

Original Paper

Research on Social Protection Mechanism of China's New Urbanization Development

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Abstract

New urbanization is different from urbanization in the traditional sense of “concentration”, “decentralization” and “over Urbanization”. It is a historical reflection on the development theory of world urbanization. It emphasizes people-oriented, new industrialization as the driving force, overall consideration as the principle, harmonious society as the direction, and comprehensive, coordinated, harmonious and sustainable development as the characteristics, Promote urban modernization, urban clustering, urban ecology and rural urbanization, comprehensively improve the quality and level of urbanization, and take the path of scientific development, intensive and efficient, perfect functions, environment-friendly, social harmony, distinctive personality, integration of urban and rural areas, and coordinated development of large, medium and small cities and towns. To solve various economic and social problems after entering rapid urbanization, we must be “problem-oriented”, accurately grasp the current situation of China's urbanization development from a global perspective and a multidisciplinary theoretical perspective, fully learn from some successful practices of inclusive development in the process of urbanization development and urban transformation at home and abroad, summarize and sort out experiences and lessons, and choose a new urbanization path suitable for China's national conditions, Build China's new urbanization inclusive development strategy to provide theoretical basis, practical model and decision-making reference for the party and the state.

Keywords

China, urbanization, social protection

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1. Introduction

The new industrialization development strategy implemented by the Chinese government since the 16th National Congress (Lin Fei, 2003) has injected and is injecting the important factors such as industrial transfer, factor flow and multiculturalism in the process of globalization into the transformation process of rapid urbanization of Chinese society. In the process of social and economic development known as new urbanization, as a city with the functional structure of gathering and dispersing all kinds of production factors, carrying human production and life activities, inheriting human history and culture, and providing human safe production and living environment, it not only creates the miracle of economic growth and social development, but also breeds social differences and social risks. In this way, the strategic choice of China’s new urbanization development path has to face two kinds of problems at the following two levels: as far as the macro level related to the overall situation is concerned, one kind of problem is how to make more cities in China, especially the relatively backward cities in the central and Western regions, share the development achievements China has made through reform and opening up in the process of globalization, as well as being able to share the development opportunities brought by globalization, one kind of problems is how to avoid and resolve the social risks that globalization may introduce to cities in various regions of our country; In terms of the micro level of specific cities, one kind of problem is how to enable more urban residents to share the development achievements of China’s participation in globalization and the implementation of the new urbanization development strategy at the macro level, as well as the development opportunities brought by the new urbanization development strategy under the background of Globalization, one is how to

avoid and resolve the risks that the new urbanization development strategy may introduce to urban society and urban residents under the background of globalization.

From the urbanization process of countries all over the world, it is precisely because of the two types of problems at the above two levels that the urbanization process often breeds various “urban diseases”, such as traffic congestion, high house prices, environmental pollution, tension of public resources, social division caused by the gap between the rich and the poor, and the complexity of a series of problems such as public security, education, medical treatment and social security, These “urban diseases” constitute deep-seated contradictions and huge hidden dangers of urban social stability. The strategic choice of China’s new urbanization development path must establish a social protection mechanism to deal with these deep-seated contradictions and huge hidden dangers. Therefore, according to the institutional economic analysis of the establishment of social protection mechanism, this paper intends to study the feasibility of the strategic choice based on the factor index macro analysis model, in order to put forward the feasible strategic choice of China’s new urbanization inclusive development path.

2. Journals Reviewed

2.1 Domestic Research

(1) Background issues for the two types of research

In terms of the main problems to be solved in the inclusive development of Urbanization: at the international seminar on “sustainable development of cities” (Ji Xi & Liu Minquan, 2011), Dr. Bharat dahiya believed that the inclusive urban development should take targeted measures to eliminate the “urban gap” existing in most cities. Professor Li Shantong, researcher of the development research center of the State Council, proposed that income inequality “Middle income trap” such as macroeconomic instability is a problem that should be avoided in the inclusive development of urbanization in China; According to the view that urbanization may fall into the “low-level development trap” when industrialization, informatization and urbanization jointly promote the rise of China's comprehensive national strength, he Jingxi (2011) proposed that as China’s urbanization inclusive development with an average per capita income of more than 3000 US dollars, an urbanization rate of nearly 50% and at the crossroads, we should avoid repeating the mistakes of the “low-level development trap” of many developing countries. The “low-level development trap”, he said, includes the social differences and risk connotation that foreign literature tries to solve in the inclusive development of urbanization in Latin American countries and India.

