Dr Yiming He’s research showed that the setting of a railway station significantly increased the GDP of the province.
of the investment. The Guangdong Province has the largest imported labour force in mainland China and a large proportion of the population are non-native permanent residents. In Zhongshan city, which is located in the Pearl River Delta region, permanent residents of the population accounted for less than 50% of the total population between 2010 and 2015. However, as a result of the current household registration system, the household registration population is markedly different from the immigrant population in terms of real estate investment, education and labour quality.

Dr Yiming He’s research showed that the setting of a railway station significantly increased the GDP of the province. It was particularly favourable for the more developed areas of the province, such as Guangzhou. Interestingly, the effect of the total registered population on GDP was not found to be significant. This demonstrates that the total registered population has little impact on the overall output of Zhongshan city, a region characterised by a large influx of immigrants which is not fully reflected in the household register.

THE RAIL PROJECT AND MIGRATION

The opening of the Guangzhou-Zhuhai intercity rail line was associated with an annual increase of around 1028 residents. Economic and social development of the area. Dr Yiming He found that migration in the province of Zhongshan was significantly affected by the rail project. The areas used to build EMU train lines were much more attractive to future residents than other areas in the region. The areas along the rail line are thus of great importance.

Based on Dr Yiming He’s research, it is clear that the opening of an intercity rail line is conducive to the migration of people from other areas to the area along the rail line, increasing the population agglomeration in the area and promoting economic growth in the region. However, the research also highlighted that the areas in the region are affected differently, with more developed areas experiencing greater economic benefits. This means that railway developments may further increase the economic gap between the most and least developed areas of a province.

CONCLUSIONS

The development of EMU railway lines will continue to form an important role in the construction of infrastructure for a long period of time. The construction of these railway lines requires a large amount of initial funding and involves navigating a range of issues, such as land expropriation and noise created in areas along the railway lines. However, these railway lines play a significant role in promoting both economic development and migration. Studying the influence of the construction of the intercity train line is thus of great importance.

The opening of the Guangzhou-Zhuhai intercity rail line was associated with an annual increase of around 1028 residents.