

# Development and Enlightenment of Urban-rural Relationship under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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## Abstract

**Rural Revitalization is that by combing the thoughts of Marx and the Communist Party of China on Urban-rural relations and rural development, under the background of rural revitalization, this paper concludes that Urban-rural integration is the premise to consolidate the achievements of poverty eradication and promote the effective connection of rural revitalization, the value goal of Urban-rural integration is to achieve common prosperity, and the meaning of Urban-rural integration is the Enlightenment of people-centered.**

## Keywords

**Rural Revitalization; Urban-rural Integration; Common Prosperity; Communist Party of China; Marxism.**

## 1. Introduction

Marx's theory of Urban-rural relations reveals the overall trend of the evolution of Urban-rural relations from separation to integration, which not only provides theoretical support for China to crack the Urban-rural dual economic structure and narrow the regional gap between urban and rural areas in the new era; It also points out the direction for accelerating rural revitalization.

## 2. Marx's Thoughts on Urban-rural Relations and Rural Development

### 2.1. The Relationship between Urban and Rural Areas from Separation, Opposition to Integration

In the mid-20th century, Marx critically absorbed the Utopian socialist urban thought and Hegel's civil society thought, and formed the basic thought of Urban-rural relations from separation, opposition to integration.

Firstly, Marx analyzed the reasons for the separation of urban and rural areas. The separation of urban and rural areas is the product of the development of capitalist system and productive forces. With the expansion of social division of labor, the development of urban large industry has attracted more and more rural labor to live in cities. At the same time, rural land was merged by big landlords and big capitalists, which eventually led to the exploitation of rural areas by urban industrial system and made rural agriculture subordinate to urban industrial system and commodity economy. Therefore, the current situation of separation between urban and rural areas was established.

Secondly, Marx pointed out the consequences of the opposition between urban and rural areas. Agriculture and rural areas succumb to the rule of cities, which is the direct consequence of the bourgeois relationship between urban and rural areas. The phenomenon of urban exploitation of rural areas is extremely prominent. Agricultural products are consumed by large urban industries, rural labor force is transformed into urban industrial workers, and then rural land

is plundered and exploited by the capitalist mode of production, It has caused great damage to agricultural and rural development.

Finally, Marx pointed out the realistic path to realize the integration of urban and rural areas and eliminate the opposition between urban and rural areas. The fundamental path is to eliminate the capitalist mode of production, establish a socialist system of proletarian dictatorship, realize the coordinated development of cities and villages, give full play to the collective production force of workers, and finally eliminate the opposition between urban and rural areas and realize the integration of urban and rural areas. However, Marx also objectively revealed that the opposition between urban and rural areas is the phased product of the development of productive forces. Therefore, on the basis of vigorously promoting the development of productive forces, it can also automatically transition to the stage of Urban-rural integration through the law of social development.

## **2.2. “Rural Urbanization” in the Era of Industrialization**

In the pre-capitalist society, Western feudal lords lived in the countryside. The city is only a place for the development of civil society and commodity economy. The urban commodity economy is ruled by the land ownership of feudal landlords. Therefore, the city is politically subordinate to the countryside, which is the process of urban ruralization. However, in the era of industrialization, cities have established the capitalist mode of production and started the large-scale industrial production movement. At this time, the countryside began to gradually subordinate to the city, and a large number of agricultural people poured into the city and turned into industrial population. Rural agriculture has also become a link of capitalist production and an integral part of commodity market economy. Rural areas have changed the situation of self-sufficiency, which needs to rely on the products provided by urban industries. At the same time, the rural industrial economic structure is also adjusted and improved by urban demand. Therefore, the countryside is subordinate to the city in economy and society, which is the current process of rural urbanization. Rural urbanization objectively causes the majority of workers to be over exploited by industrial capitalists, financial capitalists and land rent owners. Marx's theory of Urban-rural relations is essentially a reflection on the negative phenomenon of rural subordination to the city, and then shows the necessity and possible path of Rural Revitalization.

## **3. On the Relationship between Urban and Rural Areas and Rural Revitalization of the Communist Party of China**

After the founding of the Communist Party of China, it attached great importance to the maintenance of farmers' rights and interests. Whether in the era of revolutionary war or after the founding of the people's Republic of China, it paid great attention to the development of agriculture and rural areas, made continuous theoretical innovation, and formed a socialist rural governance system with Chinese characteristics.