In terms of the main problems that should be solved in social protection: Liu luchan and Lin Mingang (2011) believe that globalization and its introduction of social differences and social risks are the background of the rise of social protection research in recent years, because “globalization has brought about the modern transformation of social risks, resulting in more man-made and institutional modern

social risks, and the result is that the negative and passive social security has been comprehensively tested”; Ding Yuanzhu (2000; 2012) believes that since the 1990s, with the deepening of economic system reform and the changing situation at home and abroad, China's social development is facing more and more severe challenges, such as the emergence of various disadvantaged groups, vulnerable groups and marginalized groups, which are the background characteristics of China’s social risk management and social protection needs.

(2) Two kinds of research are the core ideas of solving problems

In terms of the core concept of inclusive development of Urbanization: Zhang Yuzhong (2010) believes that only a city with sustainable development on the basis of scientific and innovative inclusiveness is an inclusive city. Scientific inclusiveness refers to a strategy and measure of positive survival and development adopted by the urban system by constantly and appropriately absorbing new incremental resources and elements from rural areas and other cities. In order to realize effective self-transformation and new combination of resources, so as to continuously enhance the vitality of the city and expand the development space of the city. Innovative inclusiveness means that the urban system should be guided by external development, urban social harmony and human environment harmony, so as to realize the sustainable development of the city in the process of conforming to the changes of the environment and the trend of world development; Dr. Bharat dahiya, He Jingxi (2011), Ji Xi (2011) and Feng Zhouzhuo (2012) also made statements similar to those of Zhang Yuzhong (Ji Xi & Liu Minquan, 2011), that is, an inclusive city should first have a sound mechanism and provide sufficient opportunities to promote the development of the potential of urban residents. At the same time, residents can fully participate in political, economic and cultural decisions, Residents can fairly share the fruits of progress in the process of urban development.

In terms of the core concept of “social protection”: Liu Luchan and Lin Mingang (2011) believe that social protection is a series of positive policies and measures aimed at protecting citizens’ complete life process from new risks. These policies and measures try to integrate each individual into the society fairly, so that everyone can enjoy the fruits of economic development and allow excluded and marginalized groups to reaffirm their rights. It is not limited to the “safety net” function and “bottom-up” function provided by social insurance and social assistance.

(3) Main means to realize the core concept

In terms of the main means to realize the core concept of inclusive development of urbanization, at the international seminar on “sustainable development of cities” held by Peking University (Ji Xi & Liu Minquan, 2011), civil rights were the key words for domestic experts to discuss the inclusive development of urbanization in China, while new employment opportunities, technical skills training The registered residence system and social basic guarantee are their concrete explanations for this key word. He Jingxi (2011) believes that the inclusive development of urbanization in China should gradually reduce or even completely eliminate the “rule of man” color that dominates the urbanization

process, deal with the disharmony and systematic imbalance among economy, politics and law in urbanization with the principle of rule of law, break the monopoly of administrative power on the urbanization process through all-round reform, and completely eliminate all exclusive rules and regulations that are not conducive to inclusive development. So that the urban poor, including migrant workers, can enjoy de facto equal rights in social security such as housing, pension, medical treatment, work-related injury and unemployment, as well as children's schooling, employment and living environment.

The main means of realizing the core concept of social protection are Cai Cai (2010), who call for the core concepts of social protection as inclusive labor legislation, labor market, social security system, registered residence system and public policy. Liu Luchan (2011) summarized the research at home and abroad and divided these means into policy and social means. Policy means mainly include social insurance, social assistance, labor market projects, small or regional plans, children's projects, etc. Social means include health and nutrition services, food distribution and relief, education and training, borrowing and loans, environmental construction, etc. According to Lu Mingwei (2011), as a right carrier to ensure citizens' survival, improve their ability and avoid risks, these means also need to be implemented through legislation.

2.2 Foreign Research

(1) Background issues addressed by the Institute

In terms of the main problems to be solved in the inclusive development of Urbanization: ushap Mahavir (2007) pointed out that in the process of economic growth and social development of rapid urbanization in developing countries, including India, the establishment of inclusive cities urgently needs to solve the problems such as the deterioration of human relations, the expansion of urban poverty and slums, and the deterioration of citizens' living standards, which will lead to social differences and risks; In his research on the inclusive development of urbanization in Latin American countries, Sachs (2004) focused on various issues related to social differences and risks in the process of economic growth and urbanization, such as the "exclusion" development of the consumer market and the "concentration" development of income and wealth, and a large number of hard-working workers are limited to the informal labor market due to the segmentation of the labor market. They barely make a living on a precarious small family farm with little social protection. By implication, they are far inferior to the rich and cannot withstand the slightest risk attack.

