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Research on the problem and evolution dynamic of new urbanization in developing country

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ABSTRACT

New urbanization has become the important strategic choice for economic and social development in developing country. The innovation point of this paper summary systematically that the problems would be faced in the new urbanization process and the impetus mechanism would improve the new urbanization. And the paper attempts to sort out the new urbanization road on the new historical period. The results in this paper are different of the paper and other papers.

KEYWORDS

New urbanization; Problem; Impetus mechanism.



INTRODUCTION

Since 1998 the Third Plenary Session of the 15th Central Committee of the CPC first proposed “Small towns, big strategy”, to the resolution of 16th National Congress of Communist Party of China (16th NCCPC) proposed to prosper rural economy and speed up urbanization, until 2013 Central Economic Work Conference, always will promote the urbanization process as an important development strategy. Chinese urbanization rate in 1978 has increased to 52.67% in 2012, the average annual growth rate of urban population is about 1%. Many scholars believe that urbanization has become a major driving force of economic growth, there is a long-term stable equilibrium relationship between the level of urbanization and economic development, future economic development depends on the acceleration of urbanization. But problems and contradictions caused by traditional urbanization have become increasingly prominent, urbanization transformation has become imperative. New urbanization still faces many problems needed to be solved urgently; its propulsion path is also affected by various internal motivation and external forces.

MAIN RESULTS

1. Multi-angle implications of urbanization

So far, domestic scholars have no pair definition of urbanization, such as urbanization, small towns, rural urbanization and other words, but abroad scholars defined with “urbanization”.

Economic geography suggest that urbanization is a process which various economic factors of the non-agricultural industry development agglomerate to urban, but also space area of residents gathered and economic layout redistribute, the secondary industry and tertiary industry agglomerate in the space region with economic geographical conditions, and form the consumption area on the basis. Meanwhile, anything else of the economic, living land established accordingly so that variety economic space and living space land agglomerate. Angang Hu^[1] believes urbanization is a process that people concentrate to the urban due to industrialization and modernization, also a process that the various elements space of economic development agglomerate and redistribute. Shusong Ba believe that urbanization is the free movement of land, capital and people, the flow of the three factors determine the geospatial distribution, urbanization process is based on the density increased, distance shortening and openness increase of population.

Demographers believe that the essence of the urbanization is the non-agricultural population process, agricultural surplus labor is gradually transferred to the secondary and tertiary industries, and its evolution is along with three industrial structure adjustments which the number of population is decreasing in primary industry and the number of population in secondary industry, tertiary industry is increasing. The urbanization rate is an index generally accepted to reflect the level of urbanization now, the index is the percentage of the urban resident population in the total population of the region, the changes in population structure and industrial structure is one of the most important indicators of the level of region urbanization.

Sociological emphasize urbanization means the process that rural residents in cities and towns could enjoy material and cultural life of the city residents, it guide the masses in rural areas to get out from the old way of life and more rural residents to enjoy urban civilization. Foreign sociology researchers analyze the evolution of the town based on lessons learned from worldwide industrialization and urbanization development since the industrial revolution. L. Wirth^[19] considered, from the perspective of Sociology, that the town is relatively large range, high-density residential areas within a variety of different individuals. Urbanization is the lifestyle change from rural lifestyle to an urban lifestyle, is the change in density, the depth and breadth of the social relationships among people.

On behalf of “the small town” theory scholar---Mr. Xiaotong Fei^[4] has conducted a number of investigation and research in Wujiang from 1982 to 1984, and has formed into a series of urbanization

literature on the basis. He defined the small town as “ a new transitivity community with a variety of industries co-existed that is transforming into a modern city from the rural community, and the small town is basically out of the nature of rural communities, but not yet completed urbanization process.” Mr. Fei also believes that small towns are numerous “nodes” which will enhance the cloth communication between urban and rural, and link up the urban and rural. Mr. Fei Comprehensively and systematically discusses from combination theory and practice that developing small towns is a good way for developing the rural economy and rural industry, the transfer of rural surplus labor, solving the rural population employment.

