

## Inclusive Innovation Path Design of the New-Type Urbanization Development in Multiple-Block-Joint Impoverished Regions

WANG Zhizhang<sup>[a],\*</sup>; LI Mengzhu<sup>[b]</sup>; HE Cuicui<sup>[c]</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Professor, School of Economics and Management, Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

<sup>[b]</sup>School of Politics Science and Public Management, Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

<sup>[c]</sup>School of Economics and Management, Southwest University, Chongqing, China.

\*Corresponding author.

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### Abstract

Defining the multiple-block-joint impoverished regions which is an important strategic plan to fight the anti-poverty battle, were made by Central Committee and State Council in a new period. It is of great significance to achieve the political stability, national solidarity, border consolidation, social harmony, ecological security, build moderately prosperous society and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream. New urbanization, as a national grand strategy, not only facilitate promoting the economic and social structure adjustment, enhancing sustainable development dynamic, but also conducive to helping the poor get rid of poverty. This paper, based on the current situation of these regions and the correlation between the region and new urbanization, examines the problems and analyses the reasons in the process of the urbanization by combining static description and dynamic analysis together, at last discusses the routes to promote the urbanization in these regions from the perspective of inclusive innovation.

**Key words:** New urbanization; Inclusive innovation; Multiple-block-joint impoverished regions; Route

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### INTRODUCTION

New urbanization, as a historical task in China's modernization process and economic development engine, is an important subject facing by the economic and social development. The so-called new urbanization means the urbanization characterized by urban-rural integration, industry-city interaction, intensive economical, livable ecology and harmonious development. It is the coordinated growth and mutual-promoting between big and medium or small sized cities, towns and rural communities. Compared with traditional urbanization, the new urbanization stresses the people-oriented, the farmers' interests protection, and the intensive, smart, low-carbon and green routes (Wang, 2013).

Since the reform and opening-up, the urbanization in our country has gotten a rapid development. By the end of 2012, the percentage of urbanization reached 52.6%. According to the experience in developed countries, China has entered accelerated urbanization period (Sun, 2010).

Multiple-block-joint impoverished regions are those areas which usual economic growth cannot drive, general pro-poor means cannot take effect and poverty-alleviation periods are long for natural, historical, ethical, religious, political or social reasons. It is estimated that the size of the 14 multiple-block-joint impoverished regions reaches 3.695 million square meters, accounting for more than one thirds national land areas, governing over 200 billion rural people (Xing & Ge, 2013), and the poor people reach 128 million.

From the perspective of objective analysis, the root causes of poverty in all the impoverished regions are not in lack of natural and social resources, but lack the chance and sustainable motivation of the new urbanization inclusive innovation, which results to the dispersing

urban space, scattered resource configuration, disordered industry development, confined employment channels, delayed infrastructure construction, absent public service and suspended policy. As a result, most small towns are in the “on road, two blocks “desolate state.

