

## Research on the Development Path of New Urbanization in Jilin Province

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**Abstract:** In this paper, through the study of the policy of coordinated and unified production cities and the new urbanization system, the internal causes of the unified and coordinated growth of production cities driven by the new urbanization in Jilin Province have been analyzed. Based on the theory of hierarchical index system, a multi-level index system was constructed to comprehensively evaluate the integration of production and city in the new urbanization of Jilin Province. Finally, the path of coordinated urbanization of production towns in Jilin Province was proposed.

### 1. An Overview of the Harmonized Policy of Production and City and the New Urbanization System

Urbanization refers to the practical experience of urban population agglomeration. Its main purpose is always to take people as the basis, and to complete the ecological governance of urban development and urbanization on the basis of vigorous construction and development of urban modernization [1]. During the development of urban modernization, we should constantly build cities and towns more perfect, make them gradually move towards the road of intelligent development, improve the quality of the city itself and the level of civilization and morality, and create a new type of city suitable for urbanization. The new urbanization is the policy of production and urban integration [2]. In order to promote the great improvement of urbanization, the key is to promote the integration of cities with similar production types. Properly eliminating the ills of regional production, we must promote the development of urbanization, and the emergence of urban separation has played a key role in the smooth development of urbanization. Therefore, the new development of urbanization is inseparable from the two-way coordination of the city. At first, from the perspective of the source, the reason why the industry can gather so much is because of the demographic factor. The concentration of industry has also laid a solid foundation for the goal of urbanization [3-4].

Therefore, the industrial development of new towns must always maintain the guidelines for centralized industrial use and population concentration. If the city's vigorous construction is too dependent on the proportion of industrial development, then the construction of urban public facilities will be neglected [5]. As a result, it has a negative impact on the construction of new urbanization. Distinguishing production cities will lead to various social and economic disadvantages, thus playing a negative role in the quality of urban development. Therefore, only by consistently maintaining the coordination and unity between industry and city, can we truly complete the policy of new urbanization construction and development [6].

### 2. The Internal Reasons of New Urbanization Driving the Unified and Coordinative Growth of Property Cities in Jilin Province

#### 2.1 Pay Attention to the Unified Integration of New-type Industrial Agriculture

Under the guidance of the new urbanization and the comprehensive implementation of the important thought of "three transformations", the new urbanization of Jilin Province can achieve considerable development. In the actual operation, the relevant government agencies have made appropriate plans for the media of the city and the utility scope of other cities, so as to improve the

organizational structure of industrial areas [7]. In the implementation of the new urbanization strategy, Jilin Province has emerged many construction schemes, such as urban planning, central urban development, vigorous extension of county towns, and revitalization of characteristic cities, which combine production with cities. Jilin Province has built 237 industrial clusters to carry out changes and inspections of the industry, thus introducing manufacturers of large brands such as Gree and Chery. In the heavy metal industry, automobile machinery components and other industries, the formation of advantageous industrial clusters will promote the industrial transformation and upgrading of Jilin Province, effectively alleviating the contradictory transfer and the carrying capacity of cities in the rural surplus labor. The construction of industrial agglomeration area has reversed the transfer of rural surplus labor in Jilin Province, and the employment attractiveness of the province has increased, attracting migrant workers to return home.

## 2.2 New urbanization promotes the rapid development of tertiary industry

On the one hand, the rapid development of new urbanization will inevitably lead to the accumulation of many rural populations, which will inevitably lead to a rising trend in demand for life, making the demand for rest, eating, hairdressing and beauty care and other services It will greatly increase, and the rapid development of these industries has promoted the rapid development of a series of public service industries such as teaching and social security. On the other hand, its development will also make the demand for production services increase greatly, and promote the development of production services in the whole town. Moreover, the prosperity of the service industry can also strengthen the bearing capacity of urban population, attract foreign labor and technological capital rapidly, and provide strong support for urban development.

In short, in the practice of new urbanization in Jilin Province, the form of urban carriers such as industrial agglomeration areas, new urban areas, small towns and so on continues to develop, the population scale of urban residents rapidly expands, effectively promoting the rapid development of the whole urban service industry, and the service infrastructure of the whole town continues to improve. Among such development conditions, the coordinated development of “production-oriented urban integration“ is mainly due to the simultaneous allocation of resources by the government and the market. The relevant government departments put urban development first, followed by industrial development, which makes the urban and industrial industries organically unified.