Other scholars of urban planning, ecology, environmental science, urban cluster theory also analysis the implications of urbanization from different perspective. Such as: basic terminology standards in urban planning think urbanization is the single concept, it is a historical process of human production and life conversion from rural to urban, the performance of urbanization is transformation from rural population to urban population, as well as urban continues to development and improvement.

THE MAIN PROBLEMS EXISTING IN OUR URBANIZATION AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Urbanization, industrialization, agricultural modernization is not synchronized, the further widening gap between urban and rural

First, the process of urbanization lags behind industrialization. In the past 20 years, urban population increased with an average annual growth rate of around 3.5%, lower than other developing countries also experienced rapid economic development, the average annual growth rate of urban population in these countries is approximately 5% ~ 6%. Urbanization rate is only 35.29% in 2012 according to the household population urbanization rate, the gap is 17.28% compared to the resident population urbanization rate, farther lower than 70% ~80% urbanization rate of developed countries. The gap means that the non-household population is mainly migrants and urbanization did not realize. Tiejun Wen^[3] analyzed the evolution of urbanization from 1949, he thinks that urbanization is lagging behind the industrialized countries due to structural bias in the process of industrialization, and its form the phenomenon of “capital discriminate against labor and Urban-rural division’s dualistic structure” and other reasons.

Second, the evolution of the employment structure has long lagged behind the industrial structure evolution; agriculture modernization has lagged behind urbanization to some extent. From TABLE 1, the proportion of agricultural output value decrease from 15.1% in 1978 to 10% in 2011; the employment rate also decrease from 50% to 34.8%. The added value of agriculture account for 10% of GDP in 2011, agricultural workers account for 34.8% of total employees, the deviation between employment structure and industrial structure is 24.8 percentage points.

TABLE 1 : The employment structure and output value structure of the first industry in 2000~2011(unit:%)

TIME	The output value proportion of the first industry in GDP	The employment proportion in the first industry	Deviation
2000	15.1	50.0	34.9
2001	14.4	50.0	35.6
2002	13.7	50.0	36.3
2003	12.8	49.1	36.3
2004	13.4	46.9	33.5
2005	12.1	44.8	32.7
2006	11.1	42.6	31.5
2007	10.8	40.8	30.0
2008	10.7	39.6	28.9
2009	10.3	38.1	27.8
2010	10.1	36.7	26.6
2011	10.0	34.8	24.8

Source : China Statistical Yearbook 2012

Meanwhile, TABLE 1 also reflects that the employment structure conversion lag behind the industrial structure conversion, and lag behind changes in the production structure, its performance is that the proportion of primary industry employment is still up 35%. The large numbers of people stay in rural areas, agricultural scale management is difficult to develop, and agricultural modernization process is difficult to speed up, so that the urbanization process has been slowed down to some extent.

Land urbanization rate significantly faster than population urbanization rate, “semi-urban” characteristics is obvious.

Land urbanization is faster than population urbanization, this situation show that large numbers of people into the town is not become true urban population. The total scale of urban built-up area is about 5000km² in 1980, the total scale of urban built-up area expanded to 46000km² in 2010, the scale of urban built-up area enlarged 8.2 times. But according to available statistics caliber, urban population was 190 million in 1980, it was 670 million in 2010, urban population increased about 2.5 times. Over the past 10 years, the growth rate of urban built-up area is more than 60 %, but the growth rate of the urban population is over 40%. Rural land can not be positive interaction, so that the Rural land was extensive use in urbanization, number of people living in per square kilometer of the city did not only rise in the rapid urbanization process, but declined over the past 10 years^[5-7].

From the difference between land urbanization and population urbanization speed, the difference between the resident population urbanization rate and household population urbanization rate, you can see that current urbanization is a typical “incomplete urbanization” and “semi-urban”, that presents an incomplete state in the transformation process of rural population to urban population. Migrant farmer workers, Peasants residents of suburbs in situ conversion and a large number of farmers existed after urban area expansion, although they are living in urban areas and are counted as urban residents, but they are only “residents” named, they can not enjoy the same treatment as urban residents in many respects, such as remuneration, children's education, social security, housing etc. Yonghua Yang suggest that the key measure of changing the “semi-urban ” mode and adjusting the interest of migrant workers and residents of the location, is to reform the household registration system, allow migrant workers to move into the employed urban household registration, it also fit “ people-centered ” meaning of new urbanization^[8].

