

A brief discussion on the current situation of urban-rural integration development based on the perspective of rural revitalization

Yang Juan

University of San Carlos, Mianyang City College, China

Abstract: Rural revitalization is China's current important development measure, and its important development issues on the integration of urban and rural development, therefore, urban and rural integration development has become an indispensable prerequisite for realizing China's overall modernization. This study will take the background of rural revitalization as a perspective to clarify the significance of urban-rural integration, analyze the current situation and find challenges, and put forward suggestions conducive to the further development of urban-rural integration based on the research results.

Keywords: rural revitalization; urban-rural integration; development status; challenge

1 Significance of urban-rural integration

Urban-rural integrated development refers to the coordinated and win-win development of both urban and rural areas in such aspects as society, economy, culture, science and technology, medical care and education. It is a key part of the rural revitalization strategy and an important way to realize urban-rural integration, optimize resource allocation and improve the quality of rural development. Through the integrated development of urban and rural areas, the connection and interaction between urban and rural areas can be strengthened, the transformation and upgrading of rural economy can be promoted, and the income level of farmers can be improved. This measure will help to further optimize the allocation of resources between urban and rural areas and contribute to the coordinated development of social economy. At the same time, the integrated development of urban and rural areas will narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, which is conducive to the realization of income increase in rural areas. It is of great significance to promote its economic transformation, promote the development of rural social undertakings, improve the quality of life of farmers, and realize the common prosperity of urban and rural residents.

The integrated development of urban and rural areas is of great significance, not only for promoting the sustainable development of the national economy and improving people's living standards, but also for realizing social equity and promoting the coordinated development of regions.

First, the integrated development of urban and rural areas is conducive to the optimal allocation of resources. Based on different resources and regional endowments, by optimizing the allocation of urban and rural resources, the complementary and balanced development of resources in different regions can be realized. Through the integrated development of urban and rural areas, the two-way communication between rural and urban areas can be realized.

Secondly, the integrated development of urban and rural areas helps to narrow the gap between urban and rural dual structure. The gap between urban and rural areas is a big problem facing our country. The gap between urban and rural areas can be effectively narrowed through the integrated development of urban and

rural areas. By strengthening the construction of urban and rural infrastructure, improving the level of rural education, medical care and social security, and improving the living conditions of rural residents, we can enhance the sense of gain and happiness of farmers and promote social equity and stability.

Third, the integrated development of urban and rural areas is conducive to promoting rural employment and entrepreneurship. With the transfer of rural population to urban areas and the acceleration of urbanization, the employment and entrepreneurship of farmers have become an important issue. Through the integrated development of urban and rural areas, we can provide more job opportunities and business platforms for farmers, promote their income and prosperity, and achieve equal employment opportunities and treatment between farmers and urban residents.

Finally, the integrated development of urban and rural areas is conducive to the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. The current rural revitalization strategy is an important strategy of our country, and the important support and guarantee of the rural revitalization strategy is urban-rural integrated development. Therefore, promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas can achieve agricultural modernization, rural industry upgrading, rural environment improvement and the improvement of farmers' living standards, and promote the full implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

To sum up, the integrated development of urban and rural areas is of great significance in promoting the optimal allocation of resources, narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas, promoting farmers' employment and entrepreneurship, and implementing the strategy of rural revitalization. In practice, we need to strengthen policy support and innovative mechanisms to push forward the integrated development of urban and rural areas and realize the goal of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way.

2 Current situation of urban-rural integration

2.1 Problems in urban-rural integrated development

At present, although China has made some achievements in

the process of promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas, problems and challenges still exist in the development process. On the one hand, the imbalance of urban-rural dual structure has not been eliminated; On the other hand, the gap between urban and rural development is widening, and the problem of rural population loss is still serious. It is reflected in economic development, income gap, educational resources, infrastructure construction and public services.

2.1.1 Economic development

The imbalance between urban and rural development is reflected in the faster and larger development speed of urban economy compared with rural economy. Cities usually have more industry, business and employment opportunities, while rural areas face the problem of a single industrial structure and limited employment opportunities.

2.1.2 Income gap

The imbalance of urban and rural development is also reflected in the income gap. The income of urban residents is generally much higher than that of rural residents, and the widening income gap has affected residents' living standards and social equity.

2.1.3 Educational resources

The imbalance between urban and rural development is also reflected in education. High-quality education is generally distributed in urban areas, which means that rural residents cannot realize equal sharing of educational resources. Due to the lack of educational resources, rural residents will be more restricted and face greater challenges in realizing self-development and achieving their own progress in social development.

2.1.4 Infrastructure construction

The imbalance between urban and rural development is also reflected in infrastructure construction. Cities often have better transport, communication and energy facilities, while rural areas lag behind cities in terms of infrastructure development, which makes rural areas face difficulties in terms of transport, communication and energy supply, limiting their quality of life and development opportunities.

