



Paths for New Urbanization in Chongqing, China: Study on Overall Design and Strategic Framework

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Abstract

Based on introspection about disadvantages of the traditional urbanization, the new urbanization is on the transformation and innovation of strategies with reference to the relevant successful experience all over the world. Through analyses on the consequent strategic opportunity of Chongqing pilot zone for overall reform to balance the urban and rural development, the paper expounds an overall idea on paths for new urbanization in Chongqing. And then the paper constructs a strategic framework of the paths aiming to provide a scientific and clear direction to the choice of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing.

Key words: Paths for new urbanization; Overall design; Strategic framework; Chongqing

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INTRODUCTION

With socio-economic development, urbanization a social process becomes a world trend. Quite early enough, Friedmann and Wolf (1982) hold that urbanization actually reflects the entire society and is a multidimensional

reflection of physical, spatial, institutional, economic, population, and social characteristics. Hiroshi Morikawa (1989) argues that urbanization mainly refers to the transformation process experienced by rural population toward an urban life style. In China, the progress on urbanization is much improved both theoretically and practically. Gu Chaolin, Wu Liya and Lan Cook (2012) leading a research on Chinese urbanization give a definition that Chinese urbanization refers to the increase of cities in number and the expansion of urban space which result in the concentration of population in urban areas during certain period of time while the urban material and spiritual civilization extends to surrounding rural areas producing new spatial patterns and landscapes along with the continuous changes of regional industrial structure. In these contexts, Chongqing as a municipality in the times of information technology, urbanization is moving fast with the policy effects strategic opportunities linked to the pilot zone for overall reform to balance the urban-rural development. The paper thus based on relevant research and actual practice elaborates on the overall design and strategic framework about paths for new urbanization in Chongqing.

1. STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY SET IN THE PILOT ZONE

On June 7th 2007, the State Council approved a national pilot zone for the overall reform to balance the urban and rural development in Chongqing. In January 2009, the issuing of *Proposals on promoting the reform of balancing urban-rural development in Chongqing* demonstrates that the reform rises to a national strategy. In early 2010, Chongqing was ranked among the country's five largest cities. In May and June 2010, Liang Jiang New Area in Chongqing was approved and established, which lists in one of three major State-level development zones apart

from Pudong New District of Shanghai and Binhai New Area of Tianjin. In May 2011, *Regional Planning in Cheng-Yu Economic Zone* was officially approved by the State Council.

As the main carrier of realization of balancing urban-rural reform and development in Chongqing, new urbanization is inevitable based on national strategic platforms, such as the national pilot zone, central city and a state-level development zone to achieve periodic objectives of coordinating urban and rural economic and social development. Therefore, on the basis of research in strategic backgrounds, such as objectives and tasks, basic features and historical missions, of the establishment of the pilot zone, systematically analyzing consequent strategic opportunities of forming the pilot zone is the premise and basis of exploring paths, objective position and the strategic framework for new urbanization in Chongqing.

1.1 Strategic Background of the Pilot Zone

National synthetically reform testing district is in line with the trend of economic globalization and regional economic integration and improving the inner requirement of socialist market economy system; is an experimental zone which emphasizes the national system of innovation as the main driving force, comprehensive reform as the main character, and has a profound impact on national socio-economic development. (Hao Shouyi and Gao Jingtian, 2006) As a form of national synthetically reform testing district, the pilot zone for overall reform while reflecting general characteristics and universal laws carries its own objectives and tasks, basic features and historical missions.

1.1.1 Objectives and Tasks of the Pilot Zone

Based on two ingrained different structures of urban and rural zone and national situation complexity, the purpose and intention of the pilot: through reform test in a or several districts find ways and methods to thoroughly address urban and rural contradictions in the process of reform; on the premise of taking account of regional reality and generalization eliminates urban and rural contradictions, narrow urban and rural differences, achieve urban and rural integration, and eventually achieve target of comprehensive construction of well-off society and socialist modernization. On this basis, its basic task is to remove barriers to institutional mechanisms for the coordinated development of urban and rural zone, to harmonize urban and rural system arrangement and resources allocation, establish institutional mechanisms for coordinated development between urban and rural areas, achieve efficient configuration of urban-rural resources and factors, and find out new ways of coordinated development both between urban and rural and among different regions (Lin Ling, 2007).

