

Original Research Article

Forced-Urbanization: The Alienation of Urbanization in China

does it continues or Not?

Abstract: Forced-urbanization that deviates from the intended purposes can leads to the alienation of some societies, especially those that had been forced to migrate to urban areas. This holds potential threats to the sustainable development of the urbanized communities. This mainly comes through the erosion of well being rights and lack of improvement of social welfare for migrated communities. Rooted in GDP-oriented mechanical paradigm, forced-urbanization damages the urban dynamic core. As a result cities become monsters. ~~Could-With~~ the New-style urbanization strategy proposed by Chinese Government in 2011, ~~which seeks to~~ curb the forced-urbanization? ~~There is some proof-evidence that~~ the New-style urbanization still has some risk of forced-urbanization. ~~As a result It-is-it is~~ necessary to avoid ~~the unintended purposes of~~ new-style urbanization ~~alienated-once-again-by~~ breaking the generation logic of forced urbanization ~~effectively~~. Some local governments have offered certain successful experiences. ~~But-Hence~~ there is still a long way to go. The way out of forced-urbanization in China is still urbanization[~~this sentence is not clear~~]. The New-style urbanization strategy does indeed provide a possibility[~~this sentence is not clear~~].

Key words : Forced-Urbanization, New-style Urbanization, Wellbeing Rights, Wellbeing Improvement

1. Introduction

In a universal sense, urbanization entails rural population migrating to cities, with a corresponding adjustment in their life style, income structure and mind state. Because of its direct economic effects, urbanization promotion is generally seen as a way to improve wellbeing (Tang, 2013). A research on population migration and urbanization ~~from-by~~ the World Bank verifies that the most effective way for poverty alleviation and economic development is to move rural population into cities ~~and-the-where-the~~ infrastructure is fully provided by ~~the~~ government (Saunders, 2012).

China's urbanization in true sense began in 1949 with the foundation of ~~the~~ People's Republic of China (PRC). It has witnessed huge achievements ~~such-as-the-that~~ include rapid growth of urban population, national income, consumption and investment.

Under the stimulus of the government, China's urban population increased by 189,000,000 in 2011, the urbanization rate increased from 10.64% in 1949 to 53.7% in 2013. Compared with 2002, urban social retail sales of consumer goods grew by 4 trillion yuan to 15.9 trillion yuan in 2011 ~~and-And~~ there is also improvement of public service including medical treatment and social security. The data of ~~the~~ China National Bureau of Statistics show that the New Rural Cooperative Medical Service System experimented in 2003 has accommodated about 800,000,000 rural populations into public services ~~in-the-for-the~~ first time.

However, this kind of urbanization is also a process of wellbeing rights erosion (School of Government BNU, 2013), and cities become monsters at the expense of villagers. For example, there are 250,000,000 migrants ~~that lived~~ in cities ~~while-they-who cannot-do not~~ enjoy equal rights

as city dwellers because of household registration requirements. Thus the actual rate of urbanization in China is lower (20 – 25%) than in most developed countries 20% to 25%.

This abnormal urbanization phenomenon did not catch enough attention until 2002. Some Chinese scholars such as Lin et al. (2002) proposed a concept of Passive-Urbanization to describe it. This was the first time that the negative effect of government intervention in China' urbanization has been concerned seriously got attention. From then on, land-lost farmers, non-agricultural employment and the transition of social structure of rural areas became the research themes of urbanization (Yang, 2005).

In the theoretical framework of passive-urbanization, land-lost farmers' urban adaptability (Zhang .B., Tong X., 2006), spatial perception(Cui B., 2010), life space remodeling (Wang M.Q., 2011), self-identity(Meng X.F., Hua X.C., 2008) and community governance participation(Lin W.K., Zhao K., 2006) had been discussed extensively deeply. Nonetheless, the terminology of passive-urbanization could not describe really the features of dehumanization such as capital-oriented, government-led and controlled by interest groups which existed widely during urbanization in China and deviated from the intended purposes.

A new concept of Forced-Urbanization appeared in 2011 for this alienation of urbanization in China (Si L.B., Meng W.D., 2011). Forced-urbanization means not only the forced attribute but also the unconscious and rejected characters. They could be observed in some areas like land-urbanization, industrial structure transition, rural culture and psychological change. All of these separated from population urbanization and were not mentioned in previous studies.