2.1.5 Public services

The imbalance between urban and rural development is also reflected in public services. Cities usually have better public resources such as health care, pension and social security, while the level of public services in rural areas is relatively low. Therefore, residents in rural areas are restricted in the enjoyment of public medical and social security services, which increases the risk and uncertainty of residents in rural areas.

These are some of the main aspects of the unbalanced development of urban and rural areas, and solving these problems requires the joint efforts of the government and all sectors of society to promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas and promote social equity and sustainable development. In addition, the implementation and implementation of policies in the development of urban and rural integration also face certain challenges.

2.2 Challenges in urban-rural integrated development

At present, the development of urban and rural integration in China faces some challenges. First of all, the imbalance between

urban and rural development is prominent. Urban development is relatively fast, while rural development is slow. Secondly, the construction of rural infrastructure is not perfect enough, and the level of public services is difficult to be guaranteed. In addition, the outflow of rural population leads to a shortage of rural labor force, which restricts the development of rural economy. Finally, the problem of rural land circulation still exists, which restricts the development of rural industry and the increase of farmers' income. The challenge facing the current situation of urban-rural integration is a complex issue, involving many aspects such as economy, society and environment. The problems and challenges in the current situation are analyzed as follows:

2.2.1 Unbalanced economic development

There is a significant gap between urban and rural economic development, and the rural economy is relatively lagging behind. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics show that in 2019, when the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 43,478 yuan, the per capita disposable income of rural residents was less than half of the disposable income of urban residents, only 16,803 yuan, and the income gap between urban and rural residents was large. This gap has led to the existence of rural poverty, which needs to be solved through urban-rural integrated development.

2.2.2 Differences in urban and rural infrastructure

urban infrastructure is relatively perfect, while rural infrastructure construction lags behind. According to the National Development and Reform Commission, access to tap water in rural areas is only 87.5 percent, while in urban areas it is 99.1 percent. The rate of road hardening was 61.2% in rural areas and 98.1% in urban areas. This difference has resulted in relatively poor living conditions for rural residents, limiting the potential for rural development.

2.2.3 Uneven agricultural modernization process

The level of agricultural modernization varies in different regions. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the eastern region has a relatively high level of agricultural modernization, while the western region lags behind. For example, 80% of farmland in the eastern region is irrigated, while only about 40% is irrigated in the western region. This difference has led to an imbalance in agricultural production capacity and limited the development of the rural economy.

2.2.4 Personnel flow and urbanization

The trend of rural population flow to cities and the ensuing urbanization process is becoming more and more obvious, and problems such as insufficient rural labor force and unbalanced age structure continue to appear. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, by the end of 2020, China's urbanization rate reached 63.89%, and the proportion of urban population in the total population gradually increased. This kind of population flow has brought a series of challenges to the rural economy, society and ecological environment, which need to be solved through the integration of urban and rural development.

According to the latest relevant data, there is a certain gap in the per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents. Generally speaking, the per capita disposable income of urban residents is higher than that of rural residents, which is mainly due to the relatively high level of urban economic development.

According to the statistics of the income gap between urban and rural residents in China and the United States in 2020, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in China is 39,251 yuan in 2020, which is 2.45 times that of rural residents. In 2020, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average annual disposable income of urban residents in the United States is \$57,456, and the average annual disposable income of rural residents is \$45,717, which means that the gap between urban and rural residents' per capita disposable income is 1.26 times.

However, with the promotion of the rural revitalization strategy, the per capita disposable income in rural areas has gradually increased in recent years. The government has taken a series of measures, including supporting the development of rural industries and raising the income level of farmers, so as to promote the balanced development of urban and rural residents' income.

At present, the gap between the per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents still faces certain challenges. On the one hand, the unbalanced development of urban and rural areas leads to the existence of income gap; On the other hand, the development of rural areas is relatively backward, and the growth rate of farmers' income is slow. Therefore, it is still an important task to further promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas and narrow the urban-rural income gap.

3 Suggestions on promoting integrated urban and rural development

To promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas, we should increase the investment in infrastructure construction and public services in rural areas, and improve the development level of related fields such as economy, health care and education in rural areas. We will formulate and improve policies conducive to the integrated development of urban and rural areas and give preference to policies in rural areas. Increase investment in innovation and entrepreneurship in rural areas and improve and implement support policies to encourage talents to contribute to rural development; Strengthen industrial support, develop rural industries, cultivate new types of agricultural operators, and enhance the vitality and competitiveness of rural economic development; Strengthen the allocation of educational resources and related education and training, strengthen the cultivation of rural talents, and improve the comprehensive quality and employment ability of farmers; Strengthen organizational construction, establish and improve rural social organizations, give full play to their role in rural governance and services, improve farmers' participation and sense of gain, and put forward countermeasures and suggestions to promote urban-

rural integrated development. Specifically, the following measures should be taken to promote urban-rural integrated development:

Strengthen rural infrastructure construction. We will increase investment in rural infrastructure construction, improve the level of rural infrastructure such as transportation, water conservancy and electricity, and provide strong support for rural development.