## 3. Evaluation on the Integration of New Urbanization and Lower Production Cities in Jilin Province

According to the actual investigation, the comprehensive evaluation of the integration of lower production cities in the new urbanization of Jilin Province is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Jilin Province New Urbanization Lower Production City Integration Evaluation Index System

System level	Target layer	weight	Index level	Weight
Integration Level of Production and City	Spatial fusion Population convergence	0.3	Spatial Distance between Park and Town	0.5
			Average Travel Time of Residents	0.5
	Functional fusion Target layer	0.3	Rate of Employees Purchasing Houses in Towns	0.7
			Residence Rate of Park Workers in Cities and Towns	0.3
	Spatial fusion	0.4	Municipal Facilities City Sharing Rate	0.4
			Common Rate of Public Facilities in Property Cities	0.6

In the above-mentioned index system, according to the hierarchical design method and idea, spatial integration, population integration and functional integration are taken as the target layer to analyze the integration level of the whole production city with weights of 0.3, 0.3 and 0.4, respectively. Therefore, the integration level of output is taken as the system layer, while in spatial integration, the distance between Park and urban space and the average travel time of residents are the two largest. The weight of each index is 0.50. The population integration is mainly based on the purchase rate of the employees in the urban areas and the settlement rate of the employees in the urban areas. The index weights are 0.7 and 0.3 respectively. The functional integration is mainly from the municipal facilities production rate and the public facilities production rate. The indicators were evaluated and their authority was 0.4 and 0.6 respectively. In the specific evaluation, the scores of each indicator are scored by the analysis of the research experts in various fields, and then the scores of each indicator are multiplied by the corresponding weights, and the total weight value increases the integration degree of the production city. The higher the score, the higher the degree of urban integration and vice versa.

Based on the above comprehensive evaluation index system, the following mathematical model is used to calculate and finally obtain the level of production integration in Jilin Province:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i D_i$$

In the above formula, D represents each indicator of the target layer and the system layer; Qi is the corresponding weight of each indicator; Di is a comprehensive evaluation of each evaluation indicator; n is the number of evaluation indicators.

At the same time, in the comprehensive evaluation, Lickett's five-level scoring method is used to evaluate the final evaluation results, which are divided into five levels, corresponding to five types, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Standard Table for Comprehensive Evaluation of Integration Degree Types of Production and City

Types of Integration Degree between Production and City	Assessment standard
High fusion type	0.80-1.00
Medium fusion type	0.60-0.80
Low fusion type	0.40-0.60
Basic segregation type	0.20-0.40
Highly segregated type	0.00-0.20

According to the criteria in the Table above, the evaluation of the degree of urban integration can be divided into five types: high-level integration, medium-level integration, low-level integration, basic separation and high separation. 0.90-1.00 is a high melting point type, 0.70-0.80 is a medium melting type, 0.50-0.60 is a low melting point type, 0.30-0.40 is a basic separation type, and 0.10-0.20 is a highly separated type.

According to the above evaluation, the values of the indicators obtained at all levels are shown in Table 3 below.

Judging from the above results, the comprehensive evaluation result of the integration degree of Jilin province's production and city is 0.671. According to the standard of Table 2, it is within the scope of medium integration standard, and the integration degree of production and city in Jilin Province is not high. From the target level, the degree of functional fusion is the highest, while the degree of spatial fusion is the lowest, which is 0.5. At a low level of fusion, but even the functional fusion index is only 0.7, not more than 0.8, still at a medium level.

Table 3 Comprehensive Evaluation of Fusion Degree Types of Production Cities in Jilin Province in 2017

System level	Result	Target layer	Result	Jurisdiction	Index level	Weight	Normalized Value of Indicators	
Integration Level of Production and City	0.671	Spatial fusion Population convergence	0.5	0.3	Spatial Distance between Park and Town	0.5	0.6	
					Average Travel Time of Residents	0.5	0.4	
		Functional fusion Target layer		0.664	0.3	Rate of Employees Purchasing Houses in Towns	0.7	0.67
						Residence Rate of Park Workers in Cities and Towns	0.3	0.65
		Spatial fusion		0.704	0.4	Municipal Facilities City Sharing Rate	0.4	0.87
						Common Rate of Public Facilities in Property Cities	0.6	0.76

