



***The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library***

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search  
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>  
[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from AgEcon Search may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

*No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.*

# Research on Model of Guiding Rural Residents' Relatively Centralized Residence—A Case Study of Chongqing City

SONG Fu-zhong<sup>1\*</sup>, ZHAO Hong-bin<sup>2</sup>

1 Urban and Rural Coordinated Development Institute, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China; 2. Trade and Administration Institute, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China

**Abstract** On the basis of expounding the status quo of rural residents' residence, the thesis notes that influenced by the weak foundation of rural economy, the characteristic of mountain landscape, smallholder consciousness, shortage of capital and other factors, the rural residents in Chongqing City mainly live scattered. In addition to opportunities of the expansion and drive of city, rural market development, rural resources development, rural industrial development, and rural ecological migration, the model of urban development promotion, the model of market development drive, the model of land development drive, the model of rural industry construction and the model of resettlement and reconstruction are advocated in order to guide the rural residents to adopt relative centralized residence. The suggestions concerning guiding rural residents' relative centralized residence are put forward as follows: firstly, act according to circumstances and conduct scientific planning and design; secondly, propagate extensively and activate famers' willingness; thirdly, first experiment and exert the exemplary guide; fourthly, perfect policy and guarantee farmers' benefit; fifthly, strengthen leadership and decrease the risk of centralized residence; sixthly, boost gradually and realize moderate centralized residence.

**Key words** Guide, Rural residents, Relative centralized residence, Chongqing City

Guiding farmers' centralized residence is the urgent requirements of protecting China's farmland resources, realizing rural intensive development, optimizing the layout and structure of town and village and improving farmers' life condition. It is the result of rural economic society developing to a certain degree. Along with the quickened pace of rural industrialization and urbanization in China, the employment structure of rural labor forces in many villages basically realizes the historical transformation from focusing on agriculture to focusing on non-agriculture, so it steps into the new era of urban-rural socio-economic integration. It is necessary and practical to make farmers' centralized residence. Guiding farmers' centralized residence, as an important livelihood project, has been implemented and propelled in Beijing City, Shanghai City, Jiangsu Province, Anhui Province and other provinces, and attained successful experience. As the sole municipality in western regions and the comprehensive matching reform experimental region of China's coordinating city and village, Chongqing City is acclimatized to the requirement of time development, and puts forward the work of carrying out guiding farmers' realization of relatively centralized residence gradually. However, the topography in Chongqing City is mainly mountain and hill. The rural social-economic develops severely laggardly, and there is a greater gap between city and village as against other regions. The realistic feature of shortage of economic factors critically in rural areas and the difference from the realistic background of Beijing City and Shanghai City with fair terrain and developed e-

economy, which determines that it is not from other regions in China to much extent and it cannot emulate the successful experience of the developed regions in China such as Shanghai City and Jiangsu Province in the process of guiding farmers' centralized residence in Chongqing City, but should guide rural residents to take the road of relative centralization according to its self features. Based on the elaborate analysis of realistic features of Chongqing City, coupled with the opportunities of rural development in Chongqing City, the thesis puts forward some practical models of farmers' relative centralization in Chongqing City, in order to help Chongqing City to improve farmers' living conditions, change rural socio-economic appearance, and provide reference for the rural development in the vast areas of mountain and hill in China.

## 1 The status quo of farmers' residence of Chongqing City

Chongqing City has a population of 32.570 5 million by now with 7.240 6 million rural households, and the total rural population reaches 23.496 7 million, accounting for 73.68 percent of the total urban population<sup>[1]</sup>. There are 871 towns, 8 967 administrative villages, and 64 903 natural villages in whole city. On the average, each town has 10.3 administrative villages, the distribution density of administrative villages is about 0.12/km<sup>2</sup>, and the distribution density of natural villages is about 0.49/km<sup>2</sup>, so Chongqing City is a big city with the characteristic of big village. There are many distribution points of rural residents in the areas of mountain and hill, and the area of single settlement is small with weak carrying capacity. The agglomeration effect and radiation effect is not outstanding, and the rural residence is relatively scattered in Chongqing City. Especially in the vast rural areas, the number of scattered households is greatly bigger than the number of centralized households, for instance, in

Received: November 5, 2010 Accepted: December 24, 2010  
Supported by the Research on the Mechanism and System of Guiding Farmers' Relatively Centralized Residence (0106002442003); Research Program of the Comprehensive Matching Reform Subject of Coordinating City and Village in 2009.

