

Research on the Coordinated Relationship between Land Urbanization and Population Urbanization

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Abstract

The coordinated relationship between land urbanization and population urbanization affects the overall level of urbanization. Through the research of relevant literature, this paper sorts out the connotation of land urbanization and population urbanization, analyzes the relationship between land urbanization and population urbanization, sorts out the empirical research methods of the coordinated relationship between land urbanization and population urbanization, and summarizes The influencing factors of the coordination relationship include household registration system, land system, industrial structure, degree of openness and population density, and finally make an outlook based on the research content.

Keywords

Land Urbanization; Population Urbanization; Coordination Relationship.

1. Introduction

With the acceleration of the process of urbanization, the concept of urbanization is constantly being adjusted to adapt to the current development situation in my country. Therefore, the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012 clearly put forward the concept of "new urbanization". In 2013, the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China again proposed urbanization with people as the core. In 2014, the "National New-type Urbanization Plan 2014-2020" was issued. The planning goal is that the urbanization rate of the permanent population and the urbanization rate of the registered population will reach about 60% and 45% respectively in 2020. Urbanization has become an important measure to promote my country's economic development and social progress. Therefore, my country has vigorously promoted the construction of urbanization. Generally speaking, urbanization is centered on population urbanization, accompanied by the process of land urbanization, economic urbanization, and social urbanization. The advancement of population urbanization is also accompanied by increased requirements for medical security and educational resource allocation. As land is a scarce resource, along with the process of land urbanization, the contradiction between land demand and the limited land area will become more acute. Because land urbanization and population urbanization are indispensable when measuring the overall level of urbanization, the level and coordination relationship between land and population urbanization affects the overall level of urbanization and regional economic development. It is very important to study the coordination relationship.

At present, many scholars have studied the coordinated relationship between land urbanization and population urbanization, including the national, provincial, and municipal levels. This article collects and sorts out relevant research literature, clarifies the concepts of land urbanization and population urbanization, summarizes the empirical research methods of the coordinated relationship between land urbanization and population urbanization, and analyzes the factors that affect the coordinated relationship, hoping to promote land

urbanization Provide reference and help for the coordinated development of population urbanization and promote the healthy development of urbanization.

2. Related Concepts of Urbanization

Both urbanization and urbanization originate from the term "urbanization", but there is a difference between urbanization and urbanization. They are essentially the same and have different forms. The former is centered on towns, and the latter is centered on cities, with different geographical locations. Towns are the transition zone from rural to urban. Unlike most Western countries who choose the road of urbanization, in the initial stage, China lacked the ability to develop large cities, and considering feasibility, chose to implement an urbanization model with Chinese characteristics focusing on the development of small towns. In 1984, the central government first proposed the development of small towns.

Since the early one-sided emphasis on prioritizing the development of small towns and the pursuit of urbanization speed led to problems such as low urban residents' satisfaction, environmental damage, and serious social conflicts, the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly put forward the concept of "new urbanization" in 2012. It is the result of discarding the previous urbanization. Zhou Hong and Fang Jianwen believe that the new urbanization is guided by the scientific development concept, pays attention to the intensive use of resources and the harmonious coexistence of people and nature, constantly improves the functions of cities and towns, and strengthens the radiation and agglomeration of cities and towns. Urbanization in which towns and new-type rural communities develop in coordination and promote mutual advancement. The Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Party in 2013 further emphasized the need to promote urbanization with people as the core. Peng Huancai believes that "people at the core" is the essential requirement of the new urbanization, which mainly includes three aspects: the urbanization of the agricultural migrant population, the improvement of the ability and quality of the migrant population to adapt to modern urban civilization, and the satisfaction of citizens' needs to promote comprehensive development.

Since urbanization involves changes in many fields, the connotation of urbanization can be specifically divided into four aspects: population, space, economy, and society. The most obvious manifestation of urbanization is in terms of population. The population is constantly shifting from rural to urban areas, and agriculture is transformed into non-agricultural processes, resulting in a continuous increase in the urban population. In terms of space, it is manifested in the expansion of existing towns or the emergence of new towns. In terms of economy, it is the evolution of the industrial structure, with the secondary and tertiary industries gathering in cities and towns. In terms of society, the rural lifestyle has transformed into an urban lifestyle and philosophy. Out of consideration of the research content of this article, the emphasis is on the grasp of population urbanization and land urbanization.