In order to curb the forced-urbanization, Chinese government led by Xi Jinping as president and Li Keqiang as premier established New-style Urbanization strategy in 2012. According to the policy design, new-style urbanization should be people-centered, aiming to promote urban culture and public services, emphasizing wellbeing improvement.

There emerge two potential problems uncertainties. The first one is being whether the New-style Urbanization strategy could eliminate the harm caused by forced-urbanization in China? The and the second is one being whether the New-style Urbanization could really curb the forced-urbanization in China?

To answer these questions address these uncertainties, it is important to elaborate the harm and generation logic of the forced-urbanization.

The study will adopt some official statistic data and 200 random survey data during the process of demonstration.

Research Methodology

2. The Harm Caused by Forced-Urbanization in China

Chinese Urbanization process has gone through initiation, stagnation, exploration, redeveloping and bloom stages since 1949. From the perspective of national income and consumption growth, urbanization does in China did improve wellbeing, but gradually. But it cannot be denied that there were some serious forced-urbanization problems that which encroached on wellbeing rights. Some of these include:

For example, there have ever been at least 800,000,000 peasants excluded out of the benefits of urbanization before the middle of 1990s. [the sentence was not clear]

2.1a) Restriction of Farmers and land-lost farmers' economic rights

There is a typical dualistic urban-rural structure based on household registration system in China, the economic rights of farmers and land-lost farmers are always restricted.

The strategy of industrialization had given priority to urban from the 1950s to the 1990s; a typical manifestation was the price scissors obtained unfairly from the agricultural sector. From the mid-1990s onwards, urbanization in China accelerated. ~~Urban sprawl is bound to occupy farmland.~~ The reality in China is that with current expropriation system, the land contract and management right of peasants are not recognized. ~~does not recognize peasants land contract and management right.~~ Similarly, the current system does not recognize peasants homestead ownership right as property rights in nature either. These facts make give no protection to farmers' economic rights have no protection.

In the process of land requisition and relocation, the compensation regulated by government is not totally distributed to lost-land farmers. ~~Because there is a collective peasant two levels compensation system unique to China, farmers could get settlement allowance only finally.~~

Based on Shandong, Sichuan and Jiangsu provinces' random survey data, one-off monetary compensation offers a price of ¥50,000 per mu of land, one family usually get ¥200,000 or so as a return for giving up the limited quantity of land they owned. If farmers choose to exchange their land for pension, they will only get ¥20,000-¥30,000 with a pension of ¥220 per month, which. ~~They they can only get it only~~ when they are at the retirement age.

In that case, ~~generally speaking, a lost land~~ farmer ~~how have lost his land~~ will get compensation of no more than ¥70,000, assuming that farmers' average life-span is 70 years and retirement age is 55. Economic value added by changing land's usage is distributed to government at 60-70%, to village-level economic organization at 25-30%, and to farmers only 5-10%. ~~This result finding was also confirmed by Zhu D.K.& Shi G.Q. (2004).~~

In the past, when farmers had land as means of production, they could do farming to keep self-sufficiency sustain themselves during peak farming season and do part-time jobs to earn a living in cities during off-season. Though not be rich, they had the rights of independent choice and transaction. ~~The outstanding question is how could farmers earn a living after they had been forced dispossessed of their land? This kind of employment problem did not come into the perspective of local government.~~

~~In most instances, The~~ the land-lost group, because of forced-urbanization has difficulties to accommodate the ~~adapt to the~~ demands of urban occupation with low level of education and simple job skills ~~as well~~. Most of them can only earn a simple living as dustmen, gardeners, builders, security guards, street vendors or driving unlicensed taxies. Their average wage is only about ¥1,500 yuan per month, which is; it is approximately equal equivalent to the local minimum wage.

In provinces like Fujian, Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan etc., the communities of land-lost farmers were arranged in the integration of urban and rural areas [not clear]. It is far away from downtown but near to countryside where dwelling space and living conditions are acceptable, however job opportunities of jobs are rare are limited. This illustrates that the financial situation and the quality of life of land-lost farmers decline once they are forced to adopt urban lifestyle through forced urbanization.

