

2014

# BioTechnology

*An Indian Journal*

FULL PAPER

BTAIJ, 10(15), 2014 [8678-8683]

## Innovative research of promoting the integration of urban and rural system in China

Lei Zhang

College of Law and Politics, Xuchang University, Xuchang, 461000, (CHINA)

### ABSTRACT

At present there are many contradictions in our urban and rural dual system, to solve those contradictions, we must strengthen the innovative research of promoting the integration of urban and rural system in China. To push forward industrialization and urbanization, to fundamentally eliminate the urban-rural dual structure, to promote the integration of urban and rural economic and social development as China's economic and social development of major strategic, to speed up the formation of benign interaction between urban and rural areas, the coordinated development of the good situation, make the broad masses of farmers participate in the modernization process, equally share the reform development and achievement. We should find out innovative research of promoting the integration of urban and rural system in China as possible as we can.

### KEYWORDS

The integration of urban and rural areas; Innovation; The current problem; Methods and suggestions.



## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Current status of development of the China is urban and rural dual system.

Let us use the form below TABLE 1 to have a detailed explanation about the content of the urban and rural dual structure

**TABLE 1 : The content of the urban and rural dual structure**

<b>The content of the urban and rural dual structure</b>	<b>The household register barrier between urban and rural areas</b>	<b>Urban and rural areas: two different resource allocation system</b>	<b>Urban and rural residents is divided into two different social status</b>
	Since 98 China has formed a strict limits to the rural population flow to cities, which as the main content of the population of the household registration system	The country put in a lot of finance to the city's educational and infrastructural constructions, but, for the rural areas, the state financial input is quite limited, farmers need to undertake most of the burden	At present the country each year provide hundreds of billions yuan for urban residents' social security (pension, medical, unemployment, relief, subsidy, etc.), while farmers only have very low health care, expanding the social injustice

Promoting the integration of urban and rural development is the basic way to solve "San Nong" questions, is a major measure for achieving sound and rapid development. The eighteenth of the people's congress more clearly pointed out that solving the problem of good agriculture rural farmers is the top priority of the party work, which are to stick to the path of agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics and to promote the integration of urban and rural development as the basic way to solve the problem of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". Therefore, vigorously promoting the development of urban and rural integration, let people share the reform development achievement, efforts to improve people's living standard, Share the civilization of urbanization and modernization, and the integration in urban and rural areas at present stage is an urgent need to solve the problem.

## THE DISADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING URBAN AND RURAL DUAL SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY

We fully affirmed positive changes in the relationship between urban and rural areas, but at the same time, we also must see, in China's rapid economic growth, to speed up the transformation of social structure, profound changes under the background of interest structure, agriculture as the foundation is weak, the rural development slow down, the difficult situation which is aim to increase farmers' income still didn't get the fundamental change, the gap between urban and rural development is still growing, of which momentum is still not contained, urban and rural dual structure caused by the deep contradictions are still outstanding.

For a long time, urban and rural development of China is imbalanced, and the gap is big, and the relationship between urban and rural areas is uncoordinated. Which lead to social injustice, make the society more instable, seriously restrict the long-term development of our country's economy and society. Urban and rural dual economic structure system is gradually increased as the main social contradiction.

### It can widen the income gap between the farmers and the citizens

China's gini coefficient have gone into the international warning line, into the "high risk" development range. Farmers can't fully share results brought by the economic reform and development. Farmers pay a lot, but get very little, which is very unfair.

1978-2009, the difference between China's per capita disposable income of urban households and the rural per capita net income of farmers

**TABLE 2 : The income gap between China's per capita disposable income of urban households and the rural per capita net income of farmers**

<b>income gap (yuan) Year</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>4027</b>	<b>7238</b>
	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1995	2000
<b>income gap (yuan) Year</b>	8173	9645	11020	13567	19407	23000	26769	29780
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

**TABLE 3 : 1978-2009, The ratio of the China's per capita disposable income of urban households and rural per capita net income of farmers**

multiple Year	2.57	2.50	1.86	2.20	2.71	2.79	3.22	3.28
	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1995	2000
multiple Year	3.33	3.31	3.33	3.74	3.85	3.90	3.98	4.1
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

(TABLE 2 and TABLE 3 data according to the "China statistical yearbook 2009" and the law of the People's Republic of China in 2009 statistics bulletin of the national economy and social development)

### “San Nong ”problems

Rural purchasing power is low, causing the insufficient domestic demand. it is difficult to form the mutual promotion of urban and rural economy, virtuous circle and sustainable development of environment. Agricultural infrastructure is weak, and disaster prevention ability is low, and agricultural product international competitiveness is low.