On the main problems to be solved in social protection: according to Michel Dreyfus's (2011) research on the history of social protection in France, because the legacy liberalism of the French Revolution, such as the social insurance system, has restrained the state's intervention in social protection for a long time, the history of social protection has become a part of the "forgotten history" of French Society for a long time. Since the 1980s, the history of social protection has been included in the research category due to the changes of French society with globalization, and the category of social insurance system

has been replaced by the social security system with the connotation of government intervention. However, due to the increase of unemployment rate, the social security system has not really become a safety net for low-income people. Under the background of today's global financial crisis, the social security system with the connotation of government intervention has increased due to the increase of government fiscal deficit, and can not continue to assume the function of avoiding social risks. French social protection research is seeking new connotation.

(2) The core idea of solving problems

On the core concept of inclusive development of Urbanization: ushap Mahavir (2007) believes that "inclusive cities" should promote equitable growth, where all people, regardless of occupation, gender, race or religion, have the right to participate fully in the social, economic and political opportunities provided by the city; Inclusive city network (2007) puts forward the concept of inclusive urban design from seven aspects: economic development, housing and neighborhood, education, access and movement, public sphere of habitat protection and security, community facilities, gathering space and cultural connotation.

In terms of the core concept of "social protection": the Asian Development Bank (2011) believes that social protection is composed of a series of policies and projects. These policies and projects reduce vulnerability and poverty by improving the effectiveness of the labor market, reducing risks and strengthening citizens' self-protection ability in case of adversity and unemployment. These policies and projects are aimed at the labor market, social insurance Social assistance, regional projects and child protection; According to UNICEF (Lorraine Blank, Sudhanshu Handa, 2008), social protection is a series of mechanisms to reduce the possibility of economic or social risk impact or reduce welfare loss after risk occurs. In addition, social protection should also reduce extreme and long-term poverty, so that families deeply trapped in long-term poverty can finally overcome the situation of poverty; Stephen de fro and Rachel shabatz Wheeler proposed from the conceptual and operational levels (sabats Wheeler, R. & Devereux, S., 2008). Social protection describes all activities of transferring income or assets to the poor, protecting vulnerable groups against life risks, improving the social status of marginalized groups and social rights. These activities aim at expanding the fruits of economic growth and reducing the economic and social vulnerability of the poor, vulnerable groups and marginal groups.

(3) Main means to realize the core concept

In terms of the main means of realizing the core concept of inclusive development of Urbanization: Sachs (2004) clearly proposed that inclusive urban development should ensure the exercise of civil and political rights, enable all citizens to enjoy equal access to social welfare plans in terms of disability, pension, women, children and unemployment, and enable all citizens to enjoy equal rights to public services such as education, health protection and residence; Mahavir (2007) believed that inclusive urban development should focus on the introduction of Pro poor urban policies to solve the

development problems such as urban poverty reduction, slum upgrading and urban poverty alleviation. Inclusive urban development should be achieved through infrastructure construction and social development. At the same time, dynamic civil society partnership management should be developed to enable inclusive development planning within cities and between cities in regions.

In terms of the main means to realize the core concept of social protection: Sabates Wheeler, R. (2008) states these means into four categories, namely, the supply means to provide relief to get rid of the “lack state”, the prevention means to prevent falling into the “lack state”, the promotion means to improve income and ability, and the pursuit of transformative means focusing on social justice and exclusion. Among them, the means of supply and prevention are similar to the “safety net”, and the means of promotion and transformation are similar to the “springboard”. Based on these two kinds of means, the social protection system can go beyond the social security in the traditional vision, which can not only ensure the satisfaction of people's needs, but also take into account the improvement of personal ability and the maintenance of social justice. Similar to the above four means, UNICEF also divides its social protection projects for children into four categories: transformative projects, promotional projects, preventive projects and protective projects (Lorraine blank, sudhanshu Handa, 2008). Although the terms of means in relevant literature are different, they can be classified as institutional, policy and social means.

3. A Brief Review of Previous Studies

To sum up, the two types of studies that seem to be self-contained actually have the following common characteristics: the social differences and risks in the process of economic growth and social development are the common problems of the two types of studies; Social equity based on development is the common core concept of the two types of research; Although the two types of research have different appellations and classifications for various means, they all regard rights and their implementation as the main means to realize the core concept, and take institutional, policy and social measures such as security and assistance as the carrier of rights. These common points lay a theoretical foundation for the two types of research to be standardized and integrated into a theoretical framework.

There are still several problems worth studying about the two types of research: there are few studies on China's new urbanization under the background of globalization; The micro dynamic mechanism provided by various institutional, governmental and social means is not pointed out. For these two problems worthy of in-depth study, the sub topic will integrate the two types of research norms into a theoretical framework through the selection of research perspectives and the definition of relevant concepts, so as to systematically answer the problems that China must face in the choice of inclusive development strategy of new urbanization.

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