So, there is a possibility that lost-land farmers' financial situation and living quality will worsen due to forced urbanization.

2.2b) Violation of farmer's political rights

Farming is a profession but also a political identity through which a farmer enjoys unique political right, known as villager's autonomy. Villager autonomy fully entrenches farmers' principal position in politics. This System has improved peasants' political apathy, political participation, awareness and ability since its full implementation in 1987.

Pursuant to Village Committee Organization Law of the PRC, villagers would achieve self-management, self-education and self-service. They ; they could implement democratic election, democratic decision, democratic management and democratic supervision with the help of village committee. "Decision on important issues of promoting rural reform and development" published in the 3rd plenary session of the 17th National Congress of Communist Party of China (CPC) went a further step. It specified villagers' autonomy range, perfecting autonomy mechanism [not clear]. As it claimed, peasants supervise village affairs and finance through democratic decision mechanism such as Villagers Conference, Villagers Representative Conference, Villagers Procedure and Masses Comments. These mechanisms ensured that peasants to exercise autonomy but not be substituted or be forced independently.

Nevertheless, villagers' autonomy was seriously damaged affected due to because of restricted land trading rights. Villagers' willing is either exercised or manipulated by elite class or local government (Yang S.H., Wang J.M, 2005) instead of villagers themselves [not clear].

Identity theory emphasizes identity of social role has some link with external societies in the first place (James, 1892; Cooley, 1999). Land and villagers' autonomy are external anchors on which peasants use to identify their social role, role norms, rights and obligations. From this perspective, Land and villagers' autonomy are the fountainhead of Chinese peasants' self-acknowledgement. Once the land is requisitioned, peasant status and political rights related to it also disappear at the same timesimultaneously.

There was a question about "how do you see yourself without land" in our randomIn a survey conducted in survey in 2010 and 2011, . The data from land-lost farmers in Jiangsu and Sichuan provinces found-reflected that 65.7% person were falling into confusion about identity and role in urban space. They did not know themselves whether to be athe were farmers or be aurban citizens. In fact, this confusion is the result ofis a resultant effect of removing external structure and internal identity mechanism for self-identification (Burker, 2000; Sheldon, 2004).

Whether land-lost farmers could enjoy the same treatment-benefits as citizens like such as hour salary standard, retirement age, social insurance, health-care, community management, children right to education etc. is the external manifestation of identity. In any case, role conflict between farmer and citizen will be theis likely to be a persistent problem challenge facing land-lost farmers. for a long run.

2.3c) Deprivation of the cultural rights of migrants

Cultural rights are the premise and foundation for individuals or groups to take part in cultural activities and enjoy cultural achievement. In areas of no matter urban or countryside[this is not clear], ethnic majority or ethnic minority, foreland or hinterland, there have developed specific cultural types fitting with the local natural environment and humanistic features[rephrase, not clear].

Chinese rural culture manifests strong colorful spring festival pictures, high-tone folk songs and fireworks. It also contains traditional superstition just like wizard and exorcism. Its presentation form contains materials like ancestral hall, temple and opera stage. Immaterial such as Marriage ceremony and funeral ceremony are also the presentation. Some intangible traditions like folklore and village regulations are included too.

Generally, Chinese rural culture is noisy, out-of-order and far away from the peaceful and beautiful rural image. However it actually reflects the acquaintance-based interactive relationship among peasants. Daily activities of farmers including dropping by, chatting, playing jokes with each other, telling family gossip, going to fair together etc. constitute the cornerstone of rural culture.

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The random survey of farmers surrounding the question of "what are the country's most precious memories" conducted among farmers in --- showed that 68.3% considered dropping round, the festival spring couplets or pictures, ancestor worship, fireworks and folk operas are to be the most memorable characters of their rural culture.

Urban culture mainly entails lies in cinema, theater, concert, exhibition and TV channels. Its keynote is generally ordered and elegant, however what is hidden in behind the character of politeness and respectfulness manners is distance and loneliness.

Engels (Chinese version 2009) described it like this: "They walks hurriedly from the sidelines ... As if they have nothing to do with each other ... The more people are gathered together in a small space, the more embarrassed it is when everyone show dreadful indifference and impersonal solitary in the pursuit of private interests.... As we all know, such solitary and myopic self-interest are basic and common principles in our modern society, but those features here, if not in any other place, are most blatant and shameless which are consciously used by people."