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: 271299902@qq.com

Jiefang Village in Fuling District, the number of scattered households approximately accounts for 2/3 of the number of the total households in the whole village, which makes it difficult to form large-scale centralization points. Since the ancient times, the agricultural production model on the basis of taking family as unit makes the framework of rural land use form the relatively closed irregular unit of "rural households plus family responsible land". The rural households are mainly scattered in the field, mountainside, foot of a mountain, roadside, riverside and other places. The settlements mainly formed by the farmers spontaneously do not pass any unified layout and planning, and the scale of settlements is small universally. Influenced by the traditional model of production and life, Chongqing City has formed the unique distribution pattern of "myriad stars": the farmers live in the form of scattered residence and single family, and the distance between adjacent scattered households is about 50 to 100 meters, impeding critically the promotion of centralized residence policy.

## 2 The analysis of the main obstacles of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence in Chongqing City

**2.1 The weak economic foundation** In comparison with the rural economy in the eastern coastal developed regions, the rural development is sluggish and the rural economy lags behind critically in Chongqing City. In the year 2008, the rural net income per capita in Chongqing City was 4 126.21 yuan, lower than the national average of 4 760.6 yuan and less than 50 percent of the rural net income per capita in Shanghai City (11 385 yuan), Beijing City (10 747 yuan) and Zhejiang Province (9 248 yuan)<sup>[2]</sup>. The economic factors such as capital, technology, talents and industry concentrate in the core city and counties with good economic development, while the vast rural areas critically lack the support of economic factors, which hinders greatly the rural socio-economic development and restricts process of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence in Chongqing City.

**2.2 The analysis of the natural historical obstacles** Chongqing City is located in the transitional zone between Tibetan Plateau and the Middle and Lower Yangtze Valley Plain, where the mountain accounts for 75.8% of the total area, the hill accounts for 18.2% of the total area, and the flat terrain and mesa accounts for only 6% of the total area<sup>[3]</sup>. The topography of whole city mainly is mountain and hill. In rural areas, the area of the useable scattered flat ground is small, and it is always the excellent farmland by which the farmers sustain their life, so in order to promote farmers' centralized residence, Chongqing City should not emulate the experience of the plain area and not build in a large scale in the flat terrain to guiding farmers' centralized residence, but take the road suitable for its self characteristic of hill. In addition, the fragmentation of land and the restriction of traditional technology of cultivation leave the rural residents in a state of longtime scattered residence in history, impeding the developmental process of farmers' centralized residence.

**2.3 The analysis of the obstacles of consciousness and thought** Since the ancient times, due to the outdated rural agricultural production mode of Chongqing City and ingrained smallholder consciousness, they seek stability, cringe before change and tend to be bind psychologically so as to form conservatism. There is an instinctive backlash among farmers towards the reform centralized residence, and the thought of satisfaction with being well-to-do deprives the initiative enterprising spirit of farmers, thwarting severely the process of farmers' centralized residence. In addition, farmers' ingrained traditional thought and concept of the deep affection for hometown exists, and only a faction of young farmers hold that the city has better living conditions and more opportunities as against the village, so they are willing to forgo land to move into city; a large portion of elder farmers with deep affection for hometown and land maintain that the centralized residence of urban model loses folk customs and even loses land, consequently they are reluctant to participate in the relatively centralized residence.

**2.4 The analysis of the obstacles of employment and development** The problem of employment after farmers' centralized residence is one of the factors influencing centralized residence. As for the centralized residential farmers, their land is readjusted or deprived, leading to the problems of farmers' production and employment. In addition, the self industrial development of village makes way like a snail, and there are controversies as regards attracting invite investments from overseas, so multitudinous villages boast no special advantages in terms of industrial development. It is difficult to realize using the program investment to absorb farmers' employment so as to promote the centralized settlements construction. The urban industrial development can attract part of farmers to seek jobs in city, but most of farmers lack skills of employment and cannot engage in the jobs with high technological content. In addition, their labor income is far lower than that of the urban residents and it is too difficult to settle in city. On the whole, the farmers lack better opportunities of employment and development, which deepens farmers' mentality of pursuit of stability and fear of change, and critically hampers the development of farmers' centralized residence.

