

Building a beautiful and livable garden city in Chengdu

Yang Liyun

Chengdu Institute of Public Administration, China

1308048220@qq.com

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to find the way to build a beautiful and livable garden city for Chengdu. To aid my analysis, I conducted field investigation and collected secondary data to find the suitable way is green economy, green ecology, green governance and green culture. Which should focus on sustained economic growth, social welfare equity and environmentally friendly development.

1. Introduction

In the year of 2017, The President Xi once again stressed speeding up the reform of ecological civilization system to build a beautiful China. Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era has declared a new orientation, a new journey, a new target and a new strategy for China's development, which providing strategic guidance for urban development. During his visit to Chengdu during the 2018 Spring Festival, President Xi stressed building a beautiful and livable garden city for Chengdu should focus on the characteristics of the local city and should not ignore the importance of ecological values. Since then building a beautiful and livable garden city has become an important strategic direction for Chengdu's current development.

To keep pace with the "two-stage" development strategy proposed by the 19th CPC national congress, Chengdu plans the urban growth coordinates with a global perspective and establishes its "three-step" strategic goal for the new era. By 2020, Chengdu will become a moderately prosperous society in all respects with high standards and build a national central city that embodies the new concept of development. By 2035, it will accelerate the construction of a beautiful and livable garden city and complete the building of an international gateway hub with significant influence. By the middle of this century, Chengdu will comprehensively build a modernized new Tianfu and become a sustainable world city.

2. Literature review

The proportion of urban population in Chengdu has increased from 22.3% to 70.6% for last 40 years. Addition to this, the permanent population in Chengdu was 15,918,000. This develop process is accompanied by the city's squeeze on resources and environment, which consumes a lot of natural resources, occupies land, discharges waste and pollutes the environment. At the same time, it has a huge impact on sustained economic growth and social governance. The economic development model and industrial structure cannot wait to transform immediately. Centering on the "five major" development concepts, Chengdu construction of beautiful livable garden city follows the following logic.

2.1 Focus on sustainable development and human development

A sustainable city contains elements that does not currently have fixed indicators, but generally follows the needs of its own immediate needs without sacrificing their future generations. Sustainable cities create a sustainable way of life in four areas: ecology, economy, politics and culture. It relies on itself and the surrounding countryside for sustainable development, and relies on waste-to-energy and renewable energy to generate minimal ecological footprint and minimal amount of pollution. Based on sustainable and human development, building an inclusive, safe and

resilient sustainable city and human residential area is the core goal of building a beautiful and livable garden city in Chengdu.

2.2 Root in the respect of law and culture

China's reform and opening up has experienced a gradual process, and the understanding of "beautiful China" experienced a historical development path from economic construction as the center to environmental protection, and then to ecological civilization construction. This understanding based on the universal connection of dialectical materialism and the rules of transformation of contradictions, and a response to the harmony between man and nature and the harmonious development of human, society and nature in traditional Chinese culture. The beautiful and livable garden city inevitably contains the ecological harmonious principle of harmonious development between city and nature, coexistence of citizens and cities. This is the key point of Chengdu's construction of a beautiful and livable garden city.

2.3 Base on the growth of industrial civilization and ecological civilization

Human civilization has experienced three stages: primitive civilization, agricultural civilization and industrial civilization. After entering the industrial civilization, people should respect and protect nature, grow with the ecological civilization, and integrate and develop. In the economic development and urban design everywhere should consider the environment and ecological impact, build an ecological city. The energy input of urban population limited by different source such as water, food, etc. While the heat output of energy, such as air pollution (carbon dioxide, methane) and water pollution. This is the inherent requirement for Chengdu to build a national central city and a beautiful livable garden city.

3. Research question

What principles should Chengdu follow for building a beautiful and livable garden city?

4. Methodology

In order to find answers to the research question, I collected some secondary data to make better understanding of Garden city. My primary focus is to find the way for Chengdu building a beautiful and livable garden city. Therefore, most of attention was draw to government document. Addition to this, I also collected some foreign countries' experience because their backgrounds are quite different from the locals, which can provide a more wide view to build a garden city.

5. Conclusion

The most important thing for Chengdu building a beautiful and livable garden city is keep the balance between the sustained economic growth, social welfare equity and environmentally friendly development. Therefore, the suitable way should focus on green economy, green ecology, green governance and green culture.

5.1 Highlighting the value of people-centered development

The core of Chengdu's construction of beautiful and livable garden city is human, which everywhere reflects the "human" as the center, enabling the residents living in the city to achieve shared development. This is the result of social development and the embodiment of socialist essence. The overall and free development of people in cities includes the needs of survival and security, enjoyment and development, respect and self-realization, etc.

5.1.1 Highlighting the value of people-centered development

To build a beautiful and livable garden city, Chengdu need to increase urban residents' income, live a healthy life, live in peace, harmony, and happy go lucky. Chengdu need to build a warm and inclusive happy life in Chengdu, so that people can have more sense of gain. Advocate the value pursuit of entrepreneurship and innovation and the social trend of glorious labor; create a multi-cultural environment to create the Chinese dream; Chengdu should improve the taxation system and the minimum wage system. Improve the public service guarantee mechanism; Chengdu should increase spending on science, education, culture and health and strengthen the quality of human beings.