By contrast, rural traditional culture is regarded as too vulgar to be endured, ignorant and backward in modern society. In many rural areas, local theatre stages and ancestral halls are demolished in the guidance of government. Without such artifact foundation, rural culture market could not take off. More and more, rural culture loses its successor when young farmers find other ways to earn life[not clear].

The migrants have to withdraw in a culturally enclosed space bearing alone, or they are forced to accept and admitted to urban culture. In our survey, 80.36% of farmers interviewed said he was lonely and wanted to go back to countryside.

2.4d) Foundation of civil social supports is damaged

In a typical urban-rural dual structure in China, peasants' rights to live and develop are seriously suppressed. But-However, farmers had constructed a relatively stable, closer and more complicated social support network. Its formation is directly related to genetic, geographical and ethical relationship.

207 | This kind of social connection has both instrumental and emotional features. Farmers could gain
208 | mutual financial assistance, neighborhood help and psychological support in this mixed
209 | relationship, ~~all-the~~ while developing an organized village-community. Village-community is
210 | always regulated by traditional moral customs, habits or local rules but not official laws. It
211 | provides some good social governance experiences beneficial to overcome government failure and
212 | market failure.

213 | Unfortunately, ~~there weremore than~~ 900,000 ~~or so~~ villages disappeared because of
214 | forced-urbanization ~~from between~~ 2000 to 2010. That makes it particularly difficult for
215 | village-community to be continued. The same thing happens to old urban communities where
216 | social supports collapsed due to urban redesign and demolition.

217 | The outsiders could hardly predict ~~precisely thethe~~ damage caused by forced-urbanization to
218 | social support. In a familiar community, residents at all levels support one another such as taking
219 | care of children, informal lending, and mediating family dispute and so on. In our survey Aabout
220 | 50% of respondents had experienced getting help from neighbors or help neighbors. It is not easy
221 | to walk away from such closed social support network. ~~But t~~These connections based on genetic,
222 | geographical and ethical relationship would ~~dibble~~ fizzle away ~~eventually~~ with the forced
223 | urbanization.

224 | 3. The Generation Logic of Forced-Urbanization in China

225 | ~~Why did the urbanization in China alienate to a forced urbanization? Why could the urbanization~~
226 | ~~in China to realize the modernization erode the wellbeing rights? Simply put, the u~~Urbanization
227 | mechanism in China is different from the western developed countries and other developing
228 | countries such as India and Brazil [how, explain].

229 | 3.1 The essence of urbanization and the urbanization mechanism

230 | Urban is generally regarded as a place where congregates non-agriculture industries and
231 | populations [not clear, elaborate more]. However, the existence value of urban has long gone
232 | beyond that.

233 | ~~The experiences in developed countries and some developing countries show that p~~Population
234 | migration and concentration is ~~only~~ the apparent ~~type-character~~ of urbanization. The essence of
235 | urbanization is the transformation of social and economic structure ~~with economic activity as the~~
236 | ~~main content. To improve wellbeing is the end of urbanization eventually no matter population~~
237 | ~~agglomeration or change of lifestyle.~~

238 | Industrialization had ever been recognized as the urbanization mechanism in earlier period,
239 | government intervention, Globalization (Keil, R., 1998; Douglass, M.,2000; Short, J.R.,2004),
240 | FDI and Multi-national Corporation(Kentor, J.,1981; Sit, V.F.S., 2001; Kasarda, J.D., and
241 | Grenshaw, E.M., 1991) had constituted more complex urbanization mechanism since 1980s[thisis
242 | not clear, rephrase]. In any case, economic freedom and integrity of wellbeing rights are the
243 | foundation of urbanization[repetition].

244 | ~~Under this circumstance,~~ Urban areas can make human beings ~~be~~-richer. ~~Urban may~~They may also
245 | make ~~the-ones~~ life ~~to-be~~ more green, healthy, happy and convenientprosperous. Because of ~~its~~
246 | ~~these benefit~~effect of wellbeing improvement, urbanization ~~has-been~~is considered to be one of the
247 | ~~most exciting and unforgettable facts-experiences in the world~~ (Glaeser E., 2012).