Level of urbanization development across regions is not balanced, layout of urban system structure unbalance

Currently multi-level urban system has formatted initially that large city as the center, small cities as the backbone and small towns as the base, but the overall layout of the urban system shows uneven development. This imbalance is reflected in two aspects. The first, urbanization dependent excessively on the super city, mega-cities rather than large metropolitan, population concentrate excessively mega-cities. From the number of cities and population scale distribution, the number of mega-cities accounted for 8.85%, and the corresponding proportion of the urban population is 30.82%. The number of cities accounted for 12.52%, the corresponding proportion of the urban population is 13.85%; the number of moderate cities accounted for 35.42%, the corresponding proportion of the urban population is 31.12% ; the number of small cities accounted for 43.21%, the corresponding proportion of the urban population was 24.19%^[9,10]. To the end of 2011, there were 657 cities and 19,683 towns officially, there are 30 cities urban resident population with more than 8 million, including 13 cities with urban population over 10million. The second, the scale of small cities and the center towns expanded, but failing to keep the people. Most of small cities and towns lack pillar industries, infrastructure is poor, and public services are short, so that they are unattractive and fail to keep the people. Currently, more than 19,000 towns built-up have average population only 7000; considerable towns have population less than 5,000. The third, regional development is imbalance in urbanization. Urban social transformation has significant characteristics of regional differences. We can analysis from urbanization rate and

population nationwide in 2011, most of province with urbanization rate more than 50 % currently are mainly concentrated in the eastern and northeastern regions, the urbanization rate is significantly lower in the central and western provinces, among them, urbanization rate of Gansu, Yunnan, Guizot, Tibet and other provinces is less than 40%. In 2008, the ratio of city number in east, central and western is 1: 0.9 : 0.4, the proportion of urban population is 1: 0.51 : 0.27, the proportion of land area is 1: 1.57 : 6.48, east of China is the most densely populated areas of urban distribution, level of urbanization is generally higher, especially the most prominent area is the Bohai rim area, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta region, the western is the most sparse areas of city distribution, pace of urbanization is slower relatively, the number of cities and towns is representing little smaller, level of urbanization is lower.

DYNAMIC MECHANISM OF URBANIZATION

Evolution of the town, is the objective laws of both economic and social development, but also is the multiple constraints of economic social policy and development conditions. Urbanization dynamic mechanism is the core problem, in recent year, many scholars have studied urbanization dynamic mechanism, representative views include: multi- urbanization dynamic alternative single or dual urbanization power, propulsion of systems and elements, interaction between endogenous dynamic and the external force, “top-down” push mechanism.

Urbanization evolution power factors are diversity. Baoxing Qiu^[12] believes that transformation of rural labor to the cities due to four factors: the first, the productivity gap between industry and agriculture; the second, the gap between urban and living conditions, commercial, cultural and service facilities, educational conditions in rural areas ; the third, the city 's huge consumer market, export springboard functions and diverse investment opportunities etc; the fourth, some township enterprises needs to absorb technical personnel and marketing personnel because of product replacement. He believes that the key of speeding up the process of urbanization in most areas is to foster an appropriate industrial organization.

Shengzu Gu^[13] think the urbanization development has four power elements: urban functions based on information, the industry foundation based on social division, the quality based on population mobility and urban management system based on dual structure. Tongsheng Li^[14], Shaozhong Cao^[15] suggest that, with the rapid economic growth, urbanization power has diversified characteristics. Urbanization power was different in our eastern, western and central region. Due to differences of economic development level in our different region, the eastern region show the characteristics of the full flowering of various industries and service steering ; the central region presents the leading role of industrialization; the western region shows high correlation with agricultural development features. Gonghao Cui^[17] believes urbanization exist a bottom-up mechanism, namely it is the process of rural areas transform into urban areas with the rural non-farm industries development as the mainstay, the rural population and labor transformation and spatial agglomeration as the characterization, development and expansion of small towns as the center. Development of township enterprises, transformation of labor and the construction of small towns are the substance of the bottom-up urbanization, a variety of factors and conditions impact their occurrence, development and change.

