

Research on New-type Urban-rural Relationship under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

Ran Wei

School of Marxism, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China

729161921@qq.com

Abstract

In China, the unbalanced and insufficient development of urban and rural areas is a very serious problem, which restricts the overall development of China. Now more and more scholars are paying attention to the problems of urban and rural development in China, including the fields of economics, sociology and others. The concept of a New-type Urban-rural relationship has guided a new direction for China and other developing countries' development. It is of great significance to think about how to build a New-type of Urban-rural relationship in the context of the rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords

New-type Urban-rural Relationship; Rural Revitalization Strategy; Urban-rural Integration.

1. Introduction

The new Urban-rural relationship means continuing to play the leading role of industry to agriculture and cities to the rural areas, changing the dual structure of urban and rural systems, and building cities and rural areas into an interdependent and mutually promoting unity, and benefiting the development of the other through the development of one side. The trend of China's Urban-rural relations is to continue the integrated development and give more play to the leading role of cities.

It is necessary to develop a mutually reinforcing and complementary relationship between cities and rural areas, and promote the common prosperity of cities and rural areas through the integrated. This expression has changed the dominant position of cities in the relationship between urban and rural area for a long time. Through the balanced exchange of urban and rural elements and the balanced allocation of public resources, the integration, interaction and co-construction and sharing of urban and rural areas will be achieved. This formulation also guides the development of China's Urban-rural relations in the future.

2. Background of New-type Urban-rural Relationship

2.1. Urban-rural Dual Structure in China

With the establishment of the unified purchasing and marketing system, the people's commune system, and the household registration management system, the dual Urban-rural structure of China has been formed and gradually solidified, which still restricts China's economic and social development. With the development of the "Urban-rural Coordination" and "Urban-rural Integration" development strategy, China's Urban-rural relationship has been substantially eased, but the development of China's Urban-rural integration is still low, and the economy and society still show the characteristics of Urban-rural duality.

The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward that, the dual structure of urban and rural areas is the main obstacle restricting the

integration of urban and rural development. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China announced that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. Unbalanced and inadequate development is still a major issue that restricts urban and rural residents' aspirations and needs for a better life. This puts forward higher requirements for China to properly handle Urban-rural relations.

2.2. Development of Urban-rural Relations in China

Along with the "Opinions on Further Promoting the Reform of the Household Registration System" and the "Notice on Further Improving the Funding Guarantee Mechanism for Compulsory Education in Urban and Rural Areas" and other documents, China has implemented a unified registration system for urban and rural household registration and the integration of basic public services between urban and rural areas. As of November 2015, 25 provinces have introduced reform plans for the household registration system, and the difference in the status of urban and rural residents has been narrowing. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the "Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Urban-rural Integrated Development System, Mechanism and Policy System", and the National Reform Plan for Urban-rural Integrated Development Pilot Zones have been issued, and 11 national Urban-rural integrated development pilot zones have been identified nationwide. China's Urban-rural integration development experiment continues to deepen. The experiments of Urban-rural relations in various regions have continued to deepen, and local experiments have made progress.

2.3. Related Theoretical Academic

In the years when Marx and Engels lived, the urban population was too dense, the countryside gradually declined, and the conflict of interests between urban and rural areas was acute. While affirming the inevitability of the separation of urban and rural areas and its promotion of social division of labor and the development of productive forces, they also stated that the antagonism between urban and rural areas can only exist within the scope of private ownership. Criticizing capitalism and private ownership is the fundamental cause of the antagonism between urban and rural areas. He also pointed out that agriculture and industry should be combined to promote the gradual elimination of the antagonism between urban and rural areas, and proposed that in the future society, the ability of all members of society should be fully developed through the integration of urban and rural areas.

