

A Study on the Influence of Migrant Migration and Agglomeration on Urban Governance: A Case Study of Xi 'an City

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Abstract:

In order to improve the level of urban governance modernization, we must adhere to the people as the center, from the point of view of the people. With the acceleration of the process of urban modernization, the proportion of cities has increased significantly throughout the country. Xi 'an, as one of the new first-tier cities with the fastest rise in the past 20 years, ranks among the forefront of the country in all its strengths. Under the blessing of the double factors of the large scale of the city and the rapid economic development, a large number of migrants are attracted to the influx. At the same time, the increasing number of migrant population has also led to various problems. Through the investigation, we found some problems in the flow of migrant population in Xi 'an. These problems have brought great challenges to Xi 'an's urban governance. Based on these problems, this paper puts forward corresponding suggestions and countermeasures. It is necessary to strive to improve the level of public management and service for the migrant population, and enhance the internal driving force and cohesion of Xi 'an for the migrant population. This paper takes Xi 'an City as an example to investigate the influence of migrant population flow and aggregation on urban governance..

Keywords:

Foreign Population, Population Flow, Urban Governance

1. Introduction

The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China stressed that the people's lives have improved in all respects, social governance has been socialized, law-based, intelligent, and professional, and a good situation has been developed in which the people live and work in peace and contentment and social stability and order has been improved, and the miracle of long-term social stability has been achieved. Work together to make the people prosperous, the country strong, and China beautiful. [1] Xi 'an is one of the most important new first-tier cities for industry and commerce in northwest China. Since the reform and opening up, Xi 'an has attached great importance to the all-round planning and development of the city, proposed and formulated many policies with

“Xi 'an characteristics” and the implementation effect is excellent, and Xi 'an's economy has exited endless vitality for a while. Xi 'an, as the ancient capital of thirteen dynasties, is also an extremely important cultural exchange center. It has realized a new leap in the history of the development of ancient capital cities, and its successful development has established a model and provided experience for many ancient capital cities. After seeing the successful transformation of Xi 'an and the improvement of Xi 'an people's living standards, people from neighboring cities with relatively backward development flocked to Xi 'an one after another. The flow and gathering of such foreign people had a great impact on the overall urban governance of Xi 'an. Xi 'an is also a megacity with a population of 12.9 million and is an important economic center in the northwest region. Megacities are the most important gathering and bearing areas of migrant population, and migrant population is becoming an important force related to the sustainable development and form reconstruction of megacities. [2] With a booming economy and abundant labor force, Xi 'an City government attaches great importance to the development of science and technology and education, with 12 large-scale industrial science and technology parks and 64 colleges and universities. Its scientific and technological development level and high-quality talent reserve has always been in the forefront of the country. Under the background of China becoming a mega-city manufacturing country, the gathering and flow of migrant population has increasingly become an important factor affecting urban governance in society.

2. Main Situation and Reasons of Migrant Population Flow and Gathering in Urban Governance of Xi 'an City

Xi 'an has been located in the traffic fortress since ancient times. As the capital city of Shaanxi Province, Xi 'an has always exuded the economic vitality belonging to the central area of Northwest China, and has a strong “western attraction” for the migrant population. Xi 'an, as the most populous city in Shaanxi Province, has a total population of 12,952,900, an increase of 4,485,100 over 2010, an increase of 52.97%, accounting for 32.77% of the province's population. In 2020, Xi 'an released the latest main data of the seventh national population census: In the city's permanent population, the separation of people and households is about 5.89 million, of which the separation of people and households in the municipal district is about 2.15 million, and the floating population is about 3.75 million. Among them, the inter-provincial floating population was about 1.35 million, and the intra-provincial floating population was about 2.4 million.[3] Compared with the sixth national population census in 2010, the number of separated households increased by 151.27%. The growth rate of household separation in the municipal district is about 257.27%, while the growth rate of floating population is 114.75%. Most of them are migrant workers from outside the province.