1.1.2 Basic Features of the Pilot Zone

Compared with the special economic zones, the pilot zone shows new features in institutional background, tasks, and test contents. On the whole, with the purpose of exploring new system of socialist market economy, traditional special economic zones was rooted in the planned economic system and committed to the establishment of a new operation mechanism of modern industrial park with the help of preferential policies to attract domestic and foreign investment while regarding GDP growth as “reform consensus”. And the new pilot zone grows in gradually perfect socialist market economy institution aiming to explore new developmental paths; directed against domestic long-term existence of the urban and rural the two different structures, seeks to address historical task of scientific and harmonious development; through system and institutional innovation creates coordinated environment and guarantees equality of opportunities, and right and social welfare enjoyed by every urban and rural resident (Liao Yuanhe, 2007) while focusing on social fair and common rich as “new reform consensus”. Therefore, the theme of “new reform consensus” demonstrates the trend of social reform replacing economic reform, orientation of economic objectives to social objectives-led.

1.1.3 Historical Missions of the Pilot Zone

Chongqing municipality, a typical representative of superposition of rural and mountain areas across the country, is a coexistence of big city, large rural zone, mountainous and ethnic areas where the urban-rural dual structure is quite obvious. As the only municipality in the Central and Western regions, Chongqing has the advantages of administrative system and economic infrastructure for reform, as well as relevant experience accumulated from resettlement for The Three Gorges Project and transfer of rural surplus labor force. In times of economic and social development entering a new phase, the pilot zone is an important platform to firstly practice the reform for balancing the urban and rural development strategies; and the reform is a breakthrough to address urban-rural developmental problem, a world-class challenge. Therefore, insisting on building urban-rural balancing municipality as the main line of development and gradually eliminating the dual structure of urban and rural areas are not only inherent requirements for propelling Chongqing to be an “important growth pole” and an “economic hub”, a necessary way to realization of “speeding up” and “taking the lead”, but also a key to the goal of building a well-off society in the Western region.

1.2 Strategic Opportunity of the Pilot Zone

Followed after city specifically designated in the state plan in the 1980s, municipality in the 1990s, settlement and development of The Three Gorges Project and China’s Western Expansion, the establishment of the pilot zone in Chongqing is another major historic opportunity which gives birth to chances and room of active exploration,

adventurous trial and industrious innovation; also adds to motivation and possibilities for the choice of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing.

1.2.1 Status Upgrade of the Zone Raising Importance of Strategic Platform of Paths for New Urbanization in Chongqing

New urbanization is the main carrier of pressing on balancing urban and rural development while the balancing urban and rural development is the periodical objective in the process of new urbanization development. The Central Government has attached great importance to the reform and development in Chongqing, deploying different strategies at different times. Under the guidance of national strategies China's Western Expansion and Balanced Development of East and West, driving and radiative forces from western development, functions of development along the Yangtze River, new missions of municipality development and exemplary role of building socialist well-off society in western zone, etc. the government put forward "314" deployment which makes strategic position of Chongqing more prominence. Ever since being approved the pilot zone for balancing urban and rural development, reform and development in Chongqing rise to national strategies. In the current international and domestic backgrounds and prospect of future developmental trend, paths for new urbanization in Chongqing must be based on developmental platforms: national overall reform to balance the urban and rural development, nation central cities and State-level development zone, etc.