### Resource allocation is not reasonable

Resource allocation is not reasonable. Resources in the liquidity prefer to the city and the concept of treasuring industrialization did not fundamentally change, and the government attached great importance to the urban development. which severely restricted the rural development of social undertakings, such as economy, culture, politics.

### Instead of protecting the farmers' social status, they are discriminated against by this society

1. on the political status, there are few political debate regime, self management, right to know, reasoning, the right to organize and respected;

2. On the economic status, there are less labor employment, entrepreneurship, the right of property, right of disposition, credit rights and the equal right to tax, agricultural insurance, the right of autonomous management of land and the beneficial right of the irrigation and water conservancy;

3.on the social status, there is unfair household registration, the right to housing, the right of migration, the right of rural road traffic, the right of traditional culture, inheritance, agricultural science and the right to acquire education, health care, security and environmental protection.

### The imbalance of social security system

The country each year provide hundreds of billions of yuan for urban residents' social security (pension, medical, unemployment, relief, subsidy, etc.), while farmers only have very low health care, expanding the social injustice. Farmers have no unemployment insurance, housing insurance, benefits insurance. There is a huge gap between urban and rural medical security system, most of the basic medical insurance in urban areas, but "the new rural cooperative medical care" has just covered a small range of the rural areas, and now it exists some problems such as reimbursement, difficult transfer.

### Land system reform lags behind, and the farmers' land rights and interests are severely damaged

Rural and urban land system in China still maintains the duality, the rights of the farmers for the land has been in a relatively weak. With the rapid advance of industrialization and urbanization, the rapid expansion of urban construction, it has produced a large number of land-lost farmers. The process of agricultural land become into non-agricultural construction land, it is not in a equal way, negotiation of property rights transaction. Land requisition range is too wide, land expropriation compensation way is unreasonable, land acquisition program ignore the farmers' will, so the land-lost farmers live a hard life, and lack of long-term livelihood security.

## THE REASONS: TO PROMOTE INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION OF URBAN AND RURAL INTEGRATION CAN SOLVE THE CURRENT DRAWBACKS AND PROBLEMS

Forming a new pattern of integration of urban and rural economic and social development must have new ideas, new system, new mechanism. To actively explore establishing and perfecting the fiscal, financial, investment, industry, employment, land, household registration, the administrative management policy, form a complete set of perfect policy support system, we will accelerate the establishment of a system which is beneficial to the development of urban and rural integration system

We must take comprehensive control measures, and gradually realize the people urbanization and land urbanization and industrialization and agricultural modernization ;make orderly and coordinated development come true. This is not only the basic law of urbanization development, is also the important experience of urbanization in developed countries.

In the combination of urban and rural development, the rural give the urban agricultural and ecological support, the countryside feedback the city, the city is driven by the rural development as its own responsibility; Rural and urban in

mutually exchanges, support mutually, gradually achieve the symbiotic and target "integration" of the development of urbanization.

### **The construction of a harmonious society need to balance urban and rural development of economy and society**

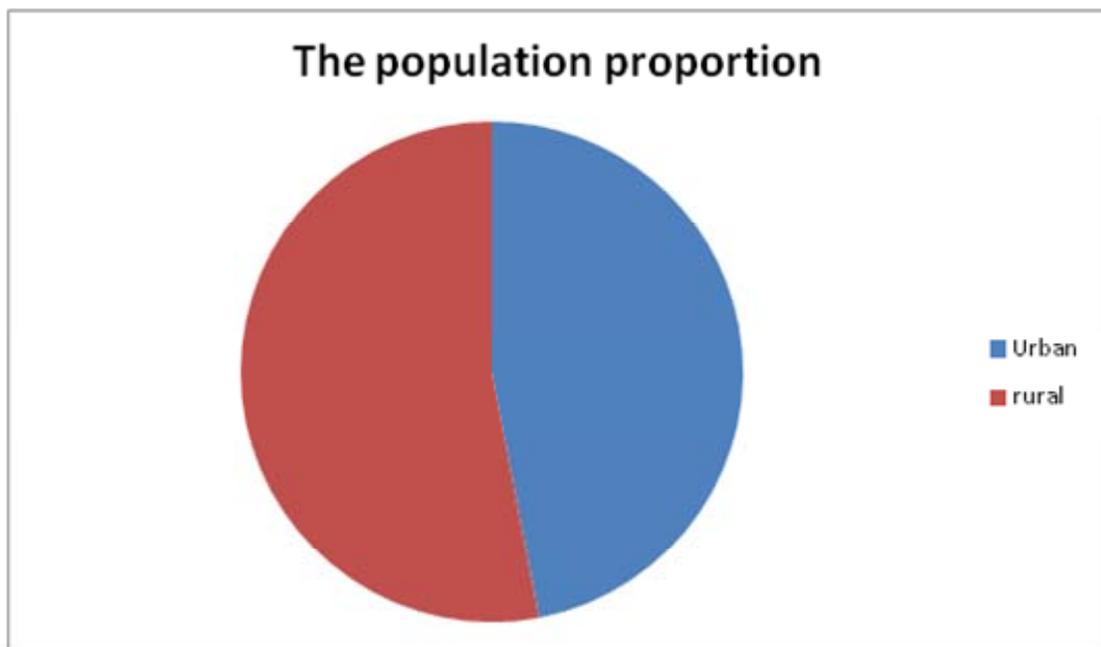
Although farmers and their agriculture have made an important contribution to the country's industrialization, the division between urban and rural areas, more and more big gap between the urban and rural have formed. which seriously affect social stability. Therefore, balancing urban and rural economic and social development is conducive to national security, and finally can help realize the harmonious development of urban and rural society.

