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Research into the China's Major Towns Reform of Expanding Power Under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract: In the context of regional development is increasingly affected by globalization, institutional factor in regional and local development in China has played an increasingly important role. By promoting institutional changes to promote transformation of development mode of China's urbanization, due to the major towns has special status of connecting in China's urban and rural structural system, so that it is at the forefront of change of the China urbanization path Strip and is the current hot areas for research on new urbanization. Therefore, articles based on the perspective of institutional transformation, through methods such as surveys and structure interviews, take Yangzhou 11 major towns as instance, provides an overview and analysis of the major problems in its development and put forward a specific recommendations for reform of Yangzhou's major towns expanding power, thus providing useful try and reference to the model transition of urbanization and the choice of path in the present stage.

Key words: Institutional transformation, major towns, expanding power,

With the deepening of globalization, marketization and decentralization process, China's area towns organizational systems are increasingly flattened. However their traditional towns management system what service of rural economic and social didn't corresponding changes, that means the system urbanization continues to lag behind the economic and social dimensions of urbanization, leading to "excessive administrative" issues (Chen and Zhang, 2007). Major towns refer to the objects that local government key support, development or testing in policies, capital, land, cadres appointing and other aspects to intend to achieve its specific objectives in a certain period, is the sub-center of the county economy (Yan, 2008). Major towns expanding power as the main further decentralization of power form of China's reform of expanding more power of the town, plays a vital role in the further extension of the separation of powers and it has great significance in balancing China towns system structure and promote area urban and rural development as a whole. But for a long time, the State doesn't pay enough attention to the development of major towns, leading to the development of China's major towns there has been the general problem of "little horse drawn cart". Therefore, it's an urgent need to strengthen the related research in major towns expanding powers in administrative under the background of national and local level have launched expanding power of the town reform the pilot in the near future, to speed up the process of urbanization in China.

RESEARCH PROGRESS FOR MAJOR TOWNS REFORM OF EXPANDING POWER

In recent years, major towns expanding powers to "decentralization" as core is becoming the new paths of development mode of urbanization in economically developed areas in China (Zhang *et al.*, 2011). Currently the research for expanding the power of the towns has been widely carried out in urban geography, urban planning, public administration and sociology discipline fields, consists of five aspects of content (Table 1).

The institutional transformation process is a process of non-balanced state reached a new equilibrium state, the core of major towns reform of expanding powers is adjust public powers and public responsibility for the balance of configuration between the county and township governments, to ensure the efficiency and performance of its administrative operation (Jia, 2009). Existing research results focused mainly on descriptive research on the causes, policies and issues of the individual towns expanding power reform in the small area, lack of systematic research of multiple towns is being in the larger geographical unit and different stages of development reform of expanding powers dynamic mechanism, institutional bottlenecks and so on. At the same time, the research for power game and internal mechanism between the county and township governments that occur in the towns reform of expanding powers also needs to be strengthened, in particular, to

Table 1: Correlation research for major towns reform of expanding power

Category	Leading scholars
Motivation research	XU Jingyong, WEI Tao, XI Guangliang, ZHANG Hongri, LUO Xinyang etc
Policy research	WANG Kequn, FAN Fangzhi, DONG Xiaoqian, WU Xingzhi etc
Problem research	MENG Haining, YIN Weiguo, FU Baishui, ZHANG Xinhui etc
Performance research	CHEN Shengyong, WANG Xiongjie, SONG Jianhui etc
Town-level municipality research	LIAN Xiaoming, WEI Qingquan, LIU Junde, YUAN Zhongjin etc

jump out of the imprisoned of the traditional county level system to seek new ways of major towns upgrading development, thus establish a good diuretic base for reform of major towns expanding powers for research.

MAIN ISSUES OF MAJOR TOWNS' DEVELOPMENT IN YANGZHOU CITY

Unreasonable industrial structures, relatively weak economic strength: Yangzhou new industry development of major towns generally lags, slow pace of industrial restructuring. Most of the towns take the extensive industry as the leading industry and the small number of towns is still based on agriculture as a pillar industry, generally low proportion of the tertiary industry, such as Sheyang Town, its proportion of three industries for 40:32:28 in 2009 year, Primary industry has the highest proportion, both secondary industrial and tertiary industrial developments have lagged. In addition, major towns are lack of overall consideration and rational division of labor in the regional industrial distribution, there is an obvious phenomenon of duplicate building and isomorphism competition. Therefore, it's difficult to give full play to major towns' radiation effects in the area of public service and industry development.