Taking the Communist Party of China as the historical context, the academic circles basically agree that China's rural construction is divided into five stages: the period from the beginning of the 20th century to the founding of new China, the period of rural socialist transformation from 1949 to 1978, the period of rural construction with the household contract responsibility system as the core, the period of new rural construction from 2005 to 2016. The new era of rural construction from 2017 to now. The purpose of exploring the party's rural construction in different periods is to draw successful experience and failure lessons from previous rural construction, popularize the experience, avoid the lessons, and strive to build a beautiful countryside as soon as possible.

From the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the founding of new China, the Communist Party of China focused on supporting and developing the rural construction in revolutionary base areas and liberated areas. During this period, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, land reform was widely carried out in the rural areas of the revolutionary base areas. The necessity of the agrarian revolution lies in the fact that the landlords and rich peasants, who accounted for only one tenth of the population in the rural areas of old China since semi colonial and semi feudal times, occupied 70 to 80 per cent of the land, and the vast number of middle peasants and poor farm labourers were seriously exploited. The land reform not only abolished the landlord class, but also improved the production enthusiasm of most farmers and guaranteed the basic living conditions of middle peasants and poor peasants. The rural construction in this period also consolidated the ruling foundation of the Communist Party of China in rural areas and took the first step of Rural Revitalization in China.

During the period of rural socialist transformation from 1949 to 1978, the Communist Party of China continued to promote the nationwide rural land reform and realized the transformation from all land ownership to collective ownership. At the same time, the rural areas actively explored the road of economic development and successively carried out the movement of agricultural cooperation and the movement of people's commune. On this basis, farmers have realized the combination of means of production and working conditions, improved labor productivity in a short time, increased grain production and income, and provided a material basic guarantee for urban industrial production and construction. However, the great leap forward movement carried out in the same period exposed the wind of exaggeration and communism in rural construction and rural production, divorced from China's basic national conditions in the primary stage and the basic law of rural agricultural development, and caused damage to the national economic construction.

Under the decision of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the commander-in-chief of reform and opening up, he promoted the important experience of the household contract responsibility system in Xiaogang Village, Fengyang County, Anhui Province, and realized an important turning point in China's rural land system. The household contract responsibility system has swept away the shackles of the people's communes in the past, stimulated the enthusiasm of family units in contract and production, and liberated and developed rural productive forces. In 1991, the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee adopted the decision of the CPC Central Committee on further strengthening agriculture and rural work, which officially took an important step in China's rural agricultural modernization in the period of rural construction with the household contract responsibility system as the main responsibility system and the household contract responsibility system as the core.

In 2005, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee adopted the proposal on the outline of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and put forward the goal of building a new socialist countryside. The ultimate goal of the construction of a new socialist countryside is to achieve the construction of a new socialist countryside with "production development, affluent life, civilized rural style, clean village appearance and democratic management". During this period, the state further abolished the agricultural tax, reduced the burden on rural areas and farmers, gradually improved the economic benefits of rural areas, significantly improved the appearance of rural areas, and developed agriculture in the direction of mechanization and intensive structure as a whole.

Since 2017, the Party Central Committee has promulgated the strategic plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022), the 14th five year plan and the long-term goal for 2035. Rural Revitalization and rural development have reached a new level and reached a new development height.

## 4. Enlightenment of Urban-rural Integration from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization

### 4.1. Urban-rural Integration is the Premise of Consolidating the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Promoting the Effective Connection of Rural Revitalization

General secretary Xi Jinping put forward in the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary party building: "consolidating the achievement of poverty alleviation and Promoting Rural Revitalization" is an important starting point for doing well the work of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and promoting the modernization of agricultural and rural areas. In practice, we should take overall consideration to consolidate and expand the effectiveness of tackling poverty alleviation and effectively upgrade rural revitalization [1]. The important focus reflects that consolidating poverty alleviation and promoting rural revitalization is the key to do a good job in agriculture, rural areas and farmers, highlights the focus of realizing agricultural and rural modernization, and highlights the important position of the two. In practice, how to realize the effective connection and mutual promotion and upgrading of the two is an urgent problem to be considered. Scholars Xing Chengju, Li Xiaoyun and Shi Kai believe that from the perspective of Urban-rural integration, it provides a new driving force and path for the consolidation and expansion of poverty alleviation achievements. According to the per capita disposable income of rural residents and the disposable income of urban residents published by the National Bureau of statistics, the gap between each region is still large. As shown in Table 1 and Table 2, urban and rural areas are not only space, human flow and resources, but also economy, and resources and human flow are the factors leading to the economic gap. Therefore, rural income is the core, and food, employment and industrial development are the key to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and promote the effective connection of Rural Revitalization.

