

Urban - rural relations: Problems, evolution and development

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Abstract: *The harmonious development of urban and rural areas is conducive to promoting the process of urbanization and the rapid and healthy development of economic society. Since the 20th century, from the initial confrontation between urban and rural areas to the current emphasis on urban and rural overall planning and coordinated development, the 18th National Congress once again emphasized the importance of urban and rural development and policy measures. By analyzing the present situation of the city and countryside overall plan development, this study analyzes the existing questions and constraints of the city and countryside overall plan development, and puts forward the countermeasures and proposals accordingly.*

Keywords: *urban and rural development; urban and rural relations; coordinated development*

1. Introduction

Marx said in the Poverty of Philosophy that "when the face of urban and rural relations changes, the face of the whole society will also change". China has a long history of traditional agriculture and the largest agricultural population in the world. The road of building a modernized socialist country is the process of solving the three major problems of agriculture, farming villages and farmers. In this process, a problem must be faced and solved is to deal with the relationship between urban and rural areas. The Communist Party of China has always adhered to the basic principles of Marxism. On the basis of in-depth study and research of the Marxist theory of urban-rural relations, and in light of China's national conditions, it has made arduous and lengthy explorations for the harmonious development of urban-rural relations in China.

2. Urban and rural relations

(1) change of government function is insufficient, lack of financial support and fiscal function of government function still focus on economic construction, to pay attention to public infrastructure services is not enough, the rapid economic development in our country,^[1] has played an important role in the process of regional development, main tend to lead to fiscal policy to the urban economic contribution rate of industrial sectors, balanced and fair social public service is ignored. The government's understanding of the overall development of urban and rural areas is biased towards urbanization, believing that through urbanization, cities can "unify" the countryside and absorb farmers into the town, thus "eliminating" the countryside and farmers and achieving the integration of urban and rural areas. This inevitably ignores the importance of rural work.

(2) The overall development planning of towns and villages is insufficient, and rural economic development lags behind. The overall consideration of urban and rural areas is insufficient, and the planning focuses on the development of towns and cities. The planning lacks guidance for the vast rural areas, and there is no overall planning for the rural population, industry, space, ecology and environmental protection. Especially in the aspect of infrastructure construction,^[2] the municipal planning has not taken overall consideration, and the rural infrastructure construction is insufficient. In terms of industrial development, the development of the tertiary industry in rural areas is seriously insufficient, and modern service industries such as modern logistics and trade circulation are not involved.

(3) The development of urban and rural areas is not balanced, there is an obvious dual structure. The income and expenditure levels of urban and rural residents have improved significantly. Although the gap between urban and rural residents' income and expenditure has slowed down, it is still at a high

level, with the gap of more than 2.3 times over the years. The dual structure of urban and rural income and expenditure still exists. The second is the dual structure of fixed asset investment. Due to the over-emphasis on the centrality of the city, the vast majority of fixed assets are invested in the city. The proportion of investment below town level in the total fixed asset investment was relatively low, and the proportion of investment allocated to agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry was even lower. Huge differences in investment levels have led to the backwardness of rural production.

(4) There are gaps between urban and rural areas in social security, employment, science, education, culture and health. First, the level of the new rural cooperative medical insurance is relatively low. Although health services in rural areas have been improved, ^[3]medical prices have been rising, the medical burden of farmers and herdsmen is still heavy, serious diseases are looked down upon, and it is common for diseases to cause or return to poverty. Medical expenditure has become a heavy economic burden for farmers and herdsmen. Second, social endowment insurance in rural areas is still lower than that of urban residents.