“Push- pull” theory is an important theory to explain rural population natural and forced migration to the town, to analyze motivation and direction of rural-urban population migration, especially migrant workers flowing into the city. Its origins can be traced back to Petty's “income gap” theory, after studies of Raven Stein (E. Ravenstien), Liszt • He Bola (R Herberle), Mitchell to Lee (E.S.Lee), at last form more perfected the “push-pull” theory. Lewis's “surplus labor” model and Todaro (M.P.Todaro) models are based on the theory. The theory is that the reasons for migration behavior are thrust and pulling force to move out and move into the ground. “Thrust” is the social, economic and natural pressures of forcing residents to move out; “pull” is social, economic and natural gravity of attracting residents to move into other areas. Actually regions of residents move out and move into both

have thrust and pull, while migration is also affected by the intermediate barriers. the intermediate barriers include distance, physical barriers, differences in language and culture, as well as the determine of migrants themselves to the value of these factors, population mobility is the combined effects result of these factors^[20]. Shengzu Gu think urbanization reflects double power mechanisms of the “government push” and “market pull”. United Nations (“state of world population 2007”), World Bank and the IMF jointly issued (“2013 Global Monitoring Report”) are considered in most countries around the world, the environmental and demographic factors “push” urbanization primarily.

According to the influence degree and the source of the factors, some scholars divided restraining the evolution of our urbanization into internal motivation and external force. Internal motivation refers to a variety of natural and human factors, they are inherent in the region and playing a decisive role in the development nature, direction and characteristics of urbanization, as well as urban function, and urban scale. Relative to internal motivation, other factors are the external force. through multiple regression model analysis, Chan mingxing, Dadao Lu showed that urbanization in China was mainly endogenous process, should strengthen the market economy reform, balance urban and rural development. Optimal location choice and the evolution of organizational form micro- power for the formation and development of urban-intensive areas, the combined effect of industrial clusters promote the formation and development of the urban -intensive areas, the diffusion effects of industry promote the formation and development of suburban, suburbanization lead to the development of the surrounding area, has be an important driving force of urban regionalization.

Shaozhong Cao^[16,17], Tao Liu from an empirical point of view, by analyzing urbanization data of China provinces (regions) in 1982 ~2008, build a theoretical model of urbanization drive mechanism from the perspective of the economic system, establish econometric model about core driving force of provinces (regions) urbanization, and come to a conclusion that economic development and industrialization is the core power of regional urbanization, as while the country 's economic reform and opening up policy are the major sources of regional development and urbanization imbalance nearly 30 years. Exogenous factors of urbanization include changes in the macro-management and control policies, change of the administrative center, changes in administrative divisions and management factors, the construction of major projects and improving of urban transport network etc.

CONCLUSION

From nearly 10 years of urbanization-related research point of view, the meaning of urbanization in theory still does not have a unified system, and research is multi-dimensional perspective. The meaning of the new urbanization, there is a basic consensus, the basic characteristics of new urbanization is urban and rural integration, economical and intensive, livable and harmonious development, meanwhile achieve medium and small cities, small towns, new rural communities coordinated development, its core is human urbanization. In the urbanization process, dynamic factors of evolution is diversification, industry differences, the life gap, force and induced institutional, factors of production and life etc constitute important factors in urban change, these factors include internal motivation, external force, market mechanism, government promotion and so on^[18]. From the practical of urbanization, traditional urbanization brought many issue, that industrial development is not synchronized, the gap between urban and rural areas is widening, over-reliance on land urbanization, urbanization level of regional is serious imbalance and so on, as well deep-seated reasons caused these problems, as rural household registration system, land finance, infrastructure level differences and basic public services inequality are need to face and solve in the new period of urbanization. Only these issues have been solved, new urbanization goals of human-centered could be truly achieved

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