

The 2nd Shanghai International Collegiate Conference
Urbanization

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

MAY 28, 2016

ORGANIZERS:

SHANGHAI ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE ENGLISH TEACHING

CHINA ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN STUDIES, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

The 2nd Shanghai International Collegiate Conference

Conference Theme: **Urbanization: Problems and Prospects**

Conference Date: May 28th, 2016

Venue: 111 Wu Chuan Rd, Innovation Center, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Shanghai, China

Goals:

- To provide undergraduates with opportunities to interact and share views on the important issues of science and humanities from different disciplinary perspectives
- To raise the awareness of the future leaders of different fields of social responsibility by participating in researching local and global problems and seeking solutions
- To bring into full play the think-tank role of university students across the world
- To foster university students' ability to engage in their disciplinary study through the medium of English, and to research and work in the international context

Topics areas are broadly defined as, but not limited to the following:

- Urbanization and environmental pressure
- Urbanization and social welfare system pressure
- Urbanization and high real estate price
- Urbanization and transportation, health, education, employment issues
- Education problems for children of migrant workers
- Urbanization and crime
- Impact of urbanization on agricultural development, left-behind farmers/children
- Impact of urbanization on traditional Chinese or other local/ethnic cultures
- Urbanization and demographic issues (e.g. population aging, birth control policy)

Guidelines for Submissions

- 1) English is the only working language for both panel presentations and poster presentations
- 2) A full paper of no less than 1,500 words in length is required, which shall cover the following elements:
 - A title page (title of research, author's name, date, school/university)
 - Body of the paper (content comprised of an abstract, key words, an introduction, a clear statement of research questions, a brief literature review, methods, results/findings, discussion and conclusion)
 - Documentation, including in-text citations and works cited
- 3) This paper call is sent to undergraduates both in China and abroad. The participation of post-graduate students is also appreciated. There is no limit to the number of paper submissions. However, paper presentation is limited to 5 students per university.
- 4) For the acceptance decision and conference proceeding, authors should first

submit an abstract about 200 words, explaining the purpose of the study, the research methods used, the major findings of the study, and its implications. Key words are also required.

- 5) Your abstract should be submitted to Ms. Wang Na at forum_students@126.com by April 20, 2016, including the name, department, school, and email address. A full paper should be submitted by May 27, 2016.
- 6) A sample paper, abstract and poster can be found at <http://www.ceapa.cn>

Format of Presentations

- 1) **Plenary session** will consist of 4 keynote speeches in the morning.
- 2) **Panel sessions** will provide an opportunity for presenters to have a 20-minute talk (including Q&A) in 10 parallel discussions in the afternoon.
- 3) **Poster sessions** will allow attendees to speak with the presenters on a one-to-one basis.

China English For Academic Purposes Association
Shanghai Advisory Committee on College English Teaching
EF Education First
British Council
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

May, 2016

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1. Conference Schedule

Time	Plenary Session	Venue: Innovation Center Auditorium
8:30-9:00	Opening Ceremony	
9:00-9:30	Tea Break & Photo	
9:30-10:00	Plenary Speech 1: The Transformation of China's Urbanization Speaker: Prof. Deng, Taotao	
10:00-10:30	Plenary Speech 2: WeSeed: Solving Problems Associated with Rapid Urbanization through Social Entrepreneurship Speaker: Gustavo Hamu	
10:30-11:00	Plenary Speech 3: Real Estate Bubble and International Migration under Urbanization: A Case Study of Shanghai Speakers: Li, Xingrui; Zhu, Yuming	
11:00-11:30	Plenary Speech 4: The Impact of Urbanization on Water Utilization Structure in Beijing Speakers: Jin, Mengjia; Zhang, Siyuan	

11:30-13:00 Lunch Break & Poster Presentations

Time/Venue	Panel Sessions(A)	Speakers
13:00-14:40 ROOM 102-1	Theme 1: Demographic Issues Moderators: MENG Yiming, WANG Siyi (1) Urbanization and the Problems of the Migrated Youth in China (2) Urbanization and Population Migration (3) Analysis of the Status Quo and Prospect of Two-Child Policy and Pediatricians (4) Analysis of the Social Security Needs of the Elderly in Nanjing Under the Background of Urbanization (5) Where Migrants Perch: An Action Research on Community Integration of Migrant Workers--A Case Study of Urban Village "Nan she keng", in Guangzhou	ZHANG Yuying (张钰莹) WANG Yueqi (王玥琪) ZHAOZiyu (赵子彧) PENG Xuemi (彭雪米) WANG Zhonghan (王中汉) CHEN Yu (陈禹) GUO Kailin (郭凯琳)
13:00-14:40	Theme 2: Finance and Economics Moderators: HU Yiqing, PAN Jingwen (1) The Relationship Between Urbanization and	HUANG Huijia

ROOM 210	Moderators: ZONG Zenghui, CHEN Huijin (1) Urbanization and Sub-health--A Survey of the Findings and Solutions from a Questionnaire Concerning Sub-health Issues (2) More Acquaintance Less Preference: Miao Medicine in Chongqing beneath the Impact of Urbanization (3) The Role of the Individual and Transformation under the Background of the Urbanization (4) Concerns for Rural-urban Workers towards Urbanization and Social Welfare Systems	YANG Boyuan (杨博元) LI Yue (李悦) ZHAO Yelong (赵业隆) RAO Weijie (饶伟杰) YAO Ruda (姚汝达) AISINGIORO Qiyuan (爱新觉罗.启元) LIU Shinan SHEN Ming DAIZhicheng (戴志成) HU Jiaying (胡佳颖)
13:00-14:40 ROOM 211	Theme5:Transportation and Public Security (1) Moderators: LIU Wan, WEI Xiheyu (1) A CIS-based Analysis of the Urban-village Renovation--the Case of the Demolition and Resettlement in Zhonglin Village (2) The Increase of the Metro Lines in Shanghai during the Urbanization Process from 2005 to 2015 (3) Solutions to Traffic Congestion in Urban Areas--Focus on the Key Region of the City (4) Regional Difference in Coordination Between Intensive Urban Land Utilization and Urbanization in Southwest China (5) The Research of Rural Social Security System on the Base of Urbanization	PENG Rou HUI Jiajing (惠佳菁) SONG Xiangqin (宋向琴) XU Jingjie (徐晶洁) MA Yunqing (马韵青) WANG Runsheng (王闰生) LIU Yufeng ZHANG Yani (张桢妮)

13:00-14:40 ROOM 212	Theme 5: Transportation and Public Security (2) Moderators: GU Beier, GONG Zheng (1) Urbanization: Problems and Prospects--Transportation & Health Care (2) The Impact of Urbanization on Water Utilization Structure in Beijing (3) The Necessity and Feasibility of The Block System under The Background of Urbanization (4) Preliminary Study and Analysis to the Relationship between the Problem of Outsiders of Shanghai and Crime (5) Personal Information Protection in the Process of Urbanization	PAN Yinuo (潘奕诺) JIN Mengjia, ZHANG Siyuan WANG Yuxi (王玉玺) CHEN Zhexiong (陈哲雄) MAO Wei (毛伟) HAO Na LI Mengdi
13:00-14:40 ROOM 213	Theme 6: Environment and Tourism Moderators: WANG Yijing, QIAO Yanyun (1) An Analysis of The Competitive Land Use Between Resorts and Country Parks--Based on the Theory of the Development Government (2) The Relationship between Economic Growths and Environmental Quality: Shanghai as a Case (3) Research on the Relationship Between Urbanization and the Harmful Effects of PM2.5 Pollution (4) Impact of Urbanization on Waste and treatment of Used Bicycles in Chinese Universities (5) Clean Energy Ignites the Engine of Urbanization	DING Yue FENG Yunting PENG Xinyao (彭鑫珪) Elle Bian HUANG Jiani (黄嘉妮) FEI Ben (费奔)
13:00-14:40 ROOM 203-1	Theme 7: Culture Moderators: Li Chuntao, TAN Yiwen (1) The Influence of Urbanization on Dialect Retention and Inheritance (2) The Impact of Urbanization on Traditional Culture in Shanghai (3) The Impact of Wenzhou Cultural and Creative Industries Parks on Urbanization From a Comparative Perspective (4) Society Affiliation under Urbanization (5) Shanghai Dialect During Urbanization: Status Quo	SHEN Qi (沈琦) XU Zhangfan (徐张帆) YANG Na (杨娜) ZHENG Xueyi (郑学易) LI Xueting (李雪婷) LIU Ziwei

	and Where to Go	(刘紫薇) YAN Jiaying (颜嘉滢) DONG Jiacheng (董嘉诚) RUANKunxuan (阮坤铨) LIU Yuhao (刘昱昊)
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14:40-14:50 Tea Break & Poster Presentations

Time/Venue	Panel Sessions(B)	Speakers
14:50-16:30 ROOM 102-1	Theme 1: Demographic Issues Moderators: MENG Yiming, WANG Siyi (1) Different Types and Accurate Governance of Elderly Migrants under the Perspective of ‘Dynamic Publicity’ with a Focus on the Urban Elderly Migrant Group (2) Urbanization, Aging and the Structure of Multiple Eldercare Patterns: An Empirical Research on the 80s and 90s’ Eldercare Viewpoints (3) The Powerlessness and Empowerment of Elderly Migrants in Urbanization: A Qualitative Study in Shanghai (4) Life Situation of Migrants in Shanghai: Taking Retailers in Wenhui Road As an Example (5) Aging Problem and Its Impact on Economy in China	ZHENG Chaoyue (郑超月) YUAN Yijing, LU Moyan ZHU Qiang (朱强) HU Huanran (胡欢然) ZHUANG Kexin (庄可馨) YANG Zengxi (杨增希) QIAN Xiaohui (钱筱卉) YANG Yixing (杨懿行)
14:50-16:30 ROOM	Theme 2: Finance and Economics Moderators: HU Yiqing, PAN Jingwen (1) A Study on the Development Trend of Convention Center Hotels in Shanghai Against the Background of Urbanization (2) A Study on the Development Status and Solutions of Bed and Breakfasts in Shanghai Against the Background of Urbanization	QIAN Chenxin WANG Yuyan (王雨嫣)

103-1	(3) Behind the High Housing Prices (4) Land Finance in the Process of Urbanization (5) The Impact of Urbanization on Cultural Industry Park	CHEN Siyuan (陈思源) QIAN Weikai (钱韡恺) XU Xin (徐欣) YANG Weili (杨玮莉)
14:50-16:30	Theme 3: Education and Employment (1) Moderators: LI Zidan, YANG Jiaqi (1) Psychological Problems of Migrant Workers' Children and Possible Solutions--Based on a Survey in Putuo District, Shanghai (2) Urbanization and High School Education Situation in Suburban Shanghai from 2010 to 2015--Based on the Case Study of Jinshan and Chongming District (3) The Influence of Urbanization on the Employment of College Students (4) Is Urbanization Good for Higher Education? Exploring Possible Mediators from Stress to Suicide Ideation among University Students with Rural Family Background	HUANG Hanwen (黄翰闻) WU Peodong (吴培栋) LI Xihe (李兮何) FAN Siting (范思婷) XI Min (奚敏) YE Yiwei (叶漪唯) SHI WenBin (石文彬) LIU Yue feng (刘跃峰)
14:50-16:30	Theme 3: Education and Employment (2) Moderators: XU Yichun, ZOU Jiahui (1) The Employment Situation of the Disabled and Social Work Intervention: A Social Exclusion Perspective (2) The Impact of Urbanization on Left-behind Children in China (3) The Impact of Urbanization on House Purchasing Plan of College Students in Shanghai (4) Is Urbanization Desirable? Attitudes from University Seniors of Rural Background toward the Employment Difficulty (5) The Impact of Urbanization on Left-behind Children	XU Jianlong (徐建龙) Gloria Zhang WANG Yuchun (王雨纯) HAN Qi (韩奇) CHEN Sijie (陈思捷) YANG Linhui (杨霖辉) LIU Bohan (刘博涵)
14:50-16:30	Theme 4: Health and Welfare System (1)	

ROOM 209	Moderators: ZHANG Wenxin, JIANG Bowen (1) The Elderly's Participation in Community Center in Kang Jian Community (2) Potential Impact of Network Medical Information on Physician-patient Relations in the Process of Urbanization (3) Analyzing the Interactive Impact Between Urbanization and Population Aging in China (4) Research and enhancement of the supportive social network of the veterans of Chinese Expeditionary Forces in Urbanization	XU Fangwei (徐方炜) ZHONG Ruiling (钟瑞龄) CHEN Xiaocao Alice Liu (刘倩倩)
14:50-16:30 ROOM 210	Theme 4: Health and Welfare System (2) Moderators: ZONG Zenghui, CHEN Huijin (1) Urbanization and Traditional Chinese Medicine (2) Urbanization and Emerging Infectious Diseases (3) The Analysis of the Birth Intervals of the Rural-urban Floating Population: A Case Study (4) Strategies for Developing Community Oriented Primary Care (5) Psychological Health of Migrant Children in Shanghai	XING Jiaqi (邢嘉祺) XU Ziling (徐子灵) LIANG Tonggui MA Han (马晗) XUE Yingli (薛英利) DONG Wenyan (董雯燕)
14:50-16:30 ROOM 211	Theme 5: Transportation and Public Security (1) Moderators: LIU Wan, WEI Xiheyu (1) Influence of Technological Innovation on the Urbanization Quality (2) Security Guaranteed? The Efficaciousness of the Current Precautionary Measures Implemented in Shanghai Metro (3) Urbanization and the Spring-up of BEV (4) Urbanization and the Construction of Law in China	LI Biying (李碧影) WANG Ning (王宁) ZHENG Shengyu (郑晟宇) MING Yuqi (明钰荣) WANG Chenghui (王晨晖) SHA Fangzhou (沙芳洲) XU Liang (许亮) LI Lianyu (李莲钰) ZHANG Zeyu

	(5) The Role of Over-Urbanization in the Increase of Criminal Rate in Latin America	(张泽宇) LIU Yiran (刘伊然) FAN Jiaqi (范珈齐)
14:50-16:30 ROOM 212	Theme 5: Transportation and Public Security (2) Moderators: GU Beier, GONG Zheng (1) Typical Variations in Criminal Type and Subject of Crimes during the Urbanization in China (2) Investigation on Stray Cats and Dogs in Shanghai (3) Urbanization and Crime (4) Migrant Crime in Urbanization (5) Situational Control: Crime Prevention in Opened-type Community	GONG Ruyi (龚如一) JIANG Rou (姜柔) CAO Jiayuan (曹佳源) ZHANG Shiting (张诗婷) ZHU Yicheng (朱驿程) YU Jinhuan (俞金欢) LIN Xindong (林新栋), ZHAO Zhenyu (赵振宇) ZHANG Jie (张杰) ZENG Xiandong (曾宪东)
14:50-16:30 ROOM 213	Theme 6: Environment and Tourism Moderators: WANG Yijing, QIAO Yanyun (1) Mitigating the Positive Correlation between Fog/Haze and Urbanization (2) The Positive Influence of Microgrids on Solving Environmental Issues in the Process of Urbanization (3) An Analysis of the Feasibility of Vehicle-to-Grid Mode in Shanghai (4) A Study of Smart Grid on Urban Modernization and Environmental Protection (5) A Cool Pavement Design for the Mitigation of the Urban Heat Island Effect in Shanghai	HE Yujing ZHOU Yichen (周奕辰) SUN Xiuming (孙修明) JIANG Chen (姜晨) LI Zhenyia, ZHANG Zhipeng
14:50-16:30	Theme 7: Culture Moderators: Li Chuntao, TAN Yiwen (1) The Impact of Urbanization on Public Potential Transsexuals Proportion in Shanghai (2) Profound Consideration and Reconstruction of the	CHEN Li (陈丽) HU Jingyuan

ROOM 203-1	Transitions of Chinese New Year Customs in the Process of Urbanization: Based on the Investigation on Mingshan Farm in Heilongjiang Province	(胡景元) KUANG Wanrong (匡婉蓉)
	(3)The Impact of Urbanization on Traditional Culture--Taking Shanghai Dialect for Example	HE Ziyang (何子樱) XIAO Xinyi (肖心怡) SUN Yuanyuan (孙园园) WANG Jingyi (王婧祎)
	(4) Urbanization and Cultural Loss behind Shanghai Citizens' Westernized Lifestyle	JIN Zehui (金泽慧)
	(5) The Impact of Urbanization on the Urban color of Hefei	LI Yue (李钥) WANG Peiyao (汪佩瑶)

16:30-17:00 Closing Ceremony

2. SUFE and the School of Foreign Studies

Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (SUFE), a key national university under the Ministry of Education, has long been under the categories of ‘211’ University Improvement Project, and ‘985’ World Class University Building Project with an Innovative Platform. According to the Institute of Standard Ranking (China), SUFE is ranked top three in terms of employment of Chinese college graduates in 2015. In addition, it is ranked fourth in terms of employment for Chinese ‘211’ key universities released by Michael Gallup.

The School of Foreign Studies (SFS), founded in 1993, has been a cradle for inter-disciplinary experts in foreign languages with a high academic reputation after more than 20 years’ construction and development. The School of Foreign Studies at SUFE boasts a high-caliber academic faculty with reputable backgrounds and a balanced and diverse composition. More than 60% of faculty obtained their PhD degrees from domestic and overseas prestigious universities and the majority of them have experience in studying or teaching abroad. Furthermore, equipped with strong research strength and rich experience in teaching, the faculty has published their research work in international journals indexed by SSCI, A&HCI and many numerous domestic core journals every year. So far, there have been eight major National-sponsored Social Sciences Funding Projects. Compared to its counterparts in other universities with the focus on finance and economics, the School of Foreign Studies has taken the lead in disciplined development. **College English Teaching Department** is a highly-educated, dynamic, innovative and dedicated teaching team, undertaking all the English and minor language teaching tasks university-wide for both undergraduates and graduates of non-English majors.

The undergraduate program of SFS is composed of **Business English** and **Japanese Major** (Business-Orientated). Both aim at cultivating students with language proficiency and urging students to be versed in economic and financial knowledge. Meanwhile, the Graduate Program of SFS consists of three programs, **English Language and Literature**, **Japanese Language and Literature**, and **Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics**. All aspire to meet the needs of students’ interest. In addition, the School of Foreign Studies has established four research centers: **Center for Foreign Literature Studies**, **Center for Canadian Studies**, **Center for Modern Language Research** and **Center for English Language Testing**.



3. Abstracts of Plenary Speeches

The Transformation of China's Urbanization

Prof. Deng, Taotao

School of Urban and Regional Science, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Urbanization has provided space for industrialization, changed the population distribution and industrial structure, promoted the development of productivity and facilitated the accumulation of wealth. The evolution of cities in China also has links to the rest of the world. China's urbanization process is of particular importance for two main reasons: speed and scale. China confronts economic, social and environmental challenges to making cities more sustainable and liveable, such as widening income gaps, an increasingly ageing population, environmental burdens and other issues. The speed and magnitude of the urban transformation make these issues particularly noteworthy. The "National New-type Urbanization Plan" was the first official plan to regard new-type urbanization as a national policy. This plan is expected to explore a new path toward sustainable urbanization. Finally, I summarized the "new features" in seven aspects about the new urbanization compared with the "old" one.

