. Among all migrant workers, those who have not attended school account for 1%, those with elementary school education account for 14.7%, those with junior high school education account for 55.4%, those with senior high school education account for 16.7% and those with college education and above account for 12.2%. [1] This shows that most of the migrant workers' education level is junior high school, and the proportion of education level above high school is small, which shows from the side that the farmers who go to the city for work are not highly educated and have difficulty to integrate into the city life.

Psychological quality is an important part of overall human quality, and plays an important role in whether people can study and live healthily. From the viewpoint of psychological quality, the psychological tolerance of the agricultural transfer population is weak. Most of the agricultural migrant workers in the cities today are the new generation of migrant workers, and most of them are the offspring of the previous generation of migrant workers, "left-behind children" who are left behind in their hometowns without parental care, or children who grew up in the cities with their parents who went out to work. These people are more sensitive, have lower self-esteem, are more emotionally fragile, and have less self-confidence and will power. Both the new generation of migrant workers and the old generation of migrant workers are different from other social groups in terms of ideology and living habits, which also triggers discrimination against migrant workers by other social groups in the city. For most migrant workers, they cannot master good psychological adjustment methods and often adopt a negative attitude when facing psychological pressure, which makes it more difficult for them to integrate into urban life. The deficiencies in psychological quality of new generation migrant workers not only offset their sense of belonging to the city, but also hinder their pace of citizenship.

2.2. Low vocational quality of agricultural transfer population

With the increasing urbanization process, China's cities are expanding and the industrial structure is being adjusted. A large number of agricultural migrants have become the main force in urban construction and are an indispensable part of the cities. At the same time, the progress of science and technology and the upgrading of industries have placed higher demands on the technical ability of the agricultural migrant population, but the lack of cultural quality of the agricultural migrant population has led to their low quality of vocational skills and a lack of awareness to participate in vocational training. According to the monitoring survey report of migrant workers in 2020, the proportion of migrant workers engaged in tertiary industry is 51.5%. Among them, the proportion of migrant workers engaged in wholesale and retail industry is 12.2%; the proportion of migrant workers engaged in accommodation and catering industry is 6.5%. The proportion of migrant workers in the secondary industry is 48.1%. Among them, the proportion of migrant workers engaged in manufacturing industry is 27.3%; the proportion of migrant workers engaged in construction industry is 18.3%. [1] From the above data, it can be seen that the migrant agricultural workers are mainly engaged in occupations with low technical requirements, and the proportion of those engaged in occupations with strong skill requirements is low. This shows that migrant workers do not pay enough attention to vocational skills, their mindset has not been changed, and their awareness of participating in vocational skills training is still relatively lacking. Because of this, it is difficult for them to be competent in complex skill-based and knowledge-based jobs.

2.3. Poor legal and moral awareness of the agricultural transfer population

Legal literacy is a comprehensive reflection of a person's ability to understand and apply the law. The Chinese government has always attached importance to the protection of the rights and interests of the agricultural transfer population, and relevant data show that the proportion of the agricultural transfer population signing labor contracts has been increasing, but still more than half of the agricultural transfer population has not signed labor contracts. This reflects that the legal awareness of the agricultural transfer population is not strong enough and the legal literacy is not enough. This is due to the relatively low cultural quality of the agricultural transfer population and the weak legal concept in rural areas, which leads to the lack of overall legal literacy of the agricultural transfer population. Most of the agricultural migrant population has incorrect understanding of the law, and relevant surveys have found that when they encounter labor disputes and other infringement situations, a large proportion of the agricultural migrant population does not use legal means to solve the problem, but adopts negative methods such as holding their breath or using illegal acts of force to solve the problem. The lack of legal literacy makes it difficult for the agricultural migrant population to protect their own rights and interests by law, and even brings a series of problems to the construction of China's rule of law society.

In terms of moral quality, a considerable part of the agricultural migrant population needs to be improved in terms of behavioral habits and professional responsibilities. According to the survey, uncivilized behaviors such as throwing garbage and making loud noises occur from time to time, which not only reduces the image of agricultural migrants themselves, but also increases the rejection of migrant workers by other social groups. Moreover, the agricultural migrant population itself lacks a sense of belonging and responsibility to the city, and often ignores the laws and regulations and responsibility system in the city, which also makes it difficult for the agricultural migrant population to integrate into the citizen group.