**2.5 The analysis of capital investment obstacle** The construction of farmers' relatively centralized settlements is a systematic project entails investments of heavy money, and especially in the start-up phase, we firstly need to solve the problems of infrastructure construction such as road, water, electricity and so on. While the investment in rural construction is less than that of city recently, the rural economy on the whole is imbalanced and the economy of many villages develops stagnantly. However, this is a project involves thousands of families and it is mired in the quandary of failing to satisfy everyone with the scanty resources. Under the circumstance of extremely limited capital of government, there are financing gaps of different degree during the construction of farmers' centralized settlements as follows: the municipal finance is limited; the finance of district and county is straitened; the finance of town is devoid of vitality; the accumulation of rural collectives is weak; there is

a great pressure of self-financing when farmers move into the relatively centralized settlements; the multiplex mechanism and channel of financing have not taken form yet; the operation of marketization lacks corresponding policy support and the financial system is weak. According to the questionnaire, the annual income per capita of 59% of the farmers in Zhongyuan Village of Qianjiang District is 3 000 to 7 000 yuan, and they belong to the people with medium and low income. The newly constructed houses mostly need to loan from bank, imposing onerous debt on farmers.

## 2.6 The analysis of the system and mechanism obstacle

The household registration system makes the migrant workers in city have no various kinds of preferential treatments, which impedes the identification transformation from farmer to urban resident and restricts farmers' concentration in city. The land property right system of combining the collective ownership of house site and farmers' private ownership of house engender the property right contradiction among different farmer groups in the process of distributing and allotting house site, such as promoting farmers' centralized residence, which hampers the carrying out of farmers' centralized residence work. In addition, the imperfection of social security system, to much extent, restricts the process of farmers' centralized residence. The relatively centralized residence leads to part of farmers' unemployment. They cannot get the relevant guarantee of employment and get the related instruction so as to realize reemployment. The subsidy of constructing houses in the process of centralized residence is just a lump-sum grant, lacking permanent social life security system.

## 3 The developing opportunities of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence in Chongqing City

### 3.1 The opportunities of driving role of urban expansion

Chongqing City is the sole municipality directly under the Central Government in the mid western region. The population of Chongqing is 32.570 5 million and the non-agricultural population is only 9.073 8 million, so it has the characteristics of dual urban-rural structure and typical "big city driving big village", which can be seen in economic development and social development: in terms of urban-rural economic development, the city is equipped with large-scale modern industry, while the village with only 11% of the mechanization rate still mainly adopts the model of traditional production and cultivation. The population in "Two Wings" of village accounts for 2/3 of that of the whole city and the GDP of village accounts for only 1/5 of that of the whole city<sup>[4]</sup>, thus there is prominent gap of urban-rural income; in terms of the difference between urban social developmental level and rural social developmental level, the infrastructure, distribution of educational resources, public sanitation and public service of village lag behind that of city greatly. In addition, there is a large population in the regions of "Two Wings". There is clustered urban layout of "One-hour Economic Circle" with developed economy in the vast villages, and the characteristic of "big city" is outstanding. Its economy is developed.

The city expands rapidly, which plays the role in promoting surrounding farmers' centralized residence.

### 3.2 The opportunity of rural market development

The commodity circulation in rural areas is formed spontaneously. Because since a long time, the infrastructure construction in rural areas is scanty; in addition, the government has not conducted the rational guidance and planning. So although there are some scattered distributing centers of commodity and distributing centers of agricultural products in rural areas, the scale of centers is small due to shortage of economic factors supply and market development. They make little contribution to the economic development of surrounding areas, and they do not form the vigorous economic clustering towards the surrounding farmers. In the recent years, along with the increase of rural infrastructure input of Chongqing City and the improvement of the infrastructure such as transportation in the vast rural areas, the location advantage of former commodity distributing center is further promoted, and many new rural commodity distributing centers are burgeoning concurrently. The market developmental conditions are mature gradually.

### 3.3 The opportunity of rural resources development

The rural areas have profuse natural resources, but since a long time, due to weak infrastructure, scanty financial capital and difficult attracting investments from overseas, the resources in many regions are not developed effectively, and natural resources cannot be transformed into economic resources to promote local socio-economic development. In the recent years, along with the improvement of the infrastructure of transportation and information in the vast rural areas, the development of natural resources also possesses some conditions. By developing rural natural resources and developing rural economy, it is possible to guide farmers' centralized residence.

