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Main Grievances, Strategies, And Demands of the Contemporary Chinese Labor Movement

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Introduction

In this present time, the modern world has a stronger impact of globalization, which furthermore expands, when it intact with the expansion of education skills. Latest research and development have chain impact on the expansion of globalization. Due to this, the number of economies are developed and still they are in a process to achieve further development. Whilst having new techniques and approach experts are still pressurised due to external forces and neglect human rights. As there are number of declarations about human right, but still we are lagging behind to full all acquisition regarding human rights protection. In human rights, the rights of labour hold a special position (Pun, & Chan, 2013). After a great depression number of theory's advocates about labour rights and strongly condemned the implication of capitalist. In this regard the work of Karl Mar has too much importance in which he critically analysed about strict rules and regulation of capitalist.

At international level number of agencies working for the expansion of labour rights. As the large number of labour exist in the region of China. In chines market labour condition is quite different than other part of world. In the year 2007 chines government ratified three labour laws. These labour laws was first legislated in the year 1994 and was further revamp hence, it includes “*the Labor Contract Law, the Law on Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes, and the Labor Promotion Law*” (Litzinger, 2013). The basic purpose of this essay is to critically analysed the condition of labour in China market. This essay further analysed under what circumstance labour actually work and survive in critical condition. Moreover, key objective is critically

analysed what grievances and strategies are there relating to labour market and how this would affect demand of labour in the Chinese market.

Discussion

After financial crisis number of economies mostly revamp their policies and still there is too much conflict among policies. In addition, rapid economic growth, concept of urbanisation greatly influence life style of the labour. In the political system of China there is too much variation among wages payment system which exert negative impact on standard of living. Before, 1994 there is too much ambiguity regarding labour system due to political structure. In addition, chine government revised their policies in order to protect labour as they implemented this policy in 1995 (Pringle, 2013). Hence, these laws purely related with the working condition of labour in China. When government of China revamped its labour policies this exert positive and significant impact on labour condition in China. In contrast to this there is other critic view about this police implementation, however, Chinese labour still facing great problem in the settlement of various disputes. According to latest china labour law, number of entitlements have given to protect labour rights. This incorporates: working timing that is maximum up to 44 hours in a week, labour should be entitled for paid and annual leaves plus maternity. Aside this labour also entitle for over timing, it is the responsibility of organisation must have to pay for additional working.

In addition, they also introduce a policy which remove the factor of discrimination in overall process of hiring and it does not base on various facts such as religion, gender, race and cast. However, core point of these policies is to reduce the factor of child labour in the country and discourage those elements which forcefully get work from children (Friedman, 2014).

Before 1994 there was no definite legislation regarding labour protection especially in terms of wage rate. Businesses mostly exploited the labours and paid them less as per working. But after the implementation of new labour laws this give edges to the labour in terms of wage rate.

Regarding wage rates Chinese government introduced latest labour wage law that depicted to ensure wages of labour so they can survive in a better way. Hence, they introduced three categories of labour law relevant to wage rates, this incorporate “*fixed-term contracts, flexible-term or indefinite contracts, and contracts for a specified amount of work*”. Under labour contract some parameters relevant to contracts category have been settle down so it ensures solution for dismissal of private contract.

Grievance in relevance with Demand of labour

After 2000 labour condition in China getting improve at some extent along with this Chinese government also empathising to boost their economy, this pressurise on working condition. Due this economic growth young labour group facing worsen problems in attaining better opportunities to earn (Loong-Yu). Now a day this condition getting worse day by day which increase aggression among labour and would result to reduce efficiency and labour productivity. This new labour generation condition in terms of earning seems to reverse due to the growing ratio of population and economic development. It has been ratified that labour condition in the capitalist market does not seem very effective because entrepreneur fully exploit capability and capacity of labour, this only give benefit to capitalist only and empowering them rather than labour. Labour movement in China shows that there is rare possibility to find decent employment in the economy as there growing trend in house construction, population growth. These are critical issues for the government to tackle, while keeping this in view government

revamp their economic policies (Hung, 2015). But capitalist market in China exert negative impact on government policies and try to increase income ratio for giant businesses.

In China, *The South Atlantic* presumes which shows that working condition of labour under capitalist market does not seem good and it further exploited and crack down labour demand through its strict policies. After 2013, there is too much acceleration trend for capital accumulation in western and central China that exert negative impact on labour working condition. Hence, this ensures to increase cost effectiveness and increasing productivity ratio by taking extra hours from labour (Silver, & Zhang, 2009). Furthermore, it also observed that number of other factors such limited space living, struggling for job, creation of diversification culture and other social issues enforce the labours to do public protest in order to increase their working condition.