248 Therefore, city is not a collection of many single people[not clear]. Urban is neither a simple
249 polymerization of many kind of city infrastructure nor social organizations (Park, R. E., 1968).
250 Collection of individuals or city facilities is just the external manifestation of urban. The soul of
251 urban is the complicated tight emotional social network among residents. And there is enough
252 commercial space for residents to achieve economic self-reliance[not clear].

253 Tilly (Chinese Version 2012) had ever divided the pattern of migration into three types, i.e.
254 circulation, occupation and linkage. He stressed in particular that only linkage migration could
255 provide a positive dynamic force for the urban sustainability. Because linkage migration
256 emphasizes specific social support framework in which experienced migrants provide assistance
257 for new migrants aiming at income growth and social status improvement.

258 The key of linkage migration is freedom during the whole process. Economic freedom reflects
259 precisely the integrity of wellbeing rights. Anyone has no right to prevent others from pursuing a
260 happier life. Anyone has no authority to deprive others of the freedom of migration.[this section
261 needs a better alignment]

262 3.2 The Features of urbanization and urbanization mechanism in China

263 However, As Chinese population could not migrate freely between rural and urban areas because
264 of the household registration system, All residents are divided to two parts, i.e. citizen and
265 peasant. Because of this system They enjoy different rights. Before 2003, Farmers did not
266 enjoy any social security until 2003. The only reason is being that farmers they have land
267 management right.

268 In During the era of comprehensive intervention of government (i.e. before 1978), it was believed
269 that focusing on the use of limited resources would help to realize the industrialization strategy.
270 When cities were lacked of enough food in 1960s, allocation of educated urban youth to rural
271 areas was necessary. The interests of peasants, villages and agriculture were ignored and sacrificed
272 almost completely.

273 After the age of 1980, China's urbanization sped up gradually due to globalization and FDI inflow
274 (Fuchs, R.J. et al.1987; Song S.F., Zhang K.H. 2002). It required lots of labor and land.
275 Government had to allow allowed farmers to be migrant migrate to urban areas workers with legal
276 proof. State-owned land was sold by auction system in the name of urban-operation.

277 From then on, farmers were regarded as cheap labor for urban infrastructure construction, not
278 qualified for any security in urban. And the The land auction led to land finance of local
279 government. All of these urbanization measures plundered the interests of peasants, villages and
280 agriculture once again. The income gap became more and more wide. The data of The China
281 National Bureau of Statistics show that the urban-rural income ratio was 2.90:1 in 2001, this ratio
282 increased to 3.23:1 in 2010.

283 Obviously, China's urbanization has been led by the government in a large extent. Its purpose was
284 to promote economic growth, and the value paradigm was GDP-oriented performance rather than
285 wellbeing rights and economic freedom.

286 It was said that urban scale expansion could improve labor employment, especially help
287 low-skilled labors get more benefit from the increasing of employment effect (Lu M. et al, 2012).
288 However, urbanization was stereotyped by government as a magic panacea for GDP improvement
289 in a long period. Potential negative effects of the land-enclosure movement related to government
290 planning were ignored.

(i) There are serious wellbeing problems like housing, medical treatment and pension related to population scale. (ii) Regional differences and historical cultural customs would disappear with the villages fade. (iii) As the result of urban lifestyle spreading to countryside, the phenomenon of rural hollowing arises, traditional ethics morals decay. ~~[This paragraph is not clear]~~

3.3 Forced-urbanization is the logical result of erosion of wellbeing rights

Without total economic freedom, Government-dominant model and GDP-oriented value paradigm in urbanization process ~~would-be~~ inclined to erode wellbeing rights. Forced-urbanization is the logical result of this evolution.

For example, migrants made a great contribution to China's urbanization, but they could not enjoy the fruits of urban development. They didn't get any subsidy for urban housing, education, welfare for the aged or Medicare. Land-lost farmers near the suburban faced same ~~issues~~ challenge.

But this problem became less prominent when the urbanization in China was distorted to land-urbanization in 21st century. Driven by the local government to sell land to obtain financial funds, land urbanization has far outpaced ~~the~~ population urbanization. The degree of wellbeing rights encroached by land urbanization reached hitherto unknown ~~[sentence not clear]~~.

