

The practical development of Marx's city theory in resource-based cities—Take China Tongling as an example

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Abstract: Based on the example of Tongling City, based on Marx's urban theory, this article analyzes the practical application of the reproduction theory and urban function theory in the transformation and development of China's resource-based cities. The "two supplements" urban transformation path of "government adjustment and other means to supplement urban construction" has formed a new model of transformation and development of Tongling.

Resource-based cities can not achieve sustainable development, theoretically, it is unable to achieve the reproduction of total social capital, from China's actual situation, it is not properly handle the development of resource-based state-owned enterprises. On the one hand, the expanded reproduction of the two major categories of means of production and means of living has been hindered; on the other hand, urban development has not gotten rid of the restriction of enterprise development, and cannot meet people's needs for a better life.

1. The relationship between resource-based cities and resource-based state-owned enterprises

The relationship between resource-based cities and local resource-based state-owned enterprises mainly has the following three characteristics:

First, one city and one enterprise. As far as Tongling is concerned, tongguanshan Copper Mine Works Agency and later Tongling Nonferrous Metals owned and only owned the mineral resources exploitation right under tongling's jurisdiction by the state. Therefore, after the formation of the resource-based city represented by Tongling, tongling has only one large resource mining enterprise -- Tongling Nonferrous Metals, and Tongling Nonferrous Metals has only one "base" -- Tongling. The fate of the city and the fate of the enterprise are closely linked together.^[1]

Second, integration of government and enterprise. Due to the remote geographical location of mineral resources, the security system, supporting public facilities and even some government functions needed by resource mining enterprises and workers had to be provided by enterprises themselves at the beginning of the formation of resource-based cities. From 1964 to 1971, Tongling city was restructured into tongling Special Zone, integrating government and enterprise. Tongling Municipal Party Committee and Tongguanshan Non-ferrous Metal Company Party Committee were abolished, and Tongling Non-ferrous Metal Company Party Committee was established to unify

party and government leadership.

Third, professional cities. Due to the continuous development of industry, the local industrial structure gradually solidified, coupled with policy restrictions and market demand, specialized cities gradually formed around providing resource products, primary processing products of resource products and extension of relevant industrial culture.

2. The practical development of Marx's urban theory in resource-based cities

(1) The interpretation of Marx's urban function theory on the dilemma of resource-exhausted cities

Marx first talked about the origin of the city from the perspective of division of production, he thought that the improvement of agricultural productivity promoted the division of labor of industrial and agricultural population, and the city was the inevitable outcome of the continuous expansion of social division of labor and the development of social productive forces to a certain historical stage.^[2]The basic contradiction of urban development is the contradiction between the deficiency of urban function and the increasing demand of citizens. Among them, urban function includes urban economic function and social function. Economic function refers to the agglomeration and diffusion of products and capital. The social function refers to the city's need to guarantee citizens' rights, including security, medical care, education, art and basic political rights. In this sense, Tongling has gradually formed the function of a city as early as the stage of Tongguanshan mining area. And people's demand is the intrinsic motivation for people to engage in all activities. According to Maslow's needs theory, human needs are divided into five levels: physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, respect needs and self-actualization needs. Human beings first satisfy physiological needs. Just as Marx said, "the first historical activity is to produce materials to meet these needs, namely, to produce material life itself".^[3]However, the initial purpose of the establishment of resource-based cities is not to meet the basic needs of people, but to meet the needs of socialist industrialization construction, which leads to the imperfect functions of resource-based cities to a certain extent. Therefore, the construction of urban functions is the process of meeting the needs of citizens. However, in the process of construction, local finance tends to maintain the survival of state-owned enterprises, but neglects the construction and renewal of urban functions, because the relationship between urban development and resource-based state-owned enterprises cannot be properly handled.

