

URBAN INSIGHT

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ABSTRACTS

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG-MACAO GREATER BAY AREA · RURAL REVITALIZATION

Research on Building a Community of Social Governance in Rural Areas and Effective Governance on the Community Level: A Case Study of Village S at Town L of Shunde District in Foshan, Guangdong Province 4

LIU Lijuan

Abstract: Building a community of social governance is impossible without the participation of multiple subjects. In the practice of community-level governance in rural areas, most of the existing studies focus on the connotation of social governance community from the macro level, as well as the difficulties facing its construction and how to build such a community. From the perspective of governing population mobility in China and building China into a country brimming with vigor and vitality, this paper makes a thorough study of village S at town L of Shunde district in Foshan, Guangdong province. It is found that through the mechanisms of mutual interest, the making of public rules, involvement of multiple stakeholders, and emotional integration, different stakeholders including the government, collective organizations at the village level, ordinary villagers, and floating population in rural areas can pull together in co-governance, and their functional advantages can be exerted in the process of co-governance to form a community of rural governance that shares the same values and emotional identity.

Keywords: population mobility in China; community of social governance; community of rural governance; pluralistic co-governance; rural revitalization

Exploring the All-area Land Consolidation Tools From the Perspective of Land Development Rights: A Case Study of the "Three Quotas" Policy in Nanhai District, Foshan 19

LIANG Xiaowei, LIAO Manhua, YUAN Qifeng

Abstract: The all-area land consolidation is the key to steadily promoting the reform of the rural land system, but different consolidation modes will result in uneven allocation of land development rights, making it easier for projects endowed with land development rights to be implemented but more difficult for those reduced or terminated from land development rights. From the perspective of land development rights, this paper explores three typical cases of the "land reclamation for land, land reclamation for house, and ecological land for land" (or

the so-called "three quotas") policy in Foshan's Nanhai district. The implementation mechanism of the "three quotas" policy is essentially an effective tool and an important path to protect the collective interests of villages and help implement comprehensive land consolidation through compensation and transfer of land development rights. Establishing and improving the transfer and compensation mechanism of land development rights is conducive to promoting the implementation of comprehensive land consolidation, solving the problem of a sudden, drastic loss of land income caused by changes in land use types, advancing reform of the rural land system, and promoting rural revitalization and urban-rural integrated development.

Keywords: comprehensive land consolidation; rural land system reform; land development rights; Nanhai district; High-quality Development Project for Counties, Towns and Villages

CITY TALKS

New Temporal and Spatial Opportunities for China's Night-Time Economy Development 29

CHENG Enfu, WANG Yan

Research on the Status Quo of Night-Time Economic Development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and How to Upgrade Its Energy Level 31

WANG Maotao

Abstract: The night-time economy (NTE) is often regarded as merely the consumption at night and has not been attached full importance to. On a review of its evolution and development, night-time economy is defined as a general term for production, consumption, distribution, exchange, and other economic activities carried out at night. NTE activities are meant to achieve balance and sustainability among new economic, social, and environmental factors. The study emphasizes that in such a historical period when China's economy is committed to high-quality development and the replacement of old growth drivers with new ones, expanding NTE, including night-time production, is of great significance for urban and regional development. Following the introduction of the reform and opening up in 1978, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) has been the forerunner in NTE development and is still a leader today. This study summarizes and analyzes the driving force of night-time production, the spatial layout of night-time consumption, and the current supply of night-time business categories of NTE development in the GBA, before advising on how to upgrade its energy level.

Keywords: night-time economy; night-time production; night-time consumption; the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; Cantonese lifestyle

An Analysis of Integrated Night-Time Economic Development in the Yangtze River Delta Region With
New Quality Productive Forces 49

WANG Yan, WANG Jinyu

Abstract: With the development of new quality productive forces, the night-time economy (NTE) is of great significance in promoting the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region by being a crucial component of the urban economy. Starting from the historical evolution of NTE in the Yangtze River Delta region, this paper analyzes its status quo and puts forward suggestions to innovate NTE development with new quality productive forces. By tapping the potential of urban NTE, we can effectively promote the balanced development of the regional economy, upgrade urban industries, improve urban resilience, and provide new momentum for the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Delta region.