After investigation and analysis, this is mainly due to several major measures taken by Xi 'an for urban development, the first is the development of Qujiang New Area, the predecessor of Qujiang New Area is the ruins of royal gardens, but also has the landmark landmark of Xi 'an “Big Wild Goose Pagoda”, thanks to its unique natural scenery. Since 1993, Xi 'an Municipal government has carried out large-scale renovation of Qujiang New Area for the purpose of tourism resort. In the past two decades, the scope of Qujiang New Area has expanded continuously and finally formed a unique Han and Tang cultural residence resort. The establishment of Qujiang New Area has promoted the development of Xi 'an's tourism industry and

broken the ice of the real estate industry in this area. At one stroke, Xi 'an has formed the iconic 'rich area' IP. In addition, the most important point is that Qujiang New District provides a large number of jobs for social gatherings, such as the song and dance performances in the cultural scenic area need a large number of actors, and the scenic area needs a large number of marketing booths, which has attracted a large number of migrants. The second is the successful breakthrough of the high-tech zone, as early as 2006, the high-tech zone was identified by the Ministry of Science and Technology as one of the six pilot parks to build a world-class science and technology park, ranking third in competitiveness after Beijing Zhongguancun and Shanghai Zhangjiang High-tech Park. The high-tech zone has become a famous incubator of innovative technology industry in Asia, and has gone out of the country to the world. And in 2017, Shaanxi Free Trade Zone was officially listed. Since then, the core area featuring the innovation of customs clearance modes such as bonded customs outside the special supervision zone was officially launched and completed. For a while, the high-tech Zone has burst out infinite vitality and vitality, greatly improving the GDP of the city's development, which increased from 65 million yuan in 1991 to 241.008 billion yuan in 2020. Year-on-year growth of 12.3%, the city accounted for 24.1%. [4] Therefore, the high-tech zone has attracted a large number of well-known enterprises such as Jingdong, Ali, China Life Insurance to settle in, they use it as a science and technology development base, and invest a lot of money to carry out project development. In the past two years, the establishment of "Qin Chuangyuan innovation-driven platform" has pushed the status of high-tech zones to a new height, "Qin Chuangyuan" has placed a large part of the optoelectronic information industry in high-tech zones, and has united various universities and research institutes to make innovation a powerful engine for high-quality development in Shaanxi. Due to the successful development of the high-tech zone, it has attracted many talents to the high-tech zone, which is conducive to retaining talents and giving talents a better platform.

3. An Analysis of the Problems in the Urban Governance of Xi 'an's Migrant Population Flow and Gathering Situation

3.1. Policy issues

3.1.1. Household isolation

According to the report on China's Social System Reform, Xi 'an was among the 10 most difficult cities in China to obtain a hukou in 2016. According to the statistical results of the National Bureau of Statistics, Xi 'an's permanent population increased by only 250,000 in the seven years from 2008 to 2014, which is a big gap in the growth amount compared with Hangzhou, Chengdu and Wuhan, which are also new first-tier cities. Among them, Wuhan is the most intense city, with a newly increased population of more than 1.2 million. [5] According to the survey, the rural hukou is the main migrant population, but when they come to the city, it is obvious that the agricultural hukou is no longer in line with the industry they are engaged in at the present stage, so there will be certain contradictions in the policy of urban hukou and rural hukou. Their status as workers and farmers also poses certain obstacles. In 2017, Xi 'an began to relax the requirements for household registration, and the newly released current household registration policies are mainly divided into eight categories, which are: Academic registration, college students registration, senior talents registration, professionals and skilled talents registration, investment and