This turning point create a mix of diverse dormitories which converted into communal group who confront for new labour opportunities. A major reason for such protest in the country are due to right increase in awareness among labours through latest technology which keenly promote information about labour law. Demand for labour seems to be a critical issue because one factor make solidarity among labour in the Chinese markets and that is the factor of mutual learning of different sects of labour either young, old, student, veteran or migrant labour. It has also observed that this lead to increase mutual relationship among labours and give better platform to increase level of knowledge and information among various sects or segment of labour in the economy (Castles, et al., 2013). Thus, this result in the creation of strating among group of labour and capitalist. Moreover, progressive changes into the social class comes in a form of weapon that illustrates real face side of labour living condition and experiences.

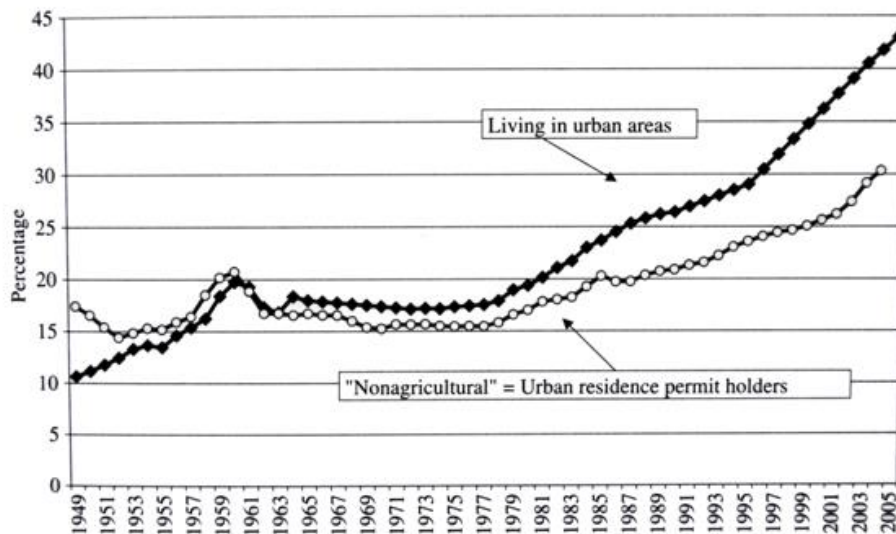
In Chinese market there is strong impact of western concept of capitalisation which make strong contradiction among traditional concept of capital mobility, survival condition of labour and diverse role of state which exert significant impact on the labour movement. Furthermore, it has also observed that generation of *Post-Mao* expanded and grown up. This increases the concern of citizenship rights by the state and this has not fully implemented according to articulated laws and legislation (Chan, 2012). As we living in the hypocrisy of globalisation concept, which advocates the picture of care and trust but in opposite to this there is reverse trend which negatively influenced the market. Under this concept companies actually practicing to move in other direction of commitment that states about improvisation of labour condition and creation of sound environment for labour so they can attain desire goals and targets. These scenarios have been exposed in front of labour community which enforces them to come and fight for their rights. There are number of cases which shows labour exploitation by MNC's for instance Apple company motivate their worker group to perform extraordinary to increase their skills and abilities for better opportunity. But in reality they only increase their production by taking extra productivity hours of labour and give low compensation.

The HOKOU System

China has introduced a variety of reforms to its hukou system, an establishment with the power to control population kinesis and access to state-sponsored benefits for the majority of China's rural population. In recent years, it has instituted a variety of reforms to the system, an institution with the power to restrict population mobility and access to state-sponsored benefits for the majority of China's rural population. The regulation decreed that all internal migration be subject to approval by the relevant local government (Wang 2005). From that point,

Chinese citizens lost the freedom of residence and migration within their own country. Each person has a hukou (registration status), classified as “rural” or “urban,” in a specific administrative unit (Chan Et. al, 1999). The hukou mechanism, as a central instrument of the command system established for the big-push industrialization, was intended to prevent what were held to be “uninvited” rural-to-urban migratory flows.

