

The Differences and Reasons for the Integration of Urban and Rural Public Services in China

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Abstract

China's long-term binary public service supply system concentrates the fruits of social development in the hands of some members of society, increasing the real income level of urban residents, and increasing the real purchasing power of urban residents gradually increasing the income gap between urban and rural residents. For urban residents, although they have relatively high purchasing power, the marginal propensity to consume is relatively low and the marginal benefits are low; From an economic point of view, the economic pull affecting China mainly depends on exports and investment, domestic demand pull power can not be effectively promoted. At the same time, this distribution results in the division of members of society into different social groups, when the gaps and conflicts between groups accumulate to a certain extent, it is bound to damage the unity and cooperation between groups, resulting in social unrest and even unrest, the formation of serious social problems. Based on the theory of public service supply and demand, the theory of urban-rural relations, the theory of common prosperity and the theory of efficiency equity, this paper verifies the differences between urban and rural residents in the field of public service through a large number of field investigations and studies, uses qualitative and quantitative analysis methods, standardizes research and empirical research methods, and puts forward the principle of urban-rural public service integration.

Keywords

Public services; Urban and rural areas; China.

1. The Theoretical Basis for the Integration of the Areas

1.1. An Overview of Integration and Urban and Rural Public Resources

Integration refers to the gradual integration and cooperation of multiple sovereign entities that were previously somewhat independent of each other under the same system. The integration process involves both the inter-State economy and political, legal and cultural integration, as well as the integration of society as a whole, and is a comprehensive process of political, economic, legal, social and cultural interaction. Since it involves the integration of sovereign entities and eventually becomes a single entity with subject qualifications, it differs from regional cooperation in the general sense and involves not only political or economic relations between regions in general.

"With the continuous strengthening of the country's comprehensive strength, the topic of resource balance has gradually become the mainstream direction of social discussion. At the same time, the proportion of urban and rural public resources has been in the context of unethical relations, which is more for the later urban and rural service integration process with considerable difficulty and challenges. According to the statistical distribution of urban and rural resources in Guangxi Province from 2015 to 2018, it can be analyzed that 80% of the

public resources are used for urban construction services, while only 18% of the resources actually fall into township construction.

The reason for this cliff-type development model is mainly due to two aspects of the main control factors. The first is the status of economic strategic development needs, and the second is that the phenomenon of urbanization of a body unit is too serious. Nanning, for example, has a total population base of 4.5261 million, and the urbanization rate has reached 62.4%. It is in this explosive development trend of the index, so that Nanning City in 2018 in the public service to establish the resource sector spent more than 20 billion yuan, not including new sewage treatment plants, large-scale medical institutions, as well as fixed-point school district housing related projects. Xilin County, which has been dubbed the "poorest" county by contrast, spent less than \$3 billion on public service resources in 2018. Although the economic level of Xilin County has gradually improved in recent years, but from the overall public service resource pattern, it is still in Guangxi Province at the end of the economic industrial chain ranking.

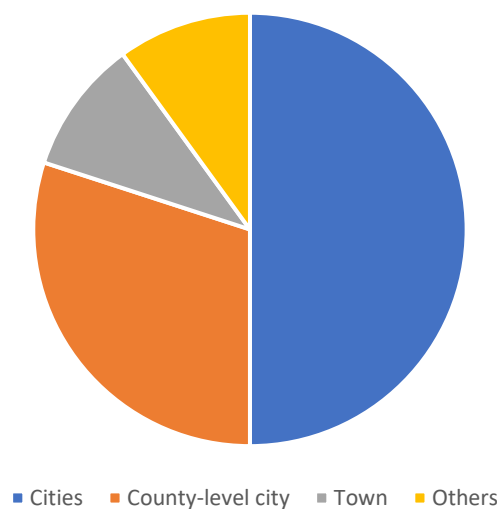


Figure 1. The proportion of urban and rural public resources distributed in Guangxi Province in 2018

1.2. The Concept of Public Services in Urban and Rural Areas

In order to further narrow the differences between urban and rural material and economic levels, while promoting the interaction and cooperation between the two symbiotic systems was born. The introduction of the concept of urban and rural public services is actually to find a suitable balance in the use of public resources. It is necessary not only to meet the rational construction of urban roads, but also to promote the overall complexity of township economy. "So when the State Council issued the Opinions on Improving the Institutional Mechanism and Policy System for Urban-Rural Integration and Development in 2019, it clearly proposed to gradually promote the equalization of public services and infrastructure in urban and rural areas in order to re-establish the coexistence between urban and rural areas." According to the 2018 urban and rural public service infrastructure data of Sanya City, Hainan Province, the completion rate of the pilot project of public service in Haitang District reached 43%, while the completion rate of public services in Jiyang District and Tianya District was 33%, respectively. As for the last cliff state, its completion rate is only 22%.