1.2.2 "Policy Depression Effect" Improving Policy Environment of Paths for New Urbanization in Chongqing

With formal establishment of the pilot zone for overall reform to balance urban and rural development, Chongqing has become the country's only integrated pilot zone for urban and rural commerce, the first national pilot region for urban-rural environmental protection work, open economy "experimental field", integrated region of informatization between the urban and rural, product innovation experimental zone in the interbank market and financial management reform pilot area, etc. The central government, departments and large enterprises give a lean to Chongqing on industrial distribution and investment allocation through signing strategy cooperative agreements. As a sound policy system and rich policy gold mine, *Directions of the State Council on Promoting the Reform of Chongqing Urban and Rural Areas* and *Regional Planning in Cheng-Yu Economic Zone* make the Policy Depression Effect more obvious which has been effective in improving the policy environment of new paths for urbanization in Chongqing.

1.2.3 "Priority to Carry and Try" Motivating Innovation of Paths for New Urbanization

As an important "benchmark" in China especially in mid-western area, the pilot zone of Chongqing holds great responsibilities of exploring experience and demonstrating

practice; and comprehensive using and correct grasp of "Priority to carry and try" relate to further advancing China's Western Expansion and promoting regional coordinated development; link to coordination between urban and rural, workers and peasants; have to do with full market economy reform and scientific development. "Right to trial-and-error" is the core of "Priority to carry and try"; the nature is decentralization from the central to the local; the basic requirement is to boldly try, dare to break without fear of misunderstanding, be unafraid to oppose, tolerate error and failure. Breakthrough and innovation of the mechanism of the system is a deep requirement for the development of new urbanization in Chongqing while "Right to trial-and-error" and "Priority to carry and try" are fundamental source of motivation.

2. OVERALL DESIGN OF NEW PATHS FOR URBANIZATION IN CHONGQING

Paths for new urbanization give access to objectives of development of new urbanization. And the paths are not only regular result of development of human society, market economy and urbanization; but also the fruit of subjective initiative. Built on theoretical research, empirical models and realistic basis, the overall path is designed and conceived, fully using supported resources and removing concerned constraints.

2.1 Bases and Conditions of the Paths Design

Under the new situation, the premise of scientifically conceiving paths for new urbanization in Chongqing is to further analyze the inherent requirements and experience both at home and abroad on new urbanization, comprehend realistic basis and evolution of Chongqing development, and be aware of the favorable conditions and related constraints.

2.1.1 Grounds for Choice of Paths

Rationale: inherent requirement of new urbanization. New urbanization is inevitable with the development of traditional urbanization to a certain stage and is a process of sublation of traditional urbanization. New urbanization pursuing coordinated and effective development of population, economy, society, resources and environment is a plural involved process which is targeted to realize the integration of urban and rural areas, rooted in people's all-round development, driven by new industries and informatization. In the new times and present institutional environment, new urbanization following general laws of urbanization has new features: people-oriented, market-led, balanced between the urban and rural and coordinated of all aspects, etc.

According to the connotation of new urbanization, paths for new urbanization refer to government-guided or market-oriented roads of "coordination, effectiveness and diversity" which approach to integration of the urban

and rural. Choice of paths for new urbanization takes dependence of the path choice of traditional urbanization into consideration while adhering to the developmental regularity and tendency of human society, market economy and urbanization; and is a process of selecting optimal or feasible paths and models. Therefore choice of paths for new urbanization is a complex process of diverse determinants mutually affecting and then synthesizing.

The essence of new urbanization is a complex multidimensional transformation and profound revolution meaning a fundamental change of the developmental ideas, mutual harmonious relationship and integrated promotion of the overall efficiency and is also people-centered covering fields of economy, society, etc.

Experience: enlightenment of paths for urbanization both at home and abroad. Urbanization is a comprehensive reflection of objective form of socio-economic development. Paths for urbanization are necessary ways for a country from agricultural, industrial models to the knowledge-based model. In the 21st century when urbanization becomes a world trend, to effectively choose paths for urbanization is both a theoretical problem that needs to be studied and explored and a practical issue.