We Seed: Solving Problems Associated with Rapid Urbanization through Social Entrepreneurship

Gustavo Hamu

To effectively handle a complex phenomenon such as urbanization, it is best to consider the discreet problems it presents. In this way, we can understand the phenomenon more completely and realistically. This being the case, WeSeed is a project tasked with the mission of chipping away at only one problem presented by rapid urbanization: limited food production capacity in urban centers.

WeSeed has conducted a qualitative and quantitative case study of a major urban hub: Shanghai, China. The business proposal within this presentation has been calculated to power a large amount of urban food production while training and employing previously impoverished local residents. As a social enterprise, not only will the solution help communities, but it will also be a sustainable, profit-making venture capable of attracting investors and ensuring project longevity.

The WeSeedteam has developed a business model wherein hydroponic training and production facilities are provided to low-income urban residents to grow a variety of nutritional and sustainable produce. The enterprise will make a profit by selling the resulting produce to high-end retailers in Shanghai, then sharing the profit between investors, urban residents, and re-investing in the project to sustain long-term hydroponic revolution in the crowded city of Shanghai.

In this way, WeSeedwill simultaneously play the role of an education center, a lower-cost local food supply, and a distribution channel for the food produced. Finally, after sufficient testing in the Shanghai area, the model may be revised and applied to other urban centers with limited capacity for food production.

Real Estate Bubble and Internal Migration under Urbanization: A Case Study of Shanghai

LI Xingrui, ZHU Yuming, XIAO Wenwen, NI Huizhong
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
2015121372@live.sufe.edu.cn

This paper analyzes the real estate bubble from the lens of internal migration, to further detail the complexity of this phenomena, a case study of Shanghai is presented. Official records, statistical analysis, and questionnaire results are the primary sources of data for this study. This study mainly drew upon the transaction records of real estate and population structure in Shanghai during 2006-2016 to represent the current situation and project the future development of the real estate market. A questionnaire survey was also conducted to investigate the proportion of internal migrants who expressed a want of purchasing a house in Shanghai, which would help to illuminate how the floating population influences real estate demand. By analyzing both the demand and supply sides involved in market functioning, this study intends to establish a tentative connection between the floating population and the real estate bubble. Finally, this research will provide recommendations on policy-making of the real estate issue. The result will also help shed light on the important role of internal migration in the real estate bubble and of home ownership for residents in Shanghai.

The Impact of Urbanization on Water Utilization Structure in Beijing

JIN Mengjia, ZHANGSiyuan

Nowadays, with the process of urbanization, more and more problems are exposed, among which, the water scarcity is particularly conspicuous. To provide a solution, this paper attempts to use grey relevancy method and SPSS regression model to analyze the quantitative relationship between urbanization and water utilization structure in Beijing with the data from statistical yearbook of Beijing in 2014 and water resources bulletin of Beijing in 2014. First, according to grey correlation analysis, correlation degree of water utilization structure to urbanization rate of agricultural water, industrial water, domestic water and environmental water are 0.89, 0.87, 0.91, and 0.68 respectively. It shows that domestic water has the closest relation to urbanization rate. Then, SPSS regression model is applied to quantitatively analyze the functional relation between domestic water and the urbanization rate. In this way, we predict that with the increase of urbanization rate, the use of domestic water will grow faster and faster. To tackle the problem of server water shortage, some measures should be taken such as controlling population size, making full use of high-tech water-saving devices and so on. This paper is of great importance alleviating future water scarcity with the analysis of the impact of urbanization on water utilization structure in Beijing.

4. Abstracts of Paper Presentations

Theme 1: Demographic Issues

Urbanization and the Problems of the Migrated Youth in China

张钰莹

m18201787253@163.com

Shanghai Lixin University of Commerce

This paper reviews some of the wide-ranging issues and research surrounding authentic materials and authenticity in the relationship between urbanization and the youth of China. After a brief historical overview of a microblog and a discussion of the problems, situations of the younger generations and the whole society, the paper goes on to discuss three important areas of concern: (1) the young people who were born in cities have to face an aging China, trying everything they can to save their meagre funds and struggling to support their parents; (2) the young people who are integrating in cities, most of them are migrant workers. Although they are isolated and more vulnerable, both physically and mentally, they do not want to go back to the countryside; (3) the young people who are returning back to rural areas from cities, finding themselves welcomed locally because of the knowledge, skills and networks they have learned in the cities, and with the assistance of the Internet, they are able to create a more hopeful future. This article applies the following research methods, questionnaire, deep interview, comparative study and documentary study. This framework will serve as a basis for understanding the younger generations in China. They care mainly about social justice

and government accountability and they are going to transform this country while at the same time being transformed themselves.

Urbanization and Population Migration

王玥琪

Shanghai Lixin University of Commerce

Because of the development of economy and technology, the level of urbanization has been increasing in the past few decades, which makes rural population float into cities. The meaning of urbanization is the process of transforming from a rural population into an urban population. The forward momentum of urbanization creates certain problems. However, it has many beneficial effects. This interaction also promotes the development of urbanization as a consequence. It is necessary to make a full and positive use of the floating population, so that any barriers in the sustainable development of urbanization can be eliminated. Firstly, this paper systematically explains the definition of urbanization and its relevant concepts. Then, using the result of questionnaire, the paper proves that the migration has the unique impact on Chinese characteristic urbanization. Moreover, some accurate data shows the process of Chinese urbanization. Next, some analysis of advantages and disadvantages will be compared. According to the analysis mentioned above, some suggestions will be put forward in order to solve the problems and render the policy more appropriate and suitable for our national conditions.

Analysis of the Status Quo and Prospect of Two-Child Policy and Pediatricians

Ziyu Zhao, Xuemi Peng

The Second Military Medical University

On October 2015, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China officially announced the Two-Child Policy in China, which marks a significant change in its family planning policy. As the effects of urbanization in big cities like Shanghai worsens, a variety of problems are slowing emerging most of which will have an astounding affect on medical care. Pediatric-related care will bear the brunt of this rapid urbanization, and thus becomes our focus: there is an extreme shortage of pediatricians as well as a lack of pediatric education. In this article, the number of pediatricians in major hospitals and the data of the second child application rate were analyzed. We conducted a sample survey among the public and hospital pediatricians, in order to assess the status quo of the two-child policy and pediatrics. Furthermore, the policies and measures against the aging problem announced by the government and the hospitals were also analyzed, and we provide valuable suggestions that may eventually make the policy have a profound and effective impact on the public and society in the coming years. At the moment however, there is still a long way to go for the maturity of the two-child policy.

Analysis of the Social Security Needs of the Elderly in Nanjing under the Background of Urbanization

王中汉 陈禹

wzh1828648652@163.com

Hohai University

With the continuous increase in the level of urbanization and the aging population, the social security of urban elderly people has attracted increasing attention from sociologists and the general public. This study is based on Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China, using questionnaires and personal interviews to investigate the lifestyle and living conditions of the urban elderly. A total of 920 people from nine districts of Nanjing city received a survey, of which 23.4% of the elderly were living alone. The results show that 45.7% of the elderly want their children to visit them every day, and 47.3% of the elderly people believe that the government should offer a sound and better organization and construction of cultural and recreational activities for them. Compared with the economic security of the elderly, to ensure the spiritual safeguard of the elderly is also of great significance. Therefore, the government should deepen the mode of the construction of community care providing for the elderly, make the children focus on the spirit care for the elderly in family pension mode, and encourage the elderly to leave their homes to participate in social activities.

Where Migrants Perch: An Action Research on Community Integration of Migrant Workers--A Case Study of Urban Village "Nan she keng", in Guangzhou

郭凯琳

Jilin University

With rapid development of urbanization and industrialization in China, migrant workers have become a unique social group under the urban-rural dual structure. During past

few years, both central government and local government have taken a series of measures to cater to their legitimate interests. However, the function of market is unlikely to make the transition from farmer to citizen, that is to say, economic integration does not mean wide social integration. How to promote community integration of migrant workers, make social capital transfer, accumulate and develop, gain broader social rights are issues which have yet to be solved. Our research is an attempt to respond to this dilemma. The research breaks through the traditional perspective of institutionalism and considers man's advantages as a priority. Action research is adopted to close the gap between theory and practice. Based on a 5-months investigation and research of the urban village "Nan She Keng", it was discovered that migrant workers who migrate to new cities have difficulty in community integration. Two major trends were revealed. Firstly, migrant workers have an extremely low participation rate in community affairs and seldom pay attention to community issues. Secondly, interpersonal relationships are tied to geography, which sometimes implies weak social support. In light of these features, the research has proposed some corresponding methods of action and intervention strategies. Through interviewing a large number of migrant workers, we learned more about their life and figured out their capacity and advantages. After that, we edited interviews into a brand new book and make a video based on interviewing. We showed our output to migrants living in "Nan She Keng" in order to enhance their subjective consciousness, with a view to increasing their empowerment. Besides, we took advantage of Internet to conduct a crowd-funding. Finally we got 3496 yuan in total and bought 4 cameras for photovoice

which is a new method to investigate clients' real needs. We set up environmental support groups which play an essential role in cross-regional and cross-occupational support since they care more about environmental issues. These intervention strategies are significant to promote migrant workers' community integration, which does have an invisible influence on identity and social network. To some extent, these actions also benefit community relations and the quality of urbanization.

Different Types and Accurate Governance of Elderly Migrants under the Perspective of 'Dynamic Publicity' with a Focus on the Urban Elderly migrant Group

郑超月

zhengchaoyuer@126.com

Jilin University

With the development of urbanization which leads to the accelerated population mobility, there will be more and more elderly migrants as a new type of migrant population during the era of population aging. Using the interview method, there are some significant findings based on the 30 elderly migrants researched. The problems of social security and social inclusion make it increasingly difficult for this group to survive. Thus, they have trouble in daily life, social interaction and emotionally.

This article contributes to classifying the elderly migrants into four types according to specific features (i.e. the supported elderly migrants, the rural-laborer elderly migrants, the baby-caring elderly migrants and the young-old elderly migrants), using the perspective of 'dynamic publicity', and selecting respective focus to construct the 'dynamic publicity' with different emphasis by addressing the needs of various groups, in

order to explore a new model of social accurate governance. The purpose for this research is to identify the support needed. Only in this way, can we highlight the public reasoning in society during the complex social changes by using the accurate governance theory and the accurate governance techniques. We need to fulfill development dividends upon every social member accurately, in order to avoid being caught in the developmental trap of ‘wealthy country and poor people’.

Urbanization, Aging and the Structure of Multiple Eldercare Patterns: An Empirical Research on the 80s and 90s’ Eldercare Viewpoints

YUAN Yi-jing and LU Mo-yan
Nanjing Normal University
412344277@qq.com; kim1014@qq.com

With the rapid progress of industrialization in China, the urbanization processes has stepped into the rapid-developing period. Urbanization has brought about two demographic consequences. The first is about the change of people’s fertility ideology, which aggravates the problem of population aging in urban areas. The second is about the change of conventional eldercare viewpoints. New eldercare thoughts affect eldercare modes, leading to the change of the conventional eldercare patterns. In order to solve the socioeconomic problems caused by aging in the context of urbanization, and to contribute to the stable progress of industrialization, the authors conducted a survey of the 80s and 90s, the main force of the eldercare in the near future, as the research subject, and took questionnaire survey as the main research method, supplemented by case interview and

document research. 1083 questionnaires were handed out in typical cities all over the country. By doing research on the 80s and 90s’ eldercare viewpoints, the authors try to estimate the potential eldercare behavior, speculate the eldercare patterns needed in the future, and propose corresponding countermeasures and suggestions. The statistics show that 52.1% of the respondents disagree with the conventional opinion “raise children for retirement safeguard”, while 39.6% of them choose to be neutral. They prefer community eldercare, home care, “House-For-Pension” model, and some other multiple eldercare modes. Based on the survey, some proposals would be given from the perspective of the government, enterprises, social organizations and the offspring of the elderly to improve the service for the aged.

The Powerlessness and Empowerment of Elderly Migrants in Urbanization: A Qualitative Study in Shanghai

ZHU Qiang
School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University
E-mail: 15210730104@fudan.edu.cn

The present study aims at revealing the powerlessness of elderly migrants and proposing applicable empowerment strategies in the context of urbanization. Through a qualitative study in Shanghai, the researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with 25 elderly migrants and collected first-hand data for further analysis. The results indicate that both individual factors and social conditions entailed the powerlessness of elderly migrants. Specifically, for those who were in bad health and with less strong willingness for

migration, powerlessness might develop from one layer of objective existence to another of subjective perception. Furthermore, the pressure from playing the role of caregivers in families also made a contribution to the powerlessness of elderly migrants, together with difficulties in social interaction with local residents and the lack of social welfare caused by the household registration system. After the analysis of the causal factors which exercised a comprehensive influence over the powerlessness of elderly migrants, this paper, from three dimensions, proposes empowerment strategies for further implementation. Respectively, individual empowerment includes the cognitive transformation, continuing studies for cultural adaptation; interpersonal empowerment includes the improvement of communication among families and social skill training; while political empowerment includes advocacy for the equality of public service and encouragement for the participation of NGOs.

Key words: Elderly Migrants, Powerlessness, Empowerment, Urbanization

Life Situation of Migrants in Shanghai: Taking Retailers in Wenhui Road As an Example

胡欢然 庄可馨 杨增希 钱筱卉
Shanghai University of International
Business and Economics
644918813@qq.com

With the development of urbanization in China, migrating populations have become a sensitive topic for the concern of social welfare system and people's concern of social equity. The report focuses on retailers in Wenhui Road, Songjiang District,

Shanghai as samples to study the life situation of migrating populations. The life situation is divided into five parts: economic situation, social insurance, housing, entertainment and study in that sequence. Literature review, questionnaire and interview are used in order to describe the status quo of these populations. The data shows problems related to migrant populations such as lack of social insurance, insecure housing problem, overload in work pressure and negligence of children. Suggestions are given in the report as to how to improve the status of migrants living in Songjiang.

Aging Problem and Its Impact on Economy in China

杨懿行
Fudan University
14300680165@fudan.edu.cn

With the development of urbanization, aging problem has become a hot debate nowadays. It is a certain phenomenon when a country is developing. Nevertheless, aging problem in China is different from other countries in some way, which has several significant characteristics, such as early occurrence, high rate, high median age, small family size and so on. By analyzing these characteristics, it is found that the aging problem also has impact on economy in China, which needs to be paid attention to and solved. Data analysis and comparison are main methods in this article, and at the end of it, conclusions and suggestions are listed. The aging problem is common, however, there are few people realizing how urgent it is. This article aims to intuitively help people understand this professional issue and raise the public awareness.

Key words: aging problem, background, characteristics, impact, China

Theme 2: Finance and Economics

The Relationship Between Urbanization and Housing Prices in Shanghai

黄惠加

740154598@qq.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Shanghai is experiencing an unprecedented urban revolution, with massive rural-to-urban migration. However, many migrants are suffering housing poverty because of the high housing prices in Shanghai. How to provide decent and affordable housing to the maximum number of people in Shanghai is an unprecedented challenge. Based on existing findings, this paper investigates the relationship between urbanization and housing prices in Shanghai. Annual statistics of the urbanization rate and housing prices in Shanghai from 2005 to 2012 are used. In addition, the housing policies of Shanghai in recent years are applied to analyze the relationship between urbanization and housing prices. The research shows that there is a long-term interactive relationship between urbanization and housing prices in Shanghai, and that housing policy plays an important role in balancing them, thus speeding up urbanization. Suggestions are made to enhance the concerted development of urbanization and real estate with the analysis of the current situation of Shanghai.

Urbanization and High Real Estate Prices

狄耀辉

Shanghai Jian Qiao University

The incessant increase of real estate prices, which is mainly caused by the unceasing development of urbanization, has become a focus of our daily life. The reasons for high real estate prices are complicated, but it is known to all that the housing demand of urban residents is reaching its peak with the development of urbanization. Firstly, due to the high marketization of real estate and the monopoly of nationalized land, the price of land rises rapidly, which is the main reason for the high real estate prices. Secondly, the high interest rates of the real estate market are closely related to local government pressure on real estate. Thirdly, interest groups and investment groups drive up real estate prices both at home and abroad, causing the constant expansion of speculative investments, which is also an important reason for the high prices. On the other hand, more and more migrant workers are joining the army entering cities, and this population concentration can be expected to accelerate the rate of high estate prices and affect social welfare. As can be seen from news reports, a lot of measures have been carried out to control high real estate prices. For example, the housing restriction policy implemented in municipalities like Shanghai and Beijing has had a great impact on real estate prices. Meanwhile, Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing have launched the first-ever property tax for second-home buyers, which is part of a series of government measures to curb soaring prices and real-estate speculation. With the progress of counter-urbanization and governmental macroeconomic regulation and control, more

and more people will return to their home villages, and the current troubles in high real estate prices will be eased to some extent. Urbanization is closely related to all aspects of our cities, and how to deal with the high real estate prices is one of the most important tasks in the near future. Finally, I anticipate that an age of decreased housing problems will come soon.

Reasons Exploration of Real Estate Price Skyrocketing in First Tier Cities and Prediction Mechanism Establishment: Taking Shanghai as an Example

高媛 陈妮

上海金融学院

814305062@qq.com

Recent years have witnessed the high-speed growth of the economy and the rapidly expanding capital market in China. With the increasing wealth of Chinese individuals and families, the investment choices have also become diversified. Looking forward to keeping or even increasing their wealth through purchasing and trading fixed assets, people have rushed into the domestic real estate market. The huge amount of demand has directly pushed up the real estate prices in Chinese cities, especially in the first-tier cities. Therefore, the housing price bubble has been expanding at a dramatically high rate. In this paper, we analyse the formation of the real estate bubble – which is totally different from every estate price bubble crisis in history – perform specific data collection and processing, and build a statistical model. By these means, we reveal the formation and the destructive potential of the real estate bubble, and propose a supervisory and warning system to monitor, forecast and prevent the crisis brought on by

the abnormally high real estate price. The practical value of this paper is to provide a model to supervise the real estate price and forecast its trend, with the aim of taking action to prevent damage and property loss before the explosion of the economic crisis and providing suggestions at the decision-making level.