Development economist Arthur Lewis first proposed the "Dual Economic Development Model" in 1954. In 1962, Ranis and Fei Jinghan improved it and formed the "Ranis-Fei Model" that is closer to the reality of developing countries. It is necessary to realize the transition from traditional economy to modern economy in the process of balanced growth of the two sectors of industry and agriculture. In 1970, American economists Todaro and Harris proposed the "Todaro Model", which described the transfer of laborers from rural traditional agricultural sectors to urban modern industrial sectors in the process of economic development in developing countries, which led to changes in economic structure. In the process, it is proposed to combine the increase of urban employment opportunities with the reduction of urban income gap to realize the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. These theories remind China today to pay attention to the coordinated development of urban and rural relations while economic development, and to narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas.

3. The Connotation of New-type Urban-rural Relationship

3.1. Mutual Promotion and Complementarity

From "promoting agriculture with industry" to "promoting each other with industry and agriculture", it shows that the relationship between China's industry and agriculture is no longer a relationship between the strong and the weak, active and passive, and the integration of industry and agriculture is conducive to enhancing the strength of economic development. From "urban-driven rural" to "Urban-rural complementarity", the value and subjectivity of the rural area are more embodied. The city and the rural area each exert their advantages and functions to provide products that the other cannot provide. From "the mutual benefit of workers and peasants, the integration of urban and rural areas" to "comprehensive integration and common prosperity", cities and rural areas have achieved all-round integration in political, economic, cultural, ecological, and social aspects on the basis of retaining their own characteristics and advantages. China's Urban-rural relations have thus entered a higher level of comprehensive integration, co-construction and sharing, and together they continue to advance toward the goal of socialist modernization.

3.2. Integration in all Aspects

Integration in all Aspects is the requirement of Urban-rural integration, emphasizing the comprehensive integration of urban and rural areas in the political, economic, cultural, social, and ecological fields.

Political integration: Due to the rapid urban development and the weak foundation of rural development, there are still obvious differences between the current institutional policies implemented in China's urban and rural areas. In the future, it is necessary to establish a unified Urban-rural system, and to break the system divide between urban and rural areas by improving the modernization of the governance system and governance capabilities.

Economic integration: Economic integration includes the integration of production factors and industrial integration. For a long time, the flow channels of factors such as people, land, and capital between urban and rural areas have been blocked. Cities are supported by rural areas, but production factors have been difficult to flow from cities to rural areas. Rural development is dominated by the primary industry, with a poor economic foundation and a low level of modernization. The goal of Urban-rural economic integration is to break the barriers to the flow of factors between urban and rural areas and promote the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries.

Cultural integration: The spiritual and cultural integration of urban and rural areas does not mean eliminating the cultural differences between urban and rural areas. It is to adapt rural culture to modern society by drawing on the experience of urban civilization development, and improve the ideological and moral standards of rural residents through cultural undertakings and basic public cultural services. Share the fruits of modern spiritual civilization.

Social integration: Urban and rural social integration is reflected in urban and rural infrastructure, public services, and living standards. To promote the integration of urban and rural society, it is necessary to promote the interconnection of urban and rural infrastructure, establish a basic public service system with universal coverage and inclusive sharing, reduce the gap between urban and rural life, and make rural life as good as urban life.

Eco-space integration: Space is the common survival carrier of cities and rural areas. When formulating territorial and spatial planning, the integrity of urban and rural areas should be considered, and the urban and rural areas should be included in the unified planning to realize the organic combination of urban and rural functions and mutual complementarity. Through the unified planning of urban and rural spaces and the management of the ecological

environment system, the vicious circle of industrial and urban pollution transfer to the countryside will be broken, and the urban and rural ecological environment will be improved.

3.3. Common Prosperity

At present, China's cities are developing rapidly. According to the data released by the seventh national census, the urbanization rate of China's permanent population has reached 63.89%, which is above the middle level in the world. However, hundreds of millions of people still live in rural areas in China, and there is still a big gap between China's rural areas and developed countries in the world. On one side is the modernization and prosperity of cities, and on the other side is the backwardness and depression of rural areas. The imbalance of urban and rural development seriously restricts the realization of China's comprehensive modernization. Realizing the common prosperity of urban and rural areas is the fundamental value pursuit of Marxism and the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Cities and rural areas are a community of life that shares weal and woe, where every loss is lost, and both are prosperous. The revitalization of rural areas will provide cities with broad development space and motivation, and the decline of rural areas will drag down the progress of urban development. Only by co-prosperity between urban and rural areas can China's goal of building a modern and powerful socialist country be achieved.