### 3.4 The opportunity of rural industrial development

The rural areas in many counties and districts of Chongqing City have characteristic agricultural products, but the scale is small and it does not form industry due to the shortage of governmental guidance and economic factors support. Although some districts and counties form industry according to characteristics of agricultural products of them, on the whole, it is just the expansion of scale and the industrial level is relatively low, which is insufficient to change the appearance of backward rural areas radically. In addition, there are many minorities in the southeastern regions of Chongqing City and profuse characteristic ethnic cultural resources, but they are not developed and do not form industry, which does not promote local economic development and farmers' centralized residence. Along with the establishment of comprehensive reform pilot regions of coordinating city and village in Chongqing City as well as a series of rural support policies of China, the construction and development of rural industry have stepped into a rosy era.

### 3.5 The opportunity of rural ecological migration

Various forms of ecological migration have been carried out in many districts and counties within the jurisdiction of Chongqing Municipality. The people living in the mountainous and disaster areas are encouraged and guided to move through the approach of

"direct subsidy". However, due to lack of scientific guidance and normalization, the ecological migrants have to face up to the issues. Their original buildings and land are not completely reclaimed, and new settlements have no land and matching living facilities, which leaves many problems to ecological migrants. This can be solved by living together as long as scientific guidance and norms are adopted.

## 4 The model research of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence of Chongqing City

Chongqing City is characterized by many mountainous regions and few plains. Its rural economic development lags far behind due to the very scarce rural economic factors, which determines that it can not copy the successful experience of Beijing City and Shanghai City in the process of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence.

According to the principle of "taking actions that suit local circumstances and centralizing moderately", and the characteristics and barriers of rural residents in Chongqing City in conjunction with the opportunity of driving role of urban expansion, this thesis puts forward the model of urban development promotion in order to guide farmers relatively centralized residence; according to the opportunity of rural market development in Chongqing City, this thesis puts forward the model of market development drive in order to guide farmers relatively centralized residence; according to the opportunity of rural resources development, this thesis puts forward the model of land development drive in order to guide farmers relatively centralized residence; according to the opportunity of rural industrial development of Chongqing City, this thesis puts forward the model of rural industry construction in order to guide farmers relatively centralized residence; according to the opportunity of rural ecological migration of Chongqing City, this thesis puts forward the model of resettlement and reconstruction in order to guide farmers' relatively centralized residence.

**4.1 The model of urban development promotion** Chongqing City has the typical characteristic of "big City driving big village". By grasping the opportunity of urbanization, the model of urban development promotion can be adopted to guide farmers' centralized residence in the "One-hour Economic Circle" of Chongqing City. The main momentum of this model is the development of real estate and municipal infrastructure construction in the process of urban expansion. The process is mainly the circulation of house site and farmland, and the specific measures are as follows (Fig. 1): first of all, we should requisition farmland and home site of rural residents by purchase, and the government should choose sites to resettle the farmers; secondly, the houses are demolished and leveled to develop real estate and infrastructure construction; thirdly, rural industries are guided to get together in the towns, and great efforts are made to attract investment and construct industrial park. In the meanwhile, many measures are taken to promote the development of service industries in order to solve the employment problem after the centralization; finally, with the changes

from rural census register to urban census register and improvement of social security system, rural residents are changed into urban residents.