In 2011, statistics by economic size, the total of major towns GDP in Yangzhou is 28.211 billion yuan, accounts for only 21.4% in the city's 64 townships total GDP. The average of GDP is 2.56 billion yuan, slightly higher than the city's 64 townships GDP average (2.06 billion yuan), but apart from the Xiaoji Town (6.294 billion yuan) and Shaobo Town (4.948 billion yuan) and other major towns GDP is all below 4 Billion, representing about total number of major towns 60%. Like Sanduo Town, the GDP minimum town only about 1.216 billion, equivalent to 19.3% of Xiaoji Town (Fig. 1-4). In 2011, the average revenue for the major towns of Yangzhou is 157.83 million yuan, only slightly higher than average revenue for the cities towns (153.55 million yuan), its advantages are not obvious.

Towns lack features, insufficient attraction in town district environmental: Owing to lack of awareness, lack of planning, funding shortages and system constraints and other reasons, major towns in Yangzhou generally maintenance inadequate for the natural environment in the

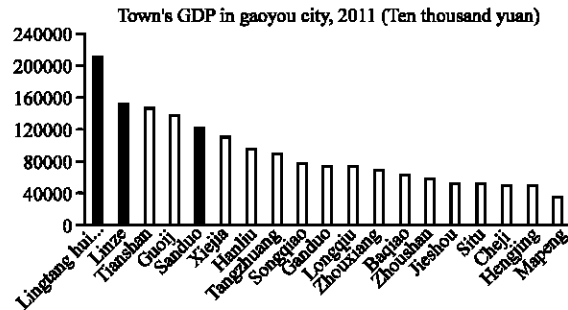


Fig. 1: Comparison chart of Gaoyou towns' GDP, 2011

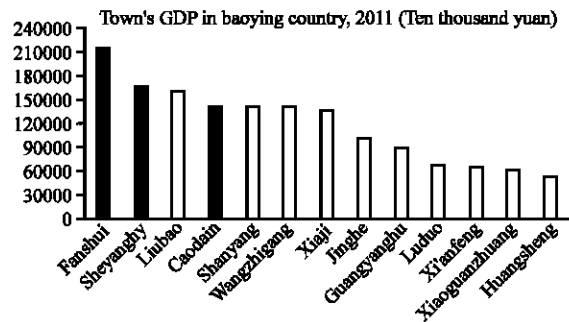


Fig. 2: Comparison chart of Baoying towns' GDP, 2011

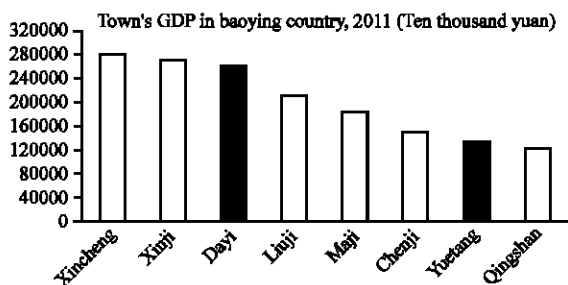


Fig. 3: Comparison chart of Yizheng towns' GDP, 2011

course of town construction. About 60% of the respondents reflect to the towns exist environmental pollution enterprises and 62% enterprise have no purification treatment on the emission of "three wastes".

Can be seen from major town residents' migration preference survey, 30% percent of respondents have a migration preference (mostly from villages), which 73% hope moved to Center City, only 27% hope moved to

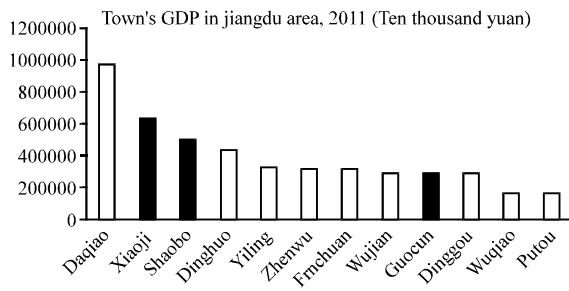


Fig. 4: Comparison chart of Jiangdu towns' GDP, 2011

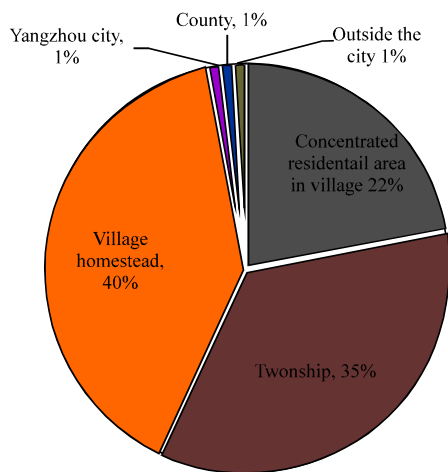


Fig. 5: Respondent's residence statistical

town district. Close to 80% of respondents think that there are significant differences between live in major towns and live in urban, mainly reflected in the major towns relative backwardness of education, lack of cultural atmosphere, incomplete life supporting facilities, inconvenient transportation and so on (Fig. 5-8).

