

Study on the Role of Township Associations in the Reform of the Household Registration System

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Keywords: household registration system reform; association; mode of action

Abstract: With the deepening reform of the household registration system, how the migrant population can better adapt to the protection of the city has become an urgent problem to be solved. This paper focuses on the role of the township association as a “middleman” and sorts out the main role of the township association in the reform of household registration system, including a bridge and link between the foreign population and the government, a “safety valve” to assist the government in resolving the household registration system reform, and public providers and implementers of services and public goods, and migrants into boosters for off-site cities, in order to assist the township association in the reform of household registration system.

1. Introduction

The drawbacks of China's household registration system have been discussed in many ways. The research focus has been placed on the resistance and motivation of the household registration system reform. The inevitability of the household registration system reform is to remove the dual identity, but with the removal of the dual identity, a large number of migrants influx into the city, the government will be greatly challenged in population management, on the one hand, social resources will be unevenly distributed. Even imbalances; on the other hand, public security management will face great challenges. Therefore, the government's appeal for the “man-in-the-middle” role to coordinate governance has become increasingly prominent. At the same time, the self-generated fellowship society in the society and the migrant population are closely linked with each other than other organizations. Whether the township association can play the role of “man-in-the-middle” between the government and the migrant population to ease the negative effects of the household registration system is the starting point and focus of this study.

2. The Main Types of Associations

The protection of interests is the actual needs of the migrant population. It is also an important basis for crisis management capabilities. At this stage, most of the foreign population entering the city do not have legal procedures. Even if they have temporary residence permits and other legal procedures, they lack the formal decision-making power to participate in local politics. In the face of strange cities, the migrant population lacks the code of conduct established by the ethical customs of their hometowns. When confronted with a dispute of interest, more can only safeguard their own interests through the protection of collective power. Therefore, the benefit protection type is a collective formed by guaranteeing the common interests of fellow members.

In the self-organization of the foreign population, the opportunity to provide authority has played a role of credit guarantee. For the vast majority of cases of personal visits by migrants, “introducing people” is almost a common channel for obtaining employment opportunities. For migrant workers, they often do not appear in the city as members of a certain organization. Instead, they spend a long time in the city to win the trust of local residents, and thus become his personal credit guarantee. In the case of this kind of trust guarantee, he naturally becomes a middleman who introduces ability. Through the strength of intermediaries, he can provide job opportunities, living conditions, and other life support for the emotions of fellow villagers, so that the foreign population can better adapt

to strange cities. Therefore, the benefit-providing type is an organizational form in which the migrant population in the township shares information on employment opportunities and living conditions.

Most of the migrant population is engaged in the low-end service industry. This is one of the important reasons why the city still maintains its efficiency and competitiveness. However, with the gradual declining of the real economy in recent years, the factories are facing bankruptcy, many migrants are facing unemployment, and the elderly at home are also in urgent need of medical expenses. However, in reality, most of the migrant population does not pay medical insurance and other measures, and their main expenses are self-organizing. The fellows borrowed money to help each other and survive the difficult period. Therefore, the "difficult-assistance-type" is a community that assists members of the disadvantaged groups such as unemployed, sick, injured, etc. by borrowing money from each other and running errands.

The existence of the township association itself is not illegal, but nowadays the self-organized township association has been alienated as a "gang," a network of gangs, interest blending, and corruption. Often in the name of the township association, the migrant population fully uses the interest as the link to maintain the development of the township association. The so-called hometown is only a blinding scorpion, for example, guilty of confession from the fellow villagers to join the illegal population of the local population to join the "mutual marketing" and other illegal activities; Crimes committed by the people involved in the crimes were stolen and murdered; the formation of illegal gambling and other illegal activities by fellow gangs was organized. Therefore, malpractices mainly refer to the existence of some organizations in the township who are biased towards using illegal means to maintain the common interests of their fellow members.