A Study on “Internet+” Hotel Marketing Strategies Against the Background of Urbanization

Guo Louqi, Tao Tingting

Shanghai Business School

649421853@qq.com; 897178954@qq.com

“Internet+” is the integration of Internet and traditional industries through online platforms and IT technology. It is expected to help economic restructuring, improve people's livelihoods and transform government functions. The Internet+ action plan changes our lives in many different ways. This paper discusses Internet hotel marketing strategies against the background of urbanization. Throughout the past few years, great changes have taken place in hotel brand marketing. In order to adapt to the Internet+ trend better, the traditional hotel industry ought to immediately integrate with the Internet in order to build a preferable hotel brand image that caters to the marketing demands. The paper analyzes Internet+ hotel marketing strategies from three perspectives: official website marketing, sales channel marketing, and mobile application marketing. Based on a literature review, questionnaire survey, field investigation, and a hotel marketing mix (The 4P's of Marketing), as well as Internet+, the hotel marketing trend and challenges are studied further. The paper

then sums up the current Internet+ hotel marketing strategies and puts forward possible solutions and suggestions for improvement.

A Study on the New Measures of Eco-Hotels Against the Background of Urbanization—Taking Element Hotel as an Example

Qu Jiawen
Shanghai Business School
zoe-qujiawen@foxmail.com

Against the background of urbanization, the burden of environmental protection is becoming fierce. As many measures as possible should be taken to avoid this kind of phenomenon. Hotels, as organizations with high energy consumption, should assume the responsibility to lead a change. Now eco-hotels, as an emerging type of hotel, ought to set a model for other hotels. An eco-hotel is a hotel or accommodation that has made important environmental improvements to its structure in order to minimize its impact on the environment. The basic definition of an eco-hotel is an environmentally responsible lodging that follows the practices of green living. Based on a literature review, questionnaire survey and field investigation, this paper specifically introduces the Element Hotel from Starwood to illustrate how this hotel operates under the environmentally-friendly theme. In terms of environmentally-friendly measures, the paper compares the measures taken in this international brand eco-hotel with those taken in some local eco-hotels, and tries to apply some suitable suggestions and solutions to these local hotels. The paper presents a detailed analysis of Element Hotel's location, decoration, and use of high

technology, as well as its energy-saving, anti-pollution, and green living measures. Through this analysis, Element Hotel is used as a typical reference example, which can also help enlighten local hotels.

The Impact of Urbanization on The Apple Tree Industry in Yantai, Shandong Province ---using Qixia's Economic and Technological Development Zone

Lili Lin
Shandong University of Science and Technology
774060190@qq.com

With an excellent geographical location and suitable climate conditions, Qixia, situated in Shandong Province's Yantai, is known for the excellent quality of its apples at home and abroad. However, with the development of urbanization, increasing numbers of young people have given up farming. Some become migrants work in bigger cities, while others work in the local factories. The aging phenomenon, therefore, is very serious, which brings new opportunities and challenges. In order to understand the age structure of the local farmer population and to find out the situation of migrant workers, a survey via questionnaires (n=200) was conducted in April, 2016 at 4 villages and 3 factories, on the age, income over the recent years, planting conditions and the reason for the workers' unwillingness to become apple farmers and so on. The survey reveals that about 70% of the farmers are more than 50 years old, local workers are reluctant to become farmers because of high labor intensity, unstable prices leading to fluctuations in earnings, and a resistance to the peasant identity. This paper also puts forward suggestions for the development of

the apple industry.

A Study on the Development Trend of Convention Center Hotels in Shanghai Against the Background of Urbanization

Qian Chenxin
Shanghai Business School
qianchenxin@sina.com

With the trend of economic development and rapid urbanization, more and more commercial meetings or international meetings have been held in Shanghai and will be held here in the future. A convention center hotel is a specialized hotel (usually in a less busy but easily accessible location) designed and built almost exclusively to host conferences, exhibitions, large meetings, seminars, and training sessions. A convention center hotel also often provides office facilities, and a range of leisure activities. The purpose of this paper is to study the status quo of convention center hotels in Shanghai and present some practical suggestions and conclusions for the same kind of hotels in the industry. Based on a literature review, questionnaire survey and field investigation, the development trend of convention center hotels in Shanghai are discussed from the five perspectives of location, conference facilities, reception and service, marketing strategies, and challenges. Through the analysis, more advice is given on how to make full use of convention center hotels and boost their development.

A Study on the Development Status and Solutions of Bed and Breakfasts in Shanghai against the Background of Urbanization

Wang Yuyan
Shanghai Business School
jacqueline0926@foxmail.com

A bed and breakfast (typically shortened to B&B, but also spelled BnB in Internet usage) is a small lodging establishment that offers overnight accommodation and inclusive breakfast, but usually does not offer other meals. Typically, bed and breakfasts are private homes or family homes offering accommodation. Airbnb is a website for people to list, find, and rent lodgings. It has over 1,500,000 listings in 34,000 cities and 190 countries. This paper mainly studies the development status and solutions of bed and breakfasts in Shanghai against the background of urbanization. Based on a literature review, questionnaire survey and field investigation, the paper analyzes the current status of the B&B from the following aspects: the advantages and disadvantages of the B&B compared with the traditional hospitality industry, the features of the B&B as a flourishing industry, and the challenges of the B&B. Through its analysis, the paper further discusses the possible solutions of bed and breakfasts in Shanghai from the perspectives of service, catering, entertainment, location, design, safety and sanitary standards in order to improve and rectify the industry to enhance competition with other similar industries in the future.

Behind the High Housing Prices

陈思源 钱韡恺
Tongji University
939350651@qq.com

In the last 10 years, housing prices in Shanghai have increased dramatically. This

study aims to explore the factors that account for this phenomenon. The paper collects the recent 10-year statistics of housing prices in Shanghai, which can be found in China Real Estate Information, and analyzes the fluctuation of prices. Meanwhile, the increase of housing prices is compared with some possible main factors including interest rate and AGDP. After using regression analysis and GARCH modeling, we obtain the approximate functional relationship between the housing prices and probable factors. Mathematically, we conclude that per capita income and the relationship between supply and demand dominate. The work is divided into two parts: a review of sufficient papers from databases like SSCI, and an investigation based on the opinions of experts in real estate. According to the investigation we find that policy and cash flow are the main factors. Finally, the research predicts the housing prices in 2 or 3 years and speculates on what the government could do to control the high housing prices. We also elicited college student's opinions to get various thoughts. The completed paper provides a general idea of the housing price in Shanghai and knowledge that can be used to decide whether or not people should invest in Shanghai real estate.

Land Finance in the Process of Urbanization

徐欣

China University of Political science and Law
475515482@qq.com

Local government land finance has intensified with the acceleration of urbanization, which in turn has further

affected the sustainable development of the economy. To explore the factors responsible for this phenomenon and offer suggestions based on the findings, this paper examines statistical data issued by authorities all over the world and conducts interviews among the officials and experts in this area. By adopting the method of comparative study, including vertical comparison based on a cut-off point "in 1994" and horizontal comparison between China and other countries or districts, it is found that the reform of the tax-sharing system not only changed the motivation of local governments, but also led to the serious imbalance between fiscal power and administrative authority among various levels of government. Additionally, combined with the demands of official promotion and the greater responsibilities taken by the local governments, such as infrastructure construction brought about by urbanization, the land became a main source of local finance due to the lack of funds, causing the instability in fiscal revenue, the increase of landless farmers and the appearance of excess capacity, which further influenced the development of urbanization and the economy. Based on the results of the research, it is suggested that a clear division between administrative authority and fiscal power, a change in the officials' promotion mechanism, and the proper position of local government should be taken into consideration.

The Impact of Urbanization on Cultural Industry Park

杨玮莉

1506173078@qq.com
Tongji University

Shanghai, being a first-tier city, has released massive cultural policies and has strengthened the investment force of the tertiary industry, especially of Cultural and Creative Industry during the rapid urbanization. All of these movements have major positive influence on traditional culture. The Cultural and Creative Parks are one of these beneficiaries. Then what changes have taken place on Cultural Industrial Parks subsequently? Furthermore, what are their status quo? In terms of 4 Cultural and Creative Parks and 9 Old Factory Art Creative Parks in Shanghai, I've conducted an online data collection and also field trips. Besides, a deep communication has been made regularly with the person in charge. The result showed that 4 Cultural and Creative Parks investigated were still in the initial stage, which formed in shape very late. Their common goal was to build the Park ecosystem. But as far as we can see, the development of these parks was restricting to let only SMEs in, such as Internet firms or advertising agencies. To some degree, those Parks were equivalent to office buildings, which were far from mature so that they couldn't be regarded as developed Parks. But with the acceleration of urbanization, those rising enterprises were indeed eager to seek accommodations rather than focusing on talent recruitment, which stimulated the demand of Cultural and Creative Parks. For example, in the year of 2016, there are around 60 to 70 Parks of the same type in Baoshan District alone. According to the 9 Old Factory Art Creative Parks I investigated, it could be clearly seen that they had been greatly encouraged under the policies the government made. The surroundings and inner environment as well were all designed uniquely and full of artistic atmosphere. Take the 1933 Old Millfun in Hongkou District as an example,

variety designs like sky stages were very refreshing, playing a role as shooting venues for all kinds of movies and TV shows. It is suggested that urbanization has a very favourable impact on Art Creative Parks. But when it comes to the Cultural and Creative Parks, the effect isn't very much conspicuous. So my proposal would be for some of rising industrial parks lacking history, the government can highlight their practicality instead of artistic appreciation and then assist them in publicizing. As for the Cultural and Creative Parks, more scientific and technological elements should be instilled, therefore help the enterprises who put science at the core settle in. In that way, Old Factory Art Creative Parks center on art while Cultural and Creative Parks lay the emphasis on the science. The Industrial Parks can go quite smooth in the process of urbanization.

Theme 3: Education and Employment (1)

The Cause and Resolution of the Side-effect of Urbanization on the Education of the Migrant Children

Zhang Xianzhe
Huazhong University of Science and Technology
xzxzxzz1234@163.com

Urbanization is a necessary process for a country or region to achieve modernization, which attracts a large number of migrant workers and their families. Thus, education has become a major problem faced by the children of these workers. Despite the fact

that large cities may maintain advanced educational resources, the side-effects of urbanization for migrant children are not to be overlooked. These effects include, for instance, the feeling of being inferior to the city kids, being rejected by the local school, unfair treatment on campus. To investigate the causes and resolution of these effects, a survey was conducted through QQ and Wechat, involving 259 people from different cities. The results of the survey suggest that the situation may be related to the mental health of the migrant kids, economic conditions, the identity of the migrant workers and the executive power of the official policy. The paper not only offers a reasonable explanation for the cause of this issue, but also proposes several recommendations in light of specific cases identified through the online survey.

Left-behind Children's Social and Academic Attention Research: Method of Big Data

Wang Jinshui
Jiangnan University
jinshui1994@163.com

Along with the advancement of urbanization, the problem of left-behind children is constantly exacerbating and generating social attention. In order to fully grasp the left-behind children's problem and to provide accurate services for left-behind children, we have used the big data from Baidu index and CNKI database to observe the left-behind children's social attention and academic attention. We found that left-behind children's social attention and academic attention are rising year by year and the education problem of left-behind children is a continuous hot spot of social

and academic research. In addition, most of the academic research conducted is in the fields of psychology and sociology. What's more, social attention is positively correlated to the side of academic attention, but there exists a complex relationship between social attention and academic attention. At the same time, based on research of big data on the left-behind children issue, we make a prospect in left-behind children academic research in the future. We hold the point of view that the psychology of left-behind children, safety issues, and policy research may become a hot spot, and interdisciplinary research may catch more attention.

Urbanization and Education---Uneven Distribution of Educational Resources

张瑞昕 费哲 皮鹏 吴欣怡 李乐海
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
1436538168@qq.com

According to data published by the National Bureau of Statistics, urban permanent residents account for 54.77 percent of the Chinese population (2015), whilst the proportion of rural college students is far less than that in the 1980s. It has become clear that the rapid urbanization process has exerted much influence over the significantly uneven distribution of educational resources. During our research, there was a clear sense that many city planners simply pursue the fast pace of urbanization process instead of placing equal emphasis on the overall development of rural areas. Therefore, this uneven distribution of educational resources robs rural children of their opportunity to compete with their urban counterparts in the academic field. In the near future, this can

inevitably result in a broadening gap between the rural and urban areas with regard to financial services, medicare, infrastructure construction, etc. Since the reform and opening-up, rejuvenation of Chinese cities has moved to top of the agenda, with government policies, such as compulsory education and quality-based education being implemented, one after another. Among these changes, it is noticeable that the household registration system has played an important role. So far, no single decisive solution has been put forward by the relevant institutions. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the uneven distribution of educational resources in order to draw some conclusions and to formulate feasible ideas. We hope our research will raise awareness for this subject. Given the education gap between rural and urban areas, it is imperative to use details and examples in order to illustrate the severity of the problem, where the problem stems from and what efforts should be made by the government to relieve the problem. We want to conduct our research specifically into the uneven distribution problem, research that may not be as exact and detailed as that conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, but which can present the issue more understandably and can offer a possible solution to relieve the problem. In addition, we are students who have much personal experience of the educational system. We attend a university which attracts students from a wide range of areas and backgrounds. We have attempted to illustrate the problem in a more vivid way and to put forward some ideas with the help of some successful cases. Overall, the purpose of our study is to raise more awareness by offering a clearer picture. As a consequence, we hope that more effort will be made to solve the problem, to improve the system and to

change the future. The importance of this issue is undeniable because educational problems are inextricably linked with the fast pace of the urbanization process and addressing the problem could do considerable good for the next generation and for everyone in this society.

A Simple Analysis About the Cancellation of Extra Tuition Fee

钟正庭 何欣仪 汪航宇 翁菁 沈睿瑜
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
494075394@qq.com

In the process of urbanization, an increasing number of migrant workers are seeking better education opportunities for their children in the primary schools in big cities. It was common practice that many primary schools charged extra tuition fee for those migrant children. However, the government abolished the extra charge in 2010. Conclusions from previous studies show that views on the extra tuition fee are mixed. Some researchers claim that cancelling it will promote educational equality in China, but others predict that extra tuition fee will continue to exist in other forms and the procedures of enrollment will be more complicated. Our research, therefore, aims to explore whether migrant workers and their children really benefit from the cancellation of the fee and what its social effects are. We combined questionnaire survey and field visits to collect data on both the public views and the parents' perceptions. The questionnaires were distributed through the Internet and field visits to Wujiaochang primary school in Shanghai were conducted, during which we interviewed migrant parents as well as

teachers and admission officers. It was discovered that the cancellation of the extra tuition fee may not have helped to lower the threshold for entering primary schools and, therefore, more attention should be paid to elementary education for migrant children and the welfare of migrant families.

Urbanization: Problems and Prospects -- Education Problems for Migrant Workers' children

姚誉

cathy_yao28@163.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Due to urbanization, more and more migrant workers are leaving their hometown to look for a better job in more distant locations. Their children drift with them from place to place. The percentage of migrant worker children in our society is increasing. As education is essential to the growth of children, how can society guarantee their right to education becomes a vitally important factor? Moreover, most migrant worker children lack family care because their parents have to struggle to earn money and may neglect their children's education unconsciously. What kinds of education problems have migrant workers children met? Do the government policies deal with their problems in a suitable manner? This paper focuses on this group of people -- migrant worker's children and aims to demonstrate some phenomena, including tenement places, education problems and psychology problems. It also explores solutions to these problems .

Psychological Problems of Migrant Workers' Children and Possible Solutions

--Based on a Survey in Putuo District, Shanghai

黄翰闻

Fudan University

15307110016@fudan.edu.cn

A new group of people called “migrant workers’ ” emerge due to the increasing urbanization in China. With millions of them flocking into the cities, their children coming with them become part of cities’ population as well. These children may live in the cities, but they are outside of the urban system. They may be under the same roof with the kids with urban residency status, but they do not enjoy the same benefits. They are suffering from pressures that they are too young to handle, which are likely to produce mental problems. Therefore, this project aims to have a better perception of the psychological problems those children may develop. It employs documentary study, questionnaires, interviews as well as mental games to delve into their psychological issues. It is found in the study that children of migrant workers generally lack self-esteem, motivation to study and often have poor integration into the city life. Possible reasons behind them are discussed and some feasible solutions are proposed to deal with the issues like implementing America’ s Migrant Education Program (MEP) and combining it with Chinese national conditions to improve their overall mental health.

Urbanization and High School Education Situation in Suburban Shanghai from 2010 to 2015—Based on the Case Study of Jinshan & Chongming District

吴培栋 李兮何

Shanghai Normal University
wpd030605@126.com

While offering more access to priority resources in central parts of Shanghai, urbanization has also brought numerous problems to this city, including education. The imbalance in educational resources between suburban and urban Shanghai has widened the gap in raising the next generation and may have caused the society to be more unstable in the last five years (from 2010 to 2015). In order to investigate the current education situation and offer some suggestions for changes, a survey was conducted online. Meanwhile, interviews on teachers in suburban areas were taken in order to provide some further advice. Among local high school students in Jingshan and Chongming District, 57% of them admitted that they had considered moving to downtown parts for better education opportunities when they were in junior high school. 76.5% of them thought the educational resources today were leaning towards downtown areas so that they were easily left behind compared to students in Xuhui and Jingan districts. All the information gathered comes to a conclusion that the education situation today is not satisfying and will get out of control if no actions are taken. Thus, to change it for the better, this paper calls for the sharing of central resources between both sides. This paper also suggests carrying out regulations that can stimulate top private schools to expand branch schools in “inferior” areas in Shanghai.

Key words: urbanization, education imbalance, Shanghai suburban area

The Influence of Urbanization on the Employment of College Students

范思婷 奚敏 叶漪唯
Shanghai Normal University
1904424645@qq.com

The employment difficulty of college students is a prominent problem in China recently. According to the Ministry of Education's statistics, in recent years, the number of college graduates has increased year by year. It is estimated that in 2016, there may be more than 7.7 million college graduates in China (<http://zhiyeguihua.yjbys.com/jiuyeqianjing/276645.html>). Under such circumstances, our research attempts to find out the potential influence of urbanization on the employment of college students. We will collect data from students coming from different universities and different provinces to discover how urbanization affects their choices to jobs and which job they prefer to engage in after their graduation. Then, we can conclude whether urbanization has impacts on students' decisions about their occupations and how it works. The research also plays an important role in finding out both the positive and negative effects of urbanization on the employment situation of college graduates. Through the analysis of the employment difficulty of university students, our research may be helpful to analyze college graduates' choice on jobs influenced by urbanization so that relevant departments can carry out more effective solutions to the college graduates' great anxiety of employment and guide them to take up an occupation better.

Key Words: urbanization, employment difficulty, college students, positive and negative effects.