For instance, according to Land Administration Law of the PRC article 47, compensation for expropriated cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies, and compensation for attachments and young crops on the expropriated land. The specific amount shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the expropriated land, calculated on the basis of three years before the expropriation.

The standard in each province varies, but the survey samples showed that one-off monetary compensation was ¥50,000 per mu, a 3-person household usually got ¥200,000 or so. While auction prices of land are much higher. The price of land for industrial use is about ¥150,000 per mu, for commercial housing is at least ¥600,000 per mu.

Obviously, people's economic freedom was suppressed in the process of land urbanization led by government, and the integrity of wellbeing rights was separated. Farmers were forced to transfer the farmland; citizens had to give up the ownership of housing land under the threat of violence in forced demolitions.

The process of Chinese urbanization has witnessed industrial and agricultural product price scissors, allocation urban youth to countryside, household registration system, urban and rural talent scissors (School of Government BNU, 2013), and the deprivation of rural land, the demolition of buildings carrying history. All these have added up to destroy integrity of wellbeing rights. Therefore, the dynamic urbanization mechanism is damaged.

4. Forced-Urbanization in China ~~does it~~ Continues or Not?

In order to curb the forced-urbanization, Chinese government led by Xi Jinping as president and Li Keqiang as premier established New-style Urbanization Strategy in 2012. In the strategic framework, New-style urban is intensive, happy, smart, green, low-carbon, and effective.

4.1 Could New-style urbanization curb forced urbanization?

Accordingly, New-style urbanization is designed ~~as-to be~~ people-centered, aiming to promote urban culture and public services, emphasizing wellbeing improvement ~~actively and steadily. If that were the case, the~~ The New-style Urbanization Strategy ~~seeks to~~ provides some possibility to curb the forced urbanization. ~~If that were the case, it will~~ It seeks to help China to accelerate the

333 modernization, promote economic sustainability, and leap beyond middle-income trap, that
334 bother~~ing~~ China.

335 However, there is a risk for the new-style urbanization alienated to forced-urbanization[sentence
336 not clear]. At present stage, Chinese economic freedom has not been fully realized, residents have
337 not enjoyed totally freedom of migration and. ~~And~~ the biggest challenge is the path dependence on
338 the value paradigm GDP-oriented in the process of government intervention[not clear, need to be
339 rephrased].

340 Some serious forced-demolitions have occurred against the spirit of New-style urbanization
341 strategy. For example, On Oct.25th, 2013, Mrs. Tan, a primary school teacher, was removed from
342 school to Headquarters of Relocation by District Education Bureau ~~to-who~~ persuaded her
343 mother-in-law to move out[not sure if this is alright].^① The similar ~~thing-incidence~~ happened on
344 October 29th 2013, the Country Committee's Organization Department in Min'hou district Fujian
345 province asked a couple of teachers to persuade parents-in-law to ~~knock-down~~demolish their
346 houses themselves.^② In November 2013, it was reported that Yan'cheng country in Shandong
347 province established a regulation that ~~if-whose~~those whose relatives don't move out of the village
348 in time, the cadre will be suspended[sentence not clear].^③ On March 21st 2014, there were several
349 villagers that were burned in Ping'du city Shandong province because they did not agree with the
350 compensation for removal.^④

351 Forced-urbanization in China continues or not? [Repetition]

352 It depends on two things. The first is to get rid of the generation logic of forced-urbanization. The
353 second is to ensure the wellbeing development as the value paradigm of New-style urbanization
354 strategy.[not sure what this sentence represent]

355

356 Discussion

357 4.2 Establish wellbeing development as the value paradigm of urbanization

358 Reviewing the history of Chinese urbanization, wellbeing rights had ~~ever~~ been eroded for several
359 times. To avoid the New-style urbanization alienated to forced urbanization, it is necessary to
360 establish wellbeing development as the value paradigm of urbanization. This is the essential
361 demand of urbanization.

362 For migrants, the primary issue is to find a stable job which is the fundamental of economic and
363 social status. Gradually, migrants would be familiar with the habits and mindset of local citizens.
364 They will really convert to citizens after they are used to it. And they will develop some social
365 network in urban.

366 In the process, some proper protection from government is indispensable. Based on the
367 characteristics of urban-rural binary structure in China, first of all, government should provide
368 same publics services for all people. Or government should ensure people have the economic
369 freedom especially migration freedom.

