

Research on Cross-Regional Urban Development Under the Integration Strategy

Chunyan Liang¹ Chao Cui²

1. Jinan City Planning and Design Institute, Jinan, Shandong, 250101, China

2. Shandong Provincial Capital Town Planning and Design Research Institute, Jinan, Shandong, 250013, China

Abstract: Cross-Regional city construction is not only the inevitable trend of urbanization development in China. It is also an important way to improve the comprehensive competitive power of urban economy. Starting from the current situation of cross-regional city development, this paper puts forward the strategy of cross regional urban integration development, and probes into the implementation measures of integrative development, mainly in the integration of development planning, infrastructure, regional market, ecological construction and public service, and analyzes the significance of the development of trans-regional urban integration. In order to promote the coordinated development mechanism of cross-regional cities and strengthen the international competitiveness of China's urban agglomeration.

Keywords: Integration; Trans-Regional; Coordination

Corresponding Author: Chunyan Liang, 330829591@qq.com

1. Introduction

In the context of economic globalization, urban agglomeration "city belt" has become the basic form of urbanization and the main carrier of regional development, and also becomes the main form of competition between countries.^[1] The 18 session plenary the deployment of a new type of urbanization road with Chinese characteristics and a sound urbanization system, emphasizing the "establishment and improvement of the coordination mechanism for urban development across regions". "National New Town Planning (2014-2020)" Proposed, "take the urban agglomeration as the main form, promote the coordinated development of large and medium-sized cities

and small towns, take the urban agglomeration as the main platform, promote the Interregional industrial division of labor, Infrastructure, environmental governance and other coordinated linkage." The rise of globalization, regionalization and the concept of urban-rural integration has promoted the importance of integration in social and economic activities. The city is the bearing of the comprehensive competitiveness of the region and the country, the acceleration of the urban development process, the gap between the big and small cities, the city and the countryside, the new social contradictions, and the dual structure of urban and rural areas. The idea of urban-rural integration came into being, the party's 16 major proposed, overall urban and rural development, 17 clearly stressed its importance.

Under the guidance of the integration strategy, we should establish and perfect the coordinated mechanism of the cross-regional urban development, deepen the understanding of the characteristics and laws of the trans-regional city development, and create a new pattern for the coordinated development of the cross-regional region.

2. China's Cross-Regional Urban Development Status Quo

With the acceleration of regional economic integration, regional economic cooperation and joint response to domestic and foreign competition are increasingly urgent. In this situation, China's coordinated development of cross-regional cities has entered a new stage, with the central city as the core of the cross-regional economic network has been established, the Yangtze river delta, the pearl river delta, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei three growth pole economic development quality continues to improve, Chengdu and Chongqing city group, the Yangtze river middle reaches of the city group, the central plains city group and other new regional growth pole is also accelerating the formation of.^[2] At the same time of coordinated development of trans-regional cities, there are still a series of problems.

2.1 Unbalanced Development, Economic Center and Economic Hinterland Polarization is Serious

The core cities have weak links with the surrounding areas. In the development of urban and rural human resources, education development level, urban and rural infrastructure construction and other aspects of the gap is bigger. The economic development of the core cities failed to promote the prosperity of the whole Beijing--Tianjin--Hebei region. The increase of regional gap, so that the economic backward areas not only low personal income, people's living difficulties, but also the development of urban construction, infrastructure and infrastructure and basic industries, such as the serious shortage of funds, and further exacerbated the imbalance of development, so that the economic development of backward areas into a vicious circle in Sichuan. Take Beijing--Tianjin--Hebei economic circle as an example, in 2012, the per capita GDP of Beijing and Tianjin were more than \$ 13,000, the total economic volume of the two cities accounted for more than 50% of the whole region, Hebei province, as the economic hinterland, in addition to Tangshan city reached \$ 12,000, the rest of the per capita GDP is below \$ 7,000, compared with the central city, the economic hinterland development is significantly backward.^[3]

