



Research on Social and Economic Development and Governance Strategies under the Perspective of Urban-Rural Integration

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DOI: 10.32629/memf.v5i5.2884

Abstract: This article focuses on the socio-economic development and governance strategies under the perspective of urban-rural integration, and analyzes the constraints of the current status quo of urban-rural division on the flow of resources, economic development and social governance. The article proposes a series of strategies, including accelerating the reform of the household registration system to promote the free movement of population, deepening the reform of the rural land system to optimize the allocation of resources, strengthening the modernization of agriculture to enhance the efficiency of agricultural production, and improving the rural infrastructure and public services to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. At the same time, the key role of policy formulation and implementation is emphasized, and it is suggested that an effective monitoring mechanism for policy implementation be established. This paper aims to promote the deep integration and coordinated development of urban and rural economy and society through comprehensive policies, so as to lay a solid foundation for the realization of social justice, sustained economic growth and efficient national governance.

Keywords: urban-rural integration; socio-economic development; governance strategy

1. the current situation of urban-rural integration socio-economic development and governance

1.1 Current situation of socio-economic development

As an important strategy in China's modernization process, urban-rural integration aims to achieve comprehensive and coordinated development of urban and rural economy, society and culture. In recent years, China has achieved remarkable results in this field, but at the same time faces many challenges[1].

With the acceleration of urbanization, China's urban and rural economies have continued to develop rapidly, and the rural industrial structure has been continuously optimized. Modern agriculture, specialty agriculture, green agriculture and other new types of business have flourished, and the income level of farmers has steadily increased. At the same time, urban-rural economic exchanges and cooperation have been increasingly strengthened, and the radiation-driven role of cities in rural areas has been significantly enhanced.

1.2 Status of governance

Urban-rural integration governance is an important guarantee to ensure the smooth implementation of urban-rural integration strategy. Although the state has introduced a series of policies and measures to promote the development of urban-rural integration, the household registration system and land system, which divide urban and rural areas, still restrict the free flow and optimal allocation of urban and rural factors. These institutional barriers need to be further broken down to create a more favorable policy environment for integrated urban-rural development. As the State's investment in rural infrastructure continues to increase, rural transportation, water conservancy, electricity, communications and other infrastructure has been significantly improved. However, compared with cities, there is still a large gap in the level of rural infrastructure construction. Strengthening rural infrastructure construction and upgrading the level of rural infrastructure is an important task in promoting integrated urban and rural development. Integrated urban-rural governance requires the joint participation and synergy of multiple actors.

2. Difficulties facing integrated urban-rural socio-economic development

2.1 Significant differences in the level of economic development

In recent years, although the national policy is tilted to the rural areas, the implementation of a series of measures to benefit the rural areas[2], so that the income level of farmers has shown a steady growth, but compared with urban residents,

this growth is still insufficient, and the income gap between urban and rural areas is still significant and stubbornly exists. According to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the gap between the annual disposable per capita incomes of urban and rural residents is like a chasm between urban and rural areas, and has become one of the most important factors restricting the development of the rural economy.

2.2 Significant gaps in infrastructure and public services

The significant gaps in infrastructure and public services between rural areas and cities are one of the major constraints to their economic and social development. These gaps not only profoundly affect the daily production and life of farmers, but also become a bottleneck for the sustained growth of the rural economy[3].

The backwardness of transportation infrastructure is a major challenge for rural areas. Many roads in rural areas are narrow and in poor condition, and even some remote areas have not yet realized the hardened road through the village, which not only increases the difficulty and cost of farmers' travel, but also seriously restricts the transportation and sale of agricultural products. Inadequate transportation leads to information blockage and market isolation, making it difficult for rural areas to integrate into the broader market economic system, limiting their potential for economic development. The lack or deterioration of water conservancy facilities, such as farmland irrigation and flood control and drainage, makes agricultural production constrained by natural conditions and makes it difficult to achieve stable and high yields. In the face of natural disasters such as droughts or floods, the vulnerability of rural areas is exposed, with agricultural production suffering heavily and farmers' incomes plummeting.