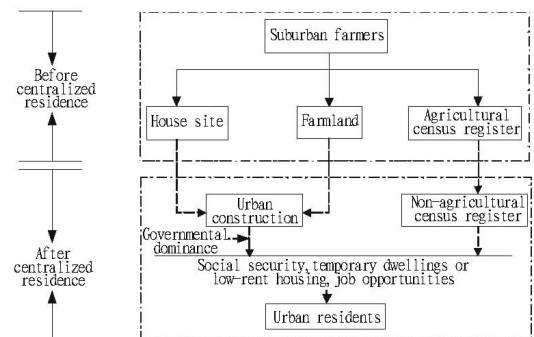


Fig.1 Promotion model for urban development

**4.2 The model of market development drive** In recent years, with the improvement of rural infrastructure, Chongqing Municipality hold the opportunities of the rural market development in the distribution center for traditional commodities and agricultural products where the transportation is more developed. The model of market development drive can be taken to guide the surrounding farmers to live together. Market development is the basic content during the process, and the specific methods are as follows (Fig. 2): firstly, we should construct roads, railways and other infrastructure in order to improve the traffic conditions of rural commodity distribution centers, especially the regional distribution centers and a variety of distribution centers of rural agricultural specialized goods; secondly, by constructing trading site and related facilities, and standardizing market behavior, the local business and related financial services, logistics and other service industries can be promoted; thirdly, with the convergence of logistics and cash flow, the government should construct resettlement houses and develop commercial houses to guide a large number of people in rural areas to concentrate so as to form the commercial town. Finally, with the development of commerce and service industries, urban scale will continue to expand, which will evolve into a model of urban development promoting farmers' concentrated residence.

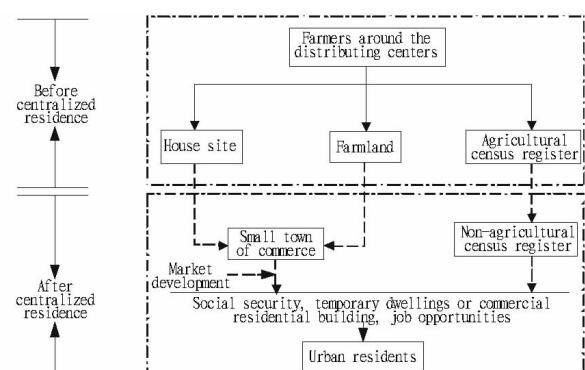


Fig.2 Driving model for market development

**4.3 The model of land development drive** In some rural

areas with abundant natural resource in Chongqing City, we can develop large-scale projects by the opportunity of natural resource development. The model of land development drive is used to guide farmers to live together, and the main force of this model depends entirely on the construction of large projects. The process is mainly based on the construction and development of large projects of government and developers. The main content of the specific methods is as follows (Fig. 3): first of all, according to the need of construction and development of these projects, we can procure farmers' agricultural land and farmers' homestead; secondly, the compensation for demolition and resettlement can be used to built residential areas and settlements so as to achieve the concentration of scattered settlements in development zones; thirdly, large projects should be built to attract employment of local farmers; finally, we should change their agricultural census register into non-agricultural census register, and improve the related social insurance.

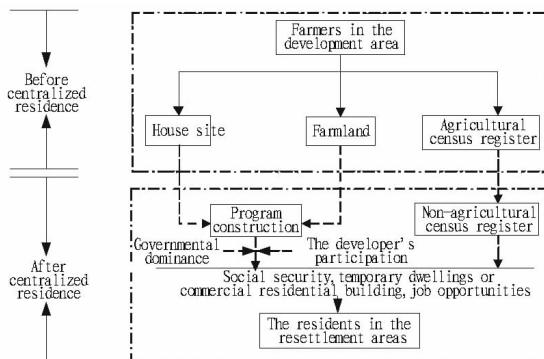


Fig.3 Driving model for land development

**4.4 The model of rural industry construction** Many rural areas of Chongqing City have its own special products and national culture, but they do not form the industry. In this paper, with the opportunities of rural industrial development, we design the model of rural industry construction to guide farmers to live together, and the main driving force of this model is the development of rural industry. The basic content of the process is to build rural industries. Specific operational methods are as follows (Fig. 4): first, according to the actual situation in rural areas, relying on the local natural, ecological and cultural resources, agricultural tourism and special agricultural industry can be developed, Farming Industry Park and agricultural industrial tourism areas can also be built; second, we should build rural communities. With the construction and development of agricultural industry, peasants will live in the rural communities together. There are some characteristic agricultural industries in many districts of Chongqing, such as Fengjie Navel Orange, Fuling Pickle, Dianjiang Rape, Shizhu Chilli and so on. According to its own characteristic advantages, each district could build special Farming Industry Park to promote farmers to live together. The surrounding villages of the main city, such as the rural areas in Yubei District, Jiulongpo District and Ba'nan District and other places and the southeastern areas with special features of minority nationalities, are quite suitable for developing agricultural industrial tourism.