Due to the natural endowment, economic conditions, cultural backgrounds and other constraints, paths for urbanization are not always fixed for respective path choices among developed and developing countries leading to different short-term and long-term effects. Through studies on experience and enlightenment of practice of urbanization in Europe, Latin America, Yangtze River Delta and Chengdu, regularity is not difficult found: choice of paths for urbanization is aimed at “coordination but uniqueness” as basic orientation, productivity development as fundamental power; division of the government and the city as an achieving mechanism and intensive sustainability as inner requirements; eventually returns to a point where the urban and rural keep a coordinated and harmonious relationship. Chongqing the pilot zone bears a mission of demonstration on reform and development. Therefore, Chongqing should fully learn from and absorb the successful experiences of urbanization path choices at home and abroad according to the level and conditions, and should advance urbanization step by step in a planned way and stick to the characteristic path of urbanization in Chongqing.

Realistic bases: the need for reform and development in Chongqing. Entering the 21st century, economic globalization and informatization present an acceleration-interactive development, which further shortens the distance between countries and regions and hits patterns of economic development and urbanization in every country and region. The first 20 years of the 21st century are an important period of opportunity and strategy for China to firmly grasp. On account for the

crucial period of the Chinese current industrialization and urbanization, the inevitable trend and requirements of future socio-economic development lie in transformation and upgrade of economic development, regional economic integration, cultivation and support of new industry, and overall transformation and development of society, progress of technology and culture, expansion of reform and openness and construction of an innovative nation, all of which provide historic opportunities, strategy and policy platform.

Since 2003, Chongqing’s strategy position and layout have always been constantly changed; but speeding up development and adjusting structure hold away above the flux which provides unprecedented opportunity and platform for choice of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing. New position of the Central Government on Chongqing and the strategic upgrade of Chongqing provide historic opportunities for the path choice of new urbanization; stable and relatively fast economic development laid the economic foundation and strategic opportunities; deep and further institutional reforms create a sound and reasonable environment of mechanisms.

2.1.2 Terms and Conditions of Paths Choice

Favorable conditions: Changes of the external environment and self-development render favorable conditions for realistic choice of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing. First, the “post-crisis era” brings a new opportunity for the choice, a golden opportunity to speed up the construction of an important growth pole, modern manufacturing base, economic center on the upper Yangtze River, a strategic opportunity for Chongqing being an “open city” of nation-central cities and “international gateway hub”. Second, nation strategic position set a high platform for the choice. Relying on the nation strategic platform for balanced reform and development of the urban and rural, the “policy depression” effects improve the policy environment of the choice; “Priority to carry and try” stimulates innovative motivations of the choice. Third, a new growth cycle gives birth to a perfect time for the choice. Standing at a new starting point, Chongqing should try to seize the opportunities of the city comprehensive transformation, focus on capacity-building and quality improvement and move forward in the direction of intensive development of new urbanization while insisting on maintaining growth, expanding domestic demand and adjusting structure.

In the year of 2003, Chongqing officially launched the relevant exploration and try on characteristic paths for urbanization and in general gained much greater achievements: with reference to *Chongqing Statistical Yearbook*, from 2003-2011 population both in city and town adds to 16.0596 million from 11.7455 million at the rate of 1.64% average per year which is significantly faster than the world as well as the rates 0.40% and 0.91% in China. Shares of non-agricultural industries in

GDP account for above 84% with economy in cities and towns dominating the whole economic growth. Per capita income of urban and rural households grows constantly, respectively rising by 1.71 times and 1.93 times. Progress has been made in social undertakings, such as science, education and health, posts and telecommunications, urban infrastructure, transport facilities and ecological environment, etc..

Constraints: Traditional path dependence and the plight of self-development restricted the right choice of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing to a large extent, leading to negative feedback of the paths and side-effects on normal release of the developmental effects. Thus in some degree the urbanization was locked and kept in a shielding state, which shows in the following aspects: dissonance between equity and efficiency, dislocation of governments and market, and imbalance of urban and rural development. Elimination of traditional path dependent effect is a gradual process which in the short term will continue to block performance of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing.

