

Research on the Effective Supply of Public Goods in YuLin City under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract—The Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward that we should continue to deepen the new road of urbanization and promote the development of rural economy in China. New urbanization not only aims at developing economy, but also gradually integrates elements of urban culture and public services under the guidance of the Party's policy, so that urban residents can change to a better way of life. However, in the process of development, there are many problems to be solved in the supply of public goods in Yulin. Therefore, starting from a profound understanding of the new urbanization background, understand the basic meaning of public goods; then analyze the current situation and existing problems of the supply of public goods such as infrastructure, education, health and so on; finally, put forward effective supply countermeasures from diversification, multilevel and other aspects.

Keywords—*New urbanization; Public goods; Responsive supply*

I. INTRODUCTION

New urbanization is an important task of China's modernization construction. Actively promoting the development of urbanization is an important way to build a well-off society in an all-round way. On March 5, 2013, Premier Wen Jiabao first proposed at the 12th session of the National People's Congress that the urban-rural structure had undergone tremendous changes. [1] In the process of promoting the new urbanization, the local people's demand for public goods is also changing, and the contradiction between the infinite demand and the limited supply of public goods is gradually highlighted. The lack of public goods has become a shortcoming of new urbanization, especially in education, health care and social security. There are also many urbanization supply problems in Yulin City, so it is urgent and necessary to study effective supply ways.

From the theoretical point of view, insufficient effective demand promotes supply-side reform, and the policy of improving urban management has a strong guiding significance for the development of new towns; from the practical point of view, effective spatial layout and reasonable urban system are the necessary choices for the development of urbanization. Only under the effective theoretical support, we can realize the effectiveness of the supply of public goods in Yulin.

II. CURRENT SITUATION AND EXISTING PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC GOODS SUPPLY IN YULIN

A. Current Situation of Public Goods Supply in Yulin

Yulin is located in the northernmost part of Shaanxi Province, at the junction of the Loess Plateau and the Maowusu Desert. It is a transitional area between the Loess Plateau and the Inner Mongolia Plateau. It includes 12 districts and counties, 176 townships, 7 subdistrict offices and 5474 administrative villages with a total population of 3.65 million (2017). [2] Compared with other developed cities, there is still a big gap in the supply of public goods. The supply of public goods mainly includes infrastructure, public education, health care and other aspects. The internal supply level of twelve districts and counties is uneven. The supply situation is roughly as follows:

1) Infrastructure

Infrastructure construction in Yulin is mainly manifested in road construction and urban square construction. At present, Yulin road construction has made some progress, including the construction of a 4C-class airport; two railway trunk lines; five expressways; in the total mileage, 860 kilometers of expressway, 675 kilometers of national highway, 635 kilometers of provincial highway, 26878 kilometers of rural highway. [3] The city square construction mainly establishes several large-scale parks in the city, such as St. Du Paradise, Riverside Park, Sunshine Square, Shahe Park, Sandy Land Park, etc., to provide people with leisure and recreation. Moreover, Yulin Municipal Government has built a public bicycle system with 177 public bicycle stations, 3160 bicycles and 4425 lock piles. It has built monitoring facilities and network management system. [4]

2) Public education

Public education is an important link in the development of urbanization, which is related to the improvement of living standards of residents. The gradual popularization of 12-year compulsory education has improved the transformation of many private kindergartens into public ones, and more than a dozen new primary and secondary schools have been built to meet the educational needs of school-age children. But there is only one undergraduate college in Yulin College, and there are fewer vocational education schools. Public education plays an important role in promoting economic growth. Therefore, as a

public product, the supply of public education is related to the future of every family and Yulin City.

3) *Medical and health aspects*

In recent years, the total amount of health resources in Yulin City is increasing, the level of medical services has improved, public health services are gradually improving, and the increase of medical expenses is slowing down. Hardware: At present, there are 4939 medical and health institutions, 183 professional public health institutions and 14 other health institutions in the city. Software: The total number of health workers continues to increase, and the educational level has improved. In 2017, the total number of health workers in the city reached 31275, an increase of 1.67%. Health technicians amounted to 21 245, an increase of 3.64%. According to the data, health expenditure in Yulin increased faster than the previous year, and township health centers and village health centers were widely distributed. [5]The supply of medical and health services in Yulin has the following characteristics: firstly, village clinics are the most widely distributed primary medical institutions; secondly, there are a large number of rural doctors.