Is Urbanization good for Higher

Education? Exploring Possible Mediators from Stress to Suicide Ideation among University Students with Rural Family Background

石文彬 刘跃峰

East China University of Science and Technology

1416739138@qq.com

According to the Strain Theory of Suicide, university students with rural family backgrounds are more likely to experience a higher level of depression due to poverty, collision between their deep-seated cultural values and urban mentality, immature crisis-coping skills, poor sociability, and inefficient social support mechanism. Within the roaring wave of globalization, urbanization, and internationalization of high education, when facing the aforementioned crises, university students who come from rural families are more likely to become passive, stressed out, and mentally distressed than their urban peers. On top of this, among the migrant groups who move from rural areas to major cities in the country, rural university students who could make larger contributions to the family and the society may as well be more vulnerable to suicide ideation from their relatively high stress level and, even worse, to commit suicide if there is little mediator between stress and suicide ideation. Hence, using qualitative questionnaires and interviewing approaches, this study intends to focus on a special student population with rural family background in a Shanghai university, and explore how one's crisis-coping skills and sociability (possible mediators) influence their level of stress, suicide ideation, and the transition between stress and suicide ideation. With its findings, this study aims to spread attention for the

creation of better mental health awareness for this special student population in higher education.

Theme 3: Education and Employment (2)

The Impact of Urbanization on Feminism -- An Interview on 7 Urban Females in Beijing, China

柳思聪 刘羽涵 马云菲 王晓宇 许晨思 徐曼

Beijing University of Technology

liuyuhanheidi@163.com

Urbanization has been an increasing trend worldwide, and the degree of urbanization in China has reached a peak since the reform and opening up policies. Females in urban areas are treated much better than before and their awareness of defending their own rights are awakening. The literature on this topic has indicated that urbanization improves the welfare and the situation in women's work place. However, none of the studies connected urbanization and feminism together before. Therefore, a study to explore their direct connection is needed. By adapting the method of interviewing seven females about their conditions at their workplace, gender discrimination can be estimated, and problems can be revealed. From the results of the interview, conclusions can be drawn that gender inequality still exists in the workplace due to prejudice, features of markets and imbalanced social resource distribution. However, urbanization is improving the situation by promoting national policies,

redistributing social resources. In addition, a new conception of female rights and feminism is being put forward, along with ways to achieve the newly defined feminist outlook.

The Analysis of the Influence of Short-term Teachings on Local Students in the Process of Urbanization

郑名洋
Tongji University

With the accelerated process of urbanization, the relatively backward rural areas should be subject to our attention. This paper focuses on education -currently a hot issue- combined with today's popular attention on college student education. The aim of the research is to determine the influence of short-term teaching on local students so that people are able to improve the methods of helping local students in the process of urbanization.. Two main methods have been adopted during the research process. One is literature research and collecting second-hand data. The other is studying an exact short-term teaching sample in western China in various aspects. The data of local students with and without short-term teaching were compared and studied in depth. The students and teachers there who have experienced the short-term teaching of college students expressed their true feelings about it as well. The result showed that short-term teaching could not only bring some new perspectives of thinking to local students but could also promote the consciousness of the importance of study. However, it could also cause mood swings in local students. To sum up, there is, indeed, a lot we can do to improve the methods of helping local students in the process of

urbanization.

The Problem and Prospective of Migrant Workers In The Process of Urbanization

杨容
上海第二工业大学
yang960125@qq.com

In the process of urbanization, migrant workers can not be ignored. They are engaged in non-agricultural works with rural household registration; they live and work in cities while make a great contribution in urban development. However, this prevailing phenomenon also results in a number of social problems, such as left-behind children, empty-nest elderly their own rights on social security and other issues. In the context of migrant workers, we launched a study on related issues and provided some solutions.

Key words: Left-behind children, empty - nest elderly, rights of migrant workers, living environment.

The Impact of Minimum Wage Standard on Migrant Workers Shortage Stimulated by Urbanization

Zhu Yining
Fudan University
14300680172@fudan.edu.cn

Migrant workers shortage has become one of the problems impeding the process of urbanization in China. In this context, enterprises have to give a pay raise to their migrant workers in order to be market friendly while the Chinese government has established minimum wage standard to ensure employment. Scholars' views are

poles apart towards whether this standard can meet the requirements of eliminating “shortage” and accelerating urbanization. This research will apply the method of data analysis, personal interview and modeling. Data analysis based on Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) indicates that the minimum wage standard have the prerequisite to be a solution to migrant workers shortage. But the interview with two families in a small-scale county in Anhui Province and the proposed model reveal the actual impact of the standard in reality and in theory respectively. The article concludes that a full consideration of the whole aspects, which include both salary increase and reforms in household registration and education system in rural areas, is highly needed to solve the problem of migrant workers employment as well as the dilemma of urbanization.

Key words: minimum wage standard, migrant worker shortage, urbanization, employment

Laypeople's Perception of and Reaction to Online Recommendation Services in the Process of Urbanization

夏梦舟

Fudan University

14302010061@fudan.edu.cn

A new group of people called “migrant workers” emerge due to the increasing urbanization in China. With millions of them flocking into the cities, their children coming with them become part of cities’ population as well. These children may live in the cities, but they are outside of the urban system. They may be under the same roof with the kids with urban residency status, but they do not enjoy the same benefits.

They are suffering from pressures that they are too young to handle, which are likely to produce mental problems. Therefore, this project aims to have a better perception of the psychological problems those children may develop. It employs documentary study, questionnaires, interviews as well as mental games to delve into their psychological issues. It is found in the study that children of migrant workers generally lack self-esteem, motivation to study and often have poor integration into the city life. Possible reasons behind them are discussed and some feasible solutions are proposed to deal with the issues like implementing America’s Migrant Education Program (MEP) and combining it with Chinese national conditions to improve their overall mental health.

The Impact of Urbanization on Left-behind Children in China

Gloria Zhang

Shanghai University of Sport

1300893035@qq.com

In recent decades, with the rapid economic-political development of China, an increasing number of peasants are moving into cities to find better jobs so they can earn much more money to support their families. The result is there is a population left-behind children generated in villages in. A growing part of this group is more easily stuck in a strained relationship with family and tends to encroach on others’ rights falsely more than those children who are growing with their parents. In order to make it clear who should be responsible for their behavior and put forward a certain number of pertinent suggestions, a survey was conducted via the analysis of press

information. The result shows that some factors such like the lack of parental care, unsuccessful communication with other people, incomplete education of the legal system and so on contribute to these acts together. Based on this analysis, it is suggested that the government should develop the market of poverty-stricken areas to let peasants stay at home, find a solution to the problem that left-behind children can not go to school where their parents work, etc.

The Employment Situation of the Disabled and Social Work Intervention— — A Social Exclusion Perspective

徐建龙

15210730089@fudan.edu.cn

Fudan University

【Background】Employment is of great importance to the livelihood of the public, furthermore, as to people with disabilities, employment is the premise of improving their living conditions and social status as well as the key to achieve their values. Therefore, whether the problem of employment of the disabled can be settled appropriately involves not only the realization of labor right of the disabled, but also the wellbeing of millions influenced families. 【Methods】Based on the literature review, this article reveals that the employment issue of the disabled has been rooted in social exclusion, of which this article will give a brief introduction.

【Conclusion】Several reasons contributing to the employment difficulties of the disabled were listed as follows: conception exclusion、institution exclusion、resource exclusion. Accordingly, social work was proposed as a countermeasure to cope with

these exclusions. 【Implication】Specifically, constructing strengths of the disabled to deal with conception exclusion、empowering the disabled to handle institution exclusion、strengthening social support of the disabled to cope with resource exclusion.

Key words: Employment, The Disabled Social Work, Social Exclusion

The Impact of Urbanization on House Purchasing Plan of College Students in Shanghai

王雨纯 韩奇

East China University of Science and Technology

373758245@qq.com

With the fast-paced urbanization in Shanghai in recent years, the housing price has been soaring to an alarming degree. Under such circumstance, the concern about house purchasing has already become an important social issue. College students, as a part of the major potential house buyers in the near future, are significantly affected by the process of urbanization. Nonetheless, the research into college students' house purchasing plan has been insufficient. This research investigates how urbanization impacts college students' house purchasing plan by surveying 138 college students from several randomly chosen universities in Shanghai through questionnaires. The results show only around 30% respondents would like to settle down in Shanghai compared with 58% in the year of 2011. The housing price in Shanghai in 2016 is almost twice of that in 2011, which will significantly affect college students' decision as to whether to settle down in Shanghai or not. Furthermore, 40% of the respondents abandon their originally desired inner-city areas and decide

to reside in suburbs for three major reasons: relatively lower price, convenient transportation and future job outlook in suburban areas. Therefore, it is apparent that fast pace of life, high prices and stressful life triggered by the urbanization up to now has greatly changed the house purchasing plans of college students. To address the possible brain drain when college students leave Shanghai upon graduation, it is suggested that the government should further tighten the housing price control and make some incentives policies to college graduates. Meanwhile, areas with concentrated talents may be moved to suburbs, and public transportation should be developed to better serve their traffic needs.

Is Urbanization Desirable? Attitudes from University Seniors of Rural Background toward the Employment Difficulty

陈思捷 杨霖辉

East China University of Science and Technology
742877767@qq.com

Up to 2014, there have been approximately 3,647,000 registered university students in Shanghai, in which the student population from other provinces, especially from rural areas, has taken up half of it. In Shanghai, the phenomenon that the university students have to prepare for various career workshops and job fairs in order to find a job which could fulfill their expectation is common, though they are bound to encounter much more demanding recruitment requirements, competitive peers and experienced veterans, and experience setbacks, declines, and failure at this critical stage. Those who are with rural family background, in particular, encounter a variety of employment

difficulties in this metropolis. The 2013 the job market in Shanghai witnessed the harshest situation, as it dropped lower than 60% of employment ratio, making students from rural areas the direct victim. With the roaring wave of the urbanization and economic integration, such predicament is haunting on every university senior that aspires for a good career start but meanwhile constituting a pressing headache faced by them each, employers, and the governments of all levels. Urbanization is a resource relocation aiming to increase the aggregate employment. When students from rural areas hope to settle down in this metropolis, they realize the threshold of finding a desirable job is high. What should be blamed for the employment difficulties among university seniors? What action should be taken to activate the stagnancy? What may the students say about the intersection of urbanization and employment difficulties? What may they say about the intersection of urbanization and employment difficulties? Based on these inquiries, this qualitative study intends to explore the attitudes and perspectives of the university seniors who have the rural family background and study in Shanghai on the impact of urbanization on their job hunting experiences. Through using qualitative methods of interviewing and questionnaires, this study aims at this specific student population and analyzes the internal and external factors causing the barriers to their job hunting experiences. Being of great sociological significance in revealing the growing employment pressure among university undergraduates with rural family background, this study presents feasible suggestions for them as well as the university administration on how to adapt themselves to the metropolis culture and urbanized job market. Meanwhile, the study

calls on more actions from the university administrations to assist university senior students with rural family background in preparing themselves academically, physically, and mentally for a desirable career trajectory.

Key words: urbanization, employment psychology, employment difficulty, university seniors of rural background

The Impact of Urbanization on Left-behind Children

刘博涵

中国政法大学

13501118087@163.com

With the increasingly fast speed of urbanization in China, surplus labor in rural area is swarming into city in an extremely large scale and obviously, the number of this group of people is growing huge. Urban and rural dual social structure and relative hysteresis of institutional reform lead to a fact that many of those migrant workers are incapable of bringing their children with them to the cities. Hence, problem of “left-behind children” is gradually arising. In order to make a thorough inquiry of this phenomenon, explore the factors contributing to it and offer some practical suggestions, a survey was conducted in Zhengzhou, Henan province, mainly by the form of questionnaire and individual interview. The result of the survey showed that left-behind children all had problems in many aspects such as academic studies, mentality as well as livelihood. The survey also revealed that those children are generally in lack of communication with their parents. More specifically, this study found that 58% of them chose to communicate with their parents by phone,

25% of them chose to text, 8% chose to write and 9% of them did not even communicate with their parents at all. It can be seen that it is of great necessity to find solutions to the issue of left-behind children, otherwise it will have a negative impact on economic growth, modernization construction and other aspects.

Theme 4: Health and Welfare System (1)

Logistic Regression Analysis on Risk Factors of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Xi' an Based on Environmental Problems

庞昱 钱雯

Xi'an Medical University

pyuc100@hotmail.com

As urbanization brings more migrant workers from the countryside and rural people searching for jobs and better living, more diseases are rapidly emerging. Environmental pollution is surprisingly a big reason for this problem. During the 2016 NPC and CPPCC sessions, environment minister Chen Jining proposed the idea of “haze governance,” citing that environmental pollution can directly affect people’s immune defense and respiratory system, making it easy for them to become ill. One of the illnesses that is likely to occur is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), which is a common and frequently-occurring disease in respiratory-system-related cases. Objective: The relationship between patients over 40 years old who are diagnosed with COPD. Method: Simple random sampling and

individual matching case-control study. 160 COPD patients (Cases) and the same amount of subjects undergoing physical examinations, respectively selected from secondary and tertiary hospitals and their physical examination centers were analyzed in 4 different administrative regions of Xi'an. Finally, logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of COPD. Results: Males have a higher risk (60.1%) of getting COPD than females. Aging contributes significantly to the increase of cases. It is found that the highest proportion of COPD patients are 60 years or older. The environmental factors of COPD are found to be related with pollutions both outdoors (haze, automobile exhaust, catkin, industrial pollutant) and indoors (kitchen fumes, smoking or passive smoking, dust). The haze was found to be the main factor at (10.8%). Conclusion: It is urgent to improve the environment in Xi'an. Air pollution (both indoors and outdoors) has long-term effects on COPD in adults. Two major elements are found to contribute to COPD: haze and smoking. At the end of this paper, we offer suggestions for both the government and residents Xi'an to improve the situation. It is also necessary to raise awareness for COPD prevention and especially control the production of cigarettes.

Impacts of Changed Life Style on Migrant Population's Health

刘志强 朱晓娟
Xi'an Medical University
93305517@qq.com

Urbanization is the inevitable result of social and economic development, during which the migrant population experience the greatest impact, most notably the dramatic

change in lifestyle. Although better medical care and conditions are provided in bigger cities, the general health condition decreases because of various urban diseases. Research purpose: Expound on the advantages and disadvantages of this lifestyle change. Analyze the impact on the migrant population's health level, and put forward effective and feasible suggestions on how to improve it. Research methods: literature reading& questionnaire survey. Results: According to literature and survey data from 300 questionnaires, it is obvious the general life quality of migrant population has improved due to urbanization. They are able take advantage of the abundant opportunities and advanced medical systems in big cities. However, the survey shows that 80% people feel stressed and dysphoric in their new environments. 30 % of people have different levels of hypertension and diabetes, which are typical urban diseases. These rates keep increasing year by year. This situation is mainly caused by the fast pace of life and stress from work, living, the environment, etc., which is harmful to the migrant population's health. Conclusion: Provide people with information about the negative impacts of lifestyle changes on health and how to improve them.

The Danger and Governance of Black Clinics

滑仙子
Xi'an Medical University
1633030666@qq.com

China has been undergoing a boom in urbanization since 2000 which has resulted in a series of health problems and potential safety hazards. According to China IRN.com,

the number of treatments throughout the country is up to 7.8 billion in 2014; basically an increase of 1 billion every 2 years. On the supply side, medical resources are insufficient. There are only 4.55 beds and 2.06 professional physicians per thousand people. In other words, lack of resources proliferates “black clinics,” with narrow and dim space, deficient medicine, and untrained staff who guarantee to cure all diseases. No matter what the symptoms are, infusion is their solution. Sohu reports 60% of death are due to infusion. In 2014, the government struck 5088 black clinics nationwide in 3 months. However, black clinics soon rise again because of low cost and very little risk.

Things will get better if medical reforms are put into effect. The classification of medical systems will need to be established and irrational increases of medical fees controlled. That is to say, more community health institutions are required to provide residents with low-cost, conveniently situated facilities, together with efficient medical and health services. Over time, individuals will become accustomed to visiting the community hospital, and increasing residents' awareness can be achieved through advertising. Only in this way can China solve the inconvenience of hospitalization for the majority."

Urbanization, Environment Pollution and Health Problem

张嘉伟

Xi'an Medical University
zhangjiawei812@gmail.com

Urbanization and its negative effects were an inevitability for developing a better China, and these negative impacts are becoming

increasingly exposed. While resources such as medical, transportation, and education, are becoming more and more accessible, along with people's life expectancy increasing, there is a growing phenomenon called "urban disease," which is doing great damage to the environment and people's health. Considering the negative consequences that the process will usher in, we should contemplate a more effective strategy to cope with it. This paper is aimed at finding alleviating measures by demonstrating the relationship of these three significant factors and analyses and compares the benefits and disadvantages that urbanization brought to the environment and to people's health.

Urbanization and Traditional Chinese Medicine Market

董林悦

925447876@qq.com

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

The development of urbanization offers bright prospects to traditional Chinese medicine. In order to explore the effectiveness of the current measures in promoting traditional Chinese medicine, and to participate in Community Health Service, a survey via questionnaire (n=218) was conducted in February, 2016 among people of all ages and social classes on their thoughts of Chinese medicine and uses of traditional Chinese medicine. The result demonstrates that people's acceptance and understanding of TCM has begun to rise and most of them are optimistic about its prospects. The development of the Community Health Service is an important part in the reform of the health-care system,

and the Chinese government advocates that traditional Chinese medicine should actively participate in the Community Health Service, which provides a good condition for the development of the traditional Chinese medicine market. Suggestions for its development are put forward in the discussion part.

The Elderly's Participation In Community Center in Kang Jian Community

徐方炜

Fudan University

15300110036@fudan.edu.cn

According to the results of the Sixth Nationwide Population Census of China, in 2020, it is likely that Shanghai's total population of the elderly who are aged 60 or older will exceed 5,300,000. This paper hence aims to carry out a research on the participation rate of the elderly educational programs, which are offered by Kang Jian Community Center in Kang Jian Community, Xuhui District. Interviews with the principal of the community center and surveys targeting at the retired elderly people are carried out. This study aims to investigate whether the elderly are participating actively in their community and what factors (e.g. age, health condition, marital state) affect the results. Although the survey covers limited areas and its results could not represent the whole district, it seems to fill the gap in studies of elderly's social participation and the research methods may be adapted to more professional research.

Key Words: Elderly participation rate; Elderly educational programs; Active aging; Kang Jian community

Potential Impact of Network Medical Information on Physician-patient Relations in the Process of Urbanization

钟瑞龄

Fudan University

15307110420@fudan.edu.cn

The growing urbanization in mainland China poses a tremendous challenge to the medical services in big cities. While the pressure can be alleviated by a great amount of network medical information, the physician-patient relations is deteriorating when patients suspect the physician's diagnosis and treatment according to their medical knowledge they find online. This study is to observe patients' requirements of seeking medical information and summarize the proportion of people searching online. Furthermore, as there is a high ratio of false information among network medical information, its impact on physician-patient relations in the process of urbanization and the appropriate solutions will be discussed. A questionnaire was administered to 50 patients, examining their habits to seek medical information and their opinions when the information has a conflict with physician's advice. Also, interviews was used to observe the physicians' attitude towards the distrust and whether it causes the conflict between patients and physicians.

