



上海论坛 2012 学术简报

Academic Bulletin of Shanghai Forum 2012

Asia's Urbanization and Urban Transition for 2011-2020 (I)

May 27, 2012

One of the panel of the Shanghai Forum, "Asia's Urbanization and Urban Transition for 2011-2020" was held from May 26 to 27, 2012, with professor Ren Yuan as the chair. The theme of this panel is "The Road and Pattern of Asia's Urbanization". It attempts to explore and reveal the similarities and differences, the experiences and lessons hidden behind the global and Asian city development, for achieve a better city development and transformation than before.

The first unit is about "Different Phases of Urbanization and Urban Transition", with Professor Chen Xiangming as the Chair. professor Anthony M. Orum, professor Myers Garth Andrew, professor Dieter Läßle, professor Won Bae Kim, Professor Hsiao-hung Nancy and Professor Chen Xiangming make the speech of "The Four Great Challenges Facing Asian Cities in the Coming Decade", "Trans-territorial Urbanism and Re-localization in African Urban Areas", "Manufacturing Matters – also for Post-industrial Cities", "State vs. Market: Field Observations on Industrial Clusters & Spatial Reconfiguration in Pan Yangtze River Delta Region", "Deindustrialization and Social Polarization in Seoul ", and "Transition from Strength and To What" respectively. Professor Anthony M. Orum says that the great challenges of Asian cities will face is the imbalance of economic development, social exclusion and information digitization, and so on, in the future. Professor Myers Garth Andrew describes Zanzibar of Tanzania Urbanism as an example, to see the urbanization differences between developed countries, China and Africa. He thinks that Africa needs to promote a new round of city urbanization. Professor Dieter Läßle mentions that service industry development is inseparable from the development of the manufacturing industry on the post industrial city. Services should

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be better serve the manufacturing industry in this stage, rather than "don't keep it". Professor Hsiao-hung Nancy's speech focuses on basic situations of the industrial distribution and foreign investment in the "Pan-Yangtze River Delta area", she points out that Taiwan enterprises need to further strengthen the vertical integration with mainland enterprises in the cooperation. Professor Won Bae Kim takes Seoul city development as an example, warning that the "don't keep city's industry" will only accelerate polarization and fragmentation of the city social. Professor Chen Xiangming says that the relationship between the China's industrial development and urbanization has not Western's significantly, and warns that the city needs to develop the service industry relying on the city's own characteristics and the advantages. He thinks blind development CBD is not a rational behavior currently. Professor Chen Zhenguang, Professor Anthony. Yeh and Professor Ren Yuan reviews the main points of the guest, Professor Ren Yuan emphasizes that city will face different challenges in different stages, but in China's and India's cities, poverty, inequality and digital challenge are coexisting in this developing stage.

The second unit is about "Diversification of Asia's Urbanization", with professor Shen Jianfa as the Chair. Professor Sun Changmin, Professor Deng Yongcheng, Professor Zhu Jieming and Professor Ding Jinhong make the speech of "Population And Urban Development: from Multiple to Integration", "Asia's Urbanization: Review and Prospect from a Tongbian Perspective", "The Danger of Involution in Asian Urbanization" and "Composition and Structure of the Population Growth in Shanghai: the Crisis of Asia's Great Urbanization" respectively. Based on city floating population changed with the China's urbanization process, professor Sun Changmin elaborates on the unique China's management thinking depart from the other countries of the world. Professor Tang Wing Shing believes that understanding mode is very important to urbanization. He proposes to study Asia's Urbanization with Tongbian Perspective, accordingly. Professor Zhu Jieming finds that high density of population agglomeration but low land productivity will not be a



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sustainable urbanization and inclusion of floating population effectively through quantitative analyses. He believes that high density city needs to realize the important of promoting land productivity particularly. Professor Ding Jinhong proposes the Shanghai population will continue to grow by comparative population growth process between Shanghai and other large scale city, but with that will be the traffic, crime, marriage replacement challenges. Professor Misha Petrovic makes comments on this unit. He again emphasizes diversification's importance to Urbanization development. The third unit is about "China's Urbanization and Urban Transition", with Professor Wang Guixin as the Chair. Professor Zheng Zizhen, Professor Shen Jianfa, Professor Zhou Weilin, Professor Yuan Xin, Professor Zhu Yu, Professor Chun Kwong Chan make the speech of "Asia's Urbanization and Urban Transition for 2011-2020: Change of the Population's Urbanization of Guangdong", "Urbanization in Post-reform China: Problems, Processes and Policy Responses", "China's Urbanization: the Internal Mechanism and Deep Challenges", "Power Transformation: Thought On Urbanization Of More Than Half Of China's Population", "The Role of China's in Situ Urbanization in the County Areas and Its Implications: the Case of Fujian Province", "Regional City-to-city Cooperation and Entrepreneurism: a Case Study of Jiangyin-Jingjiang Industrial Park of Jiangsu Province in the Yangtze River Delta Region" respectively. Professor Zheng Zizhen introduces floating population characteristics, existing contradictions and countermeasures to floating population in the Guangdong Province. From current experiences, directions and goals of the Guangdong reform, we can see that the equalization of basic public services is an inevitable trend to china. Professor Shen Jianfa separates the city population into formal and informal immigration, with difference in employment, living housing and other aspects of life. He believes that the relate reform need to reduce this gap during the urbanization process, also should avoid excessive population gather in the city for

policy factors. Professor Zhou Weilin mainly discusses some contradictions and paradoxes in our urbanization process, such as bureaucracy, city size problems, the uneven distribution of the various factors, and so on. Professor Yuan Xin states that, due to the population statistics problems, China's urbanization rate level is still not clear exactly, the key to solving it is the depth development trend of the floating population in future. Professor Zhu Yu taking Fujian Province as an example, discusses in situ urbanization in the county areas is changing our urbanization process. His research results show that the urbanization level of the county areas in Fujian Province would be significantly rose from 36% to 61%, which also explains a phenomenon that part of coastal areas keep low city rate in official. Professor Chun Kwong Chan focuses on the Jiangyin-Jingjiang Industrial Park (JYJJP) in the Yangtze River Delta region as a case study to explore these benefits in regional C2C cooperation in China's local context. He finds that political added value is more effective and efficient in accelerating strategy formulation and partner selection within regional C2C cooperation. Professor Chen Youhua overviews the points in this unit, and puts forward some research directions still need to consider In the future. Next, many experts conducts intense discussion, in which, Professor Ning Yuemin interprets detailed population statistic caliber and several major adjustments in the history, Professor Ren Yuan also shares some interesting phenomena appearing in the latest six census data.