**Table 1**  
**The Urbanization Rate of the Multiple-Block-Joint Impoverished Region in 2010**

Item	Coverage	Urbanization rate	Urbanization rate of corresponding province		Percentage gap
Liupanshan Region	Gansu, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Qinghai	28.72%	Gansu	38.75%	10.03%
			Shaanxi	50.02%	21.30%
			Ningxia	50.67%	21.95%
			Qinghai	47.44%	18.72%
			Shaanxi	50.02%	17.12%
Qinbashan Region	Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Chongqing, Henan, Gansu	32.90%	Hubei	53.50%	20.60%
			Sichuan	43.53%	10.63%
			Chongqing	56.98%	24.08%
			Henan	42.20%	9.30%
			Gansu	38.75%	5.85%
			Hunan	46.65%	14.77%
Wulingshan Region	Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing, Guizhou	31.88%	Hubei	53.50%	21.62%
			Chongqing	56.98%	25.10%
			Guizhou	35.00%	3.12%
			Yunan	39.30%	13.30%
Wumengshan Region	Yunan, Guizhou, Sichuan	26.00%	Guizhou	35.00%	9.00%
			Sichuan	43.53%	17.53%
			Guangxi	43.60%	18.90%
Yunan-Guangxi-Guizhou Region	Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunan	24.70%	Guizhou	35.00%	10.30%
			Yunan	39.30%	14.60%
West of Yunan Border Region	Yunan	27.00%	Yunan	39.30%	12.30%
South Side of Great Xingan Moutaion Region	Heilongjiang, Jilin, Neimenggu	34.10%	Heilongjiang	56.50%	22.40%
			Jilin	59.75%	25.65%
			Neimenggu	57.70%	23.60%
Yanshan—Taihangshan Region	Hebei, Shanxi, Neimenggu	28.90%	Hebei	46.80%	17.90%
			Shanxi	51.26%	22.36%
			Neimenggu	57.70%	28.80%
Lvliangshan Region	Shanxi, shaanxi	31.30%	shanxi	51.26%	19.96%
			shaanxi	50.02%	18.72%
			Anhui	46.50%	16.00%
Dabieshan Region	Anhui, Henan, Hubei	30.50%	Henan	42.20%	11.70%
			Hubei	53.50%	23.00%
Luoxiaoshan Region	Jiangxi, Hunan	30.70%	Jiangxi	47.51%	16.81%
			Hunan	46.65%	15.95%
Tibet Region	Tibet	23.79%	Tibet	23.80%	2.21%
			Yunan	39.30%	—
Yunan-Sichuan-Gansu-Qinghai Region	Yunan, Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai	—	Sichuan	43.53%	—
			Gansu	38.75%	—
			Qinghai	47.44%	—
Three South Xinjiang Region	Xinjiang	23.08%	Xinjiang	44.50%	21.42%

Inclusive innovation implies to solve the entitlement poverty and social exclusion faced by those disadvantaged groups in the means of innovation, namely achieve the inclusive growth by innovation (Wu & Jiang, 2012). In other words, it means to incorporate the poor people into the innovative activities and dig their potential at a lower innovation investment, offers equal opportunities to the bottom of the pyramid (Dahlman, 2012). Therefore, taking inclusive innovation as impetus, taking industrialization, urbanization, information and agricultural modernization as a guide, and taking land, household registration, investment, attracting as the breakthrough have great significances to lift the poor people out of poverty, develop the characterized small towns and maintain political stability, national unity, borderland consolidation, social harmony and ecological eco-friendly.

This paper, by static situation description, empirical analysis, reference carding and interview survey, takes the Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou, Wumengshan and wulingshan areas as empirical examples, inclusive innovation theory as support, explores the inner relationship between new urbanization and multiple-block-joint impoverished regions, examines the problems and analyses the reasons in those areas, and design the route to promote the urbanization, so as to provide a new perspective and decision support for the Party and government at all levels.

## **1. THE INNER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW URBANIZATION AND MULTIPLE-BLOCK-JOINT IMPOVERISHED REGIONS**

New urbanization is the economic main card for the new generation of central leader collectives, and has important effect on “steady growth, economic structure, reform adjustments”, also has the theoretical and practical roles to alleviate the poverty, promote the balanced development between regions and establish an all-around affluent society.

### **1.1 An Important Route to Develop Urban and Rural Economy and Shake Off Poverty**

Economic poverty is the primary situation for multiple-block-joint impoverished regions. A large population and a relatively less cultivated land, retarded urbanization, and insufficient employment are the main reasons for low income and economic poverty. Taking new urbanization as the starting point to build the inclusive innovation platform, on one hand, optimize the allocation of resources, accelerate the factors agglomeration, develop characteristic industry based on the local resources, improve the agricultural modernization level by land institution reform, promote the agricultural product transition from extensive form to intensive, extent

agricultural chain, orderly undertake the surplus labor, gradually enhance the aggregation and radiation functions of small towns. On the other hand, promoting the new urbanization would add public investment, perfect the infrastructure and utilities in the poor areas, promote the development of the second and third industries, increase productive employment opportunities for the poor, expand income resources, benefit the poor, make more people acquire equal income by participating, and have the ability to live a decent and dignified life.