Analyzing the Interactive Impact Between Urbanization and Population Aging in China

Chen Xiaocao

Shanghai Customs College

crystal_cxc@qq.com

Urbanization and the aging population have developed in China on an unprecedented scale. Focusing on the interactive impact between these two trends, this paper utilizes a Northam curve and a multivariate nonlinear regression analysis to evaluate the quantitative relationship. According to statistics collected on the aging population, urbanization and newborns in China from 1996 to 2014, the aging population has a high correlation with urban population. In order to further study the relationship between them, this paper uses Shanghai to analyze trends of aging population and spatial variation of urban areas. Research indicates that the majority of aging population shows a tendency of suburbanization. This analysis gives suggestion that developing a proper geriatric care system and “ruralizing” the current healthcare system will improve the negative effects of urbanization and improve the life quality for the aging population in Shanghai.

Research and enhancement of the supportive social network of the veterans of Chinese Expeditionary Forces in Urbanization

刘倩倩

Fudan University

15210730061@fudan.edu.cn

The veterans of Chinese Expeditionary Forces (KMT veterans) have been excluded from social welfare system in urbanization. This sociological study focusing on their supportive social network has a significantly value correlated with their life quality. Through field research, accompanying a semi-structured interview and detailed literature reviews, this paper discusses the supportive social network of

the veterans with practice in Yunnan Province etc. The author analyzed the present situation of the supportive social network of Kuomintang veterans in the first part, including a system of esteem support; tangible support; informational support and companionship support. In the second section, what contributed to the current situation encompasses political discrimination, war trauma, and social exclusion during the social transformation period. In conjunction with the investigation in Yunnan and Hunan Province, the third part explores the strategies from four perspectives of social support systems mentioned above. Providing esteem support with Oral History activities arousing public attentions and cultural recognition of KMT veterans to let the veterans realized that they are valued; Tangible support with the provision of financial assistance provided by public welfare organizations has ameliorated their life quality to some extent; Informational support has the potential to help them problem-solve; Companionship supports have given veterans a sense of social belonging with the presence of companions engaged in shared social activities. Altogether, the conclusion indicates there exists inadequate time to support these veterans and hurdles in field research and communication with local languages. Furthermore, KMT veterans deserve consequent remedies from government and society urgently.

Key words: Urbanization; Supportive social network; Veterans of Chinese Expeditionary Forces; Oral History

Theme 4: Health and Welfare

System (2)

Urbanization and Sub-health

A Survey of the Findings and Solutions from a Questionnaire concerning Sub-health Issues

杨博元、李悦、赵业隆、饶伟杰、姚汝达、
爱新觉罗.启元

Beijing University of Technology

Due to the development of urbanization, sub-health issues are becoming a part of every day life. However, such problems are likely to be ignored. This paper aims to confirm the negative effect between urbanization and sub-health, while also offering some solutions to tackle the problems. A survey was taken that polled over 143 people in WeChat. The results reflect that people in ever-increasing numbers are staying sub-health status and a large proportion of them fail to sense the importance. However, a majority of the people that participated in the survey also expressed their willingness to better themselves.

More Acquaintance Less Preference: Miao Medicine in Chongqing beneath the Impact of Urbanization

Shinan Liu and Ming Shen

liushinan63@163.com

University of Electronic Science and
Technology of China

Urbanization has had a notable impact on the dissemination and utilization of Miao

medicine, and remains largely unnoticed even by the Miao nationality. In order to explore its present situation under the process of urbanization, as well as factors which may have influence on that, a survey was conducted in Pengshui County, Chongqing, the sole autonomous county inhabited mainly by the Miao minority of China. Questionnaires were administrated to Miao people in both urban regions and traditional Miao villages. Data collected was analyzed via independent-samples T Tests and Pearson correlation approaches. The results illustrate that: 1.) The level of urbanization and Miao people 's acquaintance towards their traditional medicine simultaneously increases. Whereas, their tendency for choosing Miao medicine when suffering from illnesses decreases. 2.) Educational and economic factors in the process of urbanization play vital roles in influencing people's preferences for medical treatment. 3) The residual "witch-physic" element of Miao medicine prevents participants from adopting this method, even when knowing that Miao medicine was used medical insurance systems and Miao doctors were certified. We conclude that eliminating stereotypes of Miao medicine is essential to its acceptance in urban regions.

The Role of the Individual and Transformation under the Background of the Urbanization

戴志成

442080914@qq.com

Minnan Normal University

Urbanization is the inevitable result of economic development and socialization, and brings with it not only huge agglomeration effects, (including optimizing

social structures and economic integration), but also brings psychological impacts to those who live in the city or are about to move there. We conclude that urbanization transforms the role of individuals who are adapting to the new environments, along with their values, and puts them into a “belief crisis.” This crisis in turn affects urbanization itself.

Concerns for Rural-urban Workers Towards Urbanization and Social Welfare systems

胡佳颖

Hujiaying191@163.com;15800355732

Shanghai University of International Business and Economics

This paper compares the separated welfare systems both for rural workers and urban workers. By the means of political economy analytical structure, welfare system, including pharmaceuticals and fundamental instructions, are examined both theoretically and statistically. After the comparison, the possibility of potential unification of the social welfare system of rural and urban areas is presented. Chronologically, by reviewing the macro-environment of China in recent years, it indicates that China has reached the point to transform the orientation of jobs, which is an essential factor impacting on both parties in social welfare system. To demonstrate the feasible, the paper stimulate the possible outcomes of carrying out different reforms. In addition, the limitations of the currently reforms that have been put into practice has also been explored.

Psychological Health of Migrant Children

in Shanghai

董雯燕

1164882183@qq.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Due to the fast-paced urbanization, a large number of rural migrants move to Shanghai with their wife and children, which gives rise to increasingly more migrant children. According to the sixth demographic census, the population of migrants rose to 39% in Shanghai, that is to say approximately nine million migrants settled down. By the end of 2009, 420,000 migrant children have been receiving compulsory education in Shanghai.

Migrant children, as a special vulnerable group, are increasingly attracting public attention. Their rights and interests tend to be neglected easily and they may even get a raw deal. Suffering discrimination from certain individuals and faced with the large gap between themselves and urban children - caused by the family background and school education- migrant children are likely to suffer from psychological problems. The two main problems for migrant children are feelings of inferiority and the lack of motivation to learn. Faced with different teaching methods, teaching environments and teaching speed, children have the difficulty in keeping up the pace with others, which diminishes their learning enthusiasm and motivation.

We need to pay more attention to the mental health of migrant children. Schools can introduce psychology education. In such courses, every student can join in the activities and show themselves. The society should give more care and help to the migrant children so that urban children and migrant children can live in harmony.

Migrant children are also flowers of China.

They deserve the same care and education as urban children. Their healthy growth is of great significance to our stable society. I hope they can grow up happily, wherever they are.

Urbanization and Traditional Chinese Medicine

邢嘉祺

867457987@qq.com; 18917275859

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

It is commonly acknowledged that the rapid development of cities in China has significantly influenced traditional cultures, which includes traditional Chinese medicine. Urbanization leads to a high quality life, but one with lots of chronic diseases, therefore increasing number of people who tend to seek traditional Chinese medicine for help. In order to investigate the public's view on the relationship between the urbanization and traditional Chinese medicine, a small-scale survey was conducted among undergraduates from several universities (n=150). The result revealed that urbanization to some degree promotes people's interest and the need for traditional Chinese medicine, but more updates are expected. This paper proposes three possible suggestions to adapt traditional Chinese medicine to modern times.

Urbanization and Emerging Infectious Diseases

徐子灵

2576623893@qq.com

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

While urbanization has significantly improved people's living standards, environmental problems and population mobility brought by urbanization has sowed the seeds of resurrection for infectious diseases. In order to analyze social awareness for these diseases and investigate their relationship with urbanization, we conducted a small-scale questionnaire (n=200) in February 2016. It was quickly clear that population mobility is the key cause for the rise of these diseases, and also although residents are very conscious of the importance of prevention, only 47.06% of them know simple preventive methods. The government needs to publicize the knowledge of infectious diseases and guide the population on how to prevent them. Suggestions for improvements are put forward in the discussion section.

The analysis of the birth intervals of the rural-urban floating population: A Case Study

Liang Tonggui

15110730011@fudan.edu.cn

Fudan University

The birth intervals, as an important factor of understanding the fertility level and the mobility of reproductive behavior of the floating population, have not been sufficiently discussed in the existing scholarship. This article analyzes the birth intervals of the rural-urban floating population with the megacities dynamic monitoring data of the floating population provided by National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, using Cox regression model. The result shows that floating delays

a) the first marriage age, b) the first, the second and the third birth age, and c) the first, the second and the third birth interval. It is also found that women of childbearing age, who have given birth in their original area, tend to delay the latter birth interval after floating into the destination. The reasons are the tension, fatigue, and the unsteady state imposed by the unfamiliar place, when they start a new life in the floating destination, that is, both the physiological and psychological burden interferes with a woman's fertility behavior. Key Words: floating population; birth interval; Cox regression

Strategies for Developing Community Oriented Primary Care

马晗 薛英利
974795526@qq.com
Xi'an Medical University

Background : Although urbanization process has promoted the rapid growth of the material and spiritual wealth of human society, such intractable problems as the aging population and the high cost and difficulty of accessing the medical treatments from qualified doctors has become increasingly urgent. Furthermore, with the transformation of medical mode and diseases multiplications, medical service is no longer able to meet the diverse health needs; community-oriented primary care increasingly becomes an effective solution to tackle these issues **Objectives :** To explore the current situation of community health service , to put forward some useful suggestions for improving community health care,

and to provide a good community health service for people in the communities. The study intended to use a survey Method: In order to assure that data could comprehensively and accurately reflect the situation of the community health service, the survey among 150 local residents was carried out in 3 groups: old people, adults and general practitioners (GPs). Assessment of community medical service, practice and attitudes towards GPs were examined via questionnaires , interviews and literature reviews .Result: The result showed that despite the community having its own community hospital, only about 32% of residents would choose the community hospital to get the necessary medical service they want. The majority of interviewees (60%) hold the view that GPs are not well trained and qualified to offer an effective medical service. Conclusion: The cultivation of more highly qualified GPs, improved attitude towards patients, improvement of GP-Patient communication, promotion of trust for GPs, more supportive policies from government to improve community health service and upgrading of medical facilities. Six elements mentioned in the paper can serve as effective strategies for developing community-oriented primary care for the residents locally.

Theme 5: Transportation and Public Security (1)

A CIS-based Analysis of the Urban-village Renovation ——the Case of the Demolition and

Resettlement in Zhonglin Village

PENG Rou

prpengrou@163.com

Shanghai Customs College

Shanghai is considered one of the leading cities in the process of urbanization over the last decade. However, there is still a wide array of potential obstacles in the urban-village renovation in Shanghai. With a view to addressing the issue of how to mobilize the public to coordinate with urban-village renovation, a survey was conducted in Zhonglin Village on how the government can build a positive image as the preliminary to a favorable partnership with the public. Data collection and qualitative analysis were carried out adopting the framework of Grounding Theory. In addition, quantitative analysis was conducted with the Weighted Average Method. In order to solve the problems identified by the qualitative and quantitative analysis, CIS (Corporate Identity System) strategy, generally applied in corporations, was suggested to be beneficial for the government in dealing with the demolition and resettlement in Zhonglin Village during the process of urban-village renovation. In the end, suggestions based on the CIS strategy are given for the government to maintain a favorable public relationship and to promote urbanization construction.

The Increase of the Metro Lines in Shanghai During the Urbanization Process from 2005 to 2015

惠佳菁 宋向琴

928104694@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University

The number of the metro lines in Shanghai, during the development of urbanization, has

increased rapidly in the last decade. In order to explore whether the phenomenon brings benefits or not, a survey has been conducted among the college students in Shanghai. About 80 people were investigated via questionnaires. The result showed that 92.5% of the participants think the underground will be the main trend of the future transport, among whom 87.5% regard the increase of the metro lines in Shanghai is a good thing. As for the percentage of people who think more metro lines should be built in Shanghai, the rate is 72.5%. However, in contrast with the high rate of the former questions, fewer than half of them are aware of the air quality problems in the subway cars. The large passenger flow in the rush hour is what they pay attention to. Although the whole system of Shanghai metro lines operates very well, the potential problems behind it such as the air quality in the subway cars and large passenger flow cannot be ignored. Hence, unless the potential problems have found solutions, the constant increase of the metro lines is not necessarily a blessing. Key words: Shanghai, metro lines, urbanization, potential problems

Solutions to Traffic Congestion in Urban Areas -- Focus on the Key Region of the City

徐晶洁 马韵青 王闰生

wangrunsheng1409@buaa.edu.cn

Beihang University

The progress of urbanization has long been the theme of the continuing process of modernization in China. Recently the urban population and urbanization rate has gone up by 51.27% to .7 billion. This marks a historic change, and shows the end of rural-based era and the beginning of a new

urban-based society. However, as the acceleration of urbanization quickens, many problems have already arisen. Traffic congestion is perhaps the most obvious and pressing issue. Beijing is accepted as the most crowded city in China, and the residential areas are being confronted with a serious problem of heavy traffic. This study takes Tiantongyuan Community in Beijing as an example, aiming to analyze the current situation of traffic in China and the cause of it, while attempting to find corresponding measures to resolve the problem from the perspective of urban transportation planning and construction, infrastructure renovation and upgrading, the utilization of Internet platform, and law policy through conducting field survey and investigating related literature. This essay finally reaches a conclusion that integrating and optimizing the intra-region traffic system accompanied with strengthening the connection between them, is the most efficient way to construct an unimpeded and environmental-friendly city.

Regional Difference in Coordination Between Intensive Urban Land Utilization and Urbanization in Southwest China

Liu Yufeng

1014097463@qq.com

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China

Intensive urban land utilization is playing an important role in the process of urbanization in China, especially in the southwestern area where land structure is quite complicated. In order to scientifically evaluate the degree of coordination between intensive urban land utilization and new urbanization projects, a coordination model is proposed to pinpoint

the degree of regional differences and provide solutions. The data analyzed in this study was obtained from Annuals of Statistics and Statistics Bulletin, which consists of two parts and eight aspects. The methods of principal component analysis were employed to analyze the data. The findings are: 1) Regional differences in southwest China are large according to the degree of coupling coordination. Sichuan, Chongqing and Guizhou suggest a high level of coupling coordination, whereas Tibet shows a low level. 2) The intensive urban land utilization in Sichuan, Chongqing and Guizhou fall behind the new type of urbanization, especially in Sichuan, while the other two provinces show the opposite condition. 3) Geographical factors and economic factors are the principal components which cause the results. In conclusion, local conditions should be taken into consideration when solutions are provided due to regional differences.

The Research of Rural Social Security System on the Base of Urbanization

张桢妮

15210730097@fudan.edu.cn

Fudan University

The speeding up of urbanization implies that there will be a lot of agricultural population changing into urban population. One necessary requirement is to provide a path to enter the social security system for those who are mainly engaged in non-agricultural industries but live in rural areas. However, due to the non-agricultural population not participating in the social insurance system, it is hard for them to accumulate the insurance fund. Because of the dual urban and rural social security system, it is difficult

for the social insurance to link up. The dual urban and rural social security system actually has broken up changing the rural population into non-agricultural population and urbanization of rural population into two processes, making the two processes can not advance together. It leads to the increase of excepted costs of urbanization.

This paper reveals related problems of social security system in rural areas on the base of urbanization, using the methods of literature review and qualitative research. The result of this research is that the objective mode and transition mode of urbanization are to establish a rural security system responding to the dynamic process urbanization. In addition, there are some limitation in the research due to the limited time. for example, some related data is not enough.

Key words: urbanization, rural social security system , peasant workers.

Influence of Technological Innovation on the Urbanization Quality

李碧影 王宁

being_li1995@126.com

Shandong University of Science and Technology

In the process of promoting urbanization, the element of technological innovation is one of the most important factors. Technological innovation plays a vital role in urban development as the primary productive force, so by exploring the relationship between technological innovation and the quality of urbanization, it will provide scientific decision-making for how to promote the healthy development of urbanization through technological innovation. Therefore this paper uses the cluster analysis method to evaluate the quality of urbanization and the

technological innovative capability of innovative cities as its object of research. According to the comprehensive score, this paper analyzes the relationship between technological innovation capability and urbanization quality by Granger causal relation test, and found that there is a one-way causal relationship between technological innovative capability and the quality of urbanization. Then by constructing a panel data model, this paper explores the influence of technological innovation input and output on urbanization quality. Finally it finds the main factors affecting the quality of urbanization, and makes a regional comparative analysis of an innovative city to work out the concrete technological innovation factors on the influence of urbanization quality in Eastern, middle and Western China. Moreover, the innovative city of Qingdao is concretely discussed in the relationship between urbanization quality and technological innovative capability.

Security Guaranteed? The Efficaciousness of the Current Precautionary Measures Implemented in Shanghai Metro

郑晟宇 明钰桀 王晨晖 沙芳洲 许亮

Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

allenzhengshengyu@yahoo.com

The rapid pace of urbanization urges there to be a convenient and safe public transportation system especially for metropolises like Shanghai. The Shanghai Metro has developed rapidly since the 1990s and as the number of passengers increases exponentially, the security situation has become a rather serious problem. Previous

studies have reported the effectiveness of various precautionary measures in subway transportation system, including the use of surveillance camera, patrol, and security checks at the entrance in different cities around the world. However few studies have examined the implementation of security measures in the Shanghai Metro especially from the passenger's prospective. This study therefore aims to investigate the passengers' views and perceptions of security measures in Shanghai Metro and how they respond to the precautionary measures. Questionnaires concerning subway security have been designed and distributed via the internet. Field visits were also conducted to observe passengers' behavior in response to security checks during both rush hours and regular hours. We also interviewed several metro staff to hear their own views on the security regulations and problems in implementing them in order to complement our findings. These surveys were expected reveal the efficaciousness of current precautionary measures implemented in Shanghai Metro and to raise passengers' safety awareness, and will help optimize the utility of subway security system infrastructure and achieve goal of guaranteed security in public transportation.

Urbanization and the Spring-up of BEV

李莲钰

1551438104@qq.com ; 18019126175

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

China's urbanization is being challenged by the pollution it has brought, especially the vehicle pollution. With improving living standards nowadays, blade electric vehicles (BEV) have been revived due to the

public's increasing demand for environmental protection and health safety. In comparison with conventional gasoline vehicles, BEVs theoretically make contributions to the smooth development of urbanization, mainly due to the mitigating effect it has on petroleum exhaustion and global environmental deterioration, as well as the accelerating effect on the realization of sustainable development. Despite its merits, however, decreasing the negative effects of urbanization remains tough for BEVs to be generalized. In an attempt to clarify what the resistances are that have hindered the popularization of BEVs, apart from technical ones ,a survey via questionnaires_ (n=90) was carried out in Jan,2016 among residents in Shanghai on their preference for cars and attitudes towards BEVs. The study reveals that the majority of the public still hesitate to accept it (62.22%) and that it is probable that this insecurity primarily comes from a distrust of BEVs. Suggestions for improvements are put forward in the discussion part.