The hukou system allows China to separate almost totally the two aspects of internal trek: the actual movement and the granting of full community membership at the destination. The departure is parallel to what typically happens in the case of international migration, where migrant workers do not automatically acquire the rights of citizenship (Cheng & Selden 1994). In China one is allowed to move to a city in order, say, to work in a factory, but may be permanently barred from access to services and welfare based on community membership (Liu, Z., 2005). Since the early 1980s the gap between the proportion of China’s population that is de facto urban and the proportion with urban-hukou status has been steadily widening (see Figure 1)—representing the increasing use of excluded labor in municipalities and townships.



Union are Powerless

The key focus is to make an analysis of special class of Chinese labour under the regime of labour dormitory, whereas there is labour spatiality and the residence of the worker who actually work for their rights. There are number of studies which shows labour dormitories that integral for the accumulation of capital in urban region of the state. This also shows that there is too much resistance from worker side in various community's dormitories of the Chinese labour. In some labour communities it has been identified that labour unions are powerful and positively respond towards disseminating the protest strategies and also share specialised skills relating to the organisation (Zhu, et al., 2011). This shows their power of unity in different regions of China. There is strong critic about attaining labour rights that labour unions are not at one point, for instance in some place they disseminate protests while in other regions they come on road and promote the strategy of protesting against various organisation in order to get back their rights.

While in some place management issues have been observed in labour unions which reflects the weakness of labour union in the country. There is no lack of management in organising the trade and labour union at one place that strongly work together for bargaining about labour rights, as different sects of labour unions are actively working for their own social benefits and they independently struggling for labour rights. Whilst, a major issue that has been found after analysing various facts and figures about labour movement it has been found that independent struggling factor among various labour and trade unions resulting zero fruitful outcomes (Briant, et al., 2010). Apart from this, generation and ideological gap between labours would result divers result outcomes which become a weakness of labour union. In this modernised world, latest research and technology coherently impact on every sects. So that's

why generation and ideological gap confronting in labour union and this further negatively impact to increase power of labour unions.

Conditions not Change Due to Spatial Division of Labor

In the framework of the social division of labor, the sectoral and territorial division of labor should be distinguished. The industrial division of labor is predetermined by the conditions of production, the nature of the raw materials used, technology, technology and the product. The territorial division of labor is characterized by the spatial distribution of various types of labor activity. Its development is predetermined by differences in natural and climatic conditions, and by factors of an economic order (Giuri, et al., 2010). With the development of productive forces, transport, communications, the prevailing role is played by economic factors. However, the development of the extractive industries and agriculture is dictated by natural factors. Varieties of the territorial division of labor are the regional, regional and international division of labor. But neither sectoral nor territorial division of labor can exist outside each other.

The international division of labor, in comparison with the territorial division of labor, has some fundamental differences. Hence, formation of the specialization in the country in this case is undoubtedly subject to the law of comparative advantages, according to this law, which is one of the fundamental laws of economic theory, each country has a comparative advantage in the production of any product or service and can profit by trading or Exchanging them for other goods or services (Meardi, 2012). The division of labor, the social division of labor - an objective process of dismemberment of individual types of labor, their simultaneous coexistence in social production. The division of labor is a process in which different types of processing of products are separated from each other, creating all new industries and industries.

Evidence

Since 2003, cosmopolitan coastal urban areas as well as the lack of inner workings development diverse concept of labour shortage in the market. Hence, such situation has been passed down the planning of employees, as they have the ability to use defect in any case and to a certain extent demanding higher wages. They wish a higher future more and more experts aware that they cannot be in reality. So this lacking against social and economies would take advantage of the work environment and give space to participate in the battle of a lifetime. There is strong evidence about negativity of dual labour market which incorporate low ratio of productivity, low employment ratio etc. In fact, even after the leisure business, there is development of a dual nature, and can reaches the countries in more difficult and inefficient work. Dual concept of labour market and inequity can be worrisome, which is now a current problem of China (Block, 2011). These problems cannot be clearly show China's work in advertising, when kept in or above the whole situation may begin to introduce an important core interest for labour development.

Conclusion

After having detail analysis, it has been concluded that variations in the condition of China is due to concept variation about labour empowerment. In this regard, China labour law plays an important role to expand its economy, in spite of implementing sound legislation Chinese labour market still facing lots of problems. Hence, the major factor is the concept of globalisation that keenly influenced shortage and variation in the supply and demand of labour in the market. Moreover, spatial division of labour also exerts a negative impact on the formulation

of labour unity. Still, there is a strong need to revise labour law and need to reduce the power of capitalisation in the economy.

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