**Table 1.** 6-13 Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Residents Grouped by Eastern, Central, Western and Northeastern Regions (unit: yuan)

Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
East area	11856.8	13144.6	14297.4	15498.3	16822.1	18285.7	19988.6
Central Region	8983.2	10011.1	10919.0	11794.3	12805.8	13954.1	15290.5
Western Region	7436.6	8295.0	9093.4	9918.4	10828.6	11831.4	13035.3
North-east area	9761.5	10802.1	11490.1	12274.6	13115.8	14080.4	15356.7

**Table 2.** 6-8 Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents Grouped by Eastern, Central, Western and Northeastern Regions (unit: yuan)

Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
East area	31152.4	33905.4	36691.3	39651.0	42989.8	46432.6	50145.4
Central Region	22664.7	24733.3	26809.6	28879.3	31293.8	33803.2	36607.5
Western Region	22362.8	24390.6	26473.1	28609.6	30986.9	33388.6	36040.6
North-east area	23507.2	25578.9	27399.6	29045.1	30959.5	32993.7	35130.3

### 4.2. Common Prosperity is the Goal of Reform and Development and the Essence of Building Socialism

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "the essence of socialism is to liberate productive forces, develop productive forces, eliminate exploitation, eliminate polarization, and finally achieve common prosperity." [2] General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing. The new development concept is that the party and the state, from the perspective of the great power of the country, face the practical problems and deeply analyze the causes, provide new thinking and new

methods for development, help to solve the problems of the development of the times and clarify the goal of future progress, which is of great significance and value. How can we achieve common and shared? On April 5, 2019, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council promulgated the opinions on establishing and improving the system, mechanism and policy system of Urban-rural integrated development, which put forward: "Since the reform and opening up, especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has made remarkable progress in coordinating urban and rural development and promoting new urbanization. However, the problems such as the unsmooth flow of urban and rural factors and the unreasonable allocation of public resources remain prominent, and the institutional and institutional obstacles affecting the integrated development of urban and rural areas have not been fundamentally eliminated. In order to reshape the new Urban-rural relationship, take the road of integrated development of urban and rural areas and promote rural development Village revitalization and agricultural and rural modernization. "[3] this also shows that to reshape the new Urban-rural relationship, we must take the road of Urban-rural integration and development; to realize the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, we must first take the road of Urban-rural integration and development. The regulations on rural organizations of the Communist Party of China in 2019 pointed out: "focus on poverty alleviation, poverty prevention and reduction, and take the road of common prosperity. "[4] Poverty prevention and reduction is the primary task at present. Only by actively promoting Urban-rural integration and consolidating the effectiveness of poverty prevention and reduction can we achieve common prosperity. The value goal of Urban-rural integration is to achieve common prosperity.

#### **4.3. Historical Materialism Holds that the People are the Creators of History**

In April 2019, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council promulgated the opinions on establishing and improving the system, mechanism and policy system of Urban-rural integrated development, which requires: "Give full play to the main role of farmers in rural revitalization, fully respect farmers' wishes, effectively protect farmers' rights and interests, mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of hundreds of millions of farmers, promote the all-round upgrading of agriculture, all-round progress of rural areas and all-round development of farmers, and constantly improve farmers' sense of gain, happiness and security." [5] In rural revitalization, giving full play to the main role of farmers is the conclusion drawn by the Party Central Committee based on the successful experience of China's rural reform. For example, the household contract responsibility system implemented in Xiaogang Village, Fengyang County, Anhui Province, and the first villagers' committee in China established in Guoshu Village, hezhai brigade, Sancha commune, Yishan County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The former broke the people's commune to eat big pot rice and liberated the people Farmers' economy; the latter has won the right of autonomy for farmers, deepened the democratic political reform at the grass-roots level, and stimulated farmers' political vitality. Scholars he xionglang and Li Junyi believe that the core of Urban-rural integrated development lies in people. [6] scholar Zhao Shukai believes that the successful experience of the CPC Central Committee in China's rural reform is to respect farmers' initiative and choice rights. [7] At present, judging from the flow of farmers, more than 200 million farmers live in cities and towns for a long time, but it is unstable; judging from the proportion of population, if urbanization is 70%, there are about 400 million people living in rural areas. Therefore, to enhance farmers' sense of acquisition, happiness and security, we should listen to farmers' voices, find ways to solve what farmers expect, and respect farmers' dominant position and initiative. the meaning of Urban-rural integration is people-centered.

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