### **1.2 The Engine to Drive the Urban and Rural and Achieve Balanced Development**

Cities lead villages, construct modernized agricultural, develop rural economics, increase farmers' income, is not only important tasks to build new socialist countryside, but also the objective requirement to achieve the balanced and coordinated development between urban and rural. Among the 14 multiple-block-joint impoverished regions, the rural population occupies 84.7%, and low urbanization affects and restricts the economic and social development, which lead that industries lag behind and employment channels are restricted. Therefore, only rely on national policies and local resources to open the urban and rural wheels engines, could it drive the urban-rural integration and balanced development. As is known to all, cities as the bonds to connect the villages, is the point cut to achieve the balanced development. Promoting new urbanization of the impoverished regions, not only promote the integration between traditional and market economics, release second and third industries potentials, but also facilitate to make reliable pillar industries, gather populations, form urban loops, improve urban attractions, make the poor get inclusive development chance, improve the poor's self-blood functions and get rid of poverty eventually.

### **1.3 The Lever to Receive the Industry Transfer and Achieve Driven Development**

With the rise of the waves of globalization, industrialization, urbanization, and information, industry transferring increasingly becomes the effective shortcuts to optimize the spatial distribution of productive forces and form reasonable industrial division system, the necessary requirement to promote the industry structure adjustment and accelerate the transformation of economic growth. Restricted by resources and environment in developed regions, the vast multiple-block-joint impoverished regions, depending on sufficient resources and favorable policy, is becoming the important spots of the investors. Especially those small towns have the distinctive natural, ecological, cultural and spatial advantages in the process of industry transferring. There is no doubt that these advantages would have significant effects on attracting outworkers to return and absorbing surplus labors in rural areas. At the same time, the population aggregation which

brings by industry cluster will become the lever to drive the development of the poor regions.

#### 1.4 The Carrier to Create Splendid Chance and Achieve the Ordinary People's Happiness

The city is the concentration of wealth, also the symbol of civilization. After over 30 years development and exploration, China's urbanization has accumulated valuable experience and lessons, which could provide references for the inclusive innovation development of the poor regions. Inclusive innovation development is orderly spreading with rapid growth at the expenses of environment, but on the path to intensive, smart, low-carbon and green routes, closely rely on local resources and policies, integrate economic, political, cultural, social and ecological construction into poverty alleviation battles. In this way, inclusive innovation new urbanization will provide the people with more splendid chances and make them live a decent life.

**Table 2**  
**Basic Information About Samples**

Item	Option	Number	%	Item	Option	Number	%
Gender	Male	546	57.2	Age	Under 18	39	4.1
	Female	408	42.8		18-40	385	40.4
Region	city	46	4.8		40-60	362	37.9
	town	109	11.4		Above 60	168	17.6
	village	799	83.8	Farmer	471	49.4	
	illterate	175	18.3	Dairy cattle	11	1.2	
Education	primary	264	27.7	Worker	104	10.9	
	junior	264	27.7	Occupation Service	74	7.8	
	secondary	127	13.3	Inoccupation	53	5.6	
	Bachelor	123	12.9	Students	52	5.5	
	Master	1	0.1	Others	189	19.8	

### 3. NANLYSIS ABOUT STATUS QUO AND POVERTY CAUSES IN MULTIPLE-BLOCK-JOINT IMPOVERISHED REGIONS

Since the reform and opening-up, the multiple-block-joint impoverished regions have gotten assistances from state policies, the economic and society has changed significantly, and poverty has relieved to some extent. However, in terms of urbanization, it improves slowly, and level is not high and has significant gap comparing with their province. Taking Enshi, Huhua, Tongren and Qianjiang in Wulingshan areas as an example, in 2012, their urbanization rate was 34.5%, 39%, 35% and 42% respectively, lower than 53.5% in Hubei, 46.7% in Hunan, 36.5% in Guizhou and 57% in Chongqing.

As mentioned earlier, the reason why the urbanization rate is low in multiple-block-joint impoverished regions

### 2. DATA SOURCE OF THE RESEARCH AND DESCRIPTION

To understand the status quo of the small town's development and urbanization of the multiple-block-joint impoverished Region, the National Social Science Key Projects entitled "A Study on Poverty Alleviation and Development Mode of Growth Inclusive in Contiguous Poor Regions of China" investigate in Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Chongqing. This survey issued 1000 questionnaires and recycled 954 effective questionnaires (95.4%), interviewed in-depth 20 people, held small forum 12 times with over 100 people attended.

