

Annotated Bibliography on Chinese Migration

Taken from 'Migration to China' Huang Ping and Frank N Pieke

Bai Nansheng and He Yupeng. (2002), 'Huixiang haishi jincheng: Zhongguo nongmin waichu laodongli huilliu yanjiu' [Return or go to cities? A study of returned Chinese rural migrant workers]. *Shehuixue yanjiu* 6(3): 64-78. Reprinted in Li Peilin 2003, pp.4-30.

The authors review the history of income and employment of rural residents since rural reforms from 1978 onwards. They argue that being migrant workers in towns and cities is the preferred choice for rural surplus labourers in the first place, even though some returned migrant workers have begun to develop their own non-agricultural businesses in their home area.

Chan, Kam Wing and Li Zhang. (1999). 'The *Hukou* System and Rural-Urban Migration in China: Processes and Changes.' *The China Quarterly* 160: 818-55.

A study of the recent changes in the *hukou* system and their consequences. Should be read in conjunction with the article by Cheng & Selden (see below).

Cai Fang. (1997). Guanyu zhengfu ruhe guanli liudong laodonglise sikao [How governments manage migrant labour]. *Zhongguo shehui kexueyuan yanjiushengyuan xuebao* 6(4): 59-65.

This article outlines the Chinese government's strategy in managing rural-urban labour migration and argues against government control and restriction of rural-urban labour migration. The author also compares the domestic situation with western countries and emphasises the importance of building an integrated rural-urban labour market.

Cai Fang. (1999). Chaichu laodongli liudongde zhidu zhang'ai' [Removing institutional obstacles to labour migration]. *Zhongguo renkou kexue* 6(4).

The article points out several institutional obstacles to rural-urban migration and attaches much importance to the cooperation between the sending and receiving areas to facilitate migration and establish a comprehensive labour market.

Cai Fang. (2000). *Zhongguo liudong renkou wenti* [The problem of China's floating population]. Zhengzhou: Henan Renmin Chubanshe.

A leading economist writes on the issue of rural-urban migration. He argues that the market mechanism will re-arrange human capital and labour is a more rational way but, in the mean time, the government has responsibility.

Cai Fang and Du Yang. (2003). Qianyide shuangchong dongyin jiqi zhengce hanyi: jianyan xiangdui diwei bianhua jiashuo [The double motives of rural labour migration and related policy issues: a test of the hypothesis of relative deprivation]. In Li Peilin, 2003.

Migratory behaviour of rural residents has a double motive: earning net income and overcoming relative deprivation in community of origin. Policies should be made to encourage rural-urban migration and to narrow the income gap within villages.

Cheng, Tiejun, and Mark Selden. (1994). The Origins and Consequences of China's *Hukou* System. *The China Quarterly* 139: 644-668.

The best study to date on the *hukou* system that continues to inform the pattern and impact of migration in China.

Davin, Delia. (1999). *Internal Migration in Contemporary China*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Well-written and accessible introduction to the subject.

Du Ying. (1995). 'Senyang kandai Zhongguo nongcun laodongli liudong [How to deal with rural labour migration in China].' *Zhongguo Dangzheng Ganbu Luntan* 12(12).

The author analyses rural labour migration from a macro perspective and argues that it has been an important means for farmers to improve their incomes. Furthermore, writes the author, rural labour migration reduces the rural-urban gap and regional disparity and should be promoted and facilitated rather than restricted and controlled.

Du Ying and Bai Nansheng, eds. (1997). *Zouchu xiangcun: Zhongguo nongcun laocongli shizheng yanjiu [Leaving the countryside: a study of rural labour migration in China]*. Beijing: Jingji Kexue Chubanshe.

On the basis of survey data from Sichuan and Anhui provinces, this book presents a comprehensive exploration of the issue of rural –urban migration in China, including the group characteristics of migrants, the impact on the sending and receiving areas and the labour market, policy issues, and so on.