According to laws of economic development, the transition time when GDP per capita is between \$1000~3000 is overlapped with “strategic opportunity period” and “contradiction emerging period” which is featured by structural imbalance and contradictions. The healthy and orderly development of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing is faced with serious

challenges and difficulties – “subnormal asymmetrical development” or structural contradictions which reflect in: continuous expansion of rural-urban gap, extremely unbalanced regional development, unreasonable size structure, discoordination between industrial structure and employment structure, the lagging of urbanization behind economic development, weakness of radiative effects of cities, etc. The challenges and difficulties mentioned above have become key issues restricting the advance of the paths for new urbanization in Chongqing.

2.2 Overall Conception of the Paths

Paths for new urbanization are neither a national choice purely driven by goals, nor simply a rational choice based on tool innovation; but rather a combination of objective choice and tool choice, a mixture of national choice and rational choice in specific historical contexts. According to present studies, empirical models and realistic basis, considering favorable conditions and related constraints, the paper holds paths for new urbanization in Chongqing should get an approach to “coordination, effectiveness and diversity” with “coordination” as the core concept, “efficient” as the deep meaning and “diversification” as a specific way to promotion. “Market-orientation” and “government-promotion” (shown in the following figure) are mechanisms of implementation to connect all paths.

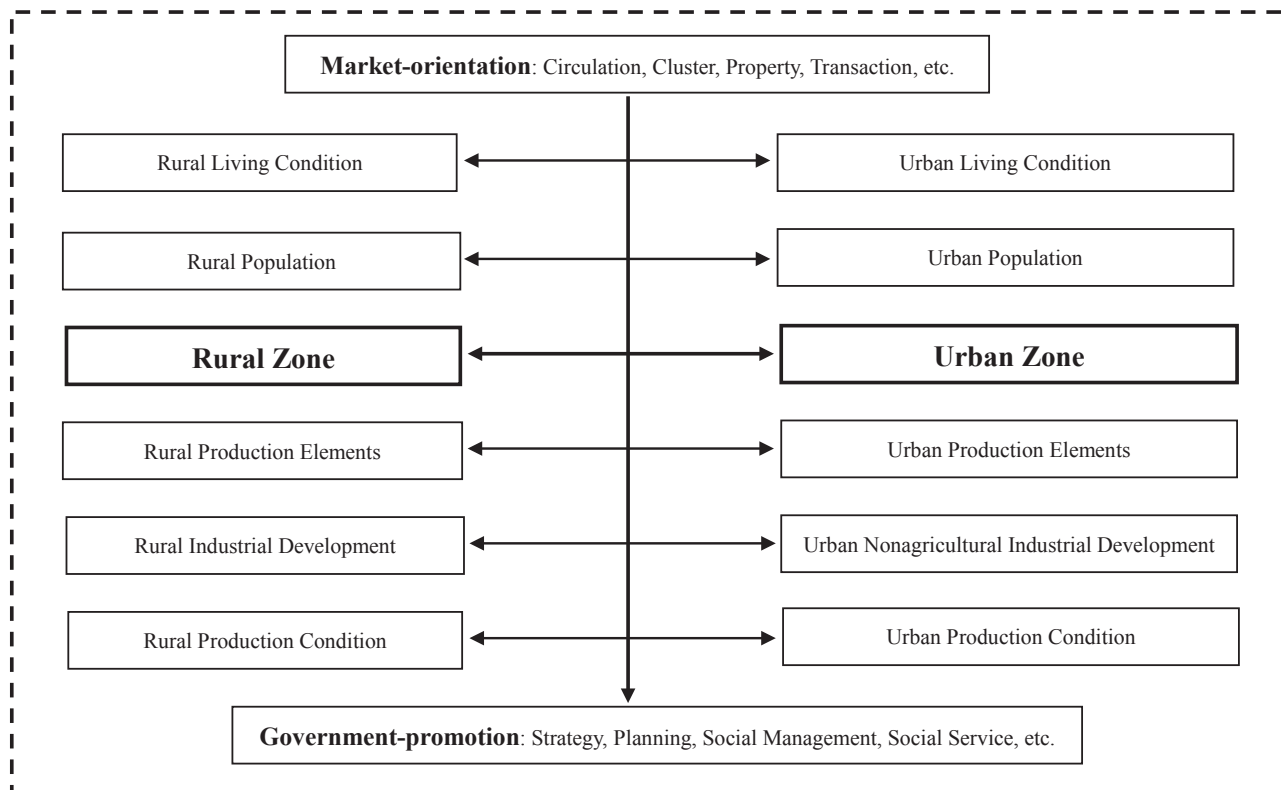


Figure 1
Overall Design of Paths for New Urbanization in Chongqing

Three basic stipulations must be grasped approaching to the so-called “coordination, effectiveness and diversity”. “coordination” is determined on the overall planning for urban and rural reform and development; is the core concept of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing; is not only the reflection of balance between equity and efficiency, but also a comprehensive demonstration of objectives, the main thread, etc. “Effectiveness”, deep interpretation of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing, is from the perspective of value orientation and runs through every step of the design of the paths. “Diversity” based on the viewpoint of actual economic and geographic space of Chongqing is a specific way to advance paths for new urbanization in Chongqing, and a realistic choice to find the sustainable path for different areas including the urban, rural, mountainous, ethnic minority areas, etc. In addition to the former stipulations, “market-orientation” and “government-promotion” mechanisms of implementation are quite crucial: the former market adjusts and optimize economy running structure to increase economic benefit in the micro-field production elements, resource allocation, etc. While the latter government maintains and integrates order and functions of the social system through strategic planning, policy formulation, public service and social management; and the government undertakes public utilities about culture, education, health, social security, environmental protection, pollution prevention and public services, etc. All these not only help to improve social and ecological benefit, but also indirectly promote the intensification of economy.