entrepreneurship registration, lodging with immediate family members registration, residence registration (with legal residence registration), residence and social security payment registration (residence registration for more than 2 years + social security payment for 1 year). Although there are many types involved, it is not difficult to see that these hukou policies are broadly divided into three categories, one is to settle down for work, one is to settle down for housing, and finally, it is to settle down for talents. The most favorable policy among these policies is probably the talent policy, which tends to be tilted toward the talent class or people with strong skills. However, through the analysis of big data on the network, we find that most of the migrants are rural migrant workers, who are often weak in professional basic ability, limited in wealth ability, and not high in cultural level, and it is difficult to meet the current household registration requirements in Xi 'an. In addition, many migrant workers who have settled down or intend to settle down reflect that although the procedures have been simplified a lot, they still need to borrow the original business license, tax registration certificate and social security registration certificate from the employer. [6] For many people who come to the West for employment, they are often small employees of enterprises, and the degree of attention of the company is not high. And these originals are often the company attaches great importance to, but the settlement policy also needs a certain process and time, so many companies often do not want to lend. On the whole, Xi 'an's implementation policy needs to be further improved.

3.1.2. Housing prices are at a premium and housing becomes a problem

According to statistics, since the beginning of 2016 until 2021, the housing price in Xi 'an has been showing a rising trend, and has maintained a growth myth for 70 months by July 2022. With the influx of migrants, some people have demand, which further stimulates the development of Xi 'an's real estate industry. In line with the idea of living and working in peace and contentment and the demand for settling down, a large number of migrants have shown their desire to buy real estate, and many of them want to settle down by virtue of their real estate. The current policy of the Xi 'an government is to purchase a house of 90 square meters or above in ten urban districts. That alone is enough to double the price of housing in Xi 'an. The house price of Xi 'an, even in the general location of the area has reached about 15,000 yuan per square meter, not to mention school district housing, CBD, commercial strategic areas and other locations. Among them, the price of the high-tech zone in the second quarter of 2022 reached a new height of 26,000 yuan per square meter. It is difficult for Xi 'an locals to make the payment of nearly 1.4 million yuan, and it is even more difficult for foreigners who often come to the West with unstable foundations and limited purchasing power. [7] In addition to the lottery policy to join, Xi 'an stipulates that the number of people intending to buy more than the available source of housing, should take a notary lottery way of public sales. Once the policy was introduced, it caused heated discussion, and even appeared the scene of “ten thousand people shaking”, and the migrant population in the competition for housing itself occupies an advantage, because of its limited resources and limited information collection ability, the introduction of this policy once again contributed to the premium of Xi 'an real estate, but also intensified the pressure of migrants to buy houses. In terms of low-rent housing, the existing policy of Xi 'an does not support the application of low-rent housing for non-resident accounts, and is only open to local citizens. However, for some migrants, low-rent housing is exactly what they need most at this stage. After they come to work in other places, they lose the eligibility to apply for low-rent housing in the local area, and when they come to a new city, they must first solve the

housing problem. However, the rent in Xi 'an is naturally higher due to the high housing price. Therefore, many of them are unable to afford the rent and have to choose to share a house in some urban and rural areas or choose some accommodation with poor conditions, and these areas tend to have poor public security, high crime rate and long commute time, while low-rent housing generally has a special property and security section, its environment and location are generally better, according to the survey, many migrants reflect that, They are now desperate for the right to apply for affordable housing to ease their financial pressure.