Keywords: night-time economy; new quality productive forces; high-quality development; the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region; urban competitiveness

Study on the High-Quality Development of Night-Time Economy in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region
From the Perspective of Cultural and Tourism Integration 60

LYU Xiaofeng

Abstract: Cultural consumption and the tourism and leisure industry are key drivers to amplify the effect of the night-time economy (NTE) for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei city cluster. Quite a number of popular night-time cultural and tourism activities, touristic neighborhoods suitable for night-time city walks, NTE commercial hubs, etc., have been created, constantly promoting national economy growth and meeting people's ever-growing needs for a better life. Through analyzing the status quo of and the realistic challenges faced by NTE development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region in the context of cultural and tourism integration, the paper puts forward suggestions to further promote high-quality NTE development in the region. It is suggested to make the best of the cultural and tourism integration by optimizing the spatial layout of NTE, encouraging innovation in regional business categories, augmenting content production in cultural and tourism integration, and improving the level of urban night-time services.

Keywords: cultural and tourism integration; night-time economy; coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

The Theory Logic and Promotion Path of Regional Night-Time Economic Development: A Case Study
of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle 71

HUANG Shikun

Abstract: This paper constructs a theoretical analysis framework of the regional night-time economy (NTE), in-

cluding the logic of supply and demand, of government-market relationship, of spatial layout, and of competitive and cooperative advantages. Based on this framework, there is strong NTE demand and diversified NTE supply in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. Many cities within the economic circle saw the roll-out of policies which are conducive to NTE market development. On a preliminary basis, it has initially formed a spatial pattern with Chengdu and Chongqing taking the lead and other cities also blooming in NTE, manifesting competitive and cooperative advantages to a certain extent. However, problems still existed, such as the limited supply of business categories, government functions yet to be fully played, spatial layout lacking systematic planning, and competitive and cooperative advantages waiting to be enhanced. These problems can be addressed from four aspects by improving the market system and the supply-and-demand pattern; building a better business environment and giving full play of government functions; optimizing the spatial layout and forming a new economic geography of NTE in the economic circle; creating new regional competition and cooperation advantages of NTE based on its resource endowment.

Keywords: night-time economy; the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle; places where cultural tourism consumption is concentrated; regional economy

URBAN SPACE

National High-Tech Zones and Urban Eco-Efficiency: A Quasi-Experimental Analysis Based on 228 Cities 81

LI Zicheng, WANG Jue

Abstract: Based on the panel data of 228 prefecture-level cities in China from 2006 to 2021, this paper uses the spatial differential method to investigate the impact of the establishment of national high-tech zones on urban ecological efficiency. Results show that the urban ecological efficiency manifested a fluctuating upward trend and increased by 36.84% during the observation period. The establishment of national high-tech zones is conducive to improving urban ecological efficiency, especially the ecological efficiency of geographically adjacent cities, with the results of a series of robustness tests being significant as well. The heterogeneity test shows that the establishment of national high-tech zones has a more significant impact on the ecological efficiency of small and medium-sized cities as well as big cities. The mechanism analysis shows that it has improved the ecological efficiency of cities in three ways: structural upgrading, policy orientation, and technological progress.