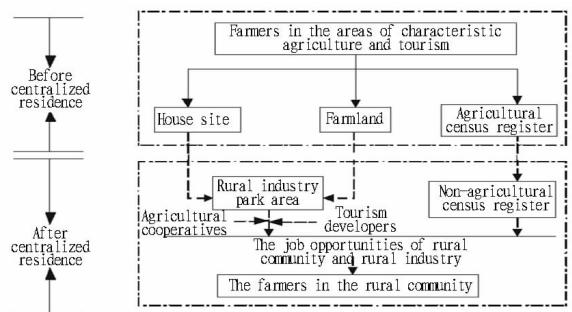


Fig.4 Construction model for rural industry

**4.5 The resettlement and removal model of migrants** Many counties and districts in Chongqing City have carried out relocation of ecological migrants in various kinds of forms, infused heavy money and grasped the opportunity of rural ecological relocation. According to the inclement ecological environment of some regions such as frequent calamity of mountains and geology, the resettlement and removal model of migrants is designed in order to guide farmers' centralized residence, the momentum of which comes from the support and compensation of government. The process is mainly that the government dominates farmers' relocation, and details can be seen in Fig. 5: firstly, by using the construction and relocation opportunity and the compensation fund, the government makes unified planning, relocating the migrants in the resettlements districts; secondly, the government should allot new land without having to go far for the migrants in order to solve their basic life problems; finally, the governmental should retrieve the house sites and farmland before the farmers' removal, return the farmland to forests and protect the local ecological environment.

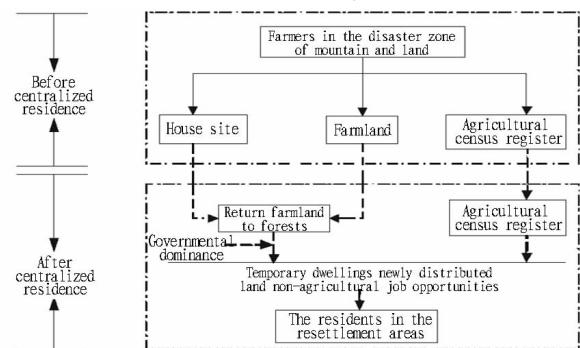


Fig.5 Resettlement and relocation model

## 5 The policies and suggestions of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence

By analyzing the status quo and reason of rural farmers' scattered residence in Chongqing City, we can find that the mountainous topography of Chongqing City is outstanding; the rural economic basis is weak; the rural distributing center of commodity has not been full-fledged; the rural natural resources have not been developed fully; the characteristic rural products do not form industry; the ecological relocation is not solved effectively. Based on these problems, Chongqing City

should take the road of "guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence". The governmental promotes farmers' relatively centralized residence mainly by reinforcing governmental guidance, increasing the capital input, and quickening the technological introduction. In the process of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence, the government should also take actions moderately that suit local circumstances, establish demonstration pilot project and make the scientific planning in order to alleviate risk and make the work of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence of Chongqing City go with a swing.

**5.1 Take actions that suit local circumstances and make scientific planning** Because the construction and planning of centralized settlements are related with the interests of thousands of families and socialist stability, so we should take actions that suit local circumstances and make scientific planning. Firstly, we should adhere to the principles of coordinating city and village, taking actions that suit local circumstances, sustainable development, saving land and giving priority to ecology, and take the regional urban system planning into consideration in order to build and perfect the central village system planning and administrative village system planning of town in Chongqing City, further determine the people's appropriate centralized residence, use land intensively, elevate sharing of infrastructure, beautify rural environment and develop the guideline of the construction and planning of centralized settlements; secondly, the departments of land and construction should promote the work of coordination, revise the land use planning timely, and make it correspond with the planning of farmers' centralized residence and urban system planning; thirdly, we should make a scientific planning of centralized residence layout.

**5.2 Publicize extensively and stir farmers' will** Guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence, a project of benefiting people, is closely related with people's interests, but in the process of realizing the relatively centralized residence, many farmers are not acquainted with the policy and merit of centralized residence as well as the objective of realizing centralized residence, or some old men have strong affection for hometown, and they are not willing to move.

The relevant personnel should go to the grassroots in order to mobilize actively, publicize extensively, enlist the support of the multitude, make the farmers relinquish traditional concept and habit, elevate the cognition and participation degree of constructing beautiful new home, stir farmers' will of voluntary participation, and foster the good ambience of "all supporting and participating in the construction of centralized residence".