Subsequently input those effective questionnaires into software SPSS19.0 and tested the cronbach coefficient. The result shows the cronbach coefficient is 0.866, greater than 0.7. It proves that the questionnaire has a high internal consistency and good stability with strong credibility of the findings.

is not lack of natural resources, on the contrary, many regions, such as Wulingshan area, has plentiful ecological, biological, mineral, minority and tourist resources. While the small towns, as the local political, economic and cultural hub, are in the "one road, two blocks" destitute state. The basic reasons that cause it are as follows.

#### 3.1 The Singular Industrial Restructure and Limited Urban Radiation Functions

It has been proven that industry is the necessary support for the new urbanization. No industrialization, the urbanization would lack vectors and be rich would lack platforms. After many years' pro-poor, the industries in different regions get some new changes, and gradually form their own pillar industries. For example, the pillar industries in Qianjiang have leisure tourism, green food and biopharmaceutical, in Enshi have tobacco, drug and chemical industries, in Huaihua have electricity, farm and medicine, in Zunyi have energy, food and pharmacy and so on.

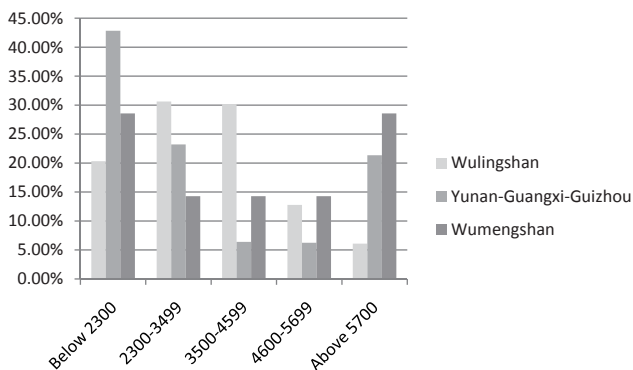


However, as the multiple-block-joint impoverished regions fragment in industrial layout, it leads to the singular industry structure. As a result, some projects in impoverished regions invest repeatedly. For example, many cities in Wulingshan area treat electricity, minerals, building materials and tourism as the pillar industries, which prohibit industry concentration and the development of urbanization.

**Table 3**  
**The Industrial Structure Ration and Pillar Industry in Wulingshan Region in 2011**

District	Industrial structure ratio	Pillar industry
Southwest of Chongqing	10.6:55.4:34	Electricity, tobacco, tourism, cement
Enshi	28.3:31.8:39.9	Electricity, tobacco, food, chemical
Huaihua	14.8:44.8:40.4	Electricity, farm, medicine, food,
Tongren	28.9:27.9:43.1	Metal process, tobacco, tourist

Besides that, the singular industry structure and weak economies restrict the poor people's employment. According to the statistics, by the end of 2012, rural per capita net income in 14 impoverished regions was 4839, which only accounted for 61.4% of the national peasants' average, and the incidence of poverty was 24.4%, which was 14.2% higher than national average (Zhou, 2013). The percentage of average annual income lower than 2300 yuan in Yunan-Guangxi-Guizhou areas occupies 42.82%, and GDP in Qianxinan located this area in 2012 was 46.2 billion, GDP per person was only 13.3 thousand yuan, and rural average annual income was 4625 yuan, which accounted for 34.6% and 58.4% respectively of the national average.

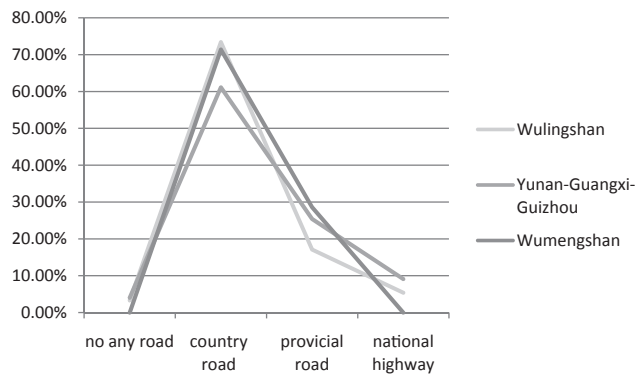


**Figure 1**  
**The Average Income in Impoverished Regions**

### 3.2 The Late Infrastructure Construction and Restricted Urbanization

Perfect infrastructure is the important condition to confirm the convenient transport and the foundation to develop urbanization. In recent years, under the support of the national finance, although the infrastructure has gone through great changes, for example Wulingshan

area initially forms the comprehensive transport system with the highway traffic as the subject and the highway, railway, waterway and airway coordinated. While comparing with developed areas in China, there are still great gaps. First, there is little connection with national and provincial roads. The dead ends phenomenon restricts the material exports and human imports, and the plentiful ecological resources have difficulties in transforming platforms to get rid of poverty.