Serious lack of development elements, responsibilities big and power small running hard: Relationships between major towns and center cities are "decoupling on obligations, contention for resource " and this game in three major aspects:

Land indicators competition: Land Indicators shortage problems almost in every small town, limited land indicators are divided into townships by means of layer upon layer down, in practice is likely to cause indicators retained by layer-by-layer, the land indicators has little when it across to the end of the village and township administrative. Therefore, development of major towns

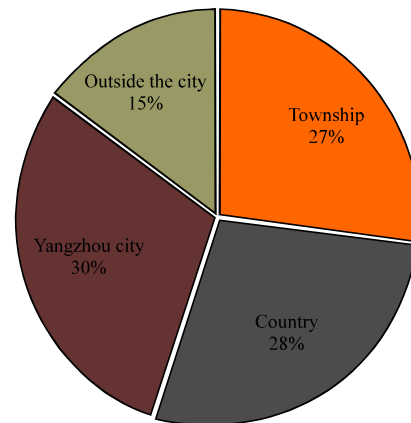


Fig. 6: Respondents' migration preference statistical

can only be implemented land replacement through the renovation of the old village, but its land consolidation cost is very high (approximately 0.1 million acre⁻¹), the superior only financial subsidy 0.026 million acre⁻¹, so formation a huge funding gap and fiscal pressure and most of all obtain land indicators for construction after land reclamation would be taken away by county (city), this has greatly dampened the enthusiasm of the major towns for old village renovation.

Competition for infrastructure and investment projects:

National and provincial governments allocated funds for infrastructure construction and the introduction of investment projects most is occupied by center city. Therefore, town government must cost subsidies to attract enterprise settled in there, such as accounted for 300 acres of enterprise, government needed subsidies 20-30 million yuan in land, but usually town level government unable to pay so expensive of costs, only transfer project in the development zone in the county to obtain 10-20% revenue-sharing.

Finance and tax competition: The town retains a portion and the return ratio are seriously low under the current tax allocation system, thereby exacerbating the tension of a town-level fiscal, taxes and fees such as taxes for urban maintenance and subsidiary fees only have 50% return preparation, leading towns more debt for construction. Town government serious shortage of available financial and long wandering in the tens of millions of yuan, almost became "eat the financial", but some major towns need 1500 million just for education expenditures, actual the investment gap is evident of the town itself and its liabilities for construction operatives has trended in increased.