3.2. Issues related to ensuring people's livelihood

3.2.1. The social security and old-age care system are incomplete

At present, each city has corresponding social security systems, such as common pension insurance and basic medical insurance. The protection of such insurance is generally found in employers. If foreigners can work in more formal units, they will not worry about their basic rights and interests. However, for some individual business owners or some simple jobs without five insurances and one fund, this type of rights and interests can not be well protected. They often have to pay these costs themselves. However, if these costs are borne by individuals, the cost is often high, and a large part of migrant workers themselves belong to the countryside to work in the city, among them, the awareness of insurance is often not high, and because some insurance is complicated, it is also a challenge for them with low education level. In addition, it is not a small cost to pay social security, which undoubtedly aggravates the pressure of their life in Xi 'an. In this case, the insurance coverage rate is not ideal, resulting in a small proportion of people who choose to participate in the insurance. There are five basic insurance types in total, and they often choose only one or two of them or even choose not to participate directly. In addition, compared with local residents, the strength of its social security is different, which greatly reduces the desire of migrants to participate in insurance. Such outcomes depend on the wages, education and financial resources of migrants. [8] In terms of medical insurance, the performance of long-distance medical treatment is not ideal. First of all, the reimbursement ratio of remote medical treatment is often greatly discounted, and Xi 'an will also have the maximum limit of 130,000 yuan, for some patients with serious diseases, often need to pay the remaining huge costs. In Xi 'an, there is a phenomenon that it is difficult for migrants to get medical treatment. Some well-known hospitals often need to register a few days in advance and carry out a lot of online operations, which is often more difficult for some elderly people who use the elderly machine or are not familiar with handling online business, so they are forced to divert to some hospitals with average results. Some hospitals often charge higher fees, and local acquaintances may jump the queue in the process of seeing a doctor. And many people are alone to go to the city to struggle, often have no relatives around, so there is a phenomenon that migrants dare not to get sick and can not afford to get sick. Social security system is the most basic protection umbrella for citizens, if its function fails, it will greatly affect the quality of life and the protection of rights and interests of migrants in Western China.

3.2.2. Deviation of public service

Most migrant migrants mainly come to Xi 'an to get better economic benefits, but they also have many other demands. They often face many problems in the city, such as “difficult to find a partner”, “unfair distribution of resources”, “difficult for

children to go to school” and so on. They often think that they will be treated unfairly in this city. For example, their children move to Xi 'an with them, but they cannot afford to buy real estate at this stage, so they cannot settle down. If they do not settle down, the quality of their children's schools will be greatly restricted. Xi 'an requires the children of migrant workers to study in public schools must provide “four certificates”, and these four certificates often take a long period and complicated procedures. If they do not provide these certificates, their children will not be able to enter the school registration system of Xi 'an to study in public schools in Xi 'an, so many people will choose to let their children study in private schools. However, private schools are often more expensive, and are prone to the phenomenon of “comparison” and “exclusion” of local people, but in order for their children to receive better education, migrants have to spend a lot of money to let their children enter private schools. In terms of children's education, the resources of migrants are also quite different from those of locals. Many local children tend to have more extensive interests and hobbies, but for migrants, the tuition fees of private schools and the pressure of life have made them overwhelmed, so they do not pay too much attention to their children's interests. Living habits may also be different from the locals, the children are easy to intensify contradictions due to their younger age, which is easy to lead to the personality characteristics of the children of the foreign population, such as solitude and irritability. In terms of community governance, people tend to prefer local people to manage, and they often distrust or consider foreigners to be incompetent. Therefore, the right to be elected in the community is often controlled by local people, and the resources and business handling in the community often form an unfair phenomenon that local people give priority to local people. Employers are more willing to give priority to the opportunities for promotion to local people and acquaintances. Employers believe that migrants are unstable because their hometowns are in other places, which is easy to cause resignation. Colleagues in the unit are also easy to form a consistent external phenomenon, which further leads to workplace discrimination.

4. Suggestions and Countermeasures on Social Governance Caused by Population Gathering and Mobility In Xi 'an

4.1. Improve the relevant urban governance system in Xi 'an

4.1.1. A sound and efficient household registration system

The household registration system has a history of more than 70 years, it first began in 1951, the Ministry of Public Security formulated and promulgated the “Urban Household registration Management Interim Regulations” to basically unify the national urban household registration. Now China is the implementation of the dual household registration system, that is, people's household registration is divided into urban and rural household registration, but at this stage this system has obviously been unable to adapt to the current urbanization speed and rapid influx of migrants into the city of the social status quo, we now have to do is to speed up the process of household registration system reform, let the dual household registration system become history. The binary boundary of the household registration system will be broken, so that the household registration system will be unified in the system, so that the government departments can provide better undifferentiated services. At the present stage, Xi 'an's household registration system for migrants does not provide equal preferential policies, and the government departments are more inclined to

