

Problems and Countermeasures in the Resettlement of Chinese Veterans in the New Era

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Abstract

There are some problems in the resettlement of veterans in China. The main reason is that the current system of the resettlement of veterans is established under the planned economy. With the establishment and development of the market economy system, this system of the resettlement of veterans has not been able to meet the new requirements of the economic system reform for the resettlement of veterans. However, the reform of the resettlement system of veterans is lagging behind, it's also an important reason. The solutions include encouraging and supporting the veterans to start their own businesses, establishing a reemployment training system, improving the Veterans's security system, and strengthening the legal system for the placement of veterans.

Keywords

New era, veterans, resettlement, countermeasures.

1. Problems in the Resettlement of Chinese Veterans

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the resettlement of veterans. Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government formulated a series of laws and regulations, formed a basic policy system of preferential treatment and resettlement for veterans and disabled and established a basic system of national resettlement management for veterans. After decades of development and improvement, China's veterans' resettlement system to a certain extent protects the legitimate rights and interests of veterans, such as employment and pension, and plays a great role in maintaining social stability. However, it should also be noted that the current system of resettlement for veterans is established under the planned economy system. With the establishment and development of the market economy system, this system has become more and more unsuitable for the new requirements of the current economic system reform for the security of resettlement for veterans, which makes the resettlement work encounter many contradictions and problems.

First, multi management and coordination are difficult. At present, the resettlement of veterans involves more than ten government departments. There are unclear responsibilities and powers, and improper division of labor. The nature of the work of the demobilized and resettled soldiers is clear, that is, to arrange the resettled objects to suitable posts. For a long time, due to too many government departments, overlapping agencies, mutual prevarication and wrangle in resettlement work, there are often contradictions in policies and regulations, difficulties in coordination, and difficulties in the implementation of Veterans' treatment. It is necessary and urgent to establish a unified department for the placement of veterans. Only by establishing an authoritative department for the placement of veterans, can we do a good job in the placement of veterans, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of veterans, and improve the efficiency of work.

Second, lack of laws and regulations. At present, there are still some problems in the resettlement of veterans, such as the poor implementation of government orders. The

requirements of the higher government departments for the placement of veterans are generally clear, but the lower grass-roots departments often do not pay enough attention to the implementation process, and the implementation strength is not enough. The grass-roots departments of the government are directly responsible for the resettlement of veterans and are directly targeted at them. Under the condition of market economy, the ability of government departments, especially the grass-roots government departments, is gradually shrinking and the difficulty is increasing. Especially in the case of economic environment deterioration, the employment situation is not optimistic, which is a great challenge for the grass-roots government departments. At the same time, the resources possessed by the grass-roots government departments are limited, and they are often unable to cope with the placement of the employed. Therefore, in terms of the placement of veterans, there are often cases in which the voice of higher government departments is loud and the implementation of lower government departments is weak.

Fundamentally speaking, this situation is due to the lack of due protection of laws and regulations. For a long time, the resettlement of veterans depends on the policy provisions. In practice, the policy provisions are unstable and have no long-term effect. In the process of implementation, with the passage of time, the policy inevitably changes. These make the arrangement of veterans lack of laws and regulations, so it is difficult to carry out the work effectively. In the process of implementation, there is a lack of protection of laws and regulations, resulting in some government departments not paying enough attention to the employment, medical treatment, housing, treatment and other issues of veterans, and the implementation is not in place. Therefore, it is very urgent to establish and improve the laws and regulations of the placement of veterans, so that the placement of veterans can be valued and implemented for a long time.

Third, there is a large gap in security funds. The funds needed for the resettlement of veterans are mainly implemented by local governments in accordance with national policies, and the national financial investment is the main source of funds for the resettlement of veterans. Generally speaking, veterans, especially veterans and disabled soldiers, tend to be concentrated in large and medium-sized cities, especially the cities where headquarters offices and major military regions are located. These local governments are under great financial pressure, which makes their enthusiasm to receive veterans low. At present, the gap of funds for the placement of veterans is still large, and the rate of funds in place is not high. At the same time, although the pension subsidy standard for veterans has increased, the subsidy standard still needs to be improved, so that the funding standard for the placement of veterans is not lower than the speed of economic and social development.

