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Research on Promoting the High-Quality Development of Urban-Rural Integration under Chinese Modernization

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Abstract:
With the continuous development of Chinese-style modernization, the promotion of high-quality development of urban-rural integration should focus on key supporting policies and systems, equal two-way flow of urban and rural elements, and ecological integration of urban and rural areas. Therefore, this paper proposes to improve the relevant institutional mechanisms and explore the institutional guarantee of urban-rural integration. dredge industrial elements and promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas; We will build a sustainable development system and promote the coordinated progress of urban and rural ecology to create a prosperous modern urban-rural integration and high-quality development.

Keywords:
Urban-rural integration, Modernization, High-quality development

Based on the principles and methods of Marxism regarding the development of urban-rural relations, General Secretary Xi Jinping has put forward that "Industry and agriculture, as well as urban and rural areas, should be planned and coordinated as a whole to promote the integration and common development of urban and rural areas in aspects such as planning and layout, factor allocation, industrial development, public services, and ecological protection." [1] Therefore, in the development of urban-rural integration, it is necessary to uphold the unity of industry and agriculture, urban and rural areas, integrate industrial factors, jointly develop public services and ecological protection, and create a magnificent scene of high-quality modern urban-rural integration and common prosperity.

1. Improve relevant systems and mechanisms and explore institutional guarantees for urban-rural integration.

In order to address the deficiencies in supporting policies in the process of urban-rural integrated development, key supporting policies and systems should be focused on to ensure the effectiveness of urban-rural integrated development. For urban-rural integrated development, institutional mechanisms can be regarded as the core lifeline of its development. Sound and efficient institutional mechanisms are like a powerful engine and precise navigator for urban-rural integrated development. They are the crucial tools for breaking down

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the urban-rural dual barriers and can fully activate the internal driving forces for urban and rural development. Therefore, in promoting the process of urban-rural integrated development, it is imperative to establish and improve relevant institutional mechanisms. Only by relying on them can we build a high-quality urban-rural integrated development under Chinese modernization.

Firstly, deepen the reform of the household registration system management. We have entered a new stage of development in which we are going all out to achieve the second Centenary Goal. "Solidly promoting common prosperity has become the top priority in the institutional reform of the income distribution field in the new stage, and eliminating the discrimination in urban and rural household registrations has become a livelihood appeal that is more urgent than ever [2]. According to statistical data, in 2023, the urbanization rate of China's permanent population was 66.16%, while that of the household registration population was 48.3%. The gap between them means that there are still a large number of rural migrant population who live in urban areas permanently but do not have urban household registrations in current society. There is a phenomenon of "half-baked" urbanization projects, so efforts need to be made to improve the quality of urbanization to achieve the urbanization of people in the real sense. Currently, China's economic development shows a trend of shifting from high-speed growth to high-quality development. In order to implement the coordinated urban-rural and regional development strategy and achieve the social development goals of being fairer and more sustainable, and to narrow the urban-rural gap, it is urgent to deepen the reform of the household registration system. For a long time, China's urban-rural dual structure has become an invisible shackle and barrier, resulting in problems such as uneven resource allocation and large differences in the supply of public services. In the process of optimizing the household registration system, in general, we should adhere to the principles of fairness and justice, narrow the urban-rural gap, and promote the development of a unified urban-rural household registration system [3]. Therefore, this requires strengthening the urban household registration for groups that have the willingness and ability, eliminating the exclusivity and discrimination of the urban population towards the migrant population, enabling the rural surplus labor force to become urban residents, continuously optimizing the structure of the agricultural labor force, increasing the labor supply, and improving the efficiency of resource reallocation.

Secondly, promote the reform of the rural collective property rights system. At the present stage, with the rapid development of China's economy, the rural economic structure is in urgent need of transformation. And land is the foundation of rural economic development. As the demand for rural land intensive management is increasing day by day, deepening the reform of the rural collective property rights system has become a top priority. It is necessary to explore the paid withdrawal mechanism for the qualification rights of rural homesteads and the contracted rights of agricultural land. For farmers who voluntarily withdraw from these two rights, compensation shall be provided with reference to the benchmark land price of collective construction land in the same period and the average price of the transfer of the use rights of similar land. Meanwhile, village collectives are encouraged to provide housing subsidies or allowances to strengthen the social security for them after they withdraw from their homesteads or contracted land [4]. We should solidly promote the reform of the rural collective property rights system, build a sound rural collective property rights system, so as to liberate and develop the rural social productive forces, increase farmers' property income, and provide important support for promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural areas and consolidating the Party's ruling foundation in rural areas [5].