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF PATHS FOR NEW URBANIZATION IN CHONGQING

In the crucial period of accelerated development of industrialization and urbanization, socio-economic comprehensive transformation and deep adjustment of interest relationship, to form the strategic framework of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing needs to combine China’s actual conditions with the actual practice of the paths: on the road of urban-rural balance, directed by the interests of transferred population, through using market and government these two kind of means, with economic agglomeration, industry change, structure transformation and system innovation as four supporting wheels, promote the consistence of urban and rural residents life, integration of urban and rural socio-development, and integration of industries in the urban and rural, integration of resources, environment and systems, and finally propel the desalination and elimination of the difference between the urban and rural, and realize the integration of urban and rural areas.

3.1 Core of the Strategic Framework

Maintaining the fundamental interests of the transferred population is the core of the strategic framework, which is a reflection of the human-centered notion. According to the strategic objectives of new urbanization in Chongqing, the rate of urbanization will reach 70% by 2020 increasing nearly 17% compared with 53.02% in 2010, which means millions of peasants will become new members of the cities. In 2010, the urban population in Chongqing is 15.2955 million with the rate resident population of urbanization 53.02%; the non-agricultural population was 11.07 million with the rate household registration of urbanization is only 33.51%. If temporarily ignoring the population shift moving in or out, 4.2255 million peasants in Chongqing is in a state of “rural-urban migratory birds”. How to effectively ensure the fundamental interests of the transferred population is directly related to the speed and quality of new urbanization. For these, the first thing is on the imminent or being transferred population to focus on reform of the household registration system removing barriers, strengthening trainings of comprehensive quality and vocational skills for these farmers and actively guiding them especially the new generation in employment and settlement; the second thing on transferred population emphasizes harmonious treatment for the migrant workers and farmers, not only in employment opportunities, training and wages, but also housing, medical care and children education so as to fully achieve citizenization.