Du Ying. (1997). 'Xianjieduan Zhongguo nongcun laodongli liudongde qunti tezheng yu hongguan beijing fenxi [Analysis of group characteristics and macro background of rural migrant labour in China].' *Zhongguo Nongcun Jingji* 12(6).

The author analyses the macro-economic background of rural-urban labour migration in terms of the rural economy, national strategy of reform and opening-up, institutions, the rural-urban relationships, stressing the positive effects of rural labour migration.

Huang Ping. (1996). 'Hukou system of rural-urban Migration in China.' CERES, Rome: FAO.

One of the first papers in China dealing with the problem of the hukou system in general and more recent regulations issued by municipal governments, in Shanghai and Beijing in particular.

Huang Ping et al. (1997). *Xunqiu shengcun [Seeking survival]*. Kunming: Yunnan Renmin Chubanshe.

Based on a field study in eight villages in southern, central, north-western and south-western China, this book is one of the few exploring the causes of migration and its impact on rural communities. It argues that, along with the increase of young labour migrants for non-agricultural activities (especially in urban areas), rural communities might decline even though long-term pressure on limited arable land might be relieved.

Huang Ping. (2000). 'When Young Farmers Leave the Farm: What will Happen to Rural Development in China When Rural-Urban Migration Takes Place at a High Pace under Impacts of Globalisation?' In Cecilia Lindqvist, ed. *Globaization and It's Impact*. Stockholm: FRN, pp.56-67.

This paper links the local issue of rural-urban migration with the coming challenges of globalisation, arguing that globalisation will have contradictory consequences for rural development.

Huang Ping. (2002). 'Jiankang zhengce [Health policies].' In Wang Luolin and Zhu Ling, 2002, pp.156-183.

On the basis of local fieldwork, the author shows that basic health care should be the highest priority in poor remote areas.

Huanf Ping. (2003). 'China: Rural Problems under Uneven Development in Recent Years.' In Lau Kin Chi and Huang Ping, 2003.

A rethinking of existing rural problems, and a critique of mainstream paradigms and related policies.

Iredale, Robyn, Naran Bilik and Wang Su, with contributions from Fei Guo and Caroline Hoy. 2001. *Contemporary Minority Migration, Education and Ethnicity in China*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar, 2001.

Important because of its subject matter (minority migration) and the cooperation between Chinese and western specialists on Chinese migration. The individual chapters are slightly uneven, with some mainly confined to familiar background information. Others provide a much more challenging overview of particular fields of study.

Jing Tiankui. (2002). *Zhongguo shehui baozhangde linian jichu*. [Philosophical basis of China's social security system]. *Shehui Zhengce Pinglun* 4(4): 1-5.

The author presents a deeper theoretical approach to the problem of social security reform, arguing that cost analysis is insufficient.

Lau Kin Chi and Huang Ping, eds. (2003). *China Reflected*. Hong Kong: ARENA Press.

A recent collection of critical papers by scholars who are out of the mainstream. About one third of the papers deals with rural issues.

Li Changping. (2003), 'Shenyan nongcun tudi siyohua' [Be careful about the privatisation of arable land]. *Dushu* 2003 (5).

A new rare paper which openly claims that it will not be possible to resolve the 'three rural problems' simply by privatising arable land.

Li Penilin, ed. (2003). *Nongmingong: Zhongguo jincheng nonmingongde jingji shehui fenxi* [Rural migrant workers: social and economical analysis of rural migrants workers in cities in China]. Beijing. Sheke Wenxian Chubanshe.

This book is a collection of papers, nineteen of which are studies on rural migrants and migration from a sociological, economic, or policy perspective. It covers almost all issues on rural-urban migration and represents the most recent academic research in the field.

Li Qiang. (2003). Dangqian Woguo chengshihua he liudong renkoude jige lilun wenti [Urbanisation and theoretical issues in rural-urban migration in China], in Li Penilin 2003.

This article reviews the historical process of urbanisation from the foundation of the PRC in 1949 and raises academic questions on several issues: contemporary strategies of urbanisation in China; the hukou system in past, present and future; labour resources; income distribution.

