

Research on Shenzhen's Role in Facilitating the Transformation of Chinese Migrant Workers

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Abstract

As a long-standing agricultural superpower, China began to reform its planned economy system and urban-rural dual economic structure gradually in the late 1970s. With the rapid development of economy as well as industrialization, urbanization and modernization, a massive rural labor force migrated to cities, where migrant workers emerged as a specific group. Transformation of migrant workers is the centerpiece of measures to restructure China's economic and social structures and underlines the difficulties in a shift from the urban-rural dual structure to a modern structure balanced between urban and rural development. The article discusses the research and innovations of Shenzhen with the largest migrant worker population in improving their production modes and lifestyles as well as enhancing their personal quality and development in a move to boost the economic and social transformation of China and other developing countries around the world.

Keywords: citizenization of migrant workers, exploration, innovation