talents settle, but ignore the demands of most migrant workers. In this regard, the government should formulate more preferential policies and moderately lower the threshold. If migrant population groups do not meet Xi 'an's current eight categories of household registration standards but are willing to settle down, they can be unified registration in the local district, first obtain a resident residence permit, and can learn from Beijing, Shanghai and other cities a more equitable point-based household registration system, thereby increasing the possibility of settling down. In addition, the household registration system is the most basic system of population management in China for a long time, and the reform is not immediate, but needs to be carried out step by step in accordance with the actual situation of the local situation, and at the same time, it is necessary to closely follow the policy guidelines of the national household registration system reform, and take specific measures in line with the actual situation of the region. [9] In order to enable large groups of migrants to better work or study in Xi 'an, the government departments should first focus on the most basic household registration system and break the traditional household registration discrimination and restrictions. Only by solving the household registration problem that everyone is most concerned about can migrants have a better foothold and better integrate into the city.

4.1.2. Control housing prices and solve the housing problem

In terms of housing, China has been actively formulating policies to curb real estate prices, and housing prices in various regions have fallen to varying degrees. However, for Xi 'an City, the decline in housing prices is not obvious, so what should we do in view of this kind of situation? First of all, we must continue to adhere to the purchase restriction policy, and in terms of purchase restriction, we should keep the policy of migrant population and local residents consistent. Although many people remain skeptical about this policy, on the whole, this policy has more advantages than disadvantages, can avoid a large number of "speculation" and waste of resources, and leave the house to those who need them more. Secondly, the government should strongly support the sale of limited-price houses, strictly manage the real estate industry, strictly inspect the chaos of occupying good floors through "finding connections", strictly ban the right of first purchase, support the construction and sale of limited-price houses and ensure that the price of commercial houses is higher than that of limited-price houses, which will effectively restrain housing prices and avoid malicious behavior of raising housing prices, so that related households have no relationship to go. Whether it is local residents or foreigners, they are on a starting line in buying a house. In terms of low-rent housing, due to the relatively strict requirements, foreign household registration is not allowed to declare low-rent housing, even if the migrant population has successfully settled its mandatory requirements are to meet the need to settle for 5 years, in many people's eyes, such conditions are more harsh. And in the audit process, the unit responsible for the management of low-rent housing is more inclined to leave low-rent housing to the local people, in recent years, there have been a lot of chaos in low-rent housing, a large part of the house is left to the leadership of the relationship, and these people are often not poor, and even qualified people may have housing elsewhere. In order to rectify this chaos, the government should strictly examine and approve the specific conditions of applicants and their families, and exercise proper leadership. Secondly, the conditions for migrants applying for low-rent housing should be relaxed appropriately, such as replacing the five-year period with three or even one year, so as to better protect the rights of migrants in Western China.