3.2 Thread of the Strategic Framework

The balance between the urban and rural is the main thread of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing and the historical task of the pilot zone. The balance helps to break through the shackles of policies and systems on element flow, resource allocation and management; is conducive to urban-rural interaction and common prosperity; is an inevitable choice to achieve the sound and rapid development of economy and society. To reach these, the first thing is to promote socio-economic development, improve comprehensive strength of the city and enhance the radiation ability of the city based on strategic platforms State Center City and State-level Development Zones—Chongqing Liangjiang New Area; the second thing is to highlight “Three Dimensional Rural Issues”—problems about agriculture, rural areas and peasantry as top priorities, through which to promote the construction of modern agricultural system, improve comprehensive production capacity of agriculture, increase incomes of farmers, make comprehensive coverage of public services in the rural and raise the level; the third thing is on construction of benign interactive mechanism for urban-rural development, achieving efficient circulation of resources and elements in urban and rural areas through institutional arrangements and resource allocation.

3.3 Ways and Methods of the Strategic Framework

Markets and governments are two ways to push forward the paths for new urbanization in Chongqing. In fact, “vacancy” or “offside” of the two ways will both affect the increase of actual effects of the paths and the reach of objectives of urban-rural integration. In the external environment of the paths, the personality “strong government, weak society” caused by effects of traditional path dependence still exists. However an inevitable trend and requirements urge governments to withdraw timely and properly and markets to access timely and appropriately. Scientifically determining functional division between the Central Government and the Chongqing municipal government, governments and markets as soon as possible is a fundamental problem which needs to be solved for the paths.

In the aspect of relationship between the Central Government and the Chongqing government, for the reform and development in Chongqing rising as a national strategy, the Chongqing Municipal Government has borne partial functions of the state to some extent, actively leading national reform direction and policy making. The Chongqing Municipal Government in the paths for new urbanization is both “government-oriented” (macro-control, direction, supervision and regulation of whole process of the paths) and “service-oriented” (under the guidance of the Central Government, full exert the functions of planning, guidance, intervention and specification, timely and effectively solving the left issues in the traditional paths and creating favorable conditions and environment for the sustainable development of the paths). And the “government-oriented” color may be stronger than the latter to a certain degree.

Therefore, the Chongqing Municipal Government should fully grasp and utilize the policy effects and “priority to carry and try” to develop long-term planning of the paths, to undertake pilot and demonstration of policy and system innovation and explore an access to the paths. In the aspect of the relationship between governments and markets, the Chongqing Municipal Government should provide “low, wide coverage, equal” public service to the urban and rural which is to be the primary function, earnestly uphold fundamental interest of the transferred population, cultivate and perfect the market mechanism, and display the catalytic role of markets in population transfer, agglomeration of elements and industrial upgrade, through which create a nicer market environment.

3.4 Struts of the Strategic Framework

Economic agglomeration, industry changes, structural transformation and institution innovation are four sources mingled into the strut for the paths, of which economic agglomeration is served as the basis, industrial changes as the core, structural transformation the root, and institution innovation the guarantee.

3.4.1 Economic Agglomeration

The nature of urban economy is agglomeration; and urbanization is a process of flows of elements, production, exchange and consumption into the urban. Currently Chongqing is in the middle period of urbanization when urban economy is dominated by agglomeration effects, supplemented by diffusion effect. Based the important position “the economic center in the upper Yangtze River”, Chongqing should fully utilize various resource elements and positive factors both of the city itself and the surrounding area at home and abroad to increase economic strength and development potential, thus providing competent material conditions and economic bases.

3.4.2 Industrial Changes

Process of industrial transformation is central to propelling new urbanization in Chongqing. And industry changes cover the development of industry clusters, promotion of industrial upgrade and achievement of integration of urban-rural industries, etc.