Fourth, the quality of resettlement is not optimistic. Due to the increasingly fierce competition among enterprises, the situation of unemployment population in cities and towns is more serious. In modern society, the employment population that agriculture can accommodate is decreasing day by day. On the contrary, with the expansion of the enrollment of colleges and universities, the number of graduates in Colleges and universities is growing every year. In this case, more and more people are laid off. These have caused great difficulties in the resettlement of veterans. With the establishment of market economy system, enterprises have more and more autonomy in employment, and the government's resettlement instructions are often unable to be effectively implemented. And because of the difficulties of the enterprise itself, or because the employment conditions of the enterprise are too high, a considerable number of veterans can not go on duty, or they will be laid off when they arrive. Because of their occupation, veterans have been in a relatively disconnected environment with the society for a long time, lacking the professional skills and requirements required by modern enterprises, so the resettlement is often resisted by employers, which often leads to the failure of the resettlement plan issued by the local government. The number of veterans waiting to be resettled increases

year by year, and they are unable to find suitable jobs. Their dissatisfaction is growing, which forms certain unstable factors.

Fifth, the resettlement channel is relatively narrow. At present, the channels for the placement of veterans are mainly concentrated in organs and state-owned enterprises and institutions. Due to the reform of organs and institutions, the conditions for entry are getting higher and higher, and their ability to receive veterans is declining year by year. At the same time, private enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises and other units have fierce competition, higher work requirements, and higher and higher requirements for age and education. As a result, a considerable number of veterans are afraid to participate in the competition due to lack of age and education advantages, and generally have the idea of fear of risk, stability and ease. To some extent, these make the channels for the placement of veterans more and more narrow. It is very urgent to actively expand the channels for the placement of veterans.

2. The Causes of the Problems in the Resettlement of Chinese Veterans

2.1. Challenges Brought by the Transformation of Economic System

At present, China's economic system is changing from the traditional planned economy to the market economy. Under the planned economy system, the production of enterprises is completely arranged by the government. From the planning, procurement, production and sales of enterprises to the setting of Posts and employment of personnel, all of them are run by the government. The autonomy of enterprises is very small. Under the market economy system, enterprises have full autonomy. Enterprises operate according to relevant laws and regulations, not controlled by the administrative power of the government. The functions of the government gradually transition to economic regulation, market supervision, social management and public services. In this case, the planning, procurement, production and sales of the enterprise are all in their own responsibility, independent operation and self financing. In order to survive and develop in the market, an enterprise must adjust its production content and quantity according to the reality of the market. In this case, enterprises cannot accept the government's instructions. The post setting of the enterprise and the employment population it can accommodate are completely determined by the needs of the enterprise itself. In terms of the allocation of human resources, the enterprise carries out reasonable allocation according to the market, and the goal is to maximize the benefits. Government appointed personnel are not necessarily suitable for the needs of enterprises. As a result, the number of veterans placed by the government in enterprises is very limited. Although the government still controls the important enterprises related to the national economy and the people's livelihood, the number is limited after all, and even these state-owned enterprises also need to face the market for production, but also to follow the market rules, can not fully follow the arrangements of the government. The system is based on the plan and aims to protect the rights and interests of veterans. Therefore, when the system of Veterans' resettlement cannot be adjusted with the market economy system, it inevitably leads to various contradictions.

2.2. The Reform of the System of Placement of Veterans Lags Behind

At present, the system of demobilized and resettled soldiers is a product of the planned economy. The State adopts the method of package resettlement for urban compulsory soldiers and retired officers, while for rural compulsory soldiers, it adopts the method of returning to their original places and choosing their own jobs. This resettlement method brings two problems: on the one hand, the urban compulsory soldiers and retired officers are completely resettled by the government, which causes them to rely on the government excessively and lack the motivation to choose their own jobs and start their own businesses; on the other hand, the laissez faire policy for the rural compulsory soldiers causes the difficulties in choosing their

own jobs and the lack of social security. The arrangement of conscripts and retired officers in cities and towns also leads to the absence of other social responsibility subjects, which makes the government unable to undertake its due responsibilities. Therefore, it is very urgent to reform the current system of the placement of veterans. With the implementation of market economy system, the adjustment of ownership structure, and the establishment of modern enterprise system, it is an inevitable trend for all the labor force to enter the market. At the same time, the social security system is also constantly improved. The social security system related to employment, unemployment and labor mobility will guarantee everyone's right to exist, create conditions for the development of every citizen and solve their worries. At present, China is establishing a series of social security systems, such as the medical insurance system for urban employees, the minimum living security system for urban residents, the pension security system for rural residents, the minimum living security system for rural residents, and the basic pension insurance system for enterprise employees. Veterans' resettlement system should also be included in the social security system, so that they can enjoy the same social security rights and interests. However, at present, there are many misunderstandings in the resettlement of veterans, which overemphasize the particularity of the resettlement of veterans, and delay in bringing the resettlement of veterans into the social security system, affecting the transformation of the resettlement system.