**Figure 2**  
**The Road Construction Situation in Impoverished Regions**

Second, the main roads in towns are narrow, the surface are uneven, and the network infrastructure between towns are few. According to statistics, the percentage of concreted road in towns in Wulingshan, Wumengshan, and Yunan-Guangxi-Guizhou are 75%, 70% and 70% respectively. And there are still 47 towns didn't make any concrete roads in Wulingshan area which account for 34.1% of the all towns (Office of the Leading Group for pro-poor of the State Council, 2012), 4.9% of the town and 65.6% of the villages in Yunan-Guangxi-Guizhou area didn't make any concrete roads and 17.4% of the villages didn't make any highway (Office of the Leading Group for pro-poor of the State Council, 2012), 15.1% of the town and 76.8% of the villages in Wumengshan area didn't make any concrete roads and 31.3% of the villages didn't make any highway (Office of the Leading Group for pro-poor of the State Council, 2012).

Third, the information isolated island is ubiquitous. According to statistics, the telephone penetration rate per hundred people in Enshi, Huaihua and Tongren is 71.17, 56 and 42.7 respectively, lower than 94.9 all over the country. The local network platforms acts on their own and lack interaction. Fourth, the energy equipment falls behind. 7790 villages in Wulingshan area have not completed rural net upgrading task (Office of the Leading Group for pro-poor of the State Council, 2012). Fifth, public infrastructures such as water supply and drainage facilities, garbage disposal and energy supply are in bad qualities. Supporting facilities for hospitals, schools, kindergartens are poor. They could not provide good condition for those people living in towns.

### **3.3 The Serious Workforce Drain and the Lack of Talents Support**

Plentiful workforce is the guarantee for industry development and the support for the urbanization development. There is no possibility to develop industrialization and urbanization in case of workforce shortage. First, as the delayed industry development could not meet the requirement of employment, the majorities of the youngsters give up agricultural production and choose to work outside. As a result, the old, the weak, the patient and the disabled are left. According to the statistics, those people who born after 1970s work outside account for 70% of the whole workforce, and the people who born after 1980s undertake agriculture production are rare. For example, in Enshi city, Hubei province, 137,000 people work outside, which account for 38.1% of the all rural workforce, and 90% of them are between 18 to 48 years old. In Qianjiang, Chongqing city 110,000 young adults work outside in all (Party School, CPC Enshi Committee. 2009). As the left women, old and children with low educational level and restricted labor abilities, the varieties and areas of the agricultural product they plant are few. The land idle and waste is serious and the agricultural production is in self-sufficient state.

What is more, knowledgeable employees drain seriously. Taking Wulingshan area as an example, the Jishou University, Hubei University for Nationalities, Tongren University and Hunan University of Humanities, Science and Technology have the long history of running education, and the number of undergraduate students is more than 16,000 every year. However, as the economic development in this area fall behind and the employment market is limited, the students who stay there after graduation only account for 15%. By interview, we found that the undergraduate students who work in government offices are less than 10%, and the students work in medium or minor enterprise are even less. Many government officials believe the serious brain drain affect the development of urbanization directly.

### **3.4 The Extensive Land Uses and Unreasonable Urban Space Layout**

The intensive use is the basic characteristic for the urban land uses. The urban space layout is the primary question to promote new urbanization. While in impoverished regions, the extensive land uses exit in common. The main roots that cause this problem are as follows. First, the eco-friendly awareness is weak and the action of forest destroy to open up wasteland action contributes to the damage of land resources and low crop yields. Second, affected by workforce drain, the land in impoverished area is neglected; vacancy rate of many farmlands reaches 50%. Third, as the impoverished areas practice the traditional production style, such as slash-and-burn cultivation or live dependent on the weather, it also leads to the low productivity.