2.4. Mismatch of educational resources for children of migrant agricultural workers

With the increasingly large scale of migration of agricultural migrants, the migration of agricultural migrant groups is gradually becoming family-oriented, and the proportion of children accompanying agricultural migrants in the mobile population is gradually increasing. Today, one of the reasons for the migration of the agricultural transfer population is for their children to enjoy a better quality education. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the enrollment rate of children aged 3-5 years who have migrated with them continues to increase to 86.1% in 2020, of which 28.9% are in public kindergartens and 37.2% are in inclusive private kindergartens. In the elementary school age group, 81.5% of migrant children are enrolled in public schools and 12.4% in private schools with government funding. In the junior high school age group, 87.0% of the migrant children attended public schools and 7.1% attended private schools with government subsidies.[1]

The rapid increase in the rate of children moving with the migrating agricultural population has increased the pressure on urban schools to carry them. Ethnic areas even have the problem of uneven distribution of educational resources and the inability to keep up with educational facilities. Although supported by national policies, education resources in cities are limited, so localities set conditions on the threshold for enrollment, such as requiring parents and children to have urban residency. Those children of agricultural migrants who do not have an urban household registration need to pay high school selection fees or cannot enroll in urban areas. Urban schools are more expensive and the income level of the migrant population cannot afford to pay the basic fees. Without access to urban schools, most of the children of agricultural migrants choose to attend schools for children of agricultural migrants, but these schools have poor teaching environment, poor teaching facilities, shortage of teaching funds and weak teachers compared to public schools in towns. This makes it impossible for children of agricultural migrants to enjoy the same rights as children of urban residents in terms of educational resources, which leads to the increasingly prominent problem of education for migrant children, and without a good education it is difficult to improve the quality of the next generation of agricultural migrants and affect the citizenship process.

3. Countermeasures to promote the quality citizenship of agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas

Citizenship of the agricultural transfer population is an inevitable phenomenon in China's urbanization process, and the improvement of the quality of the agricultural transfer population plays a

key role in promoting the citizenship process. The unique characteristics of ethnic areas require the state to take corresponding measures according to the specific reality of ethnic areas.

3.1. Strengthen vocational skills training for the agricultural transfer population

The government should pay more attention to improve the training system and do a good job in planning vocational education in ethnic areas. The government should take the vocational skills training for the agricultural transfer population as an important hand in implementing the strategy of strengthening the country with talents, the strategy of innovation-driven development, and the strategy of rural revitalization as a concrete measure. According to the development of economy and industry in ethnic areas, vocational education should be planned to continuously improve the vocational quality training for the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas, so as to truly cultivate talents and retain them. We should make corresponding vocational training policies to support the specific needs of the local agricultural transfer population, cultivate skilled talents according to the market, industry and enterprise needs, improve the vocational skills training subsidy policy, and mobilize the enthusiasm of agricultural transfer population training. It is necessary to increase publicity from the social environment, do a good job of ideological leadership, and raise the awareness of training among the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas.

Develop various forms of vocational training according to the needs of ethnic areas. Improving the vocational skills of the agricultural transfer population requires not only the support of the government but also the participation of enterprises and training institutions. It is necessary to do a good market research on the vocational needs of the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas, gradually adjust the structure of the labor force based on the market demand, and provide more accurate vocational training for the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas. Targeted training courses should be carried out according to ethnic areas to improve job adaptability and provide them with better options for future work. At the same time, vocational training should pay attention to entrepreneurship training, cultivate the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of the agricultural transfer population, combine the characteristics of ethnic areas, widely carry out practical technology training in special agriculture, planting and breeding, and processing of agricultural and sideline products, enhance the ability of migrant workers to start their own businesses, and create more employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for them.

3.2. Improve basic education for children of migrant agricultural workers

Dealing with the education of the children of migrant agricultural workers is an important issue in facilitating their integration into urban life. China has gradually improved the legal provisions on the education of children accompanying migrant agricultural workers, and has included compulsory education for children accompanying migrant agricultural workers into the scope of education development planning and financial protection of governments at all levels, providing sufficient legal basis for their better integration into cities.