(2) Interpretation of the dilemma of resource-exhausted cities by Marx's reproduction theory

According to the attribute of use value, Marx divided the total social products into two major categories: means of production and means of living. The production of various products used for production and consumption is the means of production, which is called part I. The production of goods for personal consumption is called the second part of consumption. Do simple reproduction need first I values of the sum of variable capital and surplus value can compensate the first II values constant capital, and realize the expanded reproduction requires first I values of variable capital, supplemental variable capital and capitalist for personal consumption of surplus value to be equal to the sum of the first II values of constant capital plus the total additional constant capital.^[4]"For our present purposes, the reproduction process must be examined from the point of view of value compensation and material compensation for the various components of W."^[5]W 'represents the goods containing surplus value. The value compensation and material compensation mentioned by Marx here refer to how to realize the total products produced by the society in a certain period. According to the different realization forms, the extended reproduction can be divided into two forms: extension reproduction and connotative reproduction. Among them, the extension reproduction refers to the expansion of production scale, and the connotative expansion

reproduction refers to the improvement of production efficiency. At the same time, there is a practical phenomenon called reduced reproduction, which is evident in the process of resource depletion in resource-based cities. On the one hand, due to the decrease of resources year by year, the means of production declined sharply, which could not meet the demand of other enterprises for means of production, leading to the division i unable to compensate for the division ii. On the other hand, due to the progress of science and technology, there are higher requirements for the quality of resource products and primary processed products, and even the substitution of related resource products. Traditional production cannot meet the new demand, and the value of the product decreases in quantity, leading to the unrealized compensation.

According to the statistical Bulletin of National Economic and Social Development of Tongling city (2006-2016), it can be seen from the collation and calculation that the first production of Tongling city has always occupied a dominant position, and the output value of the second production accounts for less than 10% of the first. Over the years, it is difficult to have a virtuous cycle between the first and second sectors in Tongling city. Due to the lack of industrial competitiveness in the first sector, a large amount of excess capacity has become useless, leading to the dilemma of economic and social development in Tongling city.

3. Transformation and development of Tongling city

(1) Transition from planned economy to market economy

In the early stage of reform and opening up, because copper industry is the pillar industry of national economy and people's livelihood, the market economic system reform of Tongling was slow, which seriously restricted the development of the city. In 1992, Tongling became a national pilot city for comprehensive supporting reforms such as capital structure optimization, state-owned capital operation, social security and housing project construction, and took the lead in selecting some state-owned enterprises to implement "public and private". Tongling city has taken such development measures as constructing various markets, expanding pillar industries, promoting the listing of enterprises, developing circular economy, implementing balanced education, cultivating bronze culture, and building mountains and rivers copper capital. After this, six Tongling enterprises were listed one after another. Under the background of marketization, state-owned industrial and mining enterprises represented by Tongling Nonferrous Metals have carried out a series of reforms to adapt to international competition. Since the beginning of this century, Tongling Nonferrous Metals has taken the lead in the transfer of social functions, stripped the social functions of enterprises, and reduced the unreasonable social burden of enterprises.

(2) Eliminate backward production capacity and improve the industrial structure

Driven by ecological progress and supply-side structural reform, Tongling has shut down more than 100 backward production capacity enterprises and rejected a large number of polluting chemical projects. "For copper, copper, not only of copper, copper" as the main line, development of new copper base materials, fine chemical, electronic information, green building materials, semiconductors, 5G, biological medicine, and other advanced manufacturing industry, construction of high quality copper base new material industry cluster, both hold the copper industry foundation, and vigorously implement the traditional industry upgrade project.[6]With the continuous promotion of the policy, the output of copper processing products has been increasing year by year. Although the growth rate of copper production has declined, the output of copper processing products has been improving rapidly since 2007, and the quality has been widely recognized. In 2017, the International Copper Processing Association evaluated Tongling as the city with the longest copper industry chain, the most complete product varieties and the highest technological level in China.

4. Conclusion

The path of transformation of resource-based cities in China must focus on the characteristics of urban development and related resources, but at the same time cannot violate Marx's classical discourse on urban construction, that is, the connotative expansion reproduction brought by the circulation of the two major categories, and Marx's urban function theory to meet the basic needs of human beings. Through the reform of industrial structure, Tongling city has basically realized the transformation from a single resource-based city to a characteristic industrial city, and solved the problem of reducing reproduction. Through the combination of industrial extension and substitution, the types of means of production and means of living are constantly enriched, and the convolution expansion reproduction is realized, which better meets the needs of urban function construction and resource-based city development. In this process, agricultural development, as the main content of the second part, cannot well meet the circular needs of the first part. On the one hand, it is necessary to supplement the circulation of the two major parts by developing the tertiary industry, and on the other hand, it is necessary to supplement urban construction in various ways.

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