Li Shi. (1999). 'Zhongguo nongcun laodongli liudong yu shouru zengzhang he fenpei' [Income growth and distribution of rural migrant workers in China]. *Zhongguo Shehui Kexue* 6(2): 16-33.

This article analyses and explains theoretically the income growth and distribution of rural migrant workers, connecting this issue with income disparities within rural areas and between rural and urban areas. The author argues that rural labour migration plays an important role in narrowing the rural-urban gap.

Liu Yigao, Wang Xiaoyi and Yao Yang. (2002). *Cunzhuang Neiwai* [Inside and outside of villiages]. Shikiazhuang: Hebei Renmin Chubanshe.

A book which deals with the issue of rural-rural migration, based on one of the few researches focusing on rural-rural migration, showing that it is the rural-rural migration that many young labourers will prefer when the cost is lower.

Lu Mai, Bai Nansheng and Zhao Shukai. (2001). Zhongguo nongcun laodongli liulongde huigu yu zhanwang [Review and prospect of rural labour migration].

Draft document provided by Zhao Shukai.

Review of rural-urban migration from a policy point of view.

Lu Xueyi. (2002). *Nongmin yu nongcun wenti* [On peasants and the countryside]. Beijing: Shehui Kexue Wenxian Chubanshe.

Selected papers by the author in which there is continuous concern with food production, rural incomes, and policy suggestions for solutions.

Mao Yushi. (2003). 'Gaigede Dongli zai Dang nei [The driving force for further reforms is in the party].' *Gaige Neican* 2003 (11): 19-21

This piece suggests that there is a possibility that the ruling party becomes more open to change in terms of theories and conceptions, such as the privatisation of land.

Mei Fangquan and Huang Ping. (2003). 'Basic Education for Girls in Ethnical Ningxia and Sichuan.' In Zhou Daming et al. 2003.

A report based on recent fieldwork in Ningxia and Sichuan, where the authors visited ethnic minorities to understand school dropout at an early age among minority children, especially girls.

Mo Rong, Jia Hongmei and Li Hong. (2002). Zhongguo nongcun laodongli liudong jiuye zuixin tongji fenxi [Newest statistical analysis of employment of rural migrant workers in China]. *Jingji yu guanli yanjiu* 12(1): 41-44.

The article analyses survey data from monitoring pilot sites of rural-urban migration in the third quarter 2001. The authors describe the characteristics of rural migrants in

the table and figures, including the number of rural labourers in sending and receiving areas, regional difference and employment.

Murphy Rachel. (2002). *How Migratn Labour is Changing Rural China*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

A meticulous, detailed and highly informative study, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, of the neglected issue of the impact of migration on the economic development of sending communities. The study's strength is its focus on the agency of migrant families, revealing how migration, backward and forward linkages and return migration are part of and informed by life strategies and relationships within families and village communities.

Pan Suiming. (2002). *Cunzai yu Huangmiu [Surviving and conflicting]*. Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui Kexue Chubanshe.

A study based on in-depth interviews and observation of rural girls in 'entertainment services' (night clubs, karaoke bars, etcetera). The book is mainly on the question of why they have become involved in such activities and the girls' opinions about their future.

Pan Wei. (2003). 'Tiaochu nongcun kan nongcun' [Understanding rural issues beyond rural perspectives]. In *Gaige Neican 2003* (4): 22-25.

This paper argues that the solution of rural problems lies beyond rural boundaries. It is impossible for rural people to improve their circumstances if they continue small-scale farming. The state cannot subsidise agriculture, and privatisation of land will worsen rural problems. Leaving agriculture and transferring to non-agricultural rural activities must be the macro strategy ; this would involve the development of local industries, allowing the exchange of rural land for urban real estate, organising rural labourers to move to urban areas for seasonal and contract work (some will say) and abolishing the hukou system.

Pieke, Frank N., Pál Nyiri, Mette Thunø and Antonella Ceccagno. (2003). *Transnational Chinese: Fujianese Migrants in Europe*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming.