Urbanization and the Construction of Law in China

张泽宇

zhang_zeyu@vip.163.com

China University of Political science and Law

In the wake of the Chinese Reform and Opening-up, the step of China's urbanization has quickened to an advanced level. However, the urbanization process has given top priority to its economic and political effects instead of its values based on human orientation, especially the construction of law. In order to explore the factors responsible for such negligence,

some official figures of the level of urbanization and the construction of law in different places were compared, and a survey was conducted among 476 citizens including the students in China University of Political science and Law with the purpose of finding possible prospects of the construction of law in our country. The results of this study revealed a positive correlation between the level of urbanization and the level of the construction of law. On the one hand, urbanization is the catalyst, which promotes the proceeding of the construction of law in our country; Construction of law, on the other hand, is the patron saint of urbanization. In the process of modernization, urbanization and the construction of law are in urgent need to guarantee the benign interaction, which can promote the development of social harmony. It is suggested that the present society formed by traditional relations should be transformed to a legal one during the coming urbanization process. At the same time, the legal propaganda and basic legal education must be strengthened. Farmers' legal problems should be paid more attention to, and judicial reform ought to be pushed in depth.

The Role of Over-Urbanization in the Increase of Criminal Rate in Latin America

刘伊然 范珈齐

liuyiran1997@126.com; fjq_cupl@163.com
China University of Political science and Law

The urbanization ratio of Latin America has reached an extremely high level, closely following North America. Over-urbanization, spawned by land policy and population

upsurge in the capital, has remained one of the most disturbing problems there. Among the most urgent and far-reaching consequences to emerge, such as population explosion, pollution, shortage of houses and bad public security, is that the criminal rate in Latin America has been skyrocketing in recent 20 years. In order to disclose the connection between over urbanization and abnormally high criminal rate, a comparison between Latin America and China was made as the urbanization process of China is believed to be quite similar in some respects to that of Latin America. The methods of qualitative analysis in sociology of crime were employed in this study. The result revealed that violence emerges from inequality, lacking social identity, disappointing employment situation, powerless judiciary and law enforcement which are produced or exacerbated by over-urbanization. China has problems in urbanization likewise, for instance, crimes committed by floating population. It is suggested that the government, both in Latin America and China, should prevent propensity for violence by attaching importance to adequate education and the participation of society, as well as controlling the sprawl of alcohol, drugs and illegal weapons. At the same time, the management of law enforcement agencies should be strengthened, which should start from completely eradicating corruption and power abuse.

Theme 5: Transportation and Public Security (2)

Urbanization: Problems and Prospects

——Transportation & Health Care

潘奕诺

jijer1223@126.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

This paper discusses the advances made during urbanization, which include transportation and healthcare. This paper compares the situations of Shanghai and other developing cities of the past 10 years, and will be analyzed through charts and discussion. This paper introduces Traffic Jam and Three-dimensional Transportation, and discusses the changes and specific strategies used during urbanization, especially how 3D Transportation relieves traffic pressure. This paper also elaborates on the relationship between A-level hospital numbers and high-urbanized cities. By studying this progress, technology, and data, we can figure out the advantages of urbanization and elaborate on the experiences. Some demerits of urbanization can also be reflected on in this paper, which can also help us realize problems of urbanization and can give us ideas to solve them. This paper concludes that urbanization can bring more opportunities than problems.

The Impact of Urbanization on Water Utilization Structure in Beijing

JIN Mengjia, ZHANG Siyuan

jmj-1129-32@163.com

1260644836@qq.com

Zhejiang University

Nowadays, with the process of urbanization, more and more problems are being exposed, among which water scarcity is particularly conspicuous. To provide a solution, this paper attempts to use the grey relevance

method and an SPSS regression model to analyze the quantitative relationship between urbanization and water utilization structure in Beijing using data from the 2014 Beijing Statistical Yearbook and the 2014 Beijing Water Resources Bulletin. First, according to grey correlation analysis, the correlation degrees of water utilization structure to urbanization rate for agricultural water, industrial water, domestic water and environmental water are 0.89, 0.87, 0.91, and 0.68 respectively. This shows that domestic water has the closest relationship to urbanization rate. Then, an SPSS regression model is applied to quantitatively analyze the functional relationship between domestic water and the urbanization rate. In this way, we predict that with the increase in urbanization rate, the use of domestic water will grow faster and faster. To tackle the problem of severe water shortage, some measures should be taken such as controlling population size and making full use of high-tech water-saving devices. This paper is of great importance to the alleviation of future water scarcity with its analysis of the impact of urbanization on water utilization structure in Beijing.

The Necessity and Feasibility of The Block System under The Background of Urbanization

王玉玺 陈哲雄

978582499@qq.com

Central South University

Block-based residential communities are a kind of urban planning which improves the situation that the large-scale closed residential communities have created, which is a transportation structure of “wide roads in a loose net “. Block-based residential

communities are good for implementing the block system effectively and improving the efficiency of the city in the context of urbanization. In order to respond to the relevant policies issued by the government about “optimizing block road structures, promoting block system” and implementing the block-based residential communities effectively, we analyzed and researched the feasibility of the block-based residential communities. Besides that we also took different stakeholders’ recognition and attitudes into consideration by making questionnaires and conducting personal interviews. The result shows that 3.7 percent of the respondents are familiar with block system, and it has highly positive correlation with the agreement to implement block-based residential communities. There are many reasons why people are against the block-based residential communities. The fear of the decline in the safety of living accounted for 90.4 percent, the fear of property management accounted for 70.24 percent and the fear of the decline in the quality of living accounted for 63.35 percent. At the same time, we have talked with purchasers, land agents, the management and so many other shareholders. We understand the reasons for the disagreement. The support of sociological theory, foreign achievements and the advantages of the block system itself all prove that block system development is a very prospective and up to date urban development concept. Last but not least, we provided different stakeholders with different suggestions, such as constructing micro community, constructing new types of buildings and improving the relative system and its policies. The gradual implementation of block system is significant in promoting urban modernization.

Preliminary Study and Analysis to the Relationship Between the Problem of Outsiders of Shanghai and Crime

毛伟

1556435676@qq.com

Shanghai University of Sport

This essay uses information from government websites and online data to forecast the growth rate of external population and crime. By the analysis of online comments, this essay finds that the conflict of some native Shanghainese and outsiders of Shanghai has hindered the development of urbanization. The growing crime rate originating with outsiders often derives from social problems like education, medical treatment, housing and employment. Therefore, this essay gives suggestions to improve these problems and to control the population of outsiders. This essay rates that refining the matter between the population of outsiders and crime will enable society to develop the economy and promote harmonious development of society.

Personal Information Protection in the Process of Urbanization

Hao Na , Li Mengdi

1035295395@qq.com

Qufu Normal University

The arrival of the information age is a symbol of urbanization. With the process of urbanization and development of science and technology in China, especially the large-scale application of information technology, these changes have brought great challenges to the protection of personal information. A series of infringement acts,

including illegal trade information or floods of spam messages are very common. In order to understand the situation of citizen's infringement act of personal information, we adopted the questionnaire survey for this investigation and there was a total of 500 interviewees who participated in our research. The results show that 97.5% of interviewees have received voice phishing or spam messages. 43.9% of interviewees expressed that their personal information had been collected by illegal organizations and 73.3% said that their phone number have been sold under-the -counter. However, only a minority of these victims have prosecuted or asked help from relevant officials. These statistics indicate that the primary reasons of these phenomenon are the inadequate legislation of personal information protection and people's poor awareness of law. Currently, we don't have the specific law for the protection of personal information, so developing the perfect legislation of personal information protection is urgent.

Variations in Criminal Type and Subject of Crimes during the Urbanization in China

龚如一

slamic_slamdunk@163.com

Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Since the reform and opening up policy in China began in 1978, urbanization has given rise to dramatic development in urban residents, industry, enterprise, commercial chains. Accordingly, variations in criminal types and the type of criminal has emerged, asking for further exploration and explanation. In this study of influences of

urbanization on crime, an interview with the general director of the judicial bureau of a highly urbanized city via telephone has been conducted. Further data was collected online regarding crime types and the type of criminal. The two major findings in crime types are: 1. Violent crimes are decreasing, while property crimes are increasing. 2. New types of crimes like computer information crimes emerged or increased rapidly. As for the type of criminal, It seems that with women and teenage criminals accounted for more than previously, the old characterization of men being the primary criminal types has changed considerably. Meanwhile, crimes committed by floating populations, especially by migrants and poor in urban areas, went up. These changes have a close correlation with the rapid urbanization, especially the betterment of living conditions in cities. The research is expected to draw the government's attention to some special regions and some special groups of people to maintain and improve social harmony.

Investigation on Stray Cats and Dogs in Shanghai

姜柔 曹佳源 张诗婷 朱驿程

13816986136@163.com

Shanghai University of International Business and Economics

An urban problem that many countries face is the problem with respect to stray cats and dogs. While many countries value the survival of stray cats and dogs, China has no specific policies or laws dealing with this problem so far and some Chinese mistreat these cats and dogs. Shanghai, a metropolis of China, has a significant issue of too many stray cats and dogs. Thus, it is meaningful

and significant to make an investigation on stray cats and dogs in Shanghai. The focus of the investigation mainly covers the estimation of their population, the current situation of Chinese policies, public attitudes to stray animals, and advisable solutions to the overpopulation and health problems. Since there is no access to ready-made data, the investigation refers to the research conducted in Ankara to estimate the population of stray cats and dogs in Shanghai by using SPSS and probability statistics. Most solutions of the stray animals are sought by evaluating actions taken by other countries including the USA, Germany, the UK, Canada and Thailand, and also considering the feasibility of those policies in Shanghai. Although the statistics are not accurate and the solutions may not be perfect, the investigation is considered an attempt at providing the government with some suggestions for reference.

Urbanization and Crime

俞金欢

Shanghai Jian Qiao University

Urbanization, a natural historical course that develops from the traditional agricultural society to the modern urban society, is an inevitable outcome of social economic development. After the reform and the opening-up policy, China has gradually relaxed its original control on population movement, so a large number of rural population, mostly migrant workers, flowed into the cities. In the meantime, the rapid influx of population expedites the process of urbanization.

However, it's worth noting that along with the positive side of urbanization. A mass of negative aspects were inevitably brought on

by the rapid development of Chinese cities, such as higher and new crime. In this paper, we conduct an analysis of the relationship between urbanization and crime since the establishment of China. Through a number of statistical data analysis, we find that the quantity of crime cases committed show an increasing trend on the whole during the urbanization process. From this result, we find that the classification of crimes has transformed from the conventional to updated types of crimes. The nature of the offences has become increasingly complicated and crimes lead to greater and greater social harms, which have become a significant problems in the fast urbanization process.

Therefore, researching on how to decrease the crime rate in our country has great significance. To resolve the criminal issues, our country should make effective policies and take the appropriate measures to control crimes.

Migrant Crime in Urbanization

林新栋 赵振宇

710905457@qq.com

Tongji University

Compared with criminal distribution during the urbanization of developed countries, the distribution of criminals during the urbanization in China is unique. In terms of criminal composition, migrant workers make up over half of the criminals during urbanization. This paper analyses crime types and the causes of crime by reviewing the relevant articles published in core journals in the past two decades and indicates that the main type of crime transformed from violent crime to financial crime. Moreover, this paper also tries to figure out why in some areas, the crime rate

is relatively low. Finally this paper concludes with possible solutions.

Situational Control: Crime Prevention in Opened-type Community

张杰 曾宪东

jeepzhangjie@163.com

People's Public Security University of China

Research to target the future, will the closed-type community gradually turn into the opened-type community, which is ruled by the government? The research aims at making clear whether the rates of crimes will rise or fall in an opened-type community. The Research Methodology was to review and research document; as well as Field Investigation. The significance the research is to show how to conduct crime prevention in opened-type communities through the use of Situational Prevention Theory in order to control the rates of crimes and help keep people relatively secure.

Research Findings Some published documents of have begun to suggest that the types of communities and the rates of crimes are related. These studies have emphasized a number of social and economic factors such as poverty, individual behaviors and urbanization. The crime prevention consists of several aspects: Individual Behaviors Prevention, Situational Prevention and Control and Public Supervision Prevention.

Theme 6: Environment and Tourism

An Analysis of the Competitive Land Use

Between Resorts and Country Parks --Based on the Theory of the Development Government

Ding Yue

15210500002@fudan.com

Fudan University

According to Athens Charter, recreation is one of the four main functions of the city. To provide residents with recreational space is one of the responsibilities of the government. This paper explores the behavior logic of the local government by analyzing the competitive land use between country parks and resorts. With the acceleration of urbanization, land, as an important factor of production, is becoming a competitive resource. However, until 2014, 84% of National Tourist Resorts in China are located in the peripheral areas of metropolitan regions, which is also the most suitable place for recreational space. This result indicates that the tourist resorts always win. The local government, who is the actual controller of the land, plays an exceedingly important role in this competition. According to the behavior logic of the development government, economic growth is the top priority of the local government. Country parks, representing the welfare services, definitely will lose in this competition. Using Yangcheng Lake Peninsula Resort as an example, this paper analyzes the role played by the local government in this competition. First-hand data were collected through a questionnaire survey, and the theory of development government is used as a basis of the study. The article discusses what a local government could do to balance economic developments and community welfares. Furthermore, some suggestions on how to solve this contradiction will be proposed based on the ROP. Key words:

competitive land use; development government; ROS

The Relationship Between Economic Growths and Environmental Quality: Shanghai as a Case

Feng Yunting
14300680003@fudan.edu.cn
Fudan University

The environment in Shanghai has changed greatly in the past few decades when the city saw a rapid growth in economy and became highly urbanized. To explore the relationship between environmental pollution and economic growth in Shanghai, this research draws on the data of GDP and pollutants in concern to test the environmental Kuznets curve in Shanghai. The result suggests that the inverted U-shaped EKC exists in Shanghai over the period 1982-2013. When economic development was slow, the environmental pollution in Shanghai was limited, but pollution deteriorated with increasing industrialization and urbanization. Then as the economy moved to the service sector, environmental quality improved again. This study also finds that it was the industrial transformation among different sectors and the increased public awareness that led to the inverted U-shaped EKC. Hence, the government in Shanghai ought to take action to raise people's attention towards the environment while readjusting and optimizing the industrial structures.

Key words: Environmental Kuznets curves, Economic growth, Environmental degradation, Shanghai

Research on the Relationship Between Urbanization and the Harmful Effects of

PM2.5 Pollution

彭鑫垚
1624759721@qq.com
Xi'an Medical University

Many cities in China have been deeply troubled with smog, which has become the focus of public attention since 2013. PM2.5 particles (particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers) are causing at least 1.2 million premature deaths in China, and 3.2 million globally. Once a mass of airborne dust particles – which may include pollutants, viruses, and so on – enters the body, it stimulates and damages the defense capability of the respiratory tract mucous membrane. The upper respiratory tract is also infected easily by the invasion of bacteria. Therefore, mortality is closely related to the daily average density of PM2.5. Moreover, an increase in PM2.5 concentration can increase morbidities of the cardiovascular system, nervous system, and immune system, and may be related to some types of cancer, like lung cancer. The most polluted areas in China are Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an. Their daily PM2.5 levels are nearly twice as high as the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency in America. It is suggested that the government should strengthen pollution controls and decrease the number of vehicles in large cities.

Impact of Urbanization on Waste and Treatment of Used Bicycles in Chinese Universities

Elle Bian
15800870357@163.com
Shanghai University of Sport

In China, the development of urbanization and industrialization have brought great changes in transportation, which exerts enormous influence on individuals as well as on society as a whole. Despite the great advantages bicycles have brought into people's life, people tend to choose other means of transportation nowadays. In order to explore the factors responsible for the undesirable change and to understand its processing method, a collaborative survey was conducted between college students at the Shanghai University of Sports and those at the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. According to the statistics provided by the questionnaires from 253 students interviewed; only about 20% of students use bicycles frequently, while the subway and buses have become most people's first choice. Bicycle owners maintain that although they are quite aware that it's not smart to discard bicycles, they still refuse to sell them at low prices. Methods for treating "cities' mineral" resources in modern states, like modern recycling and remelting are still unacceptable for students. It is suggested that great importance should be attached to the recycling of iron and steel resources rather than the products, on the basis of natural resources.

Clean Energy Ignites the Engine of Urbanization

黄嘉妮 费奔
131100310@mail.dhu.edu.cn
Donghua University

Environmental pollution and energy consumption have become serious threats to human survival and development. A survey of the situation of knowledge and usage of

clean energy among citizens was conducted via questionnaires issued in Qingdao, Shandong Province, where clean energy is mainly being used in applications promoting new energy. The results show that 56.21% of the investigated citizens are using solar cells and 71.74% of them strongly support the utilization of clean energy, while 27.17 % of them use it according to circumstances. Apart from the survey, two main problems involving air pollution and ocean pollution are discussed. Furthermore, some response measures already carried out by local authorities are considered, wherein the authorities pointed out the critical challenges for developing new clean energy materials when solving problems. Hence in order to create an environmentally-friendly society, not only should people's awareness of environmental protection be strengthened, but more attention should also be paid to scientific research to develop economical materials and promote new energy.

Mitigating the Positive Correlation between Fog/Haze and Urbanization

Yujing He
63476187@qq.com
Huazhong University of Science and Technology

The negative influence of rapid urbanization is universally considered to be positively correlated to the deterioration of urban air quality, especially in the form of fog and haze. Improvement of current air quality is expected to be high on the agenda. In the course of this study, relevant statistics regarding major factors causing fog and haze were collected for mathematical modeling. Factors including coal combustion, automobile exhaust, building dust pollution,

and waste of life resources are the basic contributors to fog and haze. The research demonstrates that irrational industrial structure and energy structure are the two primary elements triggering the positive correlation between fog/haze and urbanization. In the course of future urban construction and development, not only should we take into account the economic benefits, we should also put emphasis on the environmental profits. Novel urban structure is expected to be established by means of the transition of industrial structure, energy structure, urban planning and lifestyle. Feasible methods to achieve this include reducing the burning of fossil fuels, improving the energy coefficient of utilization, exploiting environmentally friendly building materials, and adopting green commuting, thereby mitigating the positive correlation between fog/haze and urbanization. Consequently, sustainable development can be more than just words.