4. The Method of Urban-rural Integration Development

4.1. Prioritize the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas

There is a complementary relationship between rural revitalization and Urban-rural integration. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is conducive to accelerating agricultural and rural development, improving the foundation for Urban-rural integration and development, and better promoting Urban-rural integration. The integration of urban and rural areas is conducive to activating development momentum and promoting the realization of comprehensive rural revitalization.

The general policy of the rural revitalization strategy is to insist on giving priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas. "Priority development" emphasizes that the whole party and the whole society jointly support the development of agriculture and rural areas, adopting strong measures in terms of capital investment, factor allocation, public services, and cadre allocation, and concentrate resources to the countryside, give full play to the subjectivity and enthusiasm of rural farmers, and enhance Agricultural competitiveness, rural attractiveness, and farmer's productivity, to achieve comprehensive revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology, and organizations, and reduce the income gap between urban and rural residents and the gap between urban and rural development. The Urban-rural integration that my country wants to achieve is not a low-level integration. Only by making up for the shortcomings of rural development can we achieve a more adequate Urban-rural integration on top of a higher level of development, thereby enhancing the overall development level of our country. "Prioritizing the development" of agriculture and rural areas does not mean slowing down the development of urbanization, but to promote the strategy of rural revitalization within the framework of Urban-rural integration, to achieve functional complementarity between urban and rural areas, and to achieve a higher level of development in the integration of urban and rural areas.

4.2. Establish a System and Mechanism for Urban-rural Integration Development

China continues to promote the practice of building a new type of Urban-rural relationship, and the new type of Urban-rural relationship continues to deepen. China's Urban-rural integration has a good foundation for development. However, at present, the problem of China's Urban-

rural dual structure is still prominent, and the level of Urban-rural integration development is not enough.

The institutional guarantee for the rural revitalization strategy is to establish a sound system and mechanism for Urban-rural integration development. "Reform is an important magic weapon for rural revitalization" can only insist on emancipating the mind, eliminating the drawbacks of the old system and mechanism, and opening up channels for the two-way and equal circulation of urban and rural elements with the new Urban-rural integration development system and mechanism, so that the market can play a decisive role in the allocation of resources. , To better play the role of the government. "Market decision, government leadership" is an important guarantee for the future development of my country's Urban-rural integration, and the respective roles of the two and their mutual cooperation are important features.

In the past, rural talents, capital, land and other elements flowed to the city in a one-way direction to support the rapid development of the city. In the long-term, rural areas have been lacking in development resources and opportunities to better exert their agricultural and rural subjectivity. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the policy of "separation of powers of the three powers" of rural homesteads, improve infrastructure, and accelerate the construction of a new agricultural management system, so that rural areas can live and work in peace and work, and agriculture will be more vigorous, and the "three rural" undertakings will be more attractive.

4.3. Promote the Interconnection of Urban and Rural Infrastructure

The Urban-rural space is the carrier that promotes the integrated development of urban and rural areas. Affected by the traditional management system, the urban and rural areas were planned separately, and the infrastructure was not built in a unified manner, which led to the continuous widening of the infrastructure gap between urban and rural areas. The integration of urban and rural areas requires the establishment of a modern spatial pattern integrating urban and rural areas. When planning the spatial layout of urban and rural areas, it is necessary to establish a unified urban and rural infrastructure management standard, and arrange the infrastructure in a scientific and reasonable manner in accordance with the needs of urban and rural infrastructure. At the same time, actively promote the extension of urban resources to the countryside, improve resource utilization efficiency, improve and improve rural infrastructure, and realize the interconnection of urban and rural infrastructure.