5.1.2 Establish a talent cultivation support system

Chengdu should comprehensively improve the working skills of citizens and comprehensively promote the quality of labor. It will actively gather highly skilled personnel from all sides and vigorously bring in high-level talents from home and abroad. Build a platform for talent innovation and entrepreneurship and create a favorable environment for talent development; it should aim at developing world cities, establish an international talent system, and cultivate science and technology talents and innovation teams of international level.

5.2 Planning the strategy of internationalized development

Chengdu will implement the new concept of development and build a modernized economic system. With the effective utilization of resources and environmental protection as the center, Chengdu should make good use of its political, economic, cultural, information and transportation hub functions. To enhance the international efficiency, international quality and international culture of Chengdu and build a prosperous and civilized international regional center city.

5.2.1 Build competitive international cities

Chengdu should build an international gathering platform, develop an international transportation system and form an international transportation hub. To enhance the international competitiveness of the industry and lead the development of the industry through information technology; improve modern service industry by aiming at international standards; cultivating world-class advanced manufacturing clusters; docking with the Belt and Road to create a world-class business environment.

5.2.2 Build open and diversified urban culture

Strengthen Tianfu culture inheritance and cultivate foreign cultural brands; build the urban spirit with Chengdu's characteristics and form an international communication brand; improve the internationalization level of public services and promote the construction of Chengdu international community.

5.3 Implementing the concept of green development

The connotation of green development is undergoing profound changes and the mode of development also undergoing profound transformation. To build a beautiful and livable garden city in Chengdu, it is necessary to take green development as the first priority and realize all-around, quality and sustainable development.

5.3.1 Green economy

The new round of scientific and technological revolution accelerated speed of development. New industries and new business forms gathered new growth momentum. By the end of 2016, the population under the management of Chengdu has reached 20.3 million, and the economic volume has exceeded one trillion yuan. With the rapid expansion of urban scale, it is inevitable for the economy to change into green development. To achieve low-carbon and sustainable development in Chengdu, a green and low-carbon system and green industry system should be established to build an ecological industrial park based on energy security and efficiency standards. In terms of economic development ideas and industrial development policies. Chengdu should give priority to ecology and establish a green and low-carbon system. Addition to this, it should implement the

most stringent industrial access and environmental protection system. It should adopt the concept of green development, increase its connotation, develop low-carbon emerging industries, and formulate plans and policies for strategic emerging industries such as biomedicine, new energy sources, new materials, new generation information technology, and cultural and creative industries. Chengdu should establish a green industrial system, comprehensively greening and upgrading the primary, secondary and tertiary industries, and developing resource-conserving and environment-friendly industries.

5.3.2 *Green ecology*

Decoupling is a quantitative indicator of green development. In the wave of urbanization, urban construction generally attaches more importance to economy than environment, and economic growth achieved through resource consumption and pollution emissions. Corresponding to the contradiction between economic growth and pollution emissions, the physics concept of "decoupling" introduced into economics, which refers to the process in two interconnected things that gradually become irrelevant, meaning the process of "decontamination" for economic growth. The greater the decoupling, the smaller the emissions associated with economic growth. The new buildings in Chengdu adopt sustainable buildings, and their planning, building and recombination use zero-energy green materials, with the optimal building density and green roof development. Plan green transportation, including convenient bus system and walkable urban life, build walkable streets and active public space, integrate urban commercial centers and residential areas meanwhile build open traffic space. Make full use of green energy and encourage builders to buy solar panels for rooftops.

5.3.3 *Green governance*

In terms of urban planning in Chengdu, limited resources and infrastructure need take into consideration. According to the principle of ecological priority and green development, the government should first accurately grasp the requirements and tasks of green development, provide sustainable urban development strategies, build a scientific and orderly spatial layout system and an ecological civilization system with both constraints and incentives. Government should strengthen urban smart governance in Chengdu, establish new cities with high efficiency and energy conservation, and establish an urban information system. It should make full use of the new generation of information technology to create an integrated spatial database to achieve data sharing and urban wisdom management and improve the quality of life for the citizens. It can take the form of collaboration between government and enterprises to build various facilities from the bottom to up, from small to large.

5.3.4 *Green culture*

Green culture refers to all the culture marked by green plants which created by humans to adapt to the environment. The construction of livable garden city in Chengdu should establish the concept of green culture comprehensively and promote the city. The focus of Chengdu's work is to achieve sustainable development and improve residents' living standards. Citizens should fully understand the significance of the formation of green development mode in cities, firmly establish the concept of conforming to and protecting nature, and comprehensively implement the construction of ecological and environmental protection. Therefore, green development can become the main theme of urban life. The community promotes green culture and brings green professional knowledge, such as renewable energy and ecological technology, into the household. Through media publicity, special lectures and exhibition halls to form a green culture in all areas and promote the construction of the park in Chengdu.

References

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