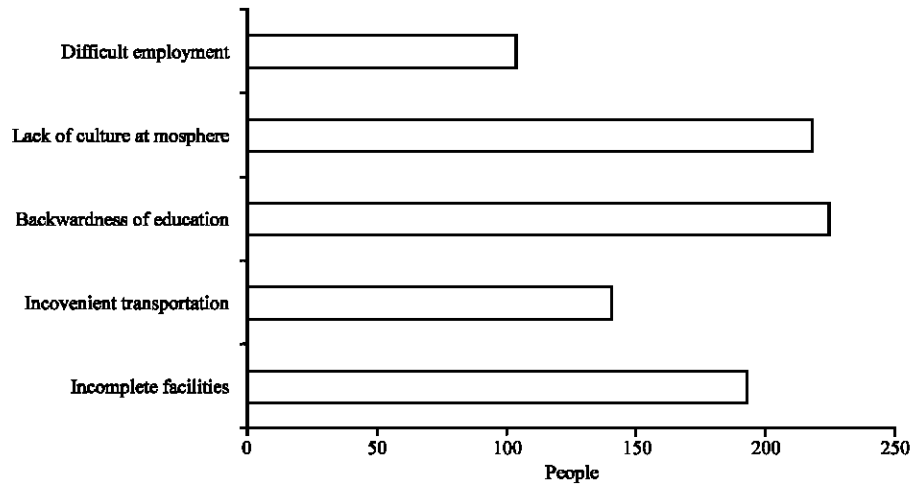


Fig. 7: Urban and rural living difference survey

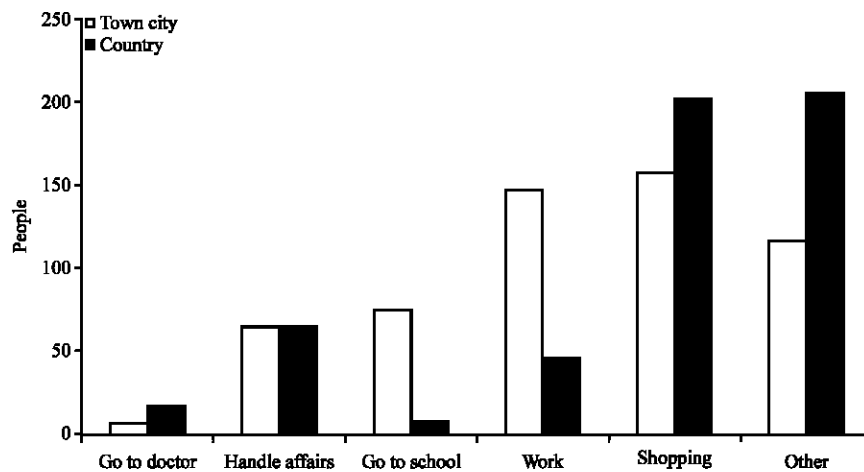


Fig. 8: Purpose of respondents going out

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAJOR TOWNS REFORM OF EXPANDING POWER IN YANGZHOU

As the important carrier which has gathered role in the process of urbanization in Yangzhou city, major towns radiation effects by the growth poles of the county (city), at the same time, it also has polarization and spread effect on the secondary node (town). In the secondary towns system network of "major town-town-village", major towns could act as a "growth pole" features. To give full play to major towns lead an exemplary role for the development of small cities and towns in Yangzhou, the most effective way is to make tilt of "major" slope in institutional and policy currently, appropriate decentralization, prompt of its breakthrough

system bottlenecks of development, leading to urbanization coordinated development of the whole region.

Innovation of the personnel system

Reduce household registration threshold, perfect the social security: Major towns should take the lead in liberalizing the conditions of urban residents settle in, reduce settled in the housing area (50 m²) Or the threshold of purchase non-residential commodity house amount (0.2 million). Formulate preferential policies to attract mobile workers return, encourage highly educated talents involved in the construction of major towns, also support the eligible population of the agricultural transfer settled in the town; at the same time strengthening and

improvement of social public services such as a housing security system, establishing special funds aimed at resolving problems of farmers' houses, so that they enjoyed the same rights as urban residents in town.

Leadership in cities and towns with high, formed to support: Many factors impede the administration system reform in villages and towns, the most fundamental is that the government functions dislocation, because has not been able to become a complete government at the level of villages and towns and lack of decision-making power and a corresponding governance capacity. Therefore, try to distribution deputy department level and above for major town, thus contributing to major towns in higher administrative levels enhanced voice, to seek more development resources and opportunities. While breaking permissions restrictions, decentralization part of a county (city)'s power, streamline workflow, enhance administrative efficiency; recommendation that set of permanent supporting institutions in the county (city) level such as "four concentrated office" and organization of the county (city) related functions such as land, planning, construction and financial sector counterpart on attachment with the major towns.

Finance and tax system innovation: Reform the system of taxation into, strengthen both city and county-level financial support to major towns. Reasonable raising the percentage share of financial major towns, super base major towns should enjoy the fullest of locally retained parts of value added tax, enterprise income tax, net income from the major towns of the land also should be returned in full; provide the major towns financing platform, the launch of the financial products for major towns. For example, can take the form of cooperation with the market development to broaden financing channels, bundle industrial zone of major towns and township lands then developed by investors, use the profit after township district land development to balance the expenditures for land development and the construction of supporting facilities and so on.

Innovation of land system: Land space not enough is the most pressing challenges in the construction of the major towns, it should be actively establishment and improvement of the land transferring mechanism of towns and villages through down, Up for more indicators of land allocated to promote the rapid development of major towns. Such as in gets land indicators aspects, should be increased compensation efforts while yearly reduced land indicators of major towns was expropriation by county (city); full using of encourages policy of fertile farmland,

towards circulation rural collective construction land and construction land indicators market transactions pilot, tries to gives equal status for rural collective construction as city state-owned construction; improvement economic incentive mechanism of land intensive using, put linked intensive using indicators control and relevant tax and established deposit returned system, refundable deposit when land user reach the stipulated in the investment intensity.

CONCLUSION

Representative of the new institutional economics North (North C) thought that, the system has a decisive role in determining a country's economic growth and social development. China's reform and opening process, generally seen as a process of decentralization of the central to local, essentially from national central to differentiate into multiple levels of power vertical system change process, no less important than the horizontal configuration of State power (Ren, 2009; Xu and Ma, 2008). Major towns are the major element in China's urban and rural relationship connecting and is most likely to develop into a regional central city of the future town. Therefore, based on the institutional transformation perspective, it's necessary to give major towns that chronically neglected status in our planning system to "major" concern and support. As continued of national administrative sexual decentralization, major towns should be full given permission of social economic management, breakthrough its "people, land and fiscal" and other aspects of system bottlenecks, gradually promote major towns reform for expanding power, thereby full release major towns in urban development and construction aspects of huge potential, it's also add a new idea for China's urbanization development mode transformation and path select at this stage.

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