3. Countermeasures for the Resettlement of Chinese Veterans

Modern social security is a national life security and social stability system which is established by the state according to law and has the nature of economic welfare. The Constitution clearly stipulates that citizens have the right to social security, and soldiers should also enjoy the protection of relevant rights and interests. We should protect the legitimate rights and interests of veterans, better serve them, and let them no longer worry about their future. It is worthy of the expectation of all active service and veterans. We will raise the security for the placement of veterans to the national level, and change the situation in which local governments at all levels worked independently. Resettlement security is not only resettlement, but more security.

3.1. Encourage and Support Veterans to Start Their Own Businesses

In the process of transition from planned economy system to market economy system, the modern enterprise system is not mature, and the ability of enterprises to deal with market risks is weak. At the same time, due to China's large population base, the situation of labor surplus is more prominent, and the employment pressure is more serious. At the same time, under the market economy system, the government's ability to settle for employment is reduced, which makes the arrangement of veterans inadequate. In this case, it is very necessary to encourage and support some veterans to start their own businesses. For those veterans who have entrepreneurial enthusiasm and ability, the government and society should provide convenience, active support, and give some preferential and help in terms of capital, information, tax, etc. In this way, it can not only solve the problem of Veterans' resettlement, reduce the burden of the government and society, but also broaden the channels of social employment and promote the development of social economy.

3.2. Establishment of Reemployment Training System for Veterans

Because of the particularity of the military profession, they often face the situation that they are difficult to adapt to the society, especially those who lack the corresponding professional skills. Therefore, we should establish the vocational training system for veterans to provide training services for their reemployment. The establishment of the reemployment training system for veterans needs the guidance of the government departments, the organization of colleges and universities, secondary vocational schools, and various vocational training

institutions to jointly provide assistance for the vocational training of veterans. The training funds shall be borne by the government, and can also be solved through social fund-raising. We can also promote the further development of veterans by improving their academic level. If conditions permit, the military may also establish vocational training institutions to provide training services for the ex servicemen, so that the servicemen can be competent for military work and prepare for the reemployment in the future. It is understood that in some places, all veterans will be included in the vocational training system. When they participate in the vocational training, they can be exempted from all the training costs. After the training assessment is up to the standard, they will be responsible for providing the veterans with career introduction. In this way, it not only solves the employment problem of veterans, but also solves the problem of labor demand for enterprises.

In addition to the choice of reemployment, there are also problems in the adjustment of living conditions. Soldiers are a special group of society. Their professional characteristics are obviously different from other social groups. They have a special living condition. The long-term living conditions of soldiers have resulted in their estrangement from social life. In addition to learning professional skills and solving the problem of reemployment, they also need to learn social life experience and adjust their living conditions. In this case, they need social help. Therefore, the government should also provide guidance and help for veterans' life experience, and can entrust professional social workers to provide psychological guidance for them, so as to help them integrate into social life as soon as possible and solve a series of problems. In particular, disabled soldiers, after retiring from the army, face not only the discomfort of social life, but also the problem of mental and physical disability. In this case, it is necessary to entrust professional social workers to help them solve their life difficulties and integrate into social life. At present, the government and society pay more attention to the reemployment of veterans, but they do not pay enough attention to their psychological adjustment work, and these two aspects are complementary and indispensable.

3.3. Improve the Security System for Veterans and Strengthen the Legal System for The Placement of Veterans

The resettlement system of Chinese veterans needs to be incorporated into the social security system to enable them to enjoy the fruits and rights of social development. At present, with the development of social economy, although the funds for the placement of veterans have increased, there are still many problems to be solved, such as preferential treatment subsidies, housing, medical treatment and other problems, so that the treatment of veterans can be guaranteed and the system construction is needed. Only in this way can we form a long-term and effective solution mechanism. Of course, the establishment of the security system for veterans can not only rely on the government, but also need the support of the society, as well as the understanding and cooperation of the soldiers.

At present, the resettlement system of veterans still relies on policies and administrative means, and lacks long-term effective laws and regulations. Therefore, it is an urgent problem to establish and improve the laws and regulations on the placement of veterans. Since the founding of the people's Republic of China, China has promulgated a series of policies for the placement of veterans, which have clear provisions on the objects, contents, means and standards of security. However, the actual situation is that these policies and regulations are largely divorced from the reality. Some regulations cannot solve the problem of the placement of veterans, so we need to establish long-term and effective laws and regulations to protect the legitimate rights and interests of veterans. Therefore, it is very necessary and urgent to establish a comprehensive, long-term and effective regulations on the placement of veterans and to integrate them into the whole social security system.

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