The proletarianization of rural migrants is distinctive to contemporary China's development model, in which the state has fostered the growth of a "semi-proletariat" numbering more than 200 million to fuel labor-intensive industries and urbanization. Drawing on fieldwork in Guangdong and Sichuan provinces between 2010 and 2014, supplemented with scholarly studies and government surveys, the authors analyze the precarity and the individual and collective struggles of a new generation of rural migrant workers. They present an analysis of high and growing levels of labor conflict at a time when Foreign Direct Investment and migrant worker labor contracts and labor policies are becoming central issues.