

Research on the Strategy of Revitalization Development based on the Combination of Urban and Rural Areas

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Abstract. With the acceleration of urbanization, the social problems of urban-rural integration have become increasingly prominent. China's planning for urban-rural integration has not been paid enough attention, and the theoretical guidance is relatively weak. As the "head of the countryside and the tail of the city", the urban-rural fringe is an important window for the rural areas to go to the cities. It is also a bridgehead for the city to radiate rural areas. It is an important link between urban development and rural development. In view of the status and role of urban-rural integration in coordinating urban and rural development, in-depth study and discussion of the development path of urban-rural integration has become an important issue that our society must actively face.

Keywords: urban-rural integration; revitalization; development.

1. Introduction

The urban-rural junction is a transitional zone between land use, social and demographic characteristics. It is located in a continuous urban built-up area, with no urban residents and non-agricultural land use in the periphery, and both urban and rural areas. Characteristics, population density is lower than the central city, but higher than the surrounding rural areas. Domestic scholars are accustomed to refer to similar concepts in urban and rural fringe areas as urban-rural integration. The urban-rural integration reflects the profound impact of China's unique dual social economic system on urbanization, urban spatial structure, and social management system. It is a typical feature of the urban fringe in the general sense, with distinctive China. Characteristic localization definition. In essence, the urban-rural integration refers to the boundary between the built-up area and the non-built-up area of large and medium-sized cities. It has the unique regional characteristics of "non-city and non-township". It is subject to top-down urbanization and rural areas. A special geographical area where endogenous urbanization is intertwined.

For a long time, domestic urban planning has been accustomed to "spreading big cakes". With the expansion of urban circles, land prices in urban centers continue to rise, resulting in many manufacturing industries in urban areas of large cities beginning to migrate to the outer suburbs, and some new industrial parks are also directly selected in the urban suburbs. Some large-scale universities and other scientific research institutions have also chosen new sites in the outskirts of the city to build "university towns" or "technical cities." Adjacent to the central city's location advantages, coupled with relatively low land prices, has also created a huge attraction for real estate development, and some large-scale real estate development projects are often the first to land in the outskirts of the city. In addition, some large cities have optimized the urban spatial structure, protected the urban ecological environment, and actively promoted the construction of green belts. Objectively, it also provided a geographical space for the formation of urban-rural integration.

2. The Development Mechanism and Problems of the Urban-Rural Junction

2.1 Development Mechanism and Motivation

There are two mechanisms for the development of the urban-rural fringe area. On the one hand, it is driven by the influence of urban radiation. The regional economy has become a supplement to the urban economy. This is the driving force of "top-down" development; on the other hand, the evolution of the regional economic structure. To promote economic development, this is the development drive of "bottom-up". It is precisely because of the intertwined integration of these two forces that the urban-rural integration area is extremely active and has become a concentrated area of urbanization.

2.1.1 Diffusion of Urban Central Area Functions

The urban-rural integration is essentially the intertwining of urban land in agricultural land, which has two meanings. First of all, many of the city's functions and facilities, including external transportation facilities, storage facilities, water, electricity, gas and other large infrastructure and scenic areas, are often distributed around the city. As the scale of the city expands, the ecological environment and traffic conditions in the central area deteriorate. In order to alleviate the pressure on the central area of the city, some functions have become an irresistible trend. Among them, residence, industry, science and education are the most considered functions, and they are moved in. The region has brought new lifestyles and economic growth points and promoted the development of immigrant areas. As mentioned earlier, the urban-rural integration is an evacuation of urban functions. In the recent round of overall planning and adjustment of domestic cities, many megacities have planned a number of marginal groups with specific functions on the periphery of the city to make urban functions. And the dispersion and concentration of the population tends to be reasonable.

2.2.2 Radiation Effects of the City

The city is a political, economic and cultural center within a certain region, most of which are regional transportation hubs. The dense transportation network around the city provides superior external relations for urban and rural areas; urban colleges and universities are concentrated, and population quality is high. It has strong innovative technical capabilities; the city has a complete range of industries, strong supporting capabilities, developed tertiary industry, rapid circulation of goods, and large amount of information exchange. The urban-rural integration department relies on the city, and its advantages in capital, technology and information are unique.

2.2 Problems in the Development of Urban-Rural Integration

2.2.1 Small Industrial Disorder

The industrial development model of “the villages’ ignition and the households smoke” in the urban-rural integration department has caused many drawbacks and restricted the stamina for further development. First of all, the industrial scale is small, lack of scale benefits, and the production level of enterprises is low. Secondly, technology and management are backward, and there are many primary products and poor competitiveness. At the same time, small industries are widely distributed, and the pollution of three wastes is large, with the current rural industrial base. It is very difficult to control pollution. More importantly, small industries are built by townships and villages themselves, lacking a unified layout, and the industrial structure is converging, resulting in low-level redundant construction and inefficient resource allocation.

2.2.2 Incomplete Comprehensive Support, Lack of Long-Term Construction

The urban-rural integration is located on the periphery of the city, and there is a general lack of urban infrastructure. The roads are of low grade and poor quality, and the water, electricity, gas, heat and other pipeline network facilities are incomplete. As a result, on the one hand, each construction unit needs to support independent auxiliary facilities, a large number of repeated construction, and low utilization efficiency. On the other hand, the new construction projects can only rely on the current road, lacking the overall layout, and increasing difficulties for future reconstruction.

3. Development Countermeasures of Urban-Rural Joint Department

3.1 Adjusting the Industrial Structure and Land use Structure According to Local Conditions

Vigorously develop suburban agriculture with local characteristics. The urban-rural integration department should fully tap the potential of agricultural land in the suburbs, build modern agricultural infrastructure, introduce advanced supporting science and technology, increase the degree of intensification of agricultural land use, develop facility agriculture, improve varieties, and improve the output and quality of agricultural products. At the same time, it will promote the development of agriculture to the tertiary industry, develop sightseeing agriculture, build sightseeing and leisure agricultural attractions, adapt to the needs of