### **Balancing urban and rural development, which is beneficial to solve the problem of urban driving force is not strong**

It can accelerate the transformation of agricultural processing industry, strengthen the ability that agricultural feedback industry and rural areas support urban areas. The city market is nearly saturated, then let the countryside give full play to the role of stimulating domestic demand.

### **Balancing urban and rural development, which is beneficial to accelerate the process of rural construction of a well-off society in an all-round way**

To achieve the grand goal of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, a well-off rural society is the key. The following Figure 1 shows that the role of farmers in the society is very important.



**Figure 1 : The population proportion**

## **METHODS AND THE SUGGESTIONS**

Careful studies can offer methods and the suggestions which promote the innovation of the urban-rural integrated system.

To speed up forming the new pattern of integration of urban and rural development, we can plan as a whole to promote industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization and new rural construction, and promote the urban and rural comprehensive reform, to break barriers between urban and rural dual system, to accelerate the establishment of promoting agriculture, and to promote the public resources between urban and rural balanced configuration, and to make factors of production freely flow between urban and rural areas, and finally promote the integration of urban and rural economic and social development.

**We will deepen the reform of the household registration system and cancel "non-agricultural population", "agricultural population" of "dual system", household registration management mode, and implement " the integration of system " mode, so all people are collectively known as households.**

We will deepen reform of the urban and rural household registration system, and continue to adhere to the unified urban and rural household registration management system, fundamentally eliminate the discriminations on household registration system. Urban and rural residents in employment, family planning, educations and social security and housing, etc, shall enjoy the same treatment. To encourage conditional mass become urban residents, and realize the number of

farmers who settled in city more than 10000 a year. We fully respect the masses will. Urban registered permanent residence, those with land and other properties and rights in the countryside should remain the same as the city's.

#### **Adjusting agricultural and rural economic structure, and gradually establishing a mechanism for the rural market**

Developing modern agriculture, and adhering to develop agricultural productivity as the primary task of building new socialist countryside.

Creating a unified and open market system with orderly competition, and let country give full play to the role of market mechanism. It is an important task of new rural construction, which can increase the degree of the commercialization of agriculture and can promote modern agriculture development and the construction of new socialist countryside.

#### **Countries will put more funds to the rural constructions. To make up his mind to adjust the pattern of national income distribution.**

Governments at all levels must put more energy on rural the development of the infrastructure construction and social undertakings, and gradually increase the proportion of government land transfer fund for the rural.

Governments at all levels continue exploring to ensure farmers' real interests and long-term, stable income, and offer some effective measures to solve the unemployment and landless farmers' social securities.

#### **We will conscientiously implement the existing various rural policy**

We will conscientiously implement the existing various rural policy. Especially subsidies to grain-farmers, to major grain-producing areas and financially strap counties of supporting policies, investment in rural infrastructure construction policies, policies which support rural compulsory education and health care, as well as the policies to protect the lawful rights and interests of migrant workers, the farmers' interests and promote agricultural and rural economic development, to increase farmers' income has had and will continue to produce a great positive role.

#### **We will guide network extends to the rural financial institutions, strengthen support for the agriculture, raise the proportion of agricultural loans**

Vigorously developing the county finance and make it a main body, strengthening the silver enterprise docking, forming small loan companies, setting up village banks.

This transformation in order to further promote rural cooperative financial institutions management mechanism, and improve the ability of risk control and the management level, enhance market competitiveness, and promote the harmonious development of rural economy and finance.