3. The Relationship between Land Urbanization and Population Urbanization

Population urbanization has an impact on land urbanization in terms of quantity and structure. The increase in the number of urban populations promotes the increase in demand for construction land and accelerates the urbanization of land. Changes in the demand for urban populations cause changes in the structure of land use. As the spatial basis of population urbanization, land urbanization promotes population urbanization by providing land-expropriated farmers with capital to enter the city, providing more jobs, and a more convenient living environment. However, at the same time, there is food caused by excessive land acquisition. Issues such as safety and environmental damage will also affect the quality of

population urbanization. Poudyal pointed out that the transfer of labor and urbanization promote each other, the transfer of labor promotes the urbanization of land, and the change of land use drives the transfer of labor. Tan Keke pointed out that in the process of population urbanization, unreasonable use of land in order to meet human needs will not only cause the decline of cultivated land resources and the destruction of the ecological environment, but also have a negative impact on land urbanization. At the same time, the reallocation of agricultural land resources not only accelerates the economic development of the region, but also promotes the urbanization of farmers and promotes the urbanization of the population. In addition, the improvement of the quality of land urbanization requires high-quality talents, so the quality of population urbanization is improved; the improvement of population urbanization quality promotes the improvement of land urbanization quality. Vliet pointed out that the transfer of farmland caused by land urbanization not only affects the livelihoods of the displaced residents, but also affects the livelihoods of the residents of new farmland.

4. Factors Affecting the Coordinated Relationship between Land Urbanization and Population Urbanization

After the implementation of the market economy in my country, the dual urban-rural household registration system has hindered the flow between urban and rural areas, and the difficulty of urbanization of migrant workers has restricted the urbanization of the population. Li Yongle pointed out that because of my country's household registration system, there is a situation in which urban population and migrant rural laborers have "different pay for equal work and different rights for equal work", and that it has induced urban disparity, urban-rural disparity, and employment discrimination, which objectively restrains them. The urbanization of the population. In addition, migrant workers cannot enjoy the same medical and education social benefits as urban household registration, which increases the social cost of rural urbanization and affects population urbanization. Chen Tian pointed out that my country's cities and towns lack a basic social security system for the floating population, so it is impossible to form a cyclical mechanism in which the population is fully transferred from the countryside. Fan Jin said that under the household registration system, local governments lack the motivation to provide jobs and social welfare for rural people entering cities and towns, which is not conducive to population urbanization.

The dual land system, the unclear definition of public interest, the huge price difference between the land acquisition market and the transfer market, and the fact that the land transfer fee is not included in the public financial management framework, make the local government a monopolist in the primary land market in order to obtain more land. The continuous advancement of land urbanization based on interests has led to the rapid development of land urbanization. Tan Keke pointed out that after the implementation of the tax-sharing system, the fiscal revenues and expenditures of local governments are imbalanced, and land fiscal revenue is needed to promote local economic development. It is reasonable to use land to promote urbanization. However, rising real estate prices and increasing property taxes are not conducive to the population. Urbanization and the finiteness of land resources also mean that land finance is unsustainable. Li Yongle said that after the implementation of the tax-sharing system, the imbalance between the local government's financial power and the power of affairs has caused the government to rely too much on land finance. The dependence on land finance has caused various regions to blindly expand the built-up area, making land urbanization much faster than population towns. Speed. Ren Jing pointed out that the land system restricts the urbanization of the population, farmers enter cities but still own rural land, and high housing prices increase the cost of migration. Chen Tian said that according to research, urban

expansion can maximize local government taxation, resulting in the inconsistency between land urbanization and population urbanization.

5. Outlook

Many studies have selected the urban population in the selection of population urbanization indicators, and most of them are urban permanent residents. The permanent population cannot fully explain the urbanization of the population, and the research results may be biased. In this regard, future research can be improved in the selection of indicators and the construction of calculation models.

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