4.2. The government has changed its attitude and strengthened supervision and management

4.2.1. We will improve the social security system

China's current social security system as a whole is not perfect. After the central government formulates relevant social security policies and sends them to local governments at all levels, local governments at all levels can make fine-tuning on the basis of not deviating from this policy. Xi 'an has also introduced many relevant policies according to the basic requirements of the central government. On July 27, 2022, Shaanxi Province once again issued the latest notice of cross-provincial long-distance medical treatment, and set up a special small procedure for long-distance medical reimbursement: When the insured personnel seek medical treatment in different provinces, they can seek medical treatment by presenting valid certificates such as medical insurance electronic certificate and social security card, which greatly facilitates the medical treatment process of the migrant population compared with the previous need to open a large number of certificates. Overall, this policy is to first record, select points, and seek medical treatment with code cards. However, on the whole, there is still a big gap between the social security benefits of the urban indigenous population and the migrant population. For example, there is a gap of 10% or more in the reimbursement, and the filing procedures and reimbursement procedures are still complicated. It is difficult to achieve no difference with local citizens in the reimbursement of medical treatment and medicine. Such reforms often require the government to take the lead and coordinate various departments and industries to carry out together. In terms of reform, a gradual approach can be adopted to converge the reimbursement ratio to the greatest extent, gradually narrow the distance between migrants and local residents, and finally realize the “citizenization” of migrants, so as to provide the most basic protection for migrants. According to the current social security situation of the migrant population in Xi 'an, a special institution can be set up to connect with the migrant population, and regularly carry out community and unit publicity activities to emphasize the importance of pension insurance and medical insurance in life, and correctly guide the migrant population to actively participate in insurance. Permanent residents will be included in the urban basic medical insurance system. If they do not settle down in Xi 'an but live in Xi 'an for a long time, they can also encourage and guide the migrant population to actively participate in the medical and pension insurance of the place where they are registered, so as to improve the anti-risk ability of the migrant population. In addition, the relief system should be valued and made to work best. The specific approach is to set up a foundation for migrants in the relief system, so that migrants in difficult situations can apply for this kind of subsidies, and the relief can be delegated after the qualification is approved, and the relief is best paid on a quarterly or monthly basis to ease their survival pressure.

4.2.2. We will promote equal access to basic public services

The 10th meeting of the Financial and Economic Commission of the CPC Central Committee in 2021 stressed that it is necessary to promote the equalization of basic public services and increase inclusive human capital investment, and the important beneficiary groups in the equalization of basic public services also include the floating population. At the beginning of the 21st century, Xi 'an ushered in a large number of “migrant population tide”, and the floating population was on the rise every year, and

the migrant population chose to settle down and have children in Xi 'an after struggling. However, according to them, they have suffered a lot of unfair treatment, especially in the education of their children, their children can hardly enjoy the same educational resources as the children of local people, and young people are the future of our country and full of unlimited possibilities, we must do our best to protect their rights and interests. First of all, we must break the restrictions on education in schools, which is the most basic right that people should enjoy. [10] We must maintain the most basic fairness in education, let public schools “open their doors”, accept migrant children and let them enjoy the same educational resources, combat the chaos of arbitrary charges and borrowing fees, and set up special psychological counseling rooms in schools. And regular psychological counseling of migrant children, and the establishment of mental health files and tracking cards always pay attention to their physical and mental health. In terms of community management, let alone with “colored glasses” to treat the floating population differently, in the community they should enjoy the right to be elected and the right to management, should adopt the secret ballot method in the community open election. In terms of employers, companies should also give migrants the same platform as local residents, and in terms of welfare, they should also be impartial and equal. In this way, we can gradually improve the sense of belonging and recognition of the city of the migrant population, and put an end to unfair phenomena. In addition, it is necessary to set up a supervision platform in the migrant population comprehensive service system, accept their feedback information and timely processing, and set up a line of defense to protect the migrant population.

5. Conclusions

Through the investigation of this paper, it is found that the flow and gathering of foreign population have a great impact on the urban governance of Xi 'an. How to strengthen the management of floating population is a major issue facing urban management under the new situation. Through the method of literature analysis and interview, this paper discusses the existing problems in the management of migrant population in Xi 'an city, and puts forward solutions and suggestions to solve these problems one by one, which provides certain reference significance for the urban management of Xi 'an city. Only by strengthening the management of migrant population can we better promote the overall harmonious development of Xi 'an City and help the economic development of Xi 'an City. Both migrants and local residents should continue to adhere to the principle of "respecting differences and embracing diversity", deepen mutual understanding in exchanges, draw on each other's strong points in exchanges, achieve harmony and win-win results in exchanges, and constantly consolidate and develop a good situation of resource sharing, complementary advantages and common prosperity.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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