This needs to establish a new type of rural financial institutions. We think clearly for this kind of bank, must also conform to the two basic conditions: one must be the rural financial institutions, which is good for closely involving in setting up and in the daily management and services; the other must be financial institutions with policy-support functions and the policy of agriculture finance business.

#### **We will deepen the reform of the township administrative management system**

We will deepen the reform of the township administrative management system to streamline the villages and towns organizations and personnel, strengthen legal construction, transform government functions.

China can have "the project of a college student in one village", ", improve the rural cadres, carry out rural grassroots cadre education practice and learning activities, strive to improve the management ability, entrepreneurial ability and work level.

To further expand democracy at the grassroots level. And we standardize the decision-making mechanism, perfect the system of village affairs, party affairs, and the grass-roots mass self-government system of the party leadership.

#### **We will balance urban and rural labor employment**

We will balance urban and rural labor employment. From China's urban and rural population structure, age structure and labor supply changing trend, the supply of rural labor force will be more and more become the main source of new labour, but the difficulties of urban and rural employment mainly in rural areas. Must make overall arrangement of urban and rural employment as an important task, that's to expand farmers in urban employment, and realize farmers' employment fully, stable employment.

#### **Then we should gradually perfect the urban public service system which cover migrant workers.**

To ensure that rural migrant workers enjoy the same treatment as urban residents in their children's education, public health, family planning, public culture

### **THE BENEFITS OF PROMOTING URBAN-RURAL INTEGRATION**

Promoting urban-rural integration is of great significance to correctly understand and handle with the new stage of the workers and peasants, the relationship between urban and rural areas, to achieve common prosperity for the urban and rural areas and build a well-off society in an all-round way.

## SUMMARY

In short, urban-rural integration is to put the industry and agriculture, city and countryside, urban residents and rural residents as a whole. Comprehensive planning, overall arrangement. Which through system reform and policy adjustment. Because this can promote urban and rural planning and construction, industrial development, policies and measures, ecological environment protection and the development of social undertakings, and eliminate the formation of urban and rural dual structure which have a long history.

We should narrow the gap between urban and rural, and achieve the realization of urban and rural areas on the policies of equality, production industry development of complementary, the agreements on the national treatment, make the rural and urban modern civilization sharing, achieve the harmonious urban-rural economic and social development, coordinative and sustainable development.

## AUTHOR BRIEF

Liping WEI, Female, Dr. of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Associate Professor in Weifang University, Member of Neural decision lab in Weifang University, Now engaged in Postdoctoral Research Institute of economics of Shandong University. Major: political economics, the main research direction: the income distribution, the integration of urban and rural areas.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

### Fund project:

Humanities and Social Sciences project of Shandong Province in 2014. "Research of agricultural modernization strategy driven multi-level information consumption in Shandong Province"(No. 14-ZC-JG-21)

Development plan project of science and technology in Weifang city in 2013. "Research on the farmer income growth mechanism of urban and rural integration process in Weifang city"(201301061).

## REFERENCES

- [1] Zhou Shengming, Li Zongyao; From the urban and rural areas as a whole to the urban and rural integration, based on the practice of China's urbanization way of thinking in jiangsu [J], Journal of China city, **9**, (2011).
- [2] Deng Zhiping; The theoretical perspective of balanced urban and rural development and the core idea [J], Journal of Chongqing Social Sciences. **2**, (2011).
- [3] Shu-Zhen Li; Integration of urban and rural construction of the system supply and dilemma [J], Journal of Management, **4**, (2013).
- [4] Yu-Ping Liu, The integration of urban and rural construction law safeguard mechanism research [J], Administration and law, **8**, (2012).
- [5] Huang Chuping; Clarification of urban-rural integration three misunderstanding [J], Journal of Theoretical Reference, **12**, (2010).
- [6] Chang-Liang Lu, donlan; Urban and rural integration mode and strategy research [J], Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, **3**, (2010).
- [7] Cao Meng, Introduction to promote the urban-rural integration and the significance of measures [J], Professional space-time, **3**, (2011).
- [8] Qiao Qiumin, Rural tourism development in China under the background of urban-rural integration difficulties and countermeasures [J], Hunan Social Science, **4**, (2011).
- [9] Xu Quangong, Integration of urban and rural areas and urban and rural public products supply as a whole [J], Journal of Henan Institute Of Finance And Tax School, **4**, (2011).
- [10] Jian-Zeng Wang; Urban and rural integration under the perspective of henan rural talent resource development research [J], China Talent, **14**, (2011).