The reason for this uneven development relationship is mainly that Haitang District in the combination of urban and rural economy, industrial relocation pilot work as a way to gradually improve urban and rural public services infrastructure. This not only drives the utilization rate of idle space in townships, but also brings the opportunity of secondary employment to the idle labor force in rural areas. It is under the premise of clear direction that Haitang District finally

achieves the completion rate above the qualifying line. Of course, at the end of the cliff state district is not without urban and rural public service construction efforts and work, but they have been biased in the direction of choice. In particular, they did not take advantage of the innation advantages of townships, but will be high-spec, high-consumption urban recreational facilities forced into the townships, in order to promote the development of local tourism. Obviously, this is not in line with the township economy as a whole. Therefore, it also hinders the development of urban and rural public services to a certain extent.

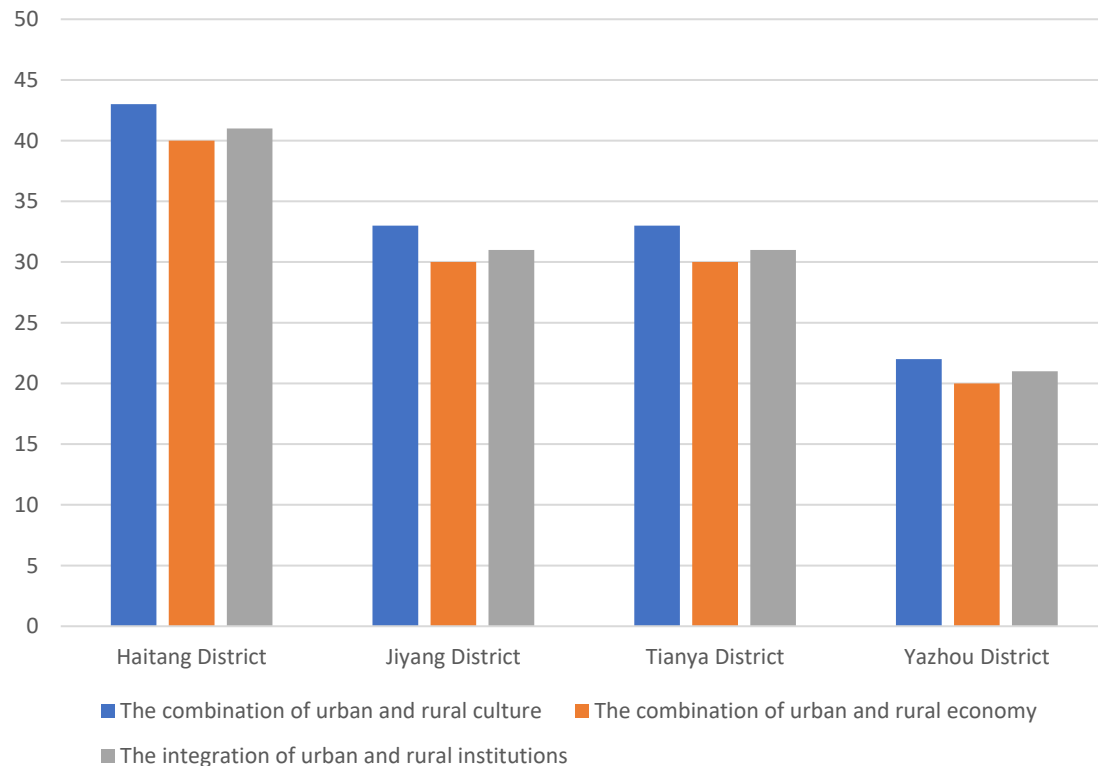


Figure 2. An overview of the combined ratio of urban and rural public service projects in four cities in Hainan