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Thirdly, promote the implementation of the new urbanization strategy. In order to narrow the urban-rural gap, drive the integration of urban and rural areas, and promote the high-quality development of the urbanization process, it was proposed at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee that "the institutional mechanisms for promoting new urbanization should be improved". Therefore, the new urbanization should take innovation, coordination, green development, opening up, and sharing as its core, pursue "people-centered urbanization", and thus enhance residents' sense of happiness and the quality of life. During the process of promoting urbanization, due to the unbalanced regional development, the rapid expansion of cities, and the influx of population, the planning of some cities lacks foresight and scientificity, resulting in serious "big city diseases", such as traffic congestion and environmental pollution. Meanwhile, the development of small towns is slow and they fail to effectively undertake the function dispersion of big cities. As a result, the development gap between regions keeps widening, and there is also a huge gap in income levels among different groups.In light of the above problems, we should take targeted measures, optimize urban planning and governance, promote the further development of small towns, implement the regional coordinated development strategy, and improve the income distribution and regulation policies. Only through this series of targeted measures can we further promote the high-quality urban-rural integrated development under Chinese modernization. Among them, the regional coordinated development strategy is particularly important. It can not only promote the development of big cities but also drive the development of small towns and townships within the region, realize resource sharing and complementary advantages, and allocate more public service resources such as education, medical care, and culture to regions that are relatively backward in economy. Thus, a situation of "simultaneous progress of big and small" can be achieved to facilitate the urban-rural integrated development.

2. Unblock industrial factors and promote the development of urban-rural integration.

With the continuous progress of Chinese modernization, the report of the 20th CPC National Congress pointed out that smoothing the flow of urban and rural elements should be regarded as the core driving force for the development of urban-rural integration. Therefore, in order to build a unified factor market for urban and rural areas and ensure the smooth flow of urban and rural elements, we must deeply integrate various resources for urban-rural integration, maximize the utilization of resources, and promote the equal and two-way flow of urban and rural elements, so as to stimulate the vitality of the whole society.

Firstly, gather the labor factor. Labor, as the most active element in social production and the one that can best bring human subjective initiative into play, is an inexhaustible source for sustainable development. We should make full use of the labor resources at both urban and rural ends, break through the dilemma of population loss, and smooth the channels for labor mobility. The government needs to strive to create an excellent rural employment and entrepreneurship environment and provide good treatment support and effective household registration guarantees for the introduced and returning labor force. In terms of treatment support, it is necessary to innovate the talent introduction and incentive mechanisms to attract external talents to engage in rural construction. For example, reduce the cost of entrepreneurship through preferential policies such as tax reductions, guaranteed loans, and land leases. Meanwhile, we can strengthen the encouragement

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and reward mechanisms for those who have made outstanding contributions to rural development to stimulate their enthusiasm and creativity. Explore new mechanisms for talents to serve the countryside, cultivate and guide farmers who are cultured, proficient in technology, good at management and operation to return to their hometowns to start businesses. On the other hand, encourage urban residents to invest and start businesses in rural areas, promote the systems of supporting agriculture such as the first secretary, resident village cadres, college-graduate village officials, and science and technology commissioners, and build volunteer service platforms to provide talent and intellectual support for rural modernization construction [6]. In terms of household registration guarantees, focus on solving the household registration problems of the population settling in counties, promote the reform of the county-level household registration system, smooth the mechanism for the urbanization of the agricultural transfer population, and explore differentiated household registration policies [7]. Meanwhile, issue social security laws targeting migrant workers in cities to safeguard their basic rights and interests at the institutional level and promote their better living in cities [8].

Secondly, revitalize the land factor. Due to the spatial fixity of the land factor, revitalizing it is closely linked to the reform of the rural land system. In recent years, with the accelerated progress of modernization, a large number of rural people have chosen to migrate to cities. This trend has inevitably led to the idleness and even abandonment of land resources in many rural areas, which has become a problem that urgently needs to be solved. Therefore, we should grant more rights to the autonomous use of land and allocate land resources reasonably and effectively. Meanwhile, we should accelerate the reform of relevant rural land systems. By exploring effective ways to separate the "three rights" of rural homesteads, endow the use rights of homesteads with the legal status of usufructuary rights, and moderately relax the restrictions on the transfer of the use rights of homesteads. By constructing an efficient land factor flow mechanism, allowing idle land to flow reasonably between urban and rural areas, it will be beneficial for farmers to revitalize their land assets and further narrow the economic gap between urban and rural areas. On the other hand, ensure the fair and just distribution of land rights and interests in the supervision system, and prevent infringement behaviors in the process of land transfer and use, so as to provide a solid guarantee for land transfer between urban and rural areas. At the same time, to optimize the layout of the rural collective economy, the key lies in giving play to the market-oriented function of rural collective construction land. It is necessary to make overall plans for the layout of village land, innovate the mechanism for rural collective commercial construction land to enter the market based on the construction needs of water conservancy and farming roads, and promote the two-way flow of land factors.