The Positive Influence of Microgrids on Solving Environmental Issues in the Process of Urbanization

周奕辰

Shanghai University of Electric Power
13472614383@163.com

Although the acceleration of urbanization benefits citizens a lot, it also generates a series of problems that include serious environmental pollution. Microgrids, a newly-released technology, have attracted public attention. In order to explore the advantage of microgrids for solving environment pollution, surveys of government and related departments were conducted. The results show that microgrids and distributed generation can help cities

adopt sustainable development strategies for solving environmental pollution, and thus enhance the reality of their urban power supplies. Detailed information from the demonstrated project, “Zhongxing Tianjin”, shows that adopting microgrids can save almost 1,904 tons of standard coal and 10 thousand tons of water per year, while also reducing carbon dioxide emissions by about 4,971 tons and sulfur dioxide emissions by 46 tons per year. By analyzing the contribution of distributed generation and microgrids to cities, and explaining how this electric technology helps cities adopt sustainable development strategies for solving environmental pollution, the thesis suggests that the government and scientists should pay more attention to economic performance and reasonable operation patterns to expand the usage of microgrids.

An Analysis of the Feasibility of Vehicle-to-Grid Mode in Shanghai

孙修明

389226755@qq.com

Shanghai University of Electric Power

In recent years, the green vehicle concept has been growing in popularity for many major carmakers. As China's economy center, Shanghai has been the largest domestic market for new energy vehicles. This paper, taking the Shanghai area as an example, analyzes the economic and environmental benefits of electric vehicles in V2G (vehicle-to-grid) mode through the literature material law, case analysis and comparison method. It was found in the research that the battery of the electric vehicle, besides fulfilling the requirement of being on the move for the required number of miles, can be applied to power storage

through V2G, which enhances its added value. It is suggested that V2G mode should be advocated in Shanghai because of the heavy burden of electric power in peak hours, which are of short duration. V2G mode diversifies the functions of the battery of the electric vehicle in that a cluster of electric vehicles have their batteries charged during the ebb hours of electricity usage at night, and electricity feeds back to the grid if the batteries do not run out. Both the owners of electric vehicles and power grid enterprises may gain benefits from V2G mode. This mode brings about an increase in the electricity-generating load rate, and a decrease in the coal consumption rate. Thus it reduces the release of carbon-dioxide and pollutants from coal-fired power plants.

A Study of Smart Grid on Urban Modernization and Environmental Protection

姜晨

Shanghai University of Electric Power
jj2014_05@126.com

China's urban modernization, a great driving force for improving Chinese people's living standard, has unintentionally caused serious environmental problems, such as air pollution, oil pollution, noise pollution and the deterioration of water quality. In order to identify the factors responsible for the negative consequences of urbanization and put forward some advice, a study was carried out through a literature review. It is pointed out that the development of China's urbanization has substantially improved at the expense of ever increasing consumption of electricity. In order to meet the demand for electricity, fossil fuels such as coal and oil, which are most widely used in thermal

power generation, have been put into use on a tremendous scale, which is the very reason for the environmental problems. In addition, it is shown that all these environmental problems have appealed to the government, who have paid firm attention to solving environmental pollution problems. For instance, a smart grid has been proposed, and green energy, photovoltaic power generation, wind generation and fuel cells have all been rapidly adopted. It is suggested that there are two factors responsible for the pollution: one is the imbalance between the development speed of urbanization and the endurance of the environment, and the other is energy consumption patterns. Therefore, only by developing a smart grid will China benefit from the double harvest of urbanization and environmental protection.

A Cool Pavement Design for the Mitigation of the Urban Heat Island Effect in Shanghai

Li Zhenyia, Zhang Zhipeng
jessica.1202@foxmail.com;
stevenRL@163.com

East China University of Science and Technology

Urbanization has been taking place at an unprecedented rate in Shanghai. One of the key impacts of urbanization on the environment is the urban heat island (UHI) effect—the phenomenon whereby urban regions experience warmer temperatures than their rural surroundings. Conventional pavements with high solar absorptivity and low evapotranspiration aggravate the UHI effect in Shanghai. With the purpose of exploring an effective strategy for the mitigation of the UHI effect in Shanghai, this paper presents a cool pavement design,

based on an investigation of the characteristics of UHI in Shanghai and a comparison of different types of cool pavements from three main perspectives: their target use, their cost, and their effectiveness in reducing surface and air temperatures mainly in relation to three properties of pavements — albedo, evaporative flux and thermal inertia. The results show that: (1) UHI in Shanghai is stronger in the nighttime than in the daytime; (2) higher surface albedo and evaporative flux can greatly decrease the surface and air temperature; (3) high thermal inertia of pavements decreases the surface temperature and air temperature during the daytime, but increases these temperatures during the nighttime. It is suggested that pavements with high thermal inertia may aggravate the intense UHI effect during the nighttime in Shanghai. Promoting permeable pavements is a beneficial choice, because these pavements can lower temperature through evaporation when wet due to the moist climate in Shanghai.

Theme 7: Culture

The Influence of Urbanization on Dialect Retention and Inheritance

沈琦 徐张帆
792071696@qq.com
Shanghai Normal University

In the great context of urbanization, the frequency of using the mandarin for various aims has exercised great influences on the retention and inheritance of dialect. This paper focuses on how the urbanization influences the dialect, and what we can do to protect our dialect from the influence of

urbanization and even to develop dialect retention and inheritance in virtue of the power of urbanization. The primary goal of this research is to appeal to people to bring more attention to the dialect, to protect and promote the diversity of languages, and to remind our government of the urgent need of relevant regulations. Based on the idea that urbanization has influence on dialect, we conducted the present study to find comparison, and randomly interview some citizens ranging from different ages to see whether people in different times have different opinions on dialect retention and inheritance. Inferring from the interview, while urbanizing, although people know that dialect is a precious intangible cultural heritage and is non-renewable, they still gradually give up using dialects of their hometown for the aim of adapting to the city more successfully. What's more, most people tend to support the regulations to encourage the use of dialect that the government promulgates. Moreover, after statistically analyzed, the media is thought to be the most efficient tool to spread and inherit the dialect.

Key words: urbanization, dialect, retention, inheritance

The Impact of Urbanization on Traditional Culture in Shanghai

杨娜
745277514@qq.com
Shanghai University of Sport

Along with the accelerating urbanization process, nowadays, more and more the traditional culture of Shanghai has been impacted. In order to explore the origin of this impact and provide some reasonable suggestions, the a survey on the native

residents of Shanghai was conducted. The attitudes of 300 native residents in Shanghai were examined via questionnaires and personal interviews which were sampled in old houses, shacks, historical sites. The results showed that 62% old city residents are opposed to the process of taking traditional culture away, 7% agreed, and 31% were neutral. It is suggested that, on one hand, there are not enough traditional cultural protection institutions or laws, on the other hand the native residents lack consciousness of traditional cultural protection. Therefore, unless there are clear, strict laws to protect the traditional culture the promotion of the awareness of protection of traditional culture is meaningless.

The Impact of Wenzhou Cultural and Creative Industries Parks on Urbanization From a Comparative Perspective

郑学易

China University of Political science and Law

13717693907@163.com

In recent years, the Wenzhou government has proposed increasing the level of urbanization by building cultural and creative industries parks. However, the Wenzhou cultural and creative industries parks are still immature. In order to explore the characteristics of the Wenzhou parks and their impact on urbanization, this study cites Taiwan cultural and creative industries parks as excellent cases of those which have a positive impact on urbanization. Employing a comparative research method, the study then takes four major Wenzhou cultural and creative industries parks as case studies to see whether the Wenzhou parks also have

this positive impact on urbanization. The results show that Wenzhou cultural and creative industries parks do well in inheriting the history of the city and also have high literature value. But Wenzhou cultural and creative industries parks lack ecological value and the industrial structure of the parks is unbalanced. The cultural and creative industry and the leisure and entertainment industry take up too big a proportion of the parks, while the tourist industry takes up little. The homogeneity of the parks is also a comparatively serious problem. It is suggested that Wenzhou cultural and creative industries parks should pay more attention to ecological value and tourism value, striking a balance between commercial character and literariness and creating their own characteristics.

Society Affiliation under Urbanization

李雪婷

Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics

The definition of city is given by one of the differentiation criteria human use to divide regions around the world. Except for the influence of specific geographical conditions, with the development of productivity, the common value and customs shared by a particular society which is the foundation of one's culture background are becoming more and more important during this modernization process. Therefore, as the consequence of globally urbanization, cities are becoming more and more alike, China for instance. A country's history, language and ethos are all inextricably bound up in its specific characters, the disappearance of its traditions would be a great loss for culture richness. The multiculturalism brought by

increased intercultural communication especially immigration both cosmetically and worldwide has a complex impact on how people dealing with matters concerning affiliation and collaboration. This essay will focus on whether increasing population flow are feared to have reduced community belonging feeling and have resulted in the collapse of society affiliation through field investigation and interview. Meanwhile, discussing how people can do to avoid the feeling of loss and take advantage of that to well adapt to changes and boost development further more is what I'm aiming to get to.

Shanghai Dialect During Urbanization: Status Quo and Where to go

刘紫薇 颜嘉滢 董嘉诚 阮坤铉 刘昱昊

ziwei.liu@me.com

Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Shanghai dialect has been undergoing a speedy change, encountering great problems like language attrition and declining language proficiency among generations over the past three decades when the process of urbanization accelerated dramatically in Shanghai (Fang 1-15). In order to determine the status quo of Shanghai dialect, a survey via online questionnaires (n=532) was conducted in April, 2016 among Shanghai residents on their awareness of Shanghai dialect change and attitudes towards it. Random interviews and non-intrusive observation were also conducted to add more variety to the sample. Based on positive analysis, we find that Shanghai dialect has been weakened rapidly and old speech communities have been disappearing. As a result, natives feel that they are losing

their sense of belonging and migrants fail to enhance their cultural identity. Subsequently, Shanghai regional culture, of which Shanghai dialect serves as an essential ingredient and a medium, suffers as well. Possible reasons and the linkage between urbanization and dialect change will be elaborated in the discussion. With all these lasting repercussions on individuals and society stated, our research provides new normative statements from a sociolinguistic perspective, which will raise people's awareness of the culture function that Shanghai dialect carries and the role it plays in the process of urbanization.

The Impact of Urbanization on Public Potential Transsexuals Proportion in Shanghai

陈丽

15201831136@163.com

Shanghai Institute of Technology

According to the survey, the mainland has a strong degeneration asked nearly four hundred thousand people. More than one thousand people have done a sex-change surgery, this figure to be reckoned with.[1]In Shanghai sex-change surgery success since 1990[2], degeneration of medicine in our country. Rapid development, by a transgender and transsexual operation involving psychology, ethics, law and social. All aspects of the problem is becoming more and more attention. Then we should stand on what kind of transgender and transsexual operation and the influence towards urbanization development. There 211 people were examined via questionnaires personal interview. Based on academic research results, and some questionnaires attempt to find the current

Shanghai people's attitudes towards the group and base on the result analysis the future tendency of changing gender in Shanghai economic development. The result indicted that people have a clear vision about the transsexual people but the majority deny the existence of transsexual people (82.94 %), It also indicted that people will think that the concept of gender gradually fade (29.86 %) and only 4.27 % people doesn't endorse and accept transgender people, and people (59.72 %)realize and call for national laws and regulations should be introduced to protect the legitimate rights and interests of transgender people.

Profound Consideration and Reconstruction of the Transitions of Chinese New Year Customs in the Process of Urbanization: Based on the Investigation on Mingshan Farm in Heilongjiang Province

胡景元 匡婉蓉

Central South University

With the fast development of urbanization construction in China, the Spring Festival custom, as a significant part of traditional culture, is now impacted by modernization. How to take the custom of Spring Festival back to it's original form in the light of urbanization is an urgent and vital cultural issue at present in China. This paper put the MingShan farm, attached to Reclamation Area General Bureau of Heilongjiang Province, as an individual case. Using the method of field investigation, this paper made a survey on the local customs and habits during the Spring Festival since the 1950s when the farm was built. This paper then takes the Structuration Theory as a

guide to analyze the connection between traditional culture and urbanization as well as the impact of cultural vicissitude on social life. Furthermore, based on these findings we will survey the future of traditional festival customs omnidirectionally in such transition-period circumstances. We have to say that the changes of Spring Festival's customs are, in fact, a game between traditional factors and the powers of urbanization. Meanwhile, in this game, the two are integrated in a reflective way.

The Impact of Urbanization on Traditional Culture——Taking Shanghai Dialect for Example

何子樱 肖心怡 孙园园 王婧祎 金泽慧
pattyhe@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University Shanghai
Normal University

Is there any relationship between urbanization and traditional culture, we will look at the Shanghai dialect as an example to help clarify this question. The purpose of our study is to probe into the impact of urbanization on Shanghai dialect. This paper reports the result from the study of a group of college students at Shanghai Normal University(SHNU), mainly by interview. According to the interview results, we have found that today, fewer and fewer students can speak Shanghai dialect fluently, even though they have lived in Shanghai since they were born. It seems that Shanghai dialect is gradually fading with the rise of urbanization. The majority of these students at the same time state that Shanghai dialect is the treasure of the city and needs to be protected. According to the interview, the interviewees believe that Shanghai dialect can identify the city. Moreover, it conveys

many special feelings towards and about Shanghai. Last but not least many interviewees stated that Shanghai dialect cannot be replaced because there are many words that can only be spoken in Shanghai dialect. On the basis of overall situation, not only does Shanghai dialect need protection, but also other traditional cultures do. Traditional culture represents a city and also, is an indispensable part in the course of urbanization. Therefore, to protect it is of paramount importance. We should not develop urbanization by sacrificing our traditional culture.

Urbanization and Cultural Loss Behind Shanghai Citizens' Westernized Lifestyle

李钊

18017305183@163.com

Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Shanghai citizens, as the residents of one of the most urbanized cities in China, have been experiencing both the great advance of urbanization, dominated by western countries, which has led to the westernization of lifestyles, but also brought cultural loss with it. To investigate how citizens regard this kind of transformation, a questionnaire was conducted in February, 2016. An interview was also conducted which randomly asked the interviewees about their feelings towards this lifestyle change. The study reveals that 78% of the respondents aged from 18 to 50 and 23% from 51 to 77 realized the change. About 68% of the interviewees show their awareness of the cultural loss behind it. The result of the present work implies that there is a gap to be fulfilled between the shock of western culture and the inheritance of

Shanghai local culture during urbanization. Suggestions are put forward in the discussion part.

The Impact of Urbanization on the Urban color of Hefei

汪佩瑶

Shanghai Normal University

The accelerating urbanization in China leads to the over expanding city, especially Hefei, a city in Central China. As a result, different buildings with irregular colors make the residents in Hefei feel stifled and distracted. However, directed by the Scientific Development Conception, Hefei has waken up to problem and is trying to convey the spirit of the city with the systematic and characteristic color. By studying the history, geography, the spirit of Hefei and residents' opinions, this paper finds that the ideal urban colors for Hefei are "black, white, gray". By researching the impact of urbanization of Hefei, this also paper finds that the changes of Hefei color can be divided into three periods: over organization, excessive imitation and localization. To ensure the plan of upon color can be implemented effectively, this report puts forward three strategies. Firstly, regional planners should interdisciplinary studies based on the specialty of Hefei. Secondly, the government should set up the department of urban color. Thirdly, the urban color of Hefei should be advocated to residents. In a word, this paper hopes that Hefei is able to achieve the essential target: improving people's living standards and be an "innovative, harmonious and famous city".

Key words: urbanization, the urban color, Hefei

5. Abstracts of Poster Presentations

Urbanization: Problems and Prospects -- Urbanization and Crime

李星萱

1187219858@qq.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

This paper is written after analysing the Chinese process of urbanization and the change of social crime from the viewpoint of psychology. Firstly, the paper finds the conditions of urbanization and crime under a dual economic structure and a dual interest structure in China. These factors have some relationship which affect each other. Urbanization leads to crime mentally, while in some situations, crime sets up conditions that promote the process of urbanization. Then, the paper covers the psychology and the change of the social system and points out four probable main reasons——injustice, the income gap, unfulfilled desires, and better social conditions in the urban areas. This paper suggests that a better method to deal with the increasing crime ratio is to focus on our citizen's development of good mental health and a improved social welfare system. We have to build the sense of belonging in order to achieve a more harmonious society.

Urbanization and Crime

王陆瑶

wangluyaogl@163.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Urbanization has been the focus of many countries in modern times. Because of urbanization, a large amount of the rural population came into the city, the proportion of urban population is increasing. It is undeniable that the city has provided us with a convenient and comfortable life, however, at the same time, many problems have arisen. Among these problems, the rising crime rate is very prominent. In this study, we observe the current situation of urbanization, and the advantages and disadvantages are summarized and analyzed. Additionally, the reasons for the rising crime rate are summarized. There are two main reasons: overcrowding increases people's conflicts, and social distribution is uneven, the gap between the rich and the poor is even larger than previously. In addition, we also notice some new characteristics: 1. the emergence of new forms of crime; 2. the nature of the crime is more serious; 3. the expansion of the area of crime and so on. In this regard, we suggest that society should strengthen the construction of a legal system, and vigorously promote education; individuals should also heighten their legal awareness, and learn to protect themselves well.

URBANIZATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT -- Urban Planning and Constructing

张卉雯

zhw2345@yeah.net

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Shanghai, as an international city, is experiencing an unprecedented urban revolution, with high-rise buildings appearing constantly. Urban planning needs government guidance to find the pattern most fitting to the city. However, on one hand, urban construction is based on urban planning and on the other hand, there are a lot of problems. Based on existing findings, this paper investigates the pros and cons of urban planning and construction. Two informants were interviewed to get information about the benefits and demerits brought from demolition of their lands and houses. The research found that demolition causes damage to historical architecture and farmlands, which may lead to loss of history, unemployment of farmers, and a surplus of labor force along with the problem of the disposal of demolition waste. The paper concludes that by concerted efforts, the cities can fulfill the urban modernization and raise the quality of the citizens' living standard.

The Urbanization and the Crime Increasing by the Excessive Population

陆才智

646224773@qq.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

In this paper, we discuss the brilliant achievements that Chinese have made during the Chinese economic reform and point out that the city is the zenith of human civilization, and the process of urbanization is also the process of development of human civilization. The rapid speed of China's urbanization has attracted worldwide attention, however, there is also an increase in the crime rate that we cannot ignore.

Floating population brought on by urbanization growth and an increasing birth rate, which makes city population reach an unprecedented height. People are eager to fit into society, but some of them are rejected by the city. Superficially speaking, there is more labor in the city, but this is quickly followed by mass unemployment and many loafers. Lastly, the paper studies floating populations and the birth rate of these groups to put forward some corresponding countermeasures to deal with crime in the cities.

A Research into the Establishment of Safety Precautions and Standards of Tourism in Shanghai During Urbanization from 2006 to 2016

姚梓倩 毛佳慧

962226445@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University

The excessive tourist flow seems to be an urgent security matter in Shanghai, especially in some hot scenic spots. Since Shanghai is gradually known as a fast-moving, prosperous modernized metropolis as well as a typical representative of tourist urbanization, which has drawn an increasing number of tourists. Such accidents as the scary stampede happening at the Bund on New Year's Eve in 2015 expose that Shanghai's tourism is in absence of safety regulations and related precautions. In order to explore the influence of urbanization on establishing safety precautions and standards of tourism in Shanghai and to minimize the potential safety hazards, a questionnaire was made to investigate into people's attitudes towards tourist safety and urbanization, which involves hundreds of people from all walks

of life via SOJUMP (an online questionnaire website) , in addition to personal interviews. The results indicate that the majority of people show concerns about safety precautions when travelling especially after “witnessing” numerous accidents, and that Shanghai’s well-developed urbanization does catch many tourists’ eyes. Therefore, the relevant departments should assume their responsibilities since setting up and perfecting a safer and all-rounded safety system is crucial to the development of tourism and urbanization.