2.2 Repeated Construction of Infrastructure, Serious Source Waste

The density of the Yangtze river delta airport is 0.8 per 10,000 square kilometers on average, exceeding the level of 0.6 per 10,000 square kilometers in the United States, but a new round of "airport construction war" is still underway in the region, and some cities are still building new airports.^[4] With the increase of inter-city and inter-provincial fast traffic such as the Yangtze river delta highway, the "city--in--city effect" between Shanghai and the surrounding cities is becoming more and more obvious, and large-scale planning and construction of the airport will inevitably bring huge market risks. In addition, many areas in transportation, communications, information and other basic industries in the development of the lack of effective coordination and overall planning, in environmental protection, tourism and other aspects of the lack of overall consideration. Due to the structural convergence and repeated construction, the advantages of the regional economy are not complementary, and the scale effect of the regional economy and the comparative advantages between different regions and departments in the region are not exerted. Due to the lack of scale management, to a certain extent, affects the cultivation and development of the growth pole in the region, and further affects the "polarization" and "diffusion" effect.

2.3 Cooperation Mechanism Construction Lags Behind, the Lack of System Security

At present, the cooperation mechanism is mainly dialogue coordination, lack of institutionalization, legalization, cooperation in the common mechanism instability, organizational form is not systematic, strategic planning is not unified phenomenon, cross-regional cooperation also lack of perfect regional competition system, strict organizational structure and a solid micro-foundation.

3 Integrated Guidance of Cross-Regional Urban Development Strategy

3.1 Integration of Development Planning

Strengthen the leading role of planning leaders, highlighting the integrity and forward-looking, breaking the administrative division limits, promote the development of trans regional cities.

1) Improve the regional planning system.

Preparation of cross regional urban master plan, improve

the structure of urban scale, optimize the integration of large cities, focus on the development of large cities and mega cities, promote small and medium-sized cities, accelerate the development of small rural towns. Clear urban functional structure and industrial division of labor, urban and rural coordinated development, increase poverty alleviation efforts. Preparation of regional transportation, industrial development, land use, information technology, water conservancy, environmental protection and other special planning, the impact of promoting the planning area of resource development, urban integration, market development, environmental governance, important infrastructure facilities, public service facilities sharing.^[5] Improve the regional urban system planning, clear focus on urban functions, scale and spatial layout. To determine the key to ensure the development of land, to guide urban development, industrial development, population distribution and construction land, ecological land coordination.^[7]

2) Establish a coordinated development mechanism.

In-Depth implementation of the overall national regional development strategy and the province's key regional drive strategy, accelerate the construction of regional exchange and cooperation platform, promote the establishment of flexible and diverse exchange and consultation mechanism, build win-win cooperation and competition mechanism and complementary advantages of industrial integration mechanism. Scientifically and reasonably determine the function orientation, spatial layout, development priorities, improve policy measures, and further enhance the overall force.

3) Strict planning to promote the implementation.

Strengthen the authority, guidance and binding of the planning, clear planning and implementation steps and phased tasks, around the construction project, regional transportation, water system construction, environmental governance and other key areas, scientific development plan, accelerate the start of key construction projects. Give full play to the role of legal supervision, public opinion supervision and public supervision, to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of the plan.^[6]

3.2 Integration of Infrastructure

Infrastructure as the carrier of regional economic development, is an important content of regional integration, the development of trans regional cities, there must be a highly developed and coordinated infrastructure network, to speed up the airport, highway, railway, waterway, port, information, energy and other infrastructure construction,

but also to speed up the traffic and information network management system reform, explore the coordinated development of regional infrastructure.

Improve the comprehensive transportation system, improve the integrated information network. Actively develop the big data industry, establish and improve the basic, application and public database, strengthen information resources collection and processing and integration; improve energy security capacity; to strengthen the construction of water conservancy facilities, planning and construction of regional unified water network system, the construction of centralized water supply projects, and effectively solve the problem of rural drinking water safety.^[8]

3.3 Regional Market Integration

Improve the efficiency of resource allocation, break the conditions and regional blockade, promote the free flow of goods and all kinds of elements.

1) The establishment of local government coordination system.

There is a need for consensus among governments to establish a multi-level administrative coordination mechanism to reduce trade walls. Determine the implementation of specific tasks in the field of cooperation, the signing of bilateral or multilateral agreements, etc. At the same time, the establishment of professional cooperation working group, the specific development and implementation of cooperation plans in all relevant fields.

2) Improve the common market system.