3. Evolution of Urban-Rural relations

3.1. The period of the basic separation of urban-rural relations: from 1921 to the founding of New China

Since modern times, with the invasion of Western powers, China has gradually become a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. The abnormal development of coastal trading cities and the closed and backward countryside in the interior have formed a basically separated urban-rural relationship. In the course of the Revolutionary War at home, the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, the rural bases under the leadership of the Communist Party of China became the solid foundation for the victory of the Chinese revolution. At this stage, the development of urban-rural relations has the following characteristics: 1. The abnormal development of coastal trading cities. After the Opium War, a number of coastal treaty port cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Xiamen appeared in China. These cities became industrial, commercial and financial centers and attracted immigrants from the surrounding countryside. Writer Xia Yan's reportage "Bonded Laborers" reflects the situation of rural girls working in cities at that time. But the urbanization rate was very low. At the end of the 19th century, China's urbanization rate was only about 6 percent. 2. The inland villages are closed and backward. The prosperity of a few coastal cities is coexisting with the decline and backwardness of the vast inland rural areas, the landlord system and feudal clan forces are intertwined, the rural traditional elite marginalized alienation, the majority of farmers living in poverty, low literacy rate, rural economic and social development is basically stagnant. 3. Rural practice activities for people of vision. In the 1920s and 1930s, a group of visionary people, such as Yan Yangchu, Tao Xingzhi and Liang Shuming, launched the campaign of education for the common people and rural construction. Their social practice activities have limited practical effect but profound ideological significance, which reflects modern people's initial civilized examination of urban and rural space. 4. Rural revolution led by the Communist Party of China. Centering on rural areas and encircling cities from rural areas is the revolutionary road with Chinese characteristics. The Party established the basic political power in the rural base areas, gradually abolished the feudal land system, and promoted the peasants to participate in rural construction and governance, thus making the peasants the main force of the Chinese revolution.

3.2. Stages of slanting Urban-Rural relations: from the founding of New China to reform and opening up

After the founding of New China, the focus of the Party's work was transferred from rural to urban areas, and the realization of national industrialization became the main task of socialist construction. Under the planned economy system, the country's economic and social policies have reflected the strategy of urbanization and industrialization. At this stage, the development of urban-rural relations has the following characteristics: 1. The system of unified purchase and marketing of major agricultural products. The state stipulates the unified purchase of major agricultural products by the state, and the state purchases agricultural products at a lower price, which reflects the tilt towards cities and industries. 2. There is an obvious "scissors difference" in industrial and agricultural products. The "scissors difference" between the products of workers and peasants was formed in history. However, under the condition of planned economy, this "scissors difference" did not get reduced, but accumulated a lot of funds for industrialization. 3. Strict management of urban and rural household registration

system. The country divides the population into urban hukou and rural population. The rural and urban society presents a dual structure, and the rural population is in a weak position in employment, social security and other aspects.

3.3. The stage of gradual recovery of urban-rural relations: from the reform and opening up to the 18th National Congress of the CPC

From implementing the household contract responsibility system to abolishing the system of unified purchase and marketing of major agricultural products, vigorously developing township industries, allowing rural labor to work in urban areas to do business, implementing agricultural subsidy policies, canceling agricultural taxes and so on, the rural economy has entered a period of recovery and development. At this stage, the development of urban-rural relations has the following characteristics: 1. Implement the household contract responsibility system. Since 1978, rural areas have gradually adopted the household contract responsibility system, giving farmers autonomy in production and management, greatly stimulating their enthusiasm for production and promoting rural economic development. 2. Reform of the price system for agricultural products. In 1985, the central government abolished the system of unified purchasing and marketing of major agricultural products, set market prices for all agricultural products, and gradually eliminated the "scissors gap" between industrial and rural products. In 2004, it introduced a minimum purchase price system for grain and a temporary purchase and storage system for important agricultural products. 3. Improve the management of rural labor force. In 1985, the No. 1 document of the Central Government made it clear that farmers were allowed to work or do business in cities. During that time, there was some back-and-forth. In 1993, the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee proposed to reform the management system of small towns and encourage the transfer of rural labor force to small towns. Migrant workers in cities have increased farmers' income and promoted the process of Industrialization and urbanization. 4. Cancel agricultural tax and implement agricultural subsidies. Since 2006, the state has abolished all agricultural taxes, fundamentally reversing the heavy burden on farmers. ^[4]While abolishing the agricultural tax, the state provided direct subsidies to grain farmers, subsidies for superior seed varieties and subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery. Since 2006, comprehensive subsidies for the prices of agricultural means of production have been introduced. Since reforming and opening, urbanization process of our country is accelerated apparently. In 1979, the urbanization rate was 19.96%. In 2012, China's urbanization rate reached 52.57 percent.