Hence through mutual promotion, the development of tourist urbanization objectively “compels” the relevant department to take action for the establishment and improvement of standards in tourism, and in turn a safer tourist environment contributes to Shanghai’s urbanization.

A Research into the Warming Trend Resulting from Urbanization in Pearl River Delta, China from 1960 to 2008

姚怡明 徐紫贝
1019312231@qq.com
Shanghai Normal University

The warming trend, an existing phenomenon referring to the increase in the surface temperature, has caused tremendous concerns both from experts and average citizens. In order to explore the factors responsible for the warming trend, this research will discuss the relationship between climate change and urbanization, the intense period of which is since the 1960s. In particular, this paper will take the Pearl River Delta as an example due to the fast economic development and its temperature changes. The two foci revealed

are the Urban Heat Island, the major driving effect of warming trend, as well as human activities, the most important aspect of urbanization. This paper adopts the climate data from more than 100 meteorological states over the country, mostly in highly-urbanized cities to make contrasts and analogies. The way of estimation is also adopted. The results indicate that the annual-mean urbanization effect is 0.070,0.023,0.047 °C per ten years for Tmin, Tmax,Tavg and the higher intensity of human activities results in greater warming trend. In fact, the warming trend is strongly affected by urbanization. A survey is also conducted among different crowds with varied feedbacks.

A Research into the Influence of Shanghai's Urbanization on the Culture of Traditional Shanghai Opera since 1949

季哲圆 蒋心怡
330306444@qq.com
Shanghai Normal University

Hu Ju is the original Shanghai opera, formerly known as "Ben Tan". Since the reform and opening up, Shanghai has made great progress, especially in the process of urbanization and urban construction. Confronted with the disputes between the pros and cons brought by the urbanization, some literature of social science and other relevant documents were utilized so as to figure out which aspect has taken the lead. This research has analyzed the relationship between Shanghai's urbanization and prosperity of the opera in way of media, the new theater, radio and other aspects. For instance, the change of sound and light, electricity and other aspects had a certain degree of influence on opera. In addition to

the new theater, the emergence of radio provides a new platform for opera artists' singing. The research argues that Shanghai's urbanization has benefited the development of Shanghai Opera, which outweighs the disadvantages based on some empirical evidences. Accordingly, it is concluded that the material conditions of the urbanization of Shanghai provides a solid foundation for further development of Shanghai Opera, as well as a huge concussion on prosperity and development of Shanghai Opera. The significance of the research lies in offering an opportunity to the young to get some thought-provoking notions of inheriting the traditional culture.

The Relationship Between the Urbanization of Shanghai and the Increased Sales of Cartier

黄喆珺 路晨

395936827@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University

The urbanization process of Shanghai is developing rapidly, and it is obvious that the luxury business in Shanghai is accelerating, behind which there must be 'an invisible hand' in operation. Therefore, we carry out a research into the relationship between the urbanization of Shanghai and the increased sales of Cartier, with the purpose of revealing the hidden connections between them. Since the growth in consumption of luxury is attributed to people's pursuit of high level spiritual enjoyment, a new generation under the influence of urbanization have the tendency to get lost in the gorgeous appearance of economic development brought by urbanization, while obsessed in excessive spending. This paper analyzes the data and information collected

from formal websites and the library database, and also endeavors to conduct a market survey and have a crack at reaching a more professional conclusion. Our research has found that there is a chain effect between the urbanization of Shanghai and the increased sales of Cartier. In brief, it is the urbanization that affects the consumption of the resources, which promotes the economic growth. Then in turn it causes the change of people's consumption structure, under the circumstances of which people are pursuing spiritual things. Therefore, the luxury goods market is opened increasingly overall, that is to say, the sales of Cartier are surely increasing. That's how the relationship between the urbanization of Shanghai and the increased sales of Cartier works.

The Changes of Shikumen Culture Attributed to the Urbanization of Shanghai in the Last Century

史颢隽 干佳雯

shihaojun970820@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University

Shikumen culture plays a critical part in Shanghai regional culture as well as the urbanization of Shanghai. Recent years have seen that Shanghai has entered a golden age of rapid development. However, if people don't value the importance of traditional culture and cherish the cultural heritage, the rapid development may collapse as a house of cards. As is known to all, culture serves as the foundation of the development of the city. This thesis carries out the research mainly for appealing to people to discover the beauty of Shikumen culture and pay attention to the protection of this priceless cultural fortune. This thesis will combine relevant materials online with our own

practical experience. Other people's opinions can also be heard by means of questionnaires in order to ensure the generality of the research. By digesting the data, the result of the thesis may become more precise and rational. As far as this thesis is concerned, far more attention should be attached to the protection of Shikumen Culture. On the one hand, essential policies must be put in place as soon as possible by the government. On the other hand, people are supposed to form awareness of cherishing Shikumen culture and prevent it from fading away. Furthermore, people must consider how to unlock its potential in culture industry.

The Current Situation of Parents Room Construction in Shanghai

叶平 顾晨星
lillianyh@gmail.com
Shanghai Normal University

Parenting, an everlasting topic in human society, has been receiving less attention than it deserves. In discussions about whether breast-feeding is appropriate in open air, especially the recent heated debate on a young mother breast-feeding her baby in a subway train, one major factor is usually overlooked, that is, the flaw in the construction of parents rooms in public places. This paper narrows down to Shanghai public places and analyzes data collected via field study and 109 both online and offline questionnaires. The result shows that parents room construction in Shanghai is not so satisfying as a first-tier city should have achieved. Less than 20% mothers say that they have seen parents rooms in public areas, not in subway stations and parks, where there is often large flow of people. It

is spotted that large shopping malls are more likely to offer parents room services to families who are carrying babies. Nearly 95% respondents say that they have never used parents rooms, distrusting such infrastructure construction would satisfy their need and trying to keep clear of the dilemma of taking care of babies outside. Given that Shanghai is relatively strong in economy and living quality in China, its poor performance in parents room construction may trigger an introspection.

The Current Situation of Basic Education in China's Rural Areas during Urbanization --A Case Study of Fujian Province

鲍逸淋 徐哲纯
Shanghai Normal University
15901610102@163.com

In recent years, much attention has been paid to the influence of urbanization, especially the situation of left-behind children's education. In order to figure out the current situation of basic education in China's rural areas, this paper takes Fujian Province as an example, and reviews a large number of materials and information to point out the possible reasons that caused the discrepancy between children in rural and urban areas during the fast developing of China's urbanization. According to the latest statistics, the number of China's left-behind children has exceeded 60 million, which suggests that the basic education of these children needs to be valued. The main problem found is that the majority of left-behind children in Fujian's rural areas receive fewer quality resources than children in urban areas, which implies the imbalance of basic education under urbanization.

Besides, lack of parents' companies also has an adverse effect on their study. This paper will try to propose some effective measures to achieve the balance between urban and rural education and help improve the situation of left-behind children's study.

Inheritance or Innovation?--The Urbanization in Festival Culture

费言 刘子馨

Shanghai Normal University

yolandawanyang@163.com

In the process of urbanization, festival custom, a national culture symbol of China, has suffered unprecedented ignorance among Chinese people. In order to find out a balance between the inheritance and innovation of festival culture in the pace of urbanization as well as search a solution to figure out the loss of our festival culture, a survey has been conducted among citizens in Shanghai. The attitude of the citizens toward the inheritance and innovation of festival culture was examined via questionnaires. The result showed that people found it critical to inherit our festival culture in a simplified way in order to meet the needs of urbanization. It is suggested that everyone in China has the duty to protect festival culture from the negative effect of urbanization, or else the Chinese will meet with the loss of their precious culture.

The Factors Concerning Housing Demands under Urbanization in Shanghai

周伟 陈为海

Shanghai Normal University

751976442@qq.com

Every year a large number of people swarm into certain metropolis. During their working, the accommodations become their fundamental demands. According to the Shanghai Statistics Bureau, floating population is 996.42(1000persons) in 2014, which composes 41% of Shanghai total resident population. This paper explores the housing demands of floating people in Shanghai in the process of urbanization and discovers what are the factors that influence housing demands. The real demands of the float population were examined via questionnaires and data based on others' related research in this area. The results showed that house price ranked first followed by local housing estate policy. Hence reducing the rigid demand such as not to housing with combine registered permanent residence or education is the top priority.

The Impact of Urbanization on Traditional Architectural Culture in China

王徐玲 刘佳莹 王欣

1103417002@qq.com

Shanghai Normal University

With the vigorous development of economy in China, the contradiction between urbanization and traditional architectural culture has gradually emerged. A survey was conducted to explore people's attitude towards urbanization and their views on whether some traditional buildings should be torn down or not. The result has shown that a majority of people held the opinion that the traditional architectures should be protected and renovated from time to time. They deemed that the traditional architectures are the carrier of the history and culture. Besides,

potential in tourism and relatively peaceful life are two probable reasons for some people. Some people considered that not all historical buildings should be preserved, especially some residential housing estates, which are of no value. A small number of people thought that the traditional buildings should be torn down because they are incompatible with the modern city, but the historical documents should be kept properly. This research project aims to convey the determination to preserve some historic buildings and arouse the awareness of everyone to stop the insensible idea that urbanization must sacrifice the traditional and ancient buildings so as to build a seemingly highly developed society.

The Influence of Urbanization on Migrant Children's Education

胡熾熾 王越
15900588797@163.com
Shanghai Normal University

With an increasing number of migrant workers pouring into big cities and because of urbanization, migrant children's education becomes a big issue of every one's concern. The direct consequence is insufficient resources to meet the need of local people and that of the migrant workers. Many parents and teachers know that children will face problems but don't know what difficulty they will meet in fact, or simply boils it down to maladjustment. What migrant children are faced with in elementary schools are peers crisis, different living habits and the pressure on study, which causes them to have low self-esteem psychology. So the situation is not optimistic. By making interviews in primary schools, doing online questionnaires and finding

relevant resources, the present situation of migrant children in elementary schools becomes much clearer. It is essential for teachers and families to pay more attention to migrant children, for the government to make relevant policies and invest more. And we hope that all sectors of society can attach importance to this situation. Only through joint efforts, can the education environment be improved for the migrant workers' families who make contributions to city urbanization.

A Survey of Education in Urbanization

Yunyun Guo , Yiqing Zhang
958111053@qq.com
Shanghai Institute of Technology

Since the reform and opening up, Chinese society has faced rapid of urbanization. Education, as one of the most important influencing factors in a country, also faces some obstacles during this urbanization phase. This paper intends to investigate the psychological problems of the floating children in Pudong Shanghai, Nanxun Zhejiang and a small town in Zhejiang. Through the questionnaire survey and interviews, we understand the real information about them. The result indicates that psychological problems do, indeed, exist in the floating children. We endeavor to reveal the situation, raise the awareness in society, and help the floating children.

A Study about Relationship Between Urbanization, Housing, Transportation, Health and Education in Shanghai, China

章惠 钱澄
18121104220@163.com;

zhanghuirose@126.com
Shanghai Jian Qiao University

This study investigates four aspects of resources (transportation, housing, health and education) which may have effects on the urbanization of Shanghai, China. Through the analysis of some documents and surveys, the study aims to find out how these four aspects has affected the process of urbanization over the past twenty years in Shanghai. It has found that transportation affects urbanization through the conveniences of transferring objects and traveling from one place to another. Housing affects it through the continuous growth of urban population. Urbanization, a diversified process that increases personal disposable income, improves the social security system, creates health awareness, and contributes to improving the health of residents. Education, a core element of population change, deeply influences urbanization which is a response to population change and human capital improvement. We can reach the conclusion that reasonable urbanization can improve our environment and benefit aspects of our living conditions. This article expounds a profound mutual effect between the integrated evolution of urbanization and resources.

Urbanization and Employment Issues

汪珊珊
1823005930@qq.com
Shanghai Jian Qiao University

This study mainly has a research on our social employment situation and pays attention to the relation between urbanization and employment. Also it analyzes social labors structure characteristics that the reasons cause this

phenomenon through listing, illustrating and comparing the relevant data, it analyzes the characteristics of social labor structure, and proceeds to reasons causing the specific phenomenon. The findings show that as urbanization promotes China, employment is still faced with various challenges and difficulties. The future is promising, though. Labor demand has a higher and higher standard, which requires employees have to improve all-round ability and quality step by step, and companies also need to make appropriate changes according to market. In addition, government has duties to relieve pressure from labor market.

How does Urbanization Process Influence on the Industrial and Employment Structures Nowadays?

王舒阳 顾倩雯 宋欣逸
949352747@qq.com
Shanghai University of International
Business and Economics

Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas. It is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human society. During the transformation, the phenomenon has been closely linked to industrialization, causing adjustments among different industries. It then indirectly has an influence on employment. The present study reports attitudes towards the impact of urbanization on the changes of industrial structures and employment all over the world.

The Influence of Urbanization on Future Power Grid Construction in China

Yue Hu

13262866681@163.com
Shanghai University of Electric Power

As the infrastructure of the city, power grid construction is faced with the need for reform. Previous power grids are unlikely to meet the growing demand. In order to investigate the development of power grids in China, an analysis has been made on the basis of data from China's electricity consumption in recent years and the plans of other countries' future power grid construction. The result shows that future power grids must alter their present way of existence, and develop in a safer, more reliable and economical way. Therefore, Smart Grid is presented. However, traditional power grid construction is still needed as well. To support traditional grids, there are two key steps to take. First of all, more traditional grid advocacy is needed to relieve citizens' fear of electromagnetic radiation and explain the impact of power grid on environment. Secondly, further understanding and agreement on power grid construction is needed between the government and citizens by means of mutual understanding.

Urbanization and Spiritual Poverty ——Based on a Survey of BJUT Students

Sun Weixuan, Hong Ying, Zhang Kerou,
Dong Dongmei, Sun Yixuan
614933751@qq.com 18810927268
Beijing University of Technology

With the rapid development of urbanization, the wealth gap is becoming wider and wider. Poverty problems can no longer be neglected. As there remains no adequate measures to stop material poverty, spiritual poverty among college students is also on the rise.

With the purpose of promoting urbanization, this paper aims to uncover the causes of spiritual poverty among college students by the means of a questionnaire survey. Meanwhile, relevant countermeasures will also be provided. What we discovered was that college students are sensitive to policies of scholarship if they are poverty-stricken students or not. Thus the situation is critical

The Impact of Urbanization on Medical Students' Employment Intentions Towards Primary Health Care Institutions

何星辰
793379322@qq.com
Xi'an Medical University

Objective To explore into the employment intentions of medical students in Xi'an Medical University, to offer medical service in primary healthcare institutions and to analyze the impact of urbanization on it, thus to provide reference for occupational guidance in medical colleges, to facilitate talent introduction for primary healthcare institutions, with the lack of qualified doctors in rural areas of China. Methods 150 medical undergraduates were surveyed randomly by a self-designed questionnaire. The respondents are composed of freshmen, sophomores and juniors whose major is clinical medicine in Xi'an Medical University. Additionally, information of graduates' employment were available via Student Affairs Office. They graduated in the years of 2013, 2014 and 2015 in School of Clinical Medicine. Results a) Among 150 questionnaires distributed, 146 were reclaimed (response rate 97.3%). b) 91.8% of medical students would prefer to work for medical institutions in the city or in the country. c) More than 70% medical students'

employment intentions to work in grass-roots areas were reluctant g, while 92.4% of medical undergraduates prefer to take the Postgraduate Entrance Exam. d) More graduates choose to take the Postgraduate Entrance Exam, with the percentage of 51.4%, 52.7% and 65.0% in the years of 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. e) The impact of urbanization was positively correlated to medical student grassroots employment intentions. Conclusion Positive policy making, good publicity, increase of investment by government, strengthened guidance in employment and improvement of students' service awareness are the significant measures to encourage medical graduates to serve in primary healthcare institutions.

A Brief Research on the Interactive Development of Transportation Like Subway and Urbanization in Shanghai

蔡弋鸣 张亦欣

cym0231@163.com;773883547@qq.com

East China University of Science and Technology

As the first subway in Asia, the Tokyo Subway System, through years' construction and exploration, has exerted its influence on the construction of subways on a global basis by its characteristics of advanced construction technology, comprehensive management pattern and the maximized fulfillment of the citizens' requirements. The paper takes the Tokyo Subway as an example, respectively in terms of the history of development, the management pattern, future development and social and cultural connotations, to explore and compare the development pattern and present status of the emerging means of transportation

centered on subway during the recent years' urbanization in Shanghai. Via comparison and investigation, the paper aims to provide experience and inspiration for the development of transportation centered on subway in the future course of urbanization.

Urbanization and Housing in the First-tier Cities

周炜蓉

2498483314@qq.com

Shanghai Lixin University Of Commerce

Urbanization is one of the core driving forces behind the development of the housing market. With the accelerating pace of urbanization, various types of urban infrastructure tend to be perfected gradually in order to meet people' s needs. The urban agglomeration effect promotes industrial concentration and population agglomeration, which in turn generates enormous demands on the housing market. This paper is intended to elaborate on the close relationship between the process of urbanization and the development of the real estate industry, and the close interaction between them. It is focused on the following issues: (1) how urbanization promotes the real estate market; (2) how to solve the contradiction between housing supply and demand in first-tier cities; (3) how to curb the formation of the real estate bubble in the process of urbanization.

The Influence of Aging Problem on Urbanization — Based on a Field Investigation in the Aging City Rudong County in Jiangsu Province

刘君朗

Fudan University
15307110106@fudan.edu.cn

The aging of population preventing the urbanization process is a newly-emerging but rapidly-deteriorating problem which the current Chinese society is facing with and the Chinese government has to handle with. Based on this fact, this paper will probe into influence of aging problem on urbanization from the point of sociology and demography theoretically and meanwhile, take Rudong County in Jiangsu Province as an example to conduct a field investigation. The paper will also review relevant literature as an attempt to find feasible countermeasures, such as developing silver industry, utilizing the old human resources, keeping on making innovations so as to offset the effect of aging problem on labor shortage (Shi Qian,2012) and so on. As is known to all, Rudong County in Jiangsu Province is the oldest county all over China, which has maintained a negative population growth for almost 18 years. Thus, Rudong County is considered as a glimpse of what Chinese aging society might look like in the future by media both at home and abroad, such as Bloomberg News and so on. Therefore, it' s reasonable to take Rudong County as an exemplary case in this topic area.

Key words: influence of aging problem, urbanization, countermeasures