Integration of cross regional urban development policies, improve the common market of the city circle, strengthen administrative coordination Jie Shang. For example, in investment promotion and capital introduction, land lease, foreign trade and export, talent flow, technology development, information sharing and other aspects to jointly develop a unified policy, and strive to create a city circle integration without differences in the policy environment, the thorough removal of market barriers, for enterprises to participate in market competition to provide a fair, just and open policy environment, the construction of a common property rights trading market, commercial logistics market, financial capital market, science and technology.

3.4 Integration of Ecological Construction

With "governance as the foundation, protection as auxiliary, construction as the main", jointly formulate envi-

ronmental protection policies, common governance and protection of the ecological environment, protect the "green space" in the same urbanization area. On this basis, the ecological landscape of small cities across regions is adjusted to shape the regional ecological security pattern.

Strengthen environmental governance to promote ecological construction, promote cleaner production, accelerate the elimination of backward production capacity. Establish an integrated platform for joint environmental supervision and promote the integration of urban and rural sanitation. Improve the farmland protection system, water resources management system, environmental protection system, improve the responsibility system for environmental protection and environmental damage compensation system. The development of low-carbon economy, the construction of green ecological city, improve the level of landscape greening, maintenance of farmland protection areas, farmland forest network and other green open space.

3.5 Integration of Public Services

To co-ordinate the construction of social undertakings and public service facilities, strengthen the regional security capacity of important people's livelihood facilities, and promote the equalization of regional basic public services.

1) Promote the sharing of science, education, culture and health resources.

Support institutions of higher learning in the region to strengthen joint construction, collaborative exchanges, promote the sharing of teachers, libraries, laboratories. Support the development of high-quality primary and secondary schools across the city, promote cooperative running schools, joint running schools and strong and weak schools to help counterparts. Strengthen the construction of disease prevention and control system, the formation of core cities as the center, covering the surrounding cities of the medical and health and epidemic prevention system.

2) Establish a unified public employment service system.

The implementation of employment priority strategy and more active employment policy, improve the employment of public service capacity, promote the realization of higher quality employment. Cultivate talent intermediary institutions, and gradually form a policy coordination, system convergence, service penetration, resource sharing, consistent interests of talent development mechanism.

3) Promote the equalization of urban and rural basic public services.

Public services can promote the free flow of elements, balance the cross regional urban market of public services including compulsory education system, social security system, public health system, public revenue and public expenditure system, public infrastructure system, social cooperation system, etc., improve the per capita access to service facilities, per capita disposable income, per capita financial income, reduce the income gap between rural and urban residents.

4. Conclusion

Integration development is the inevitable trend of trans-regional urban development. Is an important part of China's regional economic development strategy. Under the background of global economic integration and regional economic integration, taking the road of regional joint and coordinated development has become an inevitable choice for any place to achieve sustained economic growth.

References

- [1] Mei Qiu. Research on the development of small and medium-sized cities with urbanization--taking kaiqing district of Liaoning province as an example, master's thesis of Northeast Normal University, 2013. (in Chinese)
- [2] Huali Cheng. China urban transformation research.[M] People's Publishing House, 2013. (in Chinese)
- [3] Jing Guo, Ping Zhou. Changes and development of international regional economic integration in post-crisis era[J]. Northern Economic and Trade, 2013. (in Chinese)
- [4] Juan Li. Wuhan city circle economic integration research, PhD thesis of southwest university of finance and economics, 2013. (in Chinese)
- [5] Hongyu Li, Shuisheng Dong, Jianxiong Wu. Research on the sustainable development planning of Beijing Tianjin Hebei economic circle. China Conference, 2009 China Langfang regional economic development based research on Beijing Tianjin corridor integration: Proceedings of Langfang Academic Conference on economic development and Beijing Tianjin corridor economic integration. (in Chinese)
- [6] Bin Ma. The integration of the Yangtze River Delta and the construction of the cooperation mechanism of regional government[J]. Economy Frontier, 2004. (in Chinese)
- [7] Lihong Wang. Research on the construction of small towns based on urban and rural co-ordination--a case study of Qingzhou[D]. 2011. (in Chinese)
- [8] Chao Zhang. Multi-city spatial combination theory review[J]. Urban Issues, 2009(7). (in Chinese)