4) *Other aspects*

The construction of other public goods is mainly embodied in sports facilities, tap water, power supply and municipal construction. In terms of sports facilities, there are only one gymnasium, three ski resorts and one golf course in the urban area. In terms of tap water supply, the daily water supply capacity is 48,000 cubic meters, the total length of laying various caliber pipeline networks is 480.8 kilometers, and the comprehensive qualified rate of water quality reaches 99.6%. In terms of power supply, Yulin Power Supply Company is a large state-owned power supply enterprise, which consists of two county-level branches. There are 1 750 KV substation, 8 330 KV substation, 60 110 KV substation and 42 35 KV substation. [6]According to the data, the supply of sports facilities, tap water and power supply in Yulin is insufficient, and it can be improved a lot.

B. *Problems in the Supply of Public Goods in Yulin*

1) *Single main supplier*

The main supplier of public goods is the government, especially in Yulin. Different suppliers have different responsibilities and functions. Sometimes the same public goods need more suppliers to cooperate and participate. At present, through the investigation and study of public goods supply in 12 districts and counties of Yulin, it is found that the main body of public goods supply in Yulin is single, and the government is the main or even the sole main body of public goods supply. Under the influence of tax and fee reform, the financial capacity of county and township governments at all levels has been declining. Due to the limitation of "inconsistency of power and financial power", finance can not meet the huge functional expenditure. Relying solely on the government's supply has been unable to meet the needs of the new urbanization construction.

2) *Imbalance of supply mechanism*

The supply mechanism of public goods is the guarantee for the supply of public goods, including supply decision-making mechanism and demand expression mechanism. From the analysis of supply decision-making mechanism, public goods

supply decision-making mechanism is a kind of "top-down" administrative instructions and decisions, which seriously restricts the efficiency of public goods supply. The order of decision-making in the process of public goods supply is "central - province, city, county, town and village", while the content and quantity of public goods supply in cities and towns are mainly determined by the government. This decision-making mechanism ignores the needs and specific conditions of local residents, emphasizes the subjectivity of the government, violates the development concepts of "adapting to local conditions", "adapting to time" and "putting people first", and inevitably leads to the imbalance between supply and demand of public goods. From the analysis of demand expression mechanism, the supply of urban public goods lacks the corresponding residents' demand expression mechanism. Firstly, urban residents lack awareness of rights protection due to factors such as education level; secondly, the government lacks a platform to provide expression mechanism, which makes residents unable to express their demand for public goods smoothly and affects the effect of public goods supply.

3) *Insufficient supply*

The supply of public goods in Yulin is limited in total quantity and single in type. For example, medical and health supply, on the one hand, the infrastructure of township hospitals and village clinics in 12 counties and districts is relatively backward, and they can only receive a small amount of limited treatment. Local residents go to the city to see a doctor for a long distance and spend a lot of money, which affects the cure rate. [7] On the other hand, there are 5852 licensed doctors and 8098 registered nurses in 12 counties and districts, respectively. It accounts for 2.86% and 4.99% of the city's total. It can be seen that although the number of county and district health centers is large, their staffing is relatively insufficient.

4) *Low supply efficiency*

Through the survey of 12 cities and counties in Yulin City, we find that, firstly, the low level of urban economic development, especially the relatively backward infrastructure, increases the difficulty of supply, which leads to the inefficiency of public goods supply; secondly, there is ineffective supply of government supply, because of top-down decision-making mechanism, imperfect performance evaluation system and grass-roots thirst for performance interests. In order to supply public goods, government performance projects with low investment, quick effect and short project cycle become the main factors, but they give up a class of public goods with high investment, slow effect and long cycle, resulting in excess of government performance projects when the total supply of public goods is insufficient. Thirdly, there are insufficient funds for the supply of public goods in cities and towns. In addition, the government provides a lot of intermediate public goods, the process is relatively complex, so that the supply cost is increasing and the efficiency is low.