370 The purpose of wellbeing development is compatible with Rawls' theory of justice and the theory
371 of social justice represented by Amartya Sen, emphasizing social opportunities and economic

① http://www.jyb.cn/opinion/mtzl/201310/t20131029_557293.html

② <http://news.big5.enorth.com.cn/system/2013/10/29/011408890.shtml>

③ http://heze.qlwb.com.cn/html/2013/xinwen_1120/1384.html

④ http://legal.gmw.cn/2014-03/27/content_10811428.htm

372 participation (Rawls J. B., 1988; Amartya Sen, 2002). Both assume the integrity of wellbeing
373 rights which should not be violated for any reason.

374 Given that premise, it is possible for New-style urbanization to curb the forced urbanization.
375 Resources and achievements in urbanization process could be reasonably distributed to all groups.
376 Everyone's identity and social role could achieve consistency between inner cognitive and external
377 validation (Guo T.H., 2013).

378 **4.3 The effect of government actions to curb forced urbanization**

379 As an important composition of Likonomics, New-style urbanization strategy has obvious
380 intention to stop encroaching wellbeing rights.

381 Comprehensive Reform of Certain Major Issue Decision established by the Third Plenary Session
382 of 18th National Congress of CPC in 2012 stressed that New-style urbanization should establish an
383 impartial and sustainable social security system to benefit all people.

384 It stated specifically that farmers could participate equally in modernization process, and share the
385 gains of urbanization. It also stressed peasants would have more rights over property. Price
386 scissors should be narrowed in the future.

387 But the statement of intention at the central government is not sufficient to curb forced
388 urbanization. The local government at various levels to take practical actions is required. Several
389 local governments have made some efforts to guarantee wellbeing rights.

390 For example, the government of De'zhou city in Shandong provided conveniences for land-lost
391 farmers to guarantee their own rights. Farmers could supervise community finance. They could
392 involve in community projects as long as they are happy.^①

393 Another example is Jiangsu. The government introduced a series of practices to develop wellbeing.
394 A project named groundwork focuses on employment assistance and employment training. A
395 project named elevation focuses on entrepreneurship supporting. There are two measures
396 especially for farmers named accumulation project and security project. The accumulation project
397 concentrates on long-term mechanism of property and financial income improvement. The
398 security project aims to ensure necessary security for land lost farmers.^②

399 Those innovations of local government offered some successful experiences to guarantee
400 wellbeing rights. But there is still a long way to curb forced urbanization, including but not limited
401 to following.

402 No1. Migrants would merge into neighborhoods and businesses. They are not subject to
403 discrimination and exclusion in urban. No2. Their offspring could enjoy same education with the
404 urban children. No3. Government should be watchful of the reproduction of urban-rural dual
405 structure in urban.

406 **5. Conclusions**

407 In summary, China has made some great success at urbanization. But at the same time, wellbeing
408 rights had been severely eroded, especially for farmers. The characteristic of forced-urbanization
409 in the process of urbanization in China has ever been significant.

① <http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2011-07-23/084022862970.shtml>

② http://www.jshrss.gov.cn/xwzx/gddt/201305/t20130502_122686.htm

410 Forced-urbanization has caused serious harm to wellbeing rights, including restriction of famers'
411 economic rights, violation of farmers' political rights, deprivation of migrants' cultural rights. And
412 the foundation of civil social supports is damaged too in the process.

413 The primary reason of forced-urbanization is that the value paradigm of urbanization in China was
414 GDP-oriented performance rather than wellbeing rights and economic freedom. In order to curb
415 the forced-urbanization, Chinese government established New-style Urbanization Strategy in
416 2012.

417 Forced-urbanization in China continues or not? The statement of intention at the central
418 government is not sufficient. The local government at various levels to take practical actions is
419 required. Some local governments have offered certain successful experiences. But there is still a
420 long way to go.

421 Urban and village are the two forms of human civilization. They are interdependent though
422 they respectively have different ethics, operation rules and value. It is dangerous not to
423 consider the prospect of peasants, rural areas and agriculture. The way out of
424 forced-urbanization in China is still urbanization. The New-style urbanization strategy does indeed
425 provide a possibility.

426

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