

Exploration of the "Co-construction and Sharing" Pattern of Urbanization in New Districts from the Perspective of Rule of Law

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ABSTRACT

The new urban area is a "semi-urban" area with a certain urban structure located on the edge of the city, which is a microcosm of urbanization. The development and construction of urban new districts is one of the main contents of the urbanization process, and the urbanization development model of urban new districts has important reference significance for solving urban problems. In the urbanization construction with the rapid increase of social contradictions and the imbalance between population urbanization and spatial urbanization, urbanization led by the government has become prominent. The establishment of a "co-construction and sharing" pattern in the new district has met the development requirements of the party and the country, and has also enabled the rule of law to be realized in urbanization. It is an effective way to promote the development of new urbanization.

Keywords: *Urbanization, new district urbanization, co-construction and sharing*

1. INTRODUCTION

The discussion on the urbanization development model has a long history, and the theoretical problems of urbanization are often caused by it [1]. Looking back and reflecting on the urban development of my country over the past 30 years of reform and opening up, it has mainly relied on land finance. The traditional economic park development model has been difficult to adapt to changes in social policies. Local governments rely on the development model of economic parks, resulting in a trend of polarization between urban and rural development, resulting in excessive occupation of land resources, deterioration of the ecological environment, traffic congestion, unbalanced industrial development and other disadvantages, which ultimately led to further differentiation between urban and rural areas. The new urban area has the potential for urban development, but its development lags behind the main urban area, and is inextricably linked to the main urban area in many aspects such as economy, politics, and culture. It can be independently classified as a region, enjoy and implement special development policies to achieve politics and further improvement of social functions [2]. The development and construction of new urban areas is the process of urbanization, and its core is the pursuit of high-quality resource allocation and efficient use of productivity. As a result, within a period of time, a region will gain more productivity and thus develop rapidly. China's urbanization has laid the cornerstone

for the country's modernization drive and has greatly improved and improved the people's living standards. However, there are undeniable problems that need to be resolved on the road to urbanization in my country. Therefore, exploring new urbanization demonstration models in new urban areas will play a demonstrative and leading role in transforming urban development patterns across the country [3].

2. URBANIZATION DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The urbanization development model refers to the ways, methods, strategic arrangements and related policies of the urbanization process. The urbanization development model mainly includes the following three types.

2.1. Government-led urban development model

The government-led urbanization development model is mainly manifested through a series of institutional arrangements and policy designs. Our country's urban development model is mainly government-led, and the market mechanism for resource allocation is relatively weak. Since the 1980s, the government has mainly promoted urban development through a series of measures such as selective establishment of special economic zones, opening of coastal cities, establishment of economic and technological development zones and bonded areas.

2.2. Market-led urbanization development model

The market-led urbanization development model refers to a development model that completes population migration and urban structural adjustment in the process of urbanization through marketization. The urbanization of most countries in the world has chosen market-led urbanization. However, relying solely on government inaction, non-intervention, and spontaneous market-oriented urban development models, and allowing the market to drive, there will be many unsuitable social phenomena.

2.3. Government-led market-oriented urbanization development model

The government-guided market-oriented urbanization development model refers to a development model in which the government encourages and guides non-state-owned economy to participate in urban construction, guides and advances the process of urbanization, and enhances the confidence of market entities in the long-term development, while at the same time introducing encouraging policies and strict supervision. Pudong New Area and Binhai New Area adopt the government-guided market-oriented urbanization development model, and get out of the misunderstanding of simply determining the urban development policy based on the size of the city. The market mechanism guides and regulates the elements to the direction, scale and method of urban agglomeration, and gives full play to the market[4].

3. "CO-CONSTRUCTION AND SHARING"—A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE DILEMMA OF URBANIZATION IN THE NEW DISTRICT

3.1. "Co-construction and sharing" value system

"Co-construction and sharing" is an urgent need for the development of modern society. In the process of urbanization, the simple "differential pattern" and "acquaintance environment" are broken. Especially in the process of profound changes in the economic system, profound changes in the social structure, profound adjustments to the pattern of interests, and profound changes in ideological concepts, various contradictions and disputes continue to increase, and they are characterized by complexity, diversity, and a wide range of aspects[5]. The government can no longer rely on a single administrative force to solve these problems, and seeking the joint participation of multiple subjects has become an urgent need for urban and rural construction.