This study investigates the origins and mechanics of recent Chinese migration, the work and life of Chinese migrants in three European societies (the UK, Hungary and Italy) and the many transnational connections between Fujianese in Europe, the US and China itself. The focus on the transnational linkages between sending communities and migrants in Europe lends this volume (particularly chapter 2) a relevance to the issue of migration and development that most other studies of overseas Chinese migration so not have.

Wailai Nu Laogong Ketizu [Rural female migrant labourers research team, Institute of Sociology, CASS]. (2002). *Nongcun laodongli liucong yu xingbie [Gender and rural labour migration]*. Zhengzhou: Zhongyuan Nongmin Chubanshe.

A collection of papers and reports on female migrants in cities, especially in southern coastal areas. Questions explored include where the migrants originated, why they came, how they manage to stay, how much they earn, and how long they stay. Study is based on fieldwork and interviews.

Solinger, Dorothy J. (1999). *Contesting Citizenship in Urban China: Peasant Migrants, the State, and the Logic of the Market*. Berkeley: University Press.

The most comprehensive and authoritative study on English to date of the new internal migration in China, with a particular focus on the impact of that increased mobility of the population has and will have on the structure of Chinese society, the economy and the political system.

Sun Liping. (2003). Chengxiang zhijiande 'xin eryuan jiegou' yu nongmingong liudong [the new duality of rural-urban areas and rural labour migration]. In Li Penilin, 2003, pp.149-160.

The author coins the term 'the new duality of rural-urban areas' to depict the gap between rural-urban areas in recent years as a product of the market in contrast with the administratively induced gap of the past. Many potential issues on rural labour migration are raised in this article, including the legal right of migrant workers, new rural-urban relations, widening of the rural-urban gap, marginalisation and re-socialisation of migrant workers.

Tan Shen. (1997). Nongcun laodongli liudongde xingbie chayi [Gender difference of rural labour migrants]. Shehuixue yanjiu 6(1): 42-48.

This article discusses the issue of gender among rural migrant labourers using national statistics and survey data from the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong province. The proportion of female migrant labourers and their occupational characteristics are analysed to explore gender inequality and related issues, such as institutional factors and the gendered division of labour.

Thunø, Mette. (2001). 'Reaching Out and Incorporating Chinese Overseas: The Trans-territorial Scope of the PRC by the End of the Twentieth Century.' *The China Quarterly* 168: 939-958.

Wang Fenyu and Li Lulu etc. (2001). Zhongguo chengshi laodongli liudong [Migration of labour in cities in China]. Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe.

This book is mainly concerned with the labour market, the occupational structure and the connection between individual occupational change and the macro socio-economic structure of Chinese cities. The issue of rural migration has been included to explore urbanisation and labour market construction.

Wang Jian. (2003). 'Jiushi niandai xiabanqi yilai Zhongguo nongcun jingjide xinbianhua yiji 'sannong' wentide xingcheng yuanyin' [New changes of rural economy and reasons for the 'three rural problems' since the late 1990s in China]. *Xianggang Chuanzhen* 2033 (8).

The author argues that structural explanations are necessary to understand why the three-dimension rural problem in China grew more serious in the late 1990s.

Wang Luolin and Zhu Ling, eds. Houfan diqude fazhan tujing xuanze: Yunnan Zhangqu anli yanjiu [Choosing ways of development in underdeveloped areas: a case study of the Tibetan prefecture in Yunnan province]. Beijing: Jingji Guanli Chubanshe.

This is a collection of field studies in a poverty area in Yunnan carried out by a group comprising economists, sociologists, political scientists and anthropologists. In the study area the issues of rural finance, income, health care and education are all challenged and reformed, and this study shows there are lots of local possibilities in the meantime.

Wang Xiyu, Cui Chuanyi, Zhao Yang and Ma Zhongdong. (2002). 'Zhongguoeryuan jiegouxide nongcun laodongli liudong jiqi zhengce

xuanze. [Rural labour migration and policy-making within dual rural-urban structure]. Guanli Shijie 12(5): 61-69.