Affected by the extensive land uses, the people living in impoverished areas expand cultivated area so as to improve outputs, which leads to unreasonable space layout and fragmentary urban hierarchical sequences. For example, in Wulingshan area, the large and medium cities are absent. The top level city only has 10,000 people, and it leads that the development in this region lacks the support and stamina. In most towns, urban registered population is less than 50,000. Some only have hundreds of people. The unreasonable urban space layout leads that the connections among cities are loose and it has difficulty to form growth pole. The restricted concentration and radiation functions prohibit the flow of capital, information and talented. Therefore, the regional economic development is poor and the urbanization rate fails to increase.

Throughout the status quo of the impoverished regions, the reason for the poverty includes both the restricted natural resources and institutional arrangement, but the most important lies that these regions lack the inclusive innovation awareness and balanced sharing opportunities, which contributes to the scattering infrastructure, passive public service, marginalized industry development, natural space layout and suspended state policy. To solve these problems, it is urgent to design an inclusive innovation path.

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## **4. THE INCLUSIVE INNOVATION PATH DESIGN FOR THE MULTIPLE-BLOCK-JOINT IMPOVERISHED REGIONS**

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Promote new urbanization and achieve inclusive innovation are important routes to increase employment opportunities and advance equal opportunity for the regions, the intensive requirement to coordinate the urban and rural and regional development, and affirmative action to respond to people's wishes. It needs the support of the laws and guarantee of the regulations, and more need the government at all levels pull together in infrastructure construction and specialized industry cultivation to achieve the intensive development and promote the high speed development of the urbanization.

### **4.1 Taking Factors Intensive as the Orientation to Design the Urban Space Layout**

The impoverished regions are located in former revolutionary base areas or areas inhabited by minority and have complicated factors such as ethical, religious, cultural and social. They are under different provincial jurisdiction. If the urban development plan does not work well, it will affect the development of the whole region. Therefore, the Poverty Alleviation Office under State Council and provincial level government need to strengthen macro guide according to their own situation. First, do scientific plans about space

properties, regional functions and development goals from space structure optimization, urban construction system, environment protection, resource allocation and community innovation management aspects. Upgrade existing medium-sized cities and integrate those ecological vulnerable and sensitive zones. Gradually transform traditional towns with good industry foundation and population scale into cities supported by government, build development space with high density, high benefit, economy and modernization and form the spread network pattern. Second, emphasis the resource characteristics, perfect the policy system, confirm the function division, promote the combination of the industrialization, urbanization, information and agricultural modernization, handle the relationship between overall layout and regional division, current and long term, towns and surroundings, unify the development outline with economy, politics, society, culture and ecology. Achieve the reasonable space layout, personalized industry development, functional organization cooperation, and legal ecological environment protection. Third, connect the development goal of the impoverished regions with their province. Make use of the national or local policy to allocate the resources reasonably, integrate those factors, mass the innovation energy, achieve the leapfrog development and make the towns become the driver to get rid of poverty.

#### **4.2 Taking the Specialized Industry Development as the Engineer to Promote the Development of the Personalized Towns**

As the natural condition in impoverished regions is complicated, to break the space barrier and develop the specialized industry is the strong motivation to promote the urban employment, guarantee the service and accept the industry transformation. First, develop the intensive and professional eco-agriculture and eco-industry. Form the differentiated brand characteristics, establish the deep processing base relying on local agricultural products and develop agricultural by-products processing and transportation industry. Extend the industry chain and make professional towns. Second, by land trade system and compensation mechanism innovation, encourage the powerful urban enterprise to settle in small towns. Set up agricultural ecological gardens, and build the mode regions with green production, green life, green consumption, green trade and green education. Make natural landscape towns. Third, develop characteristic tourism industry relying on local natural and human resource, build personalized leisure garden towns. Fourth, implement the rural ecological industry project. Equip with information technology, improve smart level, and give policy support and tax discount. Make specialized agricultural and industry towns.

