Analysis on the Development Path of China’s Urbanization Based on Industrial Transfer and Industrial Clusters

Qiang Zhang, Zhi-quan An and Peng An

Abstract: Urbanization is the engine of China's economic development in the new period, but the traditional impetus to the development of urbanization has gradually weakened. At present, the industrial transfer is conducive to promoting the coordinated development of industrialization and urbanization, which is conducive to narrowing the gap between urbanization and urbanization. It is helpful to improve the quality of development of urbanization and promote the urbanization. The New Impetus of China’s Urbanization should strengthen the policy guidance and innovation to undertake the transfer by the "cluster" to undertake industrial transfer to promote the development of urban areas after the development in Jilin Province.

Keyword: Industrial transfer, urbanization, industrial cluster, Jilin Province

1 Introduction

Urbanization is a historical process in which the rural population continues to shift from town to town, and the second and third industries continue to accumulate to the cities and towns so that the number of cities and towns increases and the scale is expanded. Its essence is the change of economic structure, social structure and spatial structure. In 2012, China's urbanization rate reached 52.57%, which is close to the world average, but still below the 60% level of developing emerging countries. The gap between urbanization rates of developed countries is 80%. Under the situation that China's manufacturing cost is rising and the international competition is more intense, the dynamic factors such as the rapid development of China's urbanization are gradually weakened.

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At present, the current situation of unbalanced national conditions should be combined with the situation of China's regional development, Reduce regional differences in development, to achieve the overall level of urbanization in China to enhance.

2 The Main Motivation and Mechanism of the Development of Urbanization

From the general development of the law, the agricultural surplus is the basic premise of urbanization, that is, the increase in agricultural production efficiency of labor, capital and other remaining elements from the liberation of agriculture, driven by comparative interests, to the city or in rural areas The development of non-agricultural industries, the formation of agglomeration. And industrialization is the most fundamental driving force of urbanization, the scale of non-agricultural production and agglomeration development and other characteristics, so that the labor force has been absorbed, the city gradually expand the scale.

From a concrete point of view, a country or region in the economic strategy and policy guidance, through different mechanisms of action to spawn and promote the two motives, and thus take a different urban development path. According to the main direct drivers of the various stages and the mechanism of action, since the founding of China's urbanization development stage as follows.

3 The Development of Urbanization is Becoming more Inconsistent

Since the reform and opening up a variety of dynamic factors to greatly promote the process of urbanization in China, but also led to urbanization lagged behind Industrialization, regional differences in the level of urbanization is huge, the quality of urbanization development is not high and so on.

Urbanization and industrialization are not coordinated. In 2011, the ratio of urbanization and industrialization in China was 1.29, far below the global average of 1.95%, and the gap between US 4.1, France 4.11, UK 4.09, Germany 2.64 and Japan 2.48. Urbanization lagged behind the industrialization of the main reasons are: First, the central and western regions of the industrial structure of the shift, can absorb the employment of light industry has not been fully developed. In 2011, the proportion of gross and heavy industrial output value in northeast, eastern, central and western China was 26: 74,30: 70,27: 73,24: 764 respectively, and the total proportion of light and heavy industrial enterprises in the four regions was 34:66, 44: 56,37: 63,33: 67. According to the general law of industrial development, in the early stage of industrialization, light industry dominated; in the middle of industrialization, the proportion of heavy industry increased significantly, that is, "heavy industrialization." China's backward areas of heavy industry, but
high, which is largely due to the priority development of heavy industry in the past to catch up with the impact of strategic results. Therefore, the economic vitality of the central and western regions has not yet fully excited, there is still a lot of room for the development of light industry, and industrial absorptive capacity is still strong. Second, China's industrialization and urbanization to accelerate the stage is also more active in the era of economic globalization, "Made in China" to promote the upgrading of China's industrial output, but the process of industrial products export, marketing, design, finance and other sectors are using existing foreign channels. The industrial development of the same output value did not lead to the development of the same level of productive services and urban construction, resulting in urbanization lagging behind industrialization. Third, China's township enterprises are still in a decentralized development situation, cannot effectively focus on the population. This is not only caused by the excessive occupation of land, but also conducive to the formation of agglomeration and scale effect, limiting the development of urbanization. Fourth, the "household registration" of urban and rural separation system to a certain extent, restricts the rural surplus labor force to the town and two or three industries, thus mechanically reducing the town's gravity, hinder the process of urbanization.

4 "Cluster" to undertake industrial transfer to promote the development of urbanization

Although the role of industrial transfer in promoting the role of urbanization cannot be ignored, but due to the ability to transfer out of the industry part of the cost of offsetting the disadvantages of the government to pursue the growth effect of GDP, innovation has not yet formed a leading industry scale, and transferred to the poor infrastructure, Industry supporting capacity is weak, poor development environment and other factors hinder the process of China's industrial transfer. Should be guided by policy and undertake transfer model innovation to solve these problems, play the pre-government guidance and planning role, to promote industrial transfer. Based on industrial parks or industrial clusters to undertake industrial transfer base. The main carrier of industrial transfer is the small town under the jurisdiction of the suburbs or the county. In the past, there is a lack of unified planning and design in the development process, which takes up too much cultivated land, resulting in insufficient agglomeration efficiency, too small radii radius, weak urban structure, Strength is not strong and other decentralized development, thus weakening the ability to undertake industrial transfer, and gradually lost the opportunity to undertake industrial transfer. In the future to industrial transfer to promote the development of urbanization process, we must adhere to the park as the carrier of the cluster development, promote the concentration of factors, reduce transaction costs and improve investment efficiency. Industry
transfer to undertake the relevant industrial clusters to develop planning and guidance, and guide enterprises to focus on the park, the park to the town concentration. Rural areas with better industrial development can explore the establishment of new rural communities, transform the rural areas with the concept of urbanization, cover rural areas with equalization of public services, support rural areas with modern industrial systems, and promote the simultaneous development of industry and urbanization.

5 Conclusion

Comprehensive use of incentive and restrictive policies to promote the orderly transfer of industry. At present, China has released the "main functional area planning" and "industrial transfer guide catalog (2012)", should be based on the overall planning on the introduction of relevant fiscal and taxation, finance, land and environmental protection and other supporting policies in line with the national industrial layout of the relevant industries Transfer. The industrial transfer work carried out a good local government, industrial parks and key enterprises to give the corresponding recognition that the policy incentives and financial incentives. At the same time, to improve the eastern developed areas of industrial entry threshold for the eastern part of the enterprise to provide an effective incentive to the west. For example, the United Kingdom in the 20th century, 60 years to implement enterprise migration permit policy, through the establishment of embedded areas of the permit system to limit the business into the crowded areas of prosperity. China's existing industrial development policy is mainly based on environmental protection and technical standards to measure the relevant policies have been introduced no regional differences, which is the eastern part of the developed areas of industrial upgrading is extremely unfavorable, the development and implementation of the eastern industry to limit the development of policy is very necessary.

Acknowledgments

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