1.3. The Connotation of the Integration of Public Services Between Urban and Rural Areas in China

Urban and rural public service refers to the public service that urban and rural residents need together, and it is the most basic service that urban and rural residents refer to at different stages of social development and should be given priority to meet. According to china's current level of development, China promulgated the "CPC Central Committee on the construction of a socialist harmonious society on a number of major issues", the national urban and rural public services can be initially stipulated as: public health, compulsory education, employment and re-employment, health care, basic social security. Compulsory education, medical and health care and basic social security are the "basic projects" in urban and rural public services and the key to maintain the normal operation of urban and rural public service system. The connotation of urban and rural public service integration refers to: by promoting the systematic research of urban and rural public service system, vigorously promoting the transformation and docking of urban and rural public service system, perfecting the rural public service system, so as to gradually realize the construction of urban and rural public service system, adjust the allocation of public service elements and resources between urban and rural areas, so that public service resources are evenly distributed between urban and rural areas, so that urban and rural residents can enjoy equal opportunities in urban and rural public services, combined with China's current national conditions and economic development level, To narrow the gap

between urban and rural public service supply between urban and rural areas to its appropriate scope, through accelerating the construction of rural public service system and rural urban and rural public service level improvement, and gradually achieve the same treatment, the same level, the sharing of resource elements of the unified urban and rural public service system.

2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Urban-Rural Integration in China

2.1. Analysis of the Integration of Urban and Rural Areas in China

Although under the guidance of the national macro-economy, all over the country are vigorously promoting the integration of urban and rural public services. However, in the process of policy decomposition and digestion, there are great differences in economic level and implementation conditions in different regions. So that in the later urban and rural public service construction process, there will be different degrees of development gap, we regard it as a specific manifestation of the imbalance in the proportion of public resources. In the process of discussing the difference between urban and rural public service integration, how should we measure and determine its difference performance, we can do further clarification work through the following practical cases.

2.1.1. The authority function of social security in the medical system

All along, the construction of medical system in urban and rural public services has always been an important area of vision for control. "Although with the gradual improvement of the township medical social security system, the township population is almost on par with the city in terms of subsidies for medical treatment, and even some chronic diseases far exceed the basic level of urban development reimbursement." Take Jinan City, Shandong Province, for example, which in 2015 in the process of the number of people involved in medical social security survey, found that the number of urban participation is significantly higher than the number of township participants. At the same time, in addition to the first-hand data obtained from Triple-A Medical, the team also indirectly visited general out-patient clinics and rural hospitals. And in the actual inquiry process learned that the township personnel's medical social security coverage has been close to 90%. The reason why the probability of use is low, mainly because the township personnel in the general outpatient or rural hospital treatment generated by the data, can not be with the city's large hospitals network function. Especially in the town of An in Pingyin County, in mid-December 2013, the number of people participating in medical social security showed a downward trend. The lowest was 30 in June, while the highest in December was less than 50.

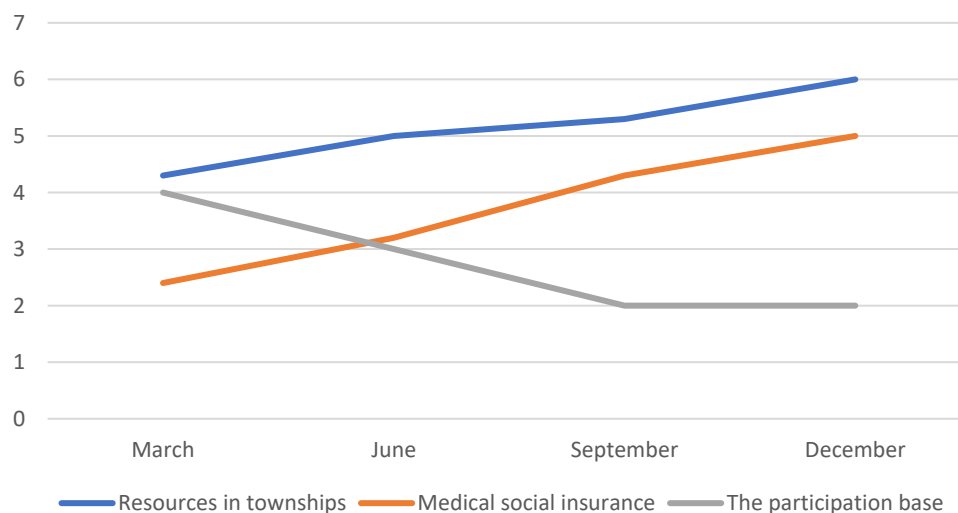


Figure 3. The structural change process of urban and rural medical system in 2013