III. MEASURES TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVE SUPPLY OF PUBLIC GOODS IN YULIN

A. *Promoting the Diversification of the Subjects of Urban Public Goods Supply*

To promote the diversification of urban public goods suppliers, we must analyze the supply mode of public goods, and combine the government with the market. Firstly, the dominant position of the government should be clarified. To clarify the government's main position in the supply of urban public goods is the basic condition for the diversification of the main suppliers. The following measures can be taken: on the one hand, the government should play a leading role in the direction of public goods supply. On the other hand, government investment in "irreplaceable areas" should be increased. Second, actively cultivate social organizations to participate in the supply of public goods. Practice has proved that social organizations have great advantages in the supply of public goods. The non-profit nature of social organizations can effectively avoid such phenomena as government corruption and rent-seeking. Social organizations are rich in types and flexible in form. In view of the difference of public demand for public goods, the quantity and types provided by social organizations can largely meet the public demand.

B. *Innovating the Supply Mechanism of Urban Public Goods*

There are two aspects to innovate the decision-making mechanism of urban public goods supply. One is to establish a two-way demand expression mechanism which combines bottom-up and top-down. Lindahl Equilibrium points out that the condition to measure whether the supply of public goods reaches the optimal level is that social members bear the relevant costs and costs according to the marginal benefits they obtain in public goods. Firstly, we should improve the preference display mechanism in the early stage of urban public goods supply. Then, improve the decision-making procedures and methods of urban public goods supply. Finally, we should improve the information communication mechanism in the later stage of decision-making on urban public goods supply. Secondly, to guide the rational demand of the residents of cities and towns and their surrounding areas for the supply of public goods. Due to the influence of education level and cultural quality of residents, the demand for public goods is often unreasonable, and can not proceed from the long-term interests, there is a "free rider" mentality. The government has an obligation to guide the rational needs of the residents in towns and surrounding areas.

C. *Perfecting the Financing Model of Urban Public Goods Supply*

Perfecting the financing mode of urban public goods supply is an effective way to solve the problem of insufficient funds. Firstly, we should establish a unified financial system of financial power and administrative power. Secondly, we should expand financing channels and increase government funding. The government should attach importance to the important role of the capital market and effectively attract the participation of a large number of social capitals. The sources of fund raising can be guaranteed through effective measures

such as industrial investment funds, bond financing, attracting foreign investment and private investment. It is conducive to the diversification of property rights of public goods, the full utilization of market funds and the effective allocation of social resources. Finally, we can adopt various effective forms to encourage the introduction of social capital and promote the corporatization process of ownership structure and the diversification of industrial structure by transferring the naming right and management right of public goods.

D. *Perfecting multi-level supervision system*

To improve the efficiency of public goods supply and improve the multi-level supervision system, we can start from many aspects. Firstly, we should actively implement the openness of government affairs, that is, the openness of government work content, especially the various work planned or being prepared by the government, such as road construction, urban planning, people's livelihood initiatives and so on. Secondly, the residents are encouraged to supervise, and the residents are the best Experiencers of the effect of public goods supply. Secondly, we should strengthen legal supervision to determine the responsibilities and powers of governments at all levels in the supply of public goods in the form of legal provisions, and supply public goods in strict accordance with the division of responsibilities and rights. Finally, we should strengthen the supervision of public opinion, and the network news media is an important subject of the supervision of public opinion. Because of its unique power and function, it can help the public understand social affairs and public affairs, and promote the effective operation of public goods supply along the legal system and public standards.

IV. CONCLUSION

The construction of new urbanization promotes the effective supply of public goods, and the effective supply of public goods is an important guarantee for the development of urbanization. Starting with understanding the background conditions of the new urbanization, this paper analyses the current situation and problems of the supply of public goods in Yulin, and puts forward some countermeasures and suggestions for the effective supply of public goods in Yulin, thus realizing the goal of effective supply of public goods in Yulin, and finally promoting the new development of Yulin's economy in the context of the new urbanization.

In conclusion, cities and towns not only have aggregation effect, but also have diffusion effect. The former determines its important position in the process of urbanization, while the latter emphasizes the importance of improving the supply of urban public goods to promote regional economic development. Therefore, the supply of new-type urbanization public goods should include the main suppliers, decision-making mechanism, financing mode, supervision system and other aspects.

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