4.4. Accelerate the Integrated Development of the Three Major Industries

The integration of urban and rural areas requires a change in the one-way flow of production factors from rural to urban areas, and the formation of two-way equal distribution channels for production factors. The mechanism barriers that hinder the circulation of factors should be broken, the market's decisive role in the allocation of resources should be brought into full play, and the role of the government should be brought into full play. Reasonable and optimized resource allocation.

"Industry prosperity" is an important manifestation of rural revitalization. Through the establishment of an industrial development mechanism that integrates urban and rural areas, a reasonable industrial division of labor between rural and urban areas is formed, and the industrial chain and service chain are extended from cities to rural areas. Promote the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, integrate modern technologies such as the Internet and informatization into agricultural and rural areas, realize the modernization of agricultural production and rural circulation, rely on rural characteristics and resource advantages to develop rural leisure tourism and characteristic cultural industries, and realize agricultural and rural modernization.

4.5. Achieve Inclusive Sharing of Basic Public Services

Realizing the inclusive sharing of basic public services is also an important part of the integrated development of urban and rural areas. The current level of basic public services enjoyed by urban residents is much higher than that of rural residents. It is necessary to establish a unified urban and rural education development, grassroots medical and health services, and basic old-age insurance systems, promote the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas, reduce the gap between urban and rural living standards, and build "rich living" rural areas, thereby promoting the development of rural revitalization.

"Effective governance" is the basis for rural revitalization. It is necessary to uphold and improve the social governance system of co-construction, co-governance and sharing, improve the urban and rural grassroots governance system that combines "autonomy, rule of law, and rule of virtue" led by the party organization, link rural governance and urban governance, realize urban and rural grassroots joint governance, and create a city A new era governance model that is universal for rural governance and urban community governance under the governance pattern.

4.6. Establish Harmonious Cultural Ecological Community

Rural culture is the guarantee for rural revitalization. Through the integration of urban and rural cultures, the outstanding achievements of urban civilization and excellent agricultural culture are combined to enrich the connotation of rural civilization. Enrich the cultural life of urban and rural residents through the integration of urban and rural cultural industries and public cultural services, and enhance the ideological and moral standards and scientific and cultural literacy of urban and rural residents.

The ecological integration of urban and rural areas should also be fully considered when formulating the spatial layout of urban and rural planning. It is necessary to change the situation of large amounts of pollution and waste in the process of production and consumption from cities to the countryside in the past, improve the rural living environment, systematically consider pollution control and ecological construction issues, and shape an "ecologically livable" rural environment.

5. Conclusion

The integrated development of urban and rural areas creates important development conditions for rural revitalization and provides new development momentum. The integration between urban and rural areas is reflected in all aspects of spatial layout, infrastructure, production factors, industrial development, basic public services, social governance, and ecological environment. Realize the integration of development factors such as land, talents, and capital between urban and rural areas, open up flow channels between urban and rural areas, provide basic public service systems and infrastructure that integrate urban and rural areas, and provide richer production factors and more development for agriculture and rural areas Opportunities are conducive to the exercise of farmers' subjectivity, thereby promoting the overall realization of the rural revitalization strategy.

Acknowledgments

Supported by "the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities".

References

- [1] Guo Xibao et al. Development Economics [M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2019.
- [2] Office of the Leading Group for the Seventh National Census of the State Council of the State Statistics Bureau. Communiqué of the Seventh National Census (No.7)[R/OL]. (2021-5-11)[2021-11-3]. http://www.stats.gov.cn/zjtj/zdtjgz/zgrkpc/dqcrkpc/ggl/202105/t20210519_1817700.html.
- [3] Kang Yongchao. Urban-rural integration from the perspective of Urban-rural integration [J]. Theoretical Exploration,2012(01):107-110.
- [4] Zhang Kejun, Du Chan.From Urban-rural coordination, Urban-rural integration to Urban-rural integration development: inheritance and sublimation[J]. Rural Economy,2019(11):19-26.
- [5] Zhang Wenxian. Theoretical, Institutional and Practical Innovations in Social Governance in China in the New Era[J]. Law & Business Research,2020,37(02):3-17.