**5.3 Establish pilot project and play the role of exemplary guidance** Based on the successful experience of promoting urban-rural coordinated development and reform in the counties and districts of Chongqing City, especially in the pilot districts and counties, we choose some full-fledged districts and counties to play the role of exemplary guidance in the centralized settlements. Firstly, we should make the demonstration points achieve good results in the process of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence in order to let famers in other regions witness the considerable profit of the farmers in the demonstration

points and make them desire this benefit in the process of realizing relatively centralized residence.

Secondly, in the process of establishing these demonstration points, we need to make breakthrough on system, gradually perfect the policy, find out the problems existing in the process of guiding farmers' centralized residence continuously and summarize the successful experience in order to lay the solid foundation for realizing the work of guiding farmers' relatively centralized residence in whole city.

**5.4 Perfect the policy in order to ensure the interests of farmers** Perfecting the policy, safeguarding farmers' rights and ensuring their interests are the key to promoting farmers' centralized residence. In order to promote the realization of farmers' centralized residence, we must ensure farmers' interests at first. And we must let farmers get benefit literally and give the households sufficient and reasonable compensation. One of the important reasons why farmers aren't satisfied with the centralized residence is that government makes the relevant decisions or policy without respecting farmers' entitlement and will. It makes farmers feel that everything is imposed on themselves by the government. So the aversion is hard to avoid. We should widely give ear to the opinions of farmers, let them fully participate in the whole process of centralized residence and properly deal with their interests and requirements. By promoting farmers' centralized residence, farmers' production and living conditions should be improved, and their quality of life should be ensured not to degrade. By making innovations of land utilization mechanism, let the demolished farmers and the village groups share the value-added benefit in the long run which is brought by the house-site saving. By the vocational training, we should improve continuous employment capability and establish social security system, and then alleviate the worries of the relocated farmers.

**5.5 Strengthen the leadership and reduce the risk of centralized residence** As a huge governmental project of promoting people's livelihood, it needs government to earnestly strengthen leadership to guide farmers to realize the relatively centralized residence and to reduce all kinds of risks in the process of centralized residence. Government at all levels should establish unified leading organs of centralized residence and these organs can be listed under the name of government office at all levels of the new rural construction; the government at all levels should deploy the core force from the functional departments; the government at all levels should earnestly take the responsibility as the leadership of rural centralized residence in order to ensure that farmers' relatively centralized residence can be realized successfully. On one hand, according to the overall requirements of the party and the government in new rural community construction, from policy enacting, plan promulgating to plan executing, we should implementation it in accordance with the scientific, reasonable, coordinated and unified principle. On the other hand, we should fully respect the wishes of farmers and people-oriented concept, strengthen the ideological and political work, earnestly perform the responsibilities of

(To page 129)

has made great contribution to economic growth level, but the industrial structure effect has made little contribution to economic growth and the industrial structure effect is inharmonious with the competitive strength. Therefore, at the same time of improving the industrial competitive strength, the provincial districts at each level should attach great importance to the optimization of industrial structure, so as to promote the construction of reasonable and high efficient industrial structure. The first class area should maintain the elevation of industrial structure and competitive strength and display its role in motivating other areas; the second class area should pay much attention to the combination of its own advantages as the time of adjusting and deepening its industrial structure; the third area should lay stress on the adjustment and optimization of its industrial structure at the same time of improving its own competitive strength in the process of accepting the industrial transfer of eastern coastal area, so as to promote the sustainable development of economy; the fourth class area should make use of the favorable policies, seize the opportunities of industrial development, facilitate the shift of industry from the east to the west, enhance its own industrial competitive strength and optimize the industrial structure.