Government planning indicates that the agricultural transfer population enjoys basic public services in towns and cities, and their children who move with them have equal rights to education. [2] It is necessary to establish and improve the school registration information management system for primary and secondary school students in ethnic areas, remove the barriers of the household registration system, and facilitate the transfer of students' school registration. Strengthen funding for schools in ethnic areas where children of migrant agricultural workers attend, make detailed regulations on the collection of loan fees and other practices in urban schools, speed up the construction of schools in ethnic areas, and ensure that children of migrant agricultural workers attend public schools for compulsory education. For students who cannot enroll in public schools, the local government adopts such means as purchasing services to guarantee the right of children accompanying migrant agricultural migrants to receive compulsory education in private schools. At the same time, schools in ethnic areas should carry out targeted education management according to their actual situation, for example, they should simplify admission and transfer procedures, pay attention to the mental health of children accompanying migrant agricultural migrants, develop special courses, as well as targeted mental health courses, and establish an education and teaching system suitable for children accompanying migrant agricultural migrants.

3.3. Strengthen the moral and legal education of the agricultural transfer population

The combination of rule by law and rule by morality is an inherent requirement of China's economic

and social development, and the promotion of the moral and legal quality of the agricultural transfer population requires a strong institutional guarantee from the government. The 19th Party Congress put forward the strategic plan of "accelerating the building of a socialist state under the rule of law", which provides a fundamental guideline for the construction of the legal system in the new era. China's relevant laws and regulations emphasize the need to play the role of institutional guarantee, strengthen laws and regulations, highlight the value orientation of public policies, and play the role of social norms in guiding and restraining. In the process of new urbanization in ethnic areas, every citizen needs to have the awareness and legal knowledge of the rule of law and consciously abide by laws and regulations. Therefore, the legal literacy of the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas is crucial in the process of urbanization. At the same time, it is also necessary to adhere to the role of promoting and guaranteeing the socialist rule of law, to carry the concept of morality by the rule of law, to reflect the requirements of socialist morality into legislation, law enforcement, justice and law-abiding, and to guide people to upward mobility by the power of the rule of law. This requires gradually improving the legal system, confirming and strengthening the requirements of civic moral construction in the form of law, incorporating some social moral norms into the system of legal rules, and giving strong legal support to moral construction. Create a good environment of rule of law for the construction of civic morality, and form a social trend of encouraging good moral behavior and spreading positive moral energy in the whole society. Focus on integrating the excellent national culture of ethnic areas into the core socialist values, giving full play to the excellent national culture of ethnic areas to guide citizens, giving full play to its moral edification role, and guiding citizens to form good moral habits.

3.4. Strengthen the cultural construction of agricultural transfer population

Strengthen the spiritual and civilized literacy of the agricultural transfer population in ethnic areas, so that they can gradually citizenize psychologically and ideologically. The citizenship of the agricultural transfer population is a long-term process, which requires giving full play to the role of the community to help the agricultural transfer population improve their work skills and adapt to the rhythm of urban life [3]. Communities should build organizations to serve the agricultural transfer population for continuing education and recreation. Urban communities should join with schools, libraries and other cultural institutions, and support and encourage the extensive participation of enterprises to build community service organizations that enhance the literacy of agricultural migrants. Urban communities in ethnic areas where the agricultural transfer population gathers should make overall planning and build functional facilities of high standard for the community to serve the agricultural transfer population and provide them with convenient services. And the community should also do a good job of inheriting traditional culture. Although the agricultural transfer population has transformed into citizens in terms of identity, they still retain their rural living habits and styles, and still value some customs and traditions. Urban communities should do a good job in promoting the new culture, while preserving and integrating with the corresponding characteristic customs and culture. In order to better integrate the agricultural migrant population in ethnic areas into urban life, the local government should increase the popularization of Mandarin, not only to popularize the use of Mandarin but also to improve the quality of Mandarin, which requires additional Mandarin courses in schools to cultivate children's language skills from an early age, and also requires enterprises to conduct Mandarin training along with skills training, etc.

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