3. The Role of Township Association in the Reform of Household Registration System

The association is an organization formed spontaneously by fellow citizens. It not only represents the common interests of the same collective, but also plays a role in gathering public opinions. In terms of social structure, the fellowship is also one of the organizations under the jurisdiction of the government, and the government enjoys all control over it. In terms of organizational culture, the fellowship will be malleable, cohesive and conscious. Therefore, from different perspectives, the role of the hometown society not only reflects that it is a direct communicator and coordinator of foreign populations and strange cities, but more importantly it can act as a "middleman" for the government to upload and issue. As deeper from the role of fellow associations, the township association also has two characteristics as the government's "middleman". First, the township's ability to mobilize migrants is stronger than the government's ability to mobilize migrants. As a direct participant in communication with foreign populations, the fellowship people can directly request help from the community in accordance with their own needs. In the process of communication, both parties have a sense of cultural identity and a sense of intimacy of the geographical relationship. This also indirectly narrowed the distance between the Association and the non-native population, making the fellowship enjoy a high prestige among the migrant population. The second is to protect the discourse power of migrants in decision-making in different cities. Behind the household registration system is whether or not the migrant population can enjoy the right to speak in the city. As a community association, its role is to protect the interests of the foreign population. The purpose of the household registration system reform is to remove the dualistic household registration and remove the duality of identities while at the same time requiring supporters of rights protection, and the fellowship society is a powerful protector.

The urban influx of migrants, the needs of organizations, the security needs of livelihood protection, the physiological needs of food, clothing, shelter, and livelihood, the emotional attachment needs of non-reliant people in other places, and the need to respect other people's exclusion in other places are urgently needed. Under the reform of the household registration system, the government continues to seek the best way to solve problems, but the existence of the township association has already demonstrated its two advantages in the reform of the household registration system. First, the township will have an integrated role in the existence of the household

registration system. With the continuous advancement of economic and social development, highly heterogeneous social features have become increasingly prominent, social interests have become more diverse, and social conflicts and social risks have accumulated. This poses a direct threat to social harmony and stability. The township association has the flexibility and public welfare at the level of the social organization, and also has the nationality and historical dependence in the organizational culture. Therefore, it can clearly understand the interests of each foreign population and the confusion faced by the reform of the household registration system. The integration of information has risen to the top-level design of all levels of government and has explored solutions to the reform of the household registration system. Second, the fellow township will have the function of regulating and resolving the issue of the household registration system. The issue of the household registration system stems more from the conflict between livelihood security and urban residents and migrants, and it is very important for the fellowship association to act as a “middle person” between the government and the migrant population as a contradiction. It has the characteristics required by the general public, namely non-profit, fairness, service, and inclusiveness. The key to resolving the contradiction in the household registration system lies in playing the role of the township association, establishing a communication and exchange platform, realizing direct dialogue between the foreign population and the government, and effectively regulating and resolving contradictions.

The main provider of public services and public goods is the government. However, with the goal of equalization of public services, a large number of public services and public goods that were originally undertaken by the government were transferred to social organizations. As a fellow association organization, it can guarantee the rights of public services and public goods more specifically and effectively. Therefore, compared with other organizations, it reflects the advantages of the township association in two aspects. One is that the fellow township society provides protection rights for the disadvantaged people in the same town as other organizations. Due to the small population of urban residents, the fellowship associations are relatively quasi-involved in supporting work compared to other organizations, especially those vulnerable groups such as urban migrant workers, focusing on how to solve the medical insurance for vulnerable groups, labor disputes, and civil affairs. Many problems of disputes cannot be solved by the government or even other social organizations. The difficulty lies in the diversity of the objects, and the unity of the fellowship members fully demonstrates its advantages. It can better protect the fellow countrymen. Vulnerable groups, to solve the protection problem of the migrant population in the household registration system. The second is that the township associations can provide effective services to fellow citizens. At the same time, we can obtain stability from the self-fulfillment needs and sense of belonging of life in the related services of the township council. To a certain extent, it can not only effectively curb the malignant development of modern intermediaries, but also effectively resolve the existence of foreign populations in the household registration reform system. The problem.