2.3 Institutional and Policy Environment Constraints

The household registration system, which divides urban and rural areas, as a long-established institutional barrier, constitutes a significant obstacle to the free movement and optimal allocation of urban and rural populations. This system is not only deeply rooted in the social structure and management system, but also inadvertently deepens the binary division between urban and rural areas, and hinders the smooth flow of human resources and production factors between urban and rural areas.

For farmers, the restriction of the household registration system directly affects the process of their civilization. Although many peasants have been working and living in cities for a long time, they are unable to enjoy the same public services and social benefits as urban residents, such as education, medical care and social security, because of their household registration. This unfair treatment not only weakens farmers' willingness and ability to integrate into cities, but also exacerbates the social divide between urban and rural areas.

3. Improvement Strategies

3.1 Narrowing the differences in the level of economic development

Strengthening the construction of agricultural modernization is a key path to promote rural economic development, which requires us to carry out in-depth exploration and practice in multiple dimensions in order to comprehensively enhance the productivity, competitiveness and sustainable development of agriculture.

The promotion of advanced agricultural technology and equipment is the core of agricultural modernization. This includes the introduction and promotion of highly efficient planting technologies, breeding technologies, irrigation technologies, and pest prevention and control technologies, etc. Through the power of science and technology, we can improve the yield and quality of crops, reduce the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and realize the green and sustainable development of agriculture. At the same time, modern agricultural machinery and equipment, such as intelligent farm machinery and unmanned aircraft spraying, are actively introduced to reduce the labor intensity of farmers, improve the efficiency of agricultural production and further reduce production costs. The application of these technologies and equipment can not only directly increase farmers' income, but also enhance the market competitiveness of agricultural products and lay a solid foundation for the diversified development of the rural economy.

3.2 Bridging the infrastructure and public service gap

Rural road construction is the key to improving rural transportation conditions. Investment in rural roads should be increased, especially to strengthen the hardening, widening and maintenance of rural roads to ensure that rural roads are free from obstacles. At the same time, attention should be paid to the connection between rural roads and main roads to form a convenient and efficient rural transportation network, which will provide a strong guarantee for the rapid circulation of agricultural products and the prosperous development of rural tourism. In addition, it should also actively develop rural public transportation, improve the level of rural passenger transport services, convenient for farmers to travel.

The construction of water conservancy facilities is of great significance in ensuring agricultural production and improving the rural ecological environment. Investment in farmland water conservancy facilities should be increased to improve irrigation, drainage, flood control and other infrastructure, and to improve the ability of farmland to resist drought and flooding. At the same time, it should focus on the conservation and protection of water resources, promote water-saving irrigation technology and reduce the waste of water resources. In addition, the construction of rural drinking water safety projects should be strengthened to ensure that farmers have clean, safe and secure drinking water.

3.3 Optimizing the institutional and policy environment

Accelerating the pace of reform of the household registration system is a key step in promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas and realizing social justice. This reform aims to break down the long-established barriers dividing urban and rural areas, promote the free movement of urban and rural populations, and build more open, inclusive and harmonious urban-rural relations.

The establishment of a unified urban-rural household registration management system is the core of the reform of the household registration system. This system should break the traditional urban-rural dichotomy and eliminate the inequality of rights and interests resulting from differences in household registration. By unifying household registration management, farmers will be able to enjoy the same rights and benefits as citizens in the cities, including education, health care, social security, employment and other aspects. This will greatly stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of farmers to move to the cities, and inject new vitality and power into the cities.

4. Summary

As an important strategy for promoting social and economic development and governance, urban-rural integration has far-reaching significance in breaking the urban-rural divide, promoting the optimal allocation of resources, and realizing common prosperity in urban and rural areas. By accelerating the reform of the household registration system and the reform of the rural land system, institutional barriers can be broken down to promote the free movement of urban and rural populations and the optimal allocation of resources. At the same time, strengthening the modernization of agriculture and optimizing rural infrastructure and public services can enhance rural productivity and quality of life and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas.

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