2.2. Analysis of the Causes of Urban-rural Integration in China

"The construction of urban and rural public service system has always been the main theme and goal of development in all regions of the country. Whether it is the "urban transportation integration" service promotion process in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province, or the "urban and rural medical centralized management" macro-policy in Weihai City, Shandong Province. They are taking infrastructure construction as an opportunity to effectively shorten the gap between urban and rural development of public services. According to the trend trend presented by the statistics of urban and rural cooperation projects in Wuhan City, Hubei Province in the past five years, the coverage rate of public green space in Hanyang District is significantly higher than that of Hongshan District. In the way of building community service for the elderly, the spatial structure layout of 1:100 in Wuchang District is also better than the practice index of community service for the elderly in Qingshan District. Although they are all under the guidance of Wuhan's overall policy framework, but because of the local economy and ideological and cultural awareness of different levels, resulting in urban and rural public service integration differences are very serious.

As one of the macro-indicators of national development that has emerged in recent years, the integration and construction of urban and rural public services has always been based on the rational allocation of public resources to properly place and practice. However, due to the country's provinces and cities of the average annual income level is different, which will bring about a certain gap in the proportion of public service financial input. Especially in the 2019 national GDP ranking index, Guangdong Province has been ranked first for several years, its average annual income of 1076.7107 billion yuan. For some remote areas of western China, such as Xinjiang and Qinghai-Tibet autonomous regions, their average annual income can only be maintained at a level of about 1359.711 billion yuan. If we go to the next step of dividing the total annual income, it will be obvious that different provinces and cities in urban and rural public service financial investment gap. For example, the financial investment in urban and rural public services in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, was 192.2 billion yuan, while the annual financial investment in urban and rural public services in Lanzhou City, Gansu Province, was only 82.1 billion yuan. "It is in such a wide proportion of financial input, so that in the urban and rural public service integration construction work, in addition to the production capacity efficiency is different, including the scale of services and coverage radius and other related ancillary conditions will also appear corresponding contrast gaps." And over time, this gap will grow, resulting in the waste of resources, as well as the urgent need for insufficient resources.

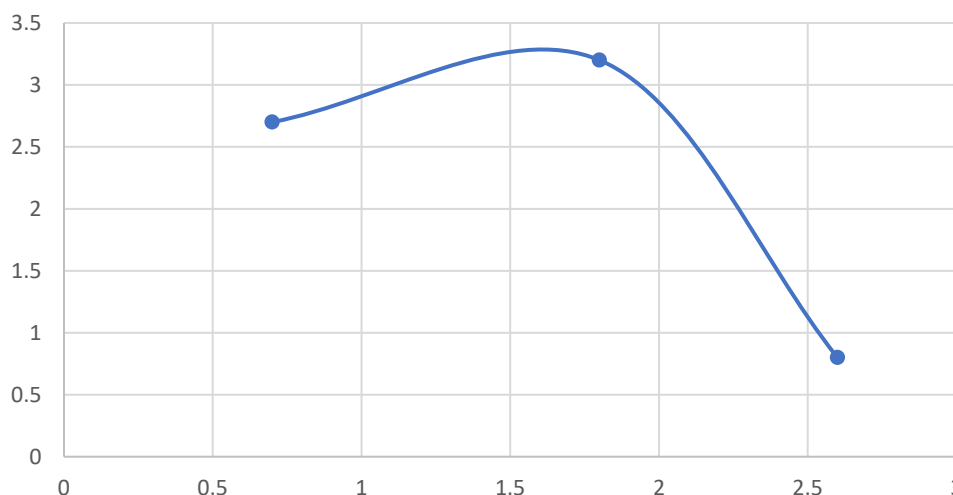


Figure 4. The trend of urban and rural public service resources in Lin'an District

3. Conclusion and Suggestion

3.1. Conclusion

Although the difference between urban and rural public service integration is not a simple problem that can be solved in a while, but as the main unit of administrative decision-making, we must pay attention to the occurrence of such phenomena. Especially in the process of analyzing differences and proposing solutions, we should fully combine the current situation and tasks. Neither exaggerate the facts, do extreme things, nor shirk responsibility or passively idle. At the same time, corresponding reform measures should be made for the specific reasons of the current differences. For example, the developed provinces and cities of public service resources to the backward provinces and cities in the plate. Of course, the relationship between the two is not purely relief. But a new type of win-win cooperation and sustainable development path. It is as if the backward provide space and human security, while the developed provide financial and technical support. In the long run, this not only solves the rigid demand of backward provinces and cities for the integration of urban and rural public services, but also provides a new kind of authority for the integration of urban and rural public services in developed provinces and cities.