This article reviews the historical process and national strategy since the onset of the reforms and opening-up and theorises rural labour migration as part of the dual rural-urban structure. The authors emphasise the transformation of the national economy from a planned economy to a market-oriented one and argue that the government should introduce policies and institutional arrangements on rural migration in accordance with this trend.

Wen Tiejun. (2000). 'Sannong wentide shiji fansi [Reflections a the turn of the 20thcentury on the three rural problems].' Dushu 12(1).

The author argues for a macro analysis of the three rural problems that include natural as well as historical constraints, especially the very limited per capita arable land in China. Because of this unique circumstance, it is impossible to copy or follow western models of urbanisation, including the privatisation of arable land in order to legitimise large-scale farms, and the urbanisation of society in order to transfer rural surplus labourers to urban sectors.

Xiang Biao. (2001). Kuayue bianjiede shequ: Beijing 'Zhejiangcun' de shenghuo shi [A community beyond borders: a history of like in Beijing's 'Zhejiang village']. Beijing: Sanlian Chubanshe. A shortened and updated English translation will be published by Brill Publishers (Leiden).

An extraordinarily detailed and vivid ethnography of one of the best known, and arguably most successful, groups of rural-urban migrants: the trading community from southern Zhejiang province. Although the main hubs of this community are Beijing and the home communities in Zhejiang, thier trading networks span the length and breath of China and even beyond (Russia and Eastern Europe), thus being a prime example of the connections between international and internal migration.

Xiang, Biao. (2002). Emmigration from China: The Sending Country's Perspective. Geneva: IOM, unpublished paper.

A study of the evolution of China's emigration policies from the 1950's until today. Useful complement to the many studies on China's overseas Chinese connections and policies.

Xiong Jingming, Huang Ping et al. (2002). 'Cuowel: nongmin xuqi wenti' [Wrong directions: the real needs of the rural people]. Kaifang shidai 2.

This article is based on a round-table discussion in which Cui Chuanyi, Huang Ping, Wen Tiejun, Xiong Jingming and other participated. Among the issues discussed were the reasons for the gap between rural policies and the real needs of rural people. They conclude that re-thinking and deeper investigations of rural problems are needed before embarking on institutional innovations.

Yang Yunyan. (2001). 'Renkou qianyi yu laodongli liudongde nuxingzhuyi kenxi kuangjia' [A feminist analytical framework for migration and labour migration]. Zhong nan Caijing Daxue Xuebao 6(6): 12-17.

This article analysed the changing sex ratio of rural migrant workers and the gender structure of their occupations from 1978 to 1990 according to national statistics. The article provides and theoretical explanation of this change and raises the relevant policy issues.

Zhang Xiaoshan. (2002). *Lianjie nonghu yu shichang: Zhongguo nongmin zhongjie zuzhi tuanjiu* [Connecting rural households with the market: a study of intermediary organisations of Chinese peasants]. Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui Kexue Chubanshe

The author studies rural issues with the special focus on existing and possible intermediary organisations for local cooperation and mutual aid. It shows that between a complete privatisation and state collectivisation there is ample social space for local cooperation on rural sustainable development.

Zhang Shukai. (1998). *Zonghen chengxiang: nongmin liudongde guancha yu yanjiu* [Across rural and urban areas: observation and study of rural migrant workers]. Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui Kexue Chubanshe

The book reviews the historical process of rural-urban migration and argues that rural labour migration should be dealt with both from a rural and an urban perspective. The author stresses that a comprehensive rural-urban system must be established to solve the problem of surplus of rural labour.

Zhongguo Chengshi Laodongli Liudong Ketizu [Labour Migration in Chinese Cities' Research Team]. (2002). *Zhongguo laodongli shichang jianshe yu laodongli liudong* [Labour migration and establishing labour market in China]. *Guanli shijie* 12(3).

On the basis of the survey data from these three cities, this article analyses occupational change and employment in Chinese cities and explores the issues of livelihood and employment of rural migrants, including urban poverty, labour market, policy issues and social justice.