## References

- [1] CREAMER D. Shifts of manufacturing industries, in industrial location and national resources [M]. Washington, D. C: Government Printing Office, 1943.
- [2] ESTEBAN-MARQUILLAS JM. A reinterpretation of shift-share analysis[J]. *Regional and Urban Economics*, 1972, 2(3) : 249 – 255.
- [3] KLAASSEN LH, PAELINCK JHP. Asymmetry in shift- and share analysis[J]. *Regional and Urban Economics*, 1972, 2 (3) : 256 – 261.
- [4] SAKASHITA N. An axiomatic approach to shift-and-share analysis [J]. *Regional and Urban Economics*, 1973, 3(3) : 263 – 272.
- [5] JACKSON RW, HAYNES KE. Shift-share analysis[J]. *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography*, 2009, 10: 125 – 131.
- [6] LASUEN JR. Venezuela: an industrial shift-share analysis 1941 – 1961[J]. *Regional and Urban Economics*, 1971, 1(2) : 153 – 219.
- [7] ANDRIKOPOULOS AA. A synthesis of the production function and the shift-share model: a new regional modelling approach[J]. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 1980, 10(4) : 539 – 560.
- [8] VITALI G. Determinants of international trade of machine tools during the eighties: a shift-share analysis[J]. *Technovation*, 1990, 10(8) : 507 – 519.
- [9] SUI DZ. Spatial economic impacts of new town development in Hong Kong: a GIS-based shift-share analysis[J]. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 1995, 29(3) : 227 – 243.
- [10] YU YJ, LU YL. Studies on spatial differentials of regional economic development in Jiangxi Province[J]. *Human Geography*, 2004, 19 (3) : 41 – 45. (in Chinese).
- [11] CUI F, ZHAO H. Research on the structure of inbound tourism market in Jiangsu Province based on SSM analysis[J]. *East China Economic Management*, 2008, 22(7) : 9 – 13. (in Chinese).
- [12] LI Y. Empirical analysis of upgrade the manufacturing industry in Guangdong—base on dynamic shift-share method[J]. *Technoeconomics & Management Research*, 2009 (3) : 106 – 109. (in Chinese).
- [13] LIU ZL. The extended shift-share analysis model and the application in the industrial structure analysis of the central urban agglomeration in Liaoning Province[J]. *Soft Science*, 2009, 23(10) : 95 – 100. (in Chinese).
- [14] SUN JF, MA ZQ, WANG H. Spatial analysis on structural characteristics of Shandong Peninsula urban agglomeration [J]. *Urban Studies*, 2009, 16(6) : 47 – 52. (in Chinese).
- [7] HAN XM, ZHENG XJ. Coupling mechanism of the tourism industrial network based on circular economy [J]. *Asian Agricultural Research*, 2009, 1(5) : 28 – 31.
- [8] ZHANG JZ, ZHANG MX. Summary of theoretical study on industrial structure of ocean industry [J]. *Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences*, 2010, 38(34) : 19727 – 19728, 19732. (in Chinese).
- [9] WANG Q, HUANG H. Evaluation on the sustainable development of agricultural industrialization based on DPSIR model ——A case of North Bay economic zone in Guangxi Province[J]. *Asian Agricultural Research*, 2009, 1(6) : 29 – 33.

( From page 117 )

of back-feeding agriculture and benefiting the multitude, discover timely and solve the problems and contradictions effectively arising in the process of carrying out all the projects.

**5.6 Propel the projects step by step and realize moderate centralized residence** It is a very complicated system project to guide farmers to realize centralized residence. It needs a long-term incremental process, because it involves many aspects. All the behaviors of blindly pursuing achievements, contravening economic law of social development and forcibly propelling farmers' centralized residence will hinder farmer's production and life, damage the interests of farmers and make it difficult to achieve the actual effect of farmers' centralized residence. Therefore, we should not only make the full-fledged areas get higher life quality by the centralized residence, but also respect the wishes of farmers, protect the rights of farmers, follow the agricultural natural and economic law of social development, and propel the project steadily by the policy guidance and typical demonstration. We must not

forcibly propel the projects that the farmers do not approved and accept or contravene the law of economic and social development<sup>[5-6]</sup>.

## References

- [1] Chongqing Municipal Bureau of Statistics. Chongqing statistical yearbook 2009[M]. Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2009. (in Chinese).
- [2] National Bureau of Statistics of China. China statistical yearbook 2009[M]. Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2009. (in Chinese).
- [3] Overview and natural geography in Chongqing [EB/OL]. <http://www.51test.net/show/964226.html>. (in Chinese).
- [4] TANG HL. Urban-rural dual structure of Chongqing[EB/OL]. (2008 – 06 – 26) <http://edu.12371.gov.cn/ClassHome/MessageReview.aspx?leaveID=300&ClassID=39>. (in Chinese).
- [5] PENG H, SHU TF, YANG XF. Preliminary study on centralized residence of farmers in Chin's rural area[J]. *Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences*, 2008, 36(19) : 8339 – 8340. (in Chinese).
- [6] HAN J, QIN ZC, ZHANG YH, *et al.* Exploration and policy of guiding farmers' centralized living[J]. *China Land*, 2007(3) : 35 – 38. (in Chinese).