Keywords: national high-tech zone; urban ecological efficiency; quasi-natural experiment; spatial difference-in-differences (DID)

URBAN GOVERNANCE

Community-Level Governance Through Party Building: A New Framework for Estate Management in Urban Residential Communities 95

LIN Huihuang

Abstract: Resident autonomy through multi-party negotiation is widely adopted in the estate management of urban residential communities. In practice, resident councils are organized and estate management companies are hired to manage on behalf of all the residents. Such a governance mode of urban residential communities brings problems though. Community-level governance through Party building emphasizes the "meta-governance" function of Party organizations at the primary level, optimizes the autonomy ability of estate owners and resident councils, and relies substantially on the rule of law, and is therefore suitable for the estate management of urban residential communities. Community-level governance through Party leadership can help reflect on the nature of urban governance and better understand China's governance framework that combines Party leadership, people's ownership, and law-based governance.

Keywords: community-level governance through Party leadership; resident autonomy through multi-party negotiation; estate management of residential community; resident council

The Practice of Child-Friendly City Construction in Foshan 112

WANG Haixia, CHEN Xiaohan

Abstract: Minors have been exposed to various social problems and risks in the process of rapid urbanization. It has become a key academic issue as to how to develop a social support system and form a joint force for minors' protection in order to involve child-friendly concepts in bringing out the full potential of high-quality urban development. Based on its valuable experience in building the system of minors' protection, Foshan's Co-innovation Social Service Center has shifted its priority from being just a professional social service agency to forming a new model of social cooperation by effectively mobilizing the participation of business and industry based on professionalism, therefore stimulating innovation in urban public policies. In addition to being more professional in terms of social services, the paper focuses on what else can be done to help ease social differentiation from the local and cooperative perspectives, and bring out the full potential of high-quality urban development with child-friendly concepts and contributive efforts from the whole society.

Keywords: child-friendly; minors' protection; to bring out the full potential of high-quality development; new concept of charity; social services

OLD CITY, NEW VITALITY

The Economic Value of Cultural City Construction: Evidence From the Revitalization of Historical and Cultural Heritage 132

DING Huanfeng, TAN Yifan, LIU Xiaoyong

Abstract: Historical and cultural heritage is the cherished resource of a city and an important component of the city's culture. Based on the value judgment of humanistic economics, this study conducts a quasi-experiment with a national historical and cultural city as a typical representative of a humanistic city and explores the effect of the activation of historical and cultural heritage on the innovation ability of the city and its influencing mechanism by using DID models with multiple time periods. Results show that the construction of national historical and cultural cities has a significant positive effect on the improvement of urban innovation ability. The revitalization of historical and cultural heritage can promote urban innovation ability by giving full play to the effects of factor accumulation, industrial transformation and upgrading, and livability. The study might help understand the economic value of humanistic city construction and historical and cultural heritage activation. It explores the mechanism and theoretical framework of humanistic economics in the new era, providing practical evidence and empirical methods as well as theoretical and practical enlightenment for the construction of the humanistic economics discourse system.

Keywords: humanistic economics; historical and cultural heritage; national historical and cultural city; urban innovation ability; humanistic city

Characterizing the Distribution of Urban Vitality and Spatial Governance Strategies Based on Multi-Source Data: A Case Study of the City Center of Guangzhou 146

WEI Zongcai, HUANG Weichao, WANG Shifu, TANG Qijing, HUANG Jun, HUANG Shaoqi

Abstract: Enhancing spatial governance for urban vitality plays a vital role in modernizing national governance systems and governance capacities. This paper takes the city center of Guangzhou as an example to build a binary urban vitality model of population and environment and uses multi-source data to measure the coordination degree between population and environment vitality. It is found that in the fringe areas of the city center of Guangzhou, urban vitality is relatively low and function compositions are limited. The coupling coordination degree between population and environment vitality needs to be improved as well. Based on this, the paper proposes from four dimensions, a targeted urban spatial governance strategy for Guangzhou's construction into a dynamic global city: public space making, activating industrial space in marginal areas, providing multi-level governance channels, and encouraging public participation. Hopefully, this will provide new ideas of spatial governance for the construction and promotion of Guangzhou into a dynamic city, as well as practical reference for the spatial governance of cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Keywords: urban vitality; spatial governance; distribution characteristics; Guangzhou