#### **4.3 Taking Infrastructure Construction as the Key to Propel the Better and Quicker Development of the Towns**

It has been proven that the low level urbanization of the impoverished regions lie in the late infrastructure construction, inconvenient transportation, extensive resource allocation and so on. Therefore, first, add the government public investment, give priority to infrastructure such as transportation, water, energy and communication. Open the transportation nodes, improve the road level between towns and transportation convenient level. Second, the central government and government at all levels need to increase the investments. With the use of material technology, information technology and information technology, build the material network, information network and energy network at a higher point. Reinforce the ability to manage the towns and develop the industry. Third, the state, local and social capitals develop simultaneously. Build the public infrastructure such as plumbing, waste disposal, energy supplement and so on at a higher standard. Perfect the supporting facilities for hospitals, schools, kindergartens and entertainment places. Comprehensively improve life service function and provide better condition for more people to settle down in small towns.

#### **4.4 Taking the Resource Integration as the Motivation to Amass the Capital to Develop Towns**

Put more efforts to open the market, create investment modes and attract more talents are the important lever to promote the development of the towns. First, encourage the powerful private enterprises to exploit the towns according to scientific plan great-sized by BOT, BOO, BOOT and ABS. second, adopt the franchise mode to attract the private capitals to exploit the cultural tourism resources, entertainment facilities and pension and health industry for the towns. Third, encourage the social capitals to set up the joint-stock companies with the villages, communities and peasant association. Fourth, set up “parks for youngsters to return” or “pro-poor business incubators”. Establish preferential tax policies to attract the mobile worker to return home with technologies, capitals and teams. Expand employment channels, amass population and improve popularity. Fifth, attract the social capital to set up professional bank for poverty alleviation in impoverished regions. Establish the poverty alleviation service windows in State-owned commercial bank so as to provide financial support for the construction of the towns. Sixth, combine local resources to practice the cultural immigration project and set up funded project for students living impoverished regions. Exempt the whole tuition fees for the native students who return to hometown after graduated from universities. Implement the startups project in impoverished regions. Encourage the university graduates to start a business in impoverished regions.



#### 4.5 Taking Regulations Construction as the Knob to Strengthen the Urban Development Security System

The rapid development of the impoverished regions needs the integral law and regulation security system. First, set up the entire social security system and explore the combination with general and professional pro-poor funds. Provide with the basic life security, health service, decent house, technical education service and urban-rural integration security mode based on the household register reform policy which was published in this year by state council. Second, learn from the urban development experience from Euramerican countries and speed up to study and compile the support laws and regulations such as the impoverished regions ten-year development outline, revitalization laws, construction law, introduction of Industrial Promotion Law, infrastructure private capital promoting law and so on. Third, perfect the public intervention policy and promote the industry to transform from metropolitans to impoverished regions. Strengthen the force to construct the infrastructure, disperse the population, allocate the resources and promote the balanced development between agricultural modernization and urban-rural integration. Fourth, set up joint conference system and impoverished regions construction coordinated committee to coordinate the government resources and pro-poor funds, confirm the development goal and avoid the social contradiction, take effective steps to arrange policy, concentrate the energy to develop the towns and drive the regions to rapid development.

#### CONCLUSION AND PROSPECT

After thirty years' development since reform and opening up, the pro-poor work in China has achieve great success and gotten the attention from the international communities. Examine the current situation and requirement, the pro-poor task is still difficult. New urbanization, as an important strategic choice in China, has significant meaning for promoting the inclusive innovation development, making strong pillar industries, expanding the employment channels, providing them with balanced sharing opportunities and getting rid of poverty. However, according to the current situation, restricted by the natural and social condition, the urbanization rate in impoverished regions is low, and it is in the "one road, two blocks" desolate state. Tracing it reason, it lies that those regions lack the inclusive innovation development chances, the industry development lags behind, the infrastructure is late and bad, the workforce drains, and the urban space layout is unreasonable. To reverse these situations and achieve the role of urbanization in poverty alleviation, it must practice the inclusive innovation policy, create the inclusive environment, take

the factors intensive as the guide and make a better urban development space layout, take the specialized industry development as the engineer to promote the specialized construction. Take the infrastructure construction as the key to promote the better and quicker development of the towns. Take the resource allocation as the motivation and amass the capital to develop the town. Take the laws and regulations construction as the knob and strengthen the urban development security system. By the comprehensive practices of the five steps, promote the towns to walk in the intensive, smart, green, and low-carbon roads, expand the employment channels, strengthen their self-blood functions, establish the regional integration social security system for the eternal development of the impoverished regions.

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