

摘要

本研究將從全球化的理論內容，來重新詮釋中國改革開放以來的城市區域空間治理的論述。研究的理論焦點則被放置在空間再層級化和新區域主義的兩個理論上，並試圖將討論圍繞在城市區域治理的議題上，同時為國家能力在全球的環境之下所形塑新的競爭空間找尋一個有意義的論述，並且這個論述是對全球城市區域的治理理論是有幫助的。

中國的城市區域發展正面臨前所未有的全球化衝擊，並且逐步與全球經濟接軌。重要的是，中國城市區域的治理模式正依循新區域主義的內容重新面對全球化的競爭與進行區域內的整合與協調發展。可以預期的是，空間再層級化是中國城區域未來發展重要特徵，不論是政治的，或是經濟的，都將呈現中國城市區域治理再結構的一個過程。

在研究中指出，長江三角洲城市區域的發展受限於地方片斷主義的影響，使得在缺乏完善的協調制度與機制下，區域的治理變得極不可能。在中國，對於經濟發展的需要遠大於對社會實質基盤設施的建構。因此，在地方片斷主義的風潮之下，對爭取外資的競爭關係與經濟發展的率先突圍，兩者讓區域間的合作不可能存在，即使片面的協議帶來了一個溫柔的區域共同治理假象，但實質的合作內容，卻因為地方領導者的經濟發展硬道理，而無法順利的進行。

就預期的結果而言，本研究將試圖解釋全球城市區域的空間治理是改革開放後中國國家必需重視與治理的重要的空間層級，而且這個再結構的過程將是透過空間再層級化的策略來達成治理的目的。不論來自中央，或是地方，新的政治力量將透過全球經濟的再結構過程重新塑造中國城市區域發展的空間圖像，同時也尋求一個權力空間平衡的新的治理模式。

論文的內容包括六個章節。除了前言以外，第二個章節將對現今西方論述的一個介紹，其中引薦二個與全球城市區域研究相關的新研究內容：一是新的區域主義，二是空間再層級化。第三章，則是說明長江三角洲改革開放後城市區域發展的現況：一是長江三角洲城市區域發展的歷史性評述，二是長江三角洲區域內各組成城市的發展描述。第四章主要聚焦在研究案例的介紹與描述，包括了長江三角洲的區域治理發展現況和目前所進行的區域治理策略的實質內容。第五章則是本文最重要的部分，是對現今長江三角洲區域治理的一個質疑與反證。在這個實證的部分，便是要提出現今中國城市區域治理的困難，藉此說明區域共同治理失敗的理由。其中，包括了空間層級間的競爭、區域中心角色弱化和地方積極發展等問題，都是造成現今長江三角洲共同區域治理上的困難。最後則是研究的結和建議。

關鍵詞：全球化、城市區域、空間再層級化、國家治理和長江三角洲。

ABSTRACT

This dissertation tried to clearly reinterpret a spatial discourse of city-region governance in post-Reform China, with the view of globalization. The theoretical framework of this dissertation was focused on two related spatial discourses: one is “Rescaling,” and the other is “New Regionalism,” and the topical subject is put on discussing the governance of global city-region. Importantly, the main work in this dissertation is to make a meaning statement about reforming a competitive, strategic space by state’s governance capacity under globalization, and this statement is practical to construct a research framework of global city-region.

In fact, this violent influence from globalization deeply affects the development of China urban and region, when the national economy development in China is increasingly rearticulate with the global current. Therefore, the principle point is that, the new models of China city-region governance will inevitably face the competitive challenge under globalization, and keep go on consolidating and collaborating in the meta-regional governance, through following the declaration of new regionalism. For this reason, rescaling, a main characteristic in the China, will arise a process of spatial restructuring in the governance of city-region.

Significantly, it is impossible in China’s regional governance that the development of city-region in the Yangtze River Delta will emerge, under the overall local fragmentation, due to the lack of institutional coordination and mechanism. In China, the obedient developmental rule for national economy is most important work, more than the building of social and public infrastructures. Therefore, the first doctrine in local development is to grasp the foreign direct investment and to help grow the local economy. This situation make the competitiveness in the region emerge fiercely, and sweetly present a false appearance of meta-regional governance, even some cooperation agreement did not work, mainly depending on the “hard” rule of local development.

In conclusion, this dissertation will highlight that the global city-region is an important governance scale in post-reform China, and this strategy of state rescaling will be contributive to reach the objective of regional governance through the process of spatial restructuring. Either center government or local government, new political force from the restructuring of global economy will recreate actively a developmental totem of China’s city-region, and positively explore a new governance model of negotiation power balance.

There are six chapters in this dissertation. Except the introduction, chapters 2 will overview the West theory, and apply 2 spatial discourses: “Rescaling” and “New Regionalism,” both relating to the global city-region, to establish theoretical framework in this dissertation. In the chapter 3, a detailed description about the development of city-region in the Yangtze River Delta will make, and included: (1) a historical evolution in post-reform China; and (2) an analysis of urban hierarchy and a spatial imagination in the Yangtze River Delta. The Chapter

4 will focus on portraying and classifying the models of China city-region governance, and the evaluation as a necessary work will be done. In the chapter 5, a negative evidence and question mark will be addressed. These empirical studies illustrate a governance failure in the amalgamative development of China's city-region, and tell some reasons why the meta-governance didn't work. These reasons, including competition between different spatial scales, a weakened control role in the city-region, and the active attitude in the local development, etc., are obstacles in the governance of China city-region. Finally, the last chapter will be the conclusion and suggestion.

Key Words: Globalization, City-Region, Rescaling, Governance from the State, and the Yangtze River Delta.

—