3.2. Reflecting on the necessity of "co-construction and sharing" pattern from the construction of suburban areas in the United States

Before the 1970s, the United States benefited from industrial progress and western development, and its urbanization developed rapidly. However, the characteristics of the American political system determine that the federal government's regulatory functions are weak, and the development of urbanization lacks a national overall plan and government regulation and guidance. Large cities in the United States continue to expand to the suburbs and low-density spread, and the population within large cities continues to migrate to the suburbs and the periphery of the city. The wealthy urban suburbs around the relatively poor urban center form a major feature of American cities[6].

The "co-construction and sharing" pattern aims to promote the undifferentiated development of the urban population and the population of the new urban area by coordinating the distribution of labor and production materials, so that the majority of people can share the fruits of national development. Constructing a pattern of "co-construction and sharing" and paying attention to the interests of everyone who contributes to the development of socialism can effectively avoid the mal-urbanization that is criticized in the urbanization of the United States.

4. BUILD A NEW PATTERN

In the context of economic globalization, social structural transformation, and rapid information flow, social relations have become increasingly complex. When faced with multi-level and wide-ranging social contradictions such as unbalanced development in urbanization, heavy industry, light environment, and incomplete legal construction, the need to build a legal road to "co-construction and sharing" has become increasingly prominent.

4.1. Expand citizen participation and form multiple governance mechanisms

Historically, China's urbanization path has been under the leadership of the government for a long time. Under the background of relatively simple economic and social relations, constructivism has indeed provided a clear direction and sufficient motivation for urban construction. However, urbanization is not the result of the data expected by the government, but the result of the natural development of the economy and society, and the market should have its place in it. This does not deny the important role of the government in the construction of urbanization, but in order to avoid the emergence of the "urbanization trap" under the free economy of the United States, the government is still required to complete its top-level construction and supervision duties. Diversified governance must penetrate into every stage of the rule of law. In the legislative decision-making stage of the rule

of law, the urban management and planning department promotes the participation of multiple active factors in the development of the market economy in the new area by means of advocacy and guidance to ensure the democratic and scientific nature of administration. In the field of law enforcement, make full use of diversified administrative methods to ensure the maintenance and relief of farmers' rights in the "co-construction and sharing" program. By improving market regulations, establishing market rules, maintaining economic order, and completing the shared development of urbanization in the new district.

4.2. Promote the integration of the rights of the population in the new district and the urban population, and regulate the power with procedures

Urbanization is essentially the entry of farmers into cities, and solving the problem of good people is the key to promoting a new type of urbanization[7]. If the rights and interests of farmers are to be realized equally in the cities, it is necessary to build a sound administrative relief mechanism so that the relationship between production and life destroyed during urbanization can be restored in a timely manner to avoid the breeding of social conflicts. Preventing the abuse of power from the source cannot be ignored. This requires that the government's behavior in the urbanization process be regulated through procedures, and the administration is subject to procedural constraints and supervision. The primary requirement of proceduralization is to open the process and results in urban construction and decision-making. Administrative openness makes the government more cautious about the exercise of power, and power can also be effectively supervised. Second, build an equal communication channel between the government and the people. Improve the hearing and notarization system, and extensively listen to the voices of all walks of life through public announcements and forums when making important decisions. Strictly supervise the procedures, and invalidate any administrative actions that violate the procedures. Through the regulation of procedures, it is ensured that the rights and interests of every urban builder are equally protected and realized.

4.3. Constructing a Harmonious Symbiosis Mechanism of Urban Regional Ecosystem

To establish an ecologically civilized new urban area, it is necessary to have a strict responsibility implementation system and an ecological cycle coordination mechanism that is conducive to the development of the new area. Accurately identify the providers and beneficiaries in the ecological field, weigh the pros and cons, allocate responsibilities and

rights rationally, and actively confirm and register the ecological environment property rights. Within the scope of the environment of the new district, take advantage of the vast land and low labor costs of the new district to actively develop regional industries, form a community of regional environmental interests, and establish a sound urban ecological governance alliance.

4.4. Local governments build a "co-construction and sharing" system based on local conditions

The urbanization of the new district is not an accessory of urban construction, and it cannot simply be transplanted to urban construction. Urban planning and management should be based on the laws of natural development of new urban areas, fully understand the current situation and regional characteristics of new urban areas, and carry out urbanization of new areas in accordance with local conditions[8].

5. CONCLUSION

The development and construction of new urban areas is one of the main contents of the urbanization process, and the urbanization development model of new urban areas has important reference significance for the solution of urban problems. On the basis of summarizing the urbanization development model, from the perspective of the legal system, building a new pattern of "co-construction and sharing" is an effective way to promote the urbanization of new urban areas.

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