The township association is an important carrier for the foreign population. The communication platform for the integration of the foreign population and the city is inseparable from the township association. Many experts and scholars now proceed from the study of the household registration system, which requires employment, policy benefits, and other factors. However, there are few ways to help the government solve the problem of foreign population in the household registration system. Of course, why has the reform of the household registration system not been resolved? The author thinks that more may be the lack of a communication platform between the government and the non-native population, and the policy has shifted from the adaptation of the migrant population. Therefore, as a “middleman” between the government and the migrant population, the fellowship is more of a platform for communication and communication. Its existence allows more migrants living in different places to have a sense of belonging, and it is also a powerful force for the integration of migrants into cities. Booster.

The role of the township association in the reform of the household registration system is relatively limited compared to the “institutional” social organization, and the host community and

the breadth of the village association's participation in the household registration system have advantages, but they lack depth and validity.

From the point of view of the main body, compared with other organizations, the township association exerts greater influence in the reform of the household registration system. Compared with the organizations within the organization, the fellowship associations have relatively low political status as social organizations outside the system, and even have their own weak capabilities and are unable to play a role. However, judging from the current status quo, although the township association appears as a single type of society, the core is always for the benefit of the collective. At the same time as it interacts, it not only effectively maintains relations with foreign populations, but more importantly, it is a guide for foreign populations to cities in other cities. The activities carried out by the association's speech often influence the judgment of the foreign population on the city, and the role of the township association is similar to that of a family group organization. Its education and mobilization ability is also needed in the reform of the household registration system.

In terms of breadth, the Hometown Society is different from other organizations in that it is more extensive in the scope of the household registration system reform. The reform of the household registration system covers political, economic, social, and cultural issues. Faced with many problems, it is unrealistic to rely solely on the government to solve it. The help provided by fellow citizens refers to both the material and spiritual aspects. The fellowship will be able to communicate and guide the confusion of the migrant population on the spiritual level with the emotional factors of the fellow countrymen. Therefore, the government's power in reform of the household registration system is to give more material needs, while the fellow village association is relatively lacking in material and the spirit can support it. The two can complement each other. If the government can provide a certain amount of material resources for the fellow villagers, then the township association will, to a certain extent, ease the pressure on the government in the reform of the household registration system.

In terms of depth, the degree of participation of the fellow associations in the household registration system reform is not deep. In the reform of the household registration system, the fellow township association should grasp the role of its own position, that is, it should be the "middleman" of the government and the non-native population, the coordinator of the relationship between the foreign population, the supervisor of government power, and the advocates in the reform of the household registration system. Participants, however, but judging from the status quo, the role of the township association has not been clearly demonstrated, and the Association is more in the form of associations to help out-of-town populations. The author finds that the implementation level and supervision level in the reform of the household registration system of the fellowship society needs to be further strengthened.

In terms of validity, the lack of legalization of the township association has resulted in the township association being slightly passive and out of touch in the reform of the household registration system. Although the role of the township association is very large, its behavior is not formal, and it lacks corresponding legal guarantees. The lack of corresponding legal guarantees for the establishment of the organization also makes it impossible for the Association to ensure the role of the household registration system as a role in its transformation. The demand for the strongest population cannot be answered. On the other hand, organizations lacking legalization can hardly meet the needs of the migrant population. More can only stay at low-level relief and assistance.

The township party also took a topic of controversy. This article mainly analyzes the role of the township association in the reform of the household registration system. However, the organization of the association's own organization norm, the legal recognition and guarantee, the organization of the channels for participation in social governance; the government's The role-switching and the "collaborative advancement" of the association organization are yet to be further convinced that there will be more debate in the academic community that the Association will play a key role in the reform of the household registration system.

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