Improve the level of public services in rural areas. We will strengthen the construction of public service facilities in rural areas such as education, medical care, and culture, and improve the level of public services in rural areas so that rural residents can enjoy public services comparable to those provided by urban residents.

Promoting agricultural modernization. We will increase support for research and development of agricultural science and technology, promote modern agricultural technology, improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, and promote the development of modern and intelligent agriculture.

Strengthen the cultivation and introduction of rural talents. We will strengthen the training of rural personnel, improve the quality of rural personnel, and train a group of personnel who understand agriculture, love the countryside, and have the spirit of innovation. At the same time, some urban talents will be introduced to rural areas to start businesses and promote the exchange and cooperation of urban and rural talents.

Establish and strengthen the implementation of the land transfer system, promote the rural land transfer with more security, and promote the development of rural industry and increase farmers' income through land transfer.

Strengthening policy support. Formulate and improve relevant policies to provide policy support for the integrated development of urban and rural areas, including financial support, tax incentives, industrial support and other policies.

The integrated development of urban and rural areas is an important part of the rural revitalization strategy and the only way to realize rural modernization. Therefore, taking strong measures to promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas will help achieve coordinated economic and social development and promote the rural revitalization strategy to achieve greater results. Through strengthening the construction of rural infrastructure, improving the level of rural public services, promoting agricultural modernization, strengthening the training and introduction of rural talents, promoting the transfer of rural land, and strengthening policy support, we can further promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas and achieve the major goals of the rural revitalization strategy.

References

- [1] Li Xiaohong, Duan Xuehui. Research on the activation path of rural subjectivity in Urban-Rural integration [J]. Theoretical Discussion, 2023(04):89-94. (in Chinese).
- [2] Wang Jun, Liu Jingjing, Che Shuai. The impact of digital economy development on Urban-Rural integration in the Yangtze River Delta City Cluster [J/OL]. Economic Management of East China :1-9.
- [3] Research group of Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences. Research on Urban-Rural integration in Sichuan Province based on investigation and analysis of Qingshen County [J]. Contemporary County Economy, 2023(07):12-19.
- [4] Guo Lingxia, Liu Yufeng, Feudal Min et al. Spatial and temporal pattern of new-type urbanization and Urban-Rural integration in China and its influencing factors [J/OL]. Journal of Earth Sciences and Environment :1-15.
- [5] Cheng Jing, Chen Jiarui, Du Zhen. Digital inclusive Finance promotes Urban-Rural Integration: Internal mechanism and Empirical Test [J]. Finance Theory and Practice, 2023(06):82-95.
- [6] Chen Y. Research on the influence of factor flow on Urban-Rural integration in the context of rural revitalization [J]. Statistical Theory

and Practice,2023(06):52-57.

[7] Liu Chenyang, He Jiangxin. An Empirical analysis on the development of rural consumer market driven by digital economy: A test of the intermediary effect based on Urban-Rural integration [J]. Business Economics Research,2023(12):84-87.

[8] Li Zongze, Wang Xingwei, Zhao Dan. Research on countermeasures of urban-rural integration in Liaoning Province [J]. Journal of Agricultural Economics,2023(06):113-114. (in Chinese).

[9] Wen Jun, Chen Xuejing. Uncertainty risk and its governance in the development of Urban-Rural integration [J]. Journal of China Agricultural University (Social Sciences Edition),2023,40(03):18-33.

[10] Sun Ke, Li Shitai, Lu Shouyin et al. Evaluation and influencing factors of Urban-Rural integration in Shandong Province from the perspective of rural revitalization [J]. Journal of Shandong Normal University (Natural Science Edition),2023,38(02):146-157.

[11] Zhao Weiyi, Pan Wei, Li Yului. Urban and rural integration: Theoretical connotation and research progress [J]. Geographical Research,2023,42(06):1445-1464.

[12] Li Su, Guo Yuantong, Si Baojing. Research on the realization mechanism of green Finance promoting rural revitalization: An empirical analysis based on spatial spillover effect and threshold effect [J/OL]. Forestry economy :1-22[2023-07-11].

[13] Cao Jinrong, Cui Wei. A study on cooperative governance of grassroots corruption under the Rural Revitalization Strategy: Based on the comparative analysis of horizontal cases in S Province [J/OL]. Journal of Guangzhou University (Social Sciences Edition):1-12.

[14] Song Chuan, Zhang Ning. Evaluation and spatial difference of rural revitalization level in Hebei Province [J/OL]. Agricultural Resources and Regionalization of China :1-11.

[15] WANG Y. Research on the path of rural industry integration under the background of rural revitalization [J]. Intelligent Agriculture Guide,2023,3(10):144-147. (in Chinese).

[16] Li Sihao. Geographical indications of agricultural products to help rural revitalization strategy: Value, problems and new thinking: A case study of Yutian County, Xinjiang [J]. Journal of Agricultural Economics,2023(05):121-124.

[17] Gu Shanyu. Research on the development dilemma and countermeasures of rural E-commerce based on rural revitalization strategy [J]. Modern Business,2023(08):65-68.