In the paths, promotion of the development of industrial clusters should focus on the Northern New District, Airport Industrial Park, Kowloon industrial park, Tea Garden Industrial Park, Huaxi Industrial Park, etc. And focus on developing technology-intensive and capital-intensive industries, encourage the development of high-tech industry, equipment manufacturing, automotive, motorcycle and materials processing industries, etc. Directed by the strategic task of the paths, Chongqing should hold the handle technology innovation in hand to simultaneously promote electronic information, machinery equipment manufacturing and heavy chemical; and put more efforts into the cultivation of strategic new industries such as new energy car, wind electric PV, new material, etc. Meanwhile speed up service economy and form deep fusion of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries. Therefore Chongqing can make a new stage to welcome a perfect industry structure for various industries to achieve higher industry quality and efficiency. As a manifestation on the dual structure—urban-rural difference, Chongqing could establish a synergic mechanism—“one ring, two wings” to facilitate integrated and coordinated development. The primary task for such a mechanism is to enhance the radiation effects of “one ring” by constructing a large industrial base for industry clusters to raise comprehensive strength and competitiveness; The second is to develop comparative advantage industries appropriately located at the “two wings” region and to build specialized industrial park and public service platform which takes over the capacity of industrial transfer; In addition, the third is to perfect the mutual support mechanism in “one ring, two wings” areas, to boost introduction of project, counterpart support for enterprises and other works.

3.4.3 Structural Transformation

Structural transformation mainly concerns industrial structure, employment structure, spatial structures and cultural ideas. The four transformations are inter-linked, mutually driven by each other to push forward the process of new urbanization process and achieve sustainable development of urban and rural areas.

In 2010 Chongqing City fully developed into the “outer-loop age”. Consequently the industrial structure needs changes: the central loop focuses on the headquarters economy, service outsourcing and modern services with industrial development being high-end. Between the inner and outer loop, key layout is on advanced manufacturing and logistics base with industrial development being the radiative type or driven type. The outer loop however stresses on the development of urban agriculture and eco-tourism. As the industry spread from the inside to the outer in sequence, labor structure will show similar characteristics to the employment structure: in Chongqing also is able to play with the same characteristics of industrial structure: the central area is dominated by the service industry workforce, areas between the inner and outer by new industrial labor force while the outer loop by labor engaged in urban agriculture. Considering the goal of building a State Center City with an area of 1000km² and population 10 million, Chongqing need speed up the construction of Northern New District, development of new towns in the West, Eastern District and Southern District, expansion of population and industrial to the outer loop, formation of new functional groups, as well as linkages to the groups and satellite town. On the basis of the four transformations, urban culture will play a radiative and leading role in influencing rural culture, which will contribute to decrease of cultural gap between the urban and rural. Chongqing must not only foster cultural strength, but also accelerate supply of the public cultural services to the rural and grass-roots playing attentions and supports to the culture development of private enterprises and creating a cultural atmosphere adaptive to demands of new urbanization.

3.4.4 Institution Innovation

Institution innovation is the basic premise and guarantee of paths for new urbanization in Chongqing. Since 2003, institutional flux in Chongqing shows the features of mandatory governments and a progressively demand-induced path, which results in positive effects and fundamentally advances new urbanization in Chongqing. But the supply lags of system innovation and limitation in effect release become barriers to the healthy and orderly development of new urbanization in Chongqing. Therefore the overall position of institution innovation is aimed at “serving new urbanization and promoting the process” with the objective of “building a fair and efficient system”. Followed by balance of equity and efficiency, the urban

and rural, and viable target, etc. the overall framework of institution innovation is: governments and people as main subjects, official systems and informal systems as two pillars, through mandatory and induced ways to build fair and effective systems serving and propelling new urbanization. In terms of the actual process of new urbanization in Chongqing, the household registration system, land systems, the social security system, rural finance systems should be the key areas and crucial links to the institution innovation.

CONCLUSION

In summary, research and study on the paths for new urbanization in Chongqing are to the benefit of the knowledge of macro-environment. According to theory connotations of new urbanization, considering the favorable conditions and constraints, with reference to the relevant experience both at home and abroad and deep grasp of strategic opportunities led by the pilot zone, systematic research on future overall paths for new urbanization in Chongqing, objective position and strategy framework can provide strategic basis for the design, conception and specific selection of the paths.

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