Thirdly, activate the capital factor. Although remarkable progress has been made in rural finance in China and the government has also introduced a series of policies to support the flow of capital into rural areas, the two-way flow of the capital factor between urban and rural areas still faces challenges. To activate the capital factor, cooperation among government departments at all levels should be strengthened to minimize the differences in handling methods and efficiencies between urban and rural areas. It is necessary to adhere to the joint efforts of the government and society. At the government level, planning and guidance can be formulated, order can be maintained, and supervision can be carried out. At the social level, the bridging role of social organizations can be played and the driving force of corporate responsibility can be utilized. The government formulates the urban-rural integrated development plan to clarify the key areas and industrial directions of rural development, guides the rational layout of capital, and simultaneously strengthens the supervision of

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the rural capital market to ensure the legal and compliant operation of capital. Social organizations such as industry associations and chambers of commerce can build bridges for capital communication between urban and rural areas and promote the flow of capital to rural areas by organizing various investment activities. On the other hand, the sense of corporate social responsibility can guide capital to be invested in rural industrial fields. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the property rights systems of rural land and collective assets, which is the first step in the development of the rural economic foundation. For this purpose, standardized trading platforms, such as rural property rights exchanges, must be established to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of investors are protected. At the same time, the policy orientation should be optimized, multiple parties should be involved in decision-making, and a dynamic adjustment mechanism should be established to enhance the effectiveness of infrastructure construction and avoid the negative impacts brought by the "one-size-fits-all" policy. The advantages of policy banks, large state-owned commercial banks and rural credit cooperatives should be leveraged to jointly build a sound rural financial support system. Efforts to innovate financial products should be intensified, service models such as "whole-village credit granting" should be borrowed from and promoted, and through innovating credit products and service methods, credit funds should be further directed towards rural areas to assist agricultural development and increase farmers' incomes.

3. Build a sustainable development system and promote the coordinated ecological progress between urban and rural areas.

In the grand blueprint of Chinese modernization, one of its core concepts is the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. On the path of urban-rural integrated development, the new development concepts should be fully implemented to achieve the vision of green, shared and sustainable development [9]. The ecological integration of urban and rural areas is the key to promoting this integration process. On the one hand, a negotiation platform for the governance of urban and rural ecological environments should be constructed, and an urban-rural joint governance mechanism should be established to break down departmental barriers and realize multi-departmental cooperation. On the other hand, an information sharing mechanism for urban and rural ecological environments should be established to promote the exchange and sharing of environmental conditions and pollution information, and to build an information sharing database for ecological environment governance. In addition, it is necessary to increase the investment in rural ecological environment governance to make it as important as urban governance and narrow the gap in the ecological environment between urban and rural areas.

It is of vital importance to implement the concept of green and sustainable development in the process of urban-rural integrated development. It can not only effectively protect the ecological environment in both urban and rural areas and rationally utilize resources to ensure the long-term nature of development, but also promote the integration and sharing of ecological spaces between urban and rural areas, jointly advance the green transformation of industries, improve the quality of life and well-being of urban and rural residents, and drive the modernization process of the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. Therefore, to promote the ecological integration of urban and rural areas, first of all, it is necessary to establish unified ecological policies and plans to ensure the fair allocation of ecological governance resources. Secondly, it is es-

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sential to strengthen the construction of infrastructure for ecological governance and enhance the disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities as well as ecological technology innovation in ecologically fragile areas. Finally, it is important to strengthen ecological awareness education, improve the environmental protection knowledge of urban and rural residents and enterprises, encourage self-management, and reduce agricultural non-point source pollution.

Green and low - carbon is an important topic in recent years and is also a core element in building a harmonious and symbiotic urban - rural relationship. It can effectively integrate urban - rural ecological resources and promote the interconnection and sharing of ecological spaces. In terms of industries, it urges the urban and rural areas to transform towards green and sustainable directions, achieving a win - win situation for both economic and environmental benefits and enhancing the overall competitiveness of urban and rural areas. At the level of infrastructure construction, a unified and environmentally - friendly facility system is built to strengthen the ability of urban and rural areas to cope with environmental challenges. Moreover, the in - depth popularization of the green and low - carbon concept is helpful for cultivating the common environmental awareness and green lifestyle of urban and rural residents, promoting social and cultural progress, laying an ecological foundation for the integrated development of urban and rural areas and ensuring its stable and long - term progress in a resource - saving and environment - friendly track.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: AO Zhixuan; Methodology: Wang Xiaoyi; Software: LIU Qisheng; Validation: WANG Suping.; Formal analysis: Wang Xiaoyi; Investigation: AO Zhixuan; Resources: LIU Qisheng; Data Curation: AO Zhixuan; Writing – original draft preparation: LIU Qisheng.; Writing – review and editing: Wang Xiaoyi; Visualization:Jiao Yue ; Supervision: Wang Xiaoyi; Project administration: Wang Xiaoyi; Funding acquisition: Wang Xiaoyi.

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