"Therefore, we can only effectively shorten the economic gap between urban and rural areas, but also for the development of townships out of poverty to interpret new goals and routes," he said. The reason why the state has been leading the integration of urban and rural public services is to distribute public resources rationally and improve the status quo of people's livelihood. In order to improve the quality of life of the people to bring a diversified choice of path, for the national economic development to promote a relatively balanced environmental conditions.

3.2. Suggestion

The integration of urban and rural public services is the weak link of building a harmonious society and an important symbol of building socialism and realizing modernization in an all-round way. The development goal of the integration of urban and rural public services should become the carrier of the overall development of urban and rural areas and the driving force for the construction of people's livelihood. The specific suggestions for the integration of urban and rural public services in China are discussed from two aspects:

1. Promote the convergence and unification of urban and rural service systems

Realizing the equalization of urban and rural public services is a national system of social engineering, which requires the central government to plan and guide and arrange the system comprehensively. Breaking the dual public service system and standards of urban-rural division, speeding up the improvement of the public service policy system, compiling and implementing relevant plans for equalization of public services, establishing the scope, standards and a series of institutional arrangements corresponding to urban and rural public services, and removing institutional and policy obstacles to the operation of the coordination mechanism. We will formulate and improve policies to guide employment, social security education and health in order to realize the integration of urban and rural public services, and strengthen the coordination and coordination of policies and systems.

In order to realize the integration of urban and rural public services, we must first ensure that the level of urban and rural public services and service standards tend to be consistent, so that the integration of urban and rural public services assessment has a law to follow, there are rules to follow. The integration of urban and rural public services involves a wide range of aspects, public service supply mode and supply object show a diversified trend, so in urban and rural public service supply mode, supply procedures, financial expenditure standards, service quantity and quality of various requirements, which requires us to organize relevant experts,

scholars on the scope, type and standards of urban and rural public services in the technical level of research, and conduct discussions organized by the government, in full communication, coordination and balance of views on the basis of all aspects, Reach a social consensus on the above issues. Secondly, according to the requirements of equalization, the national standards for urban and rural public services are formulated, and the objectives, contents, objects, modes and procedures of various types of urban and rural public services are defined, such as sources of funds, quality control, public participation and performance evaluation, so as to provide a standard reference system for the actual operation of equalization of urban and rural public services.

2. Step by step to promote the docking of urban and rural public service systems

The level of economic development in different regions is not the same, so in the process of integration of urban and rural public services can not be carried out in sync with the policy, according to the level of development of different regions and urban and rural areas, the implementation of step-by-step strategy, establish and improve the integration of urban and rural public services system and management system. The scholar Chi Fulin thinks that in the economically developed areas, we should take the lead in establishing a unified scope of basic public service guarantee for urban and rural areas. In developed areas, speed up the improvement of rural urban and rural public service level, set up a pilot, for urban and rural system docking to create conditions, that is, before the unification of urban and rural public service system, can first introduce transitional measures to reserve urban and rural system docking. In the middle developed areas, learn from the experience of the developed regions, pilot promotion, and finally achieve the urban and rural public service system docking. In the less developed areas, first improve the public service system, in the design of policies and systems, and gradually realize the county (city, district) between the public service system docking.

With the increasing integration between urban and rural areas, the proportion of agricultural workers in the urban population has gradually increased, and a social security system for migrant workers has been established so that migrant workers can enjoy the benefits of social security fairly. Migrant workers entering cities are on the edge of the social security system, and considering their special status, they should ensure the consistency of social security enjoyed by them with urban and rural residents, so that farmers can choose whether to participate in social security in rural or urban areas, and gradually realize the transfer of personal accounts from rural to urban areas. For residents who cannot take care of themselves and have no guarantee of basic life, the government should implement the system of temporary relief for urban and rural areas, the system of regular quota relief and the system of regular differential relief, so as to ensure the convergence of the basic living security system for urban and rural residents..

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