3.4. Stages of integrated development of Urban-Rural relations: from the 18th National Congress of the CPC to the present

At the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it was proposed to "promote the integration of urban and rural development." Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party and the state have implemented a system of generalized benefits for basic public services, integrated development of urban and rural infrastructure, promoted poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and gradually promoted integrated economic and social development in urban and rural areas.

4. The development of urban-rural relations

4.1. Establish and improve mechanisms for urban and rural development and give play to the leading role of the government

It is a complex systematic project to realize the overall development of urban and rural areas, which involves all aspects of social and economic life. As the main body of promoting the balanced development of urban and rural areas, the government has many functions, such as scientific formulation of the plan for the balanced development of urban and rural areas and providing public goods. It must deepen the reform of urban and rural systems, create new systems, create a favorable policy and institutional environment, and realize the positive interaction between rural and urban areas.

4.2. Deepen overall planning for a new model of integrated urban and rural development

Overall planning for urban and rural development is the basis for achieving coordinated development between urban and rural areas, and factors such as population distribution, industrial layout and infrastructure must be fully taken into account. First of all, urban and rural economic and

social development should be taken as an organic whole, according to the requirements of building a new urban form, based on the reality, highlighting the characteristics, scientific development of urban and rural development of the overall plan, including industrial development planning, land use planning, infrastructure planning and social development planning.

4.3. Improve laws and regulations on urban and rural development

The rule of law is the basic national policy of China. The implementation of "Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People's Republic of China" provides the legal guarantee for further strengthening the urban and rural planning management, coordinating and optimizing the urban and rural spatial distribution, constantly improving the living environment, and promoting the comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of the urban and rural economy and society. Therefore, Party committees, people's congresses and governments at all levels should strive to make breakthroughs in the establishment of unified public laws, regulations and policies for urban and rural areas,^[5] and fundamentally solve the obstacles to coordinated urban and rural development from both institutional and institutional aspects in accordance with the idea of governing the country by law.^[6]

4.4. Increase investment in rural infrastructure and balance public services between urban and rural areas

Since the gap between urban and rural areas is particularly obvious in infrastructure, to plan the economic and social development of urban and rural areas, we must promote the extension of urban roads, water supply, telecommunications and other infrastructure to rural areas, and realize the communication network between urban and rural infrastructure. We will promote equal access to public services in urban and rural areas and ensure that the benefits of development are shared by the people.

5. Conclusions

Now that China has become the world's second largest economy and has a developed industrial system, the time is ripe to transform the relationship between urban and rural areas. This is the basis for the establishment of institutional mechanisms for urban-rural integration proposed at the 19th CPC National Congress. Second, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the relationship between urban and rural areas has gradually developed from the severe deviation before the reform to the overall planning of urban and rural areas, urban-rural integration and urban-rural integration in the new century. Although economic strength is the foundation, the change of the governing concept is the fundamental reason. In the future, the development philosophy of the main Party and government leaders at all levels will remain one of the key factors in achieving the goals and tasks set out at the 19th CPC National Congress as scheduled. Third, urban-rural integration requires both external financial support and internal energy fission in agriculture and rural areas. Therefore, under the policy framework formed since the 19th CPC National Congress, accelerating the modernization of agriculture and rural areas is the endogenous driving mechanism for the integrated development of urban and rural areas. Fourth, under the system and mechanism of urban and rural integration, all factors of production can fully flow and bring out their full potential. This is the fundamental driving force for China to join the ranks of developed countries and achieve national rejuvenation.

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