#### 4. Problems Existing in Integration of Production Cities under New Urbanization in Jilin Province

##### 4.1 The impractical urbanization planning of individual cities leads to the low degree of spatial integration

Although individual cities have formulated corresponding urbanization and industrial development plans, some plans are greedy and do not integrate with their own reality, and do not connect with the long-term urban development planning of Jilin Province. At present, in the newly developed areas of Jilin Province, the planned transition of industrial parks and living areas in many cities is separated, resulting in a large number of industrial parks that need labor support to stay **away from urban living areas, and the overall spatial integration is very low.**

##### 4.2 Urbanization lacks characteristics and homogeneity leads to imperfect integration of urban functions.

At present, as the epitome of big cities, the major small and medium-sized cities in Jilin Province are difficult to form their unique urban characteristics. Therefore, some urban landscape structures are inconsistent with the physical and geographical characteristics of their areas. Some cities are eager to seek foreign exchange transactions. Constructive land use is constantly expanding, which leads to the destruction of urban culture and natural environment. Especially for rural areas,

large-scale demolition and large-scale construction, copying urban community models. The construction of new rural areas, simply replacing traditional residential and rural landscapes with urban elements and styles, leading to the loss of folk culture and places of interest, has made the entire municipal public facilities and urban public facilities less mature.

#### **4.3 The problem of "urban disease" has not been solved, which leads to the weak attraction of talents.**

Firstly, the lag of population urbanization leads to the lag of urban land use, which leads to the serious shortage of industrial distribution and public service resources. This makes the phenomenon that the urbanization of the non-resident population is leading the development, and further increases the difficulty of the resettlement rate of rural residents. Secondly, some cities still have the problem of urbanization transition, which is mainly reflected in the super high per capita housing area of some cities in Jilin Province. Thirdly, urban construction land is generally inefficient, occupying too much land and weakening the carrying capacity of resources and environment. Fourth, the level of urban management needs to be improved. The essence of the "urban disease" problem is based on the quality of urbanization. At present, the urban resources and environmental affordability have developed unevenly, which has led to the acceleration of urbanization development, and the accompanying problems of urban industrial development. The current urbanization process in Jilin Province is in a transitional stage. The urbanization development process in this stage is higher than the urban industrial development level, which leads to an increase in the urban unemployed population and a decline in the attractiveness of talents throughout the city.

### **5. The Path of New Urbanization in Jilin Province to Realize the Harmonious Development of Production Cities**

#### **5.1 Improve the level of urbanization development**

New urbanization in Jilin Province should play an active role in guiding the integration and development of production cities. According to the current level of urban development and layout in Jilin, the problems of restricting the development of new towns are fully improved, thus making up for the shortcomings of new urban development. In the early stage of urban planning, we need to build a new type of rural characteristic development according to the scientific layout, so as to shape the urban development with regional characteristics, vigorously promote the development process of small and medium-sized cities, and strive to improve the modern service capacity of cities. The function of the regional central city will increase the carrying capacity of the urban population, so as to enhance the urbanization development process of Jilin region.

#### **5.2 Perfecting the System and Mechanism of Harmonious Development of Production Cities**

On the one hand, we can promote the establishment of social security system through a series of measures, so as to improve the land transfer system in rural areas and promote the transfer of rural surplus labor to cities. At the same time, we should implement preferential policies to protect the vital interests of migrant workers, fully protect the employment of University graduates, effectively safeguard the self-interests of low-income groups, vigorously promote the establishment of urbanization household registration management reform system, ensure the stability and sustained growth of urban population to meet the needs of urban development. On the other hand, actively explore ways to effectively transfer rural collective land, allow farmers to enter towns, and retain rural land use rights or fair forms. Farmers can use contracts to obtain shares or transfers and receive compensation. The transfer and realization of laws on the basis of the confirmation of rights will rapidly increase the speed of population transfer from rural areas to cities and help a large number of migrant workers enter the cities.

#### **5.3 Promoting the combination of industrial structure optimization and upgrading**

From the current industrial structure development status and future development direction of

Jilin region, mainly to improve the proportion of tertiary industry, the development of tertiary industry will further reduce the proportion of primary and secondary industries. This is consistent with the new urbanization and the development of middle-class cities. And with the rapid development of the tertiary industry, the large number of employment opportunities it provides and the continuous improvement of basic services facilities are bound to attract a large number of population resources. This will promote the growth of demand for life services throughout the city. Therefore, Jilin Province should seize this opportunity and further implement the main development strategy by lowering the industry with lower profit value. Therefore, the development of the tertiary industry will be vigorously promoted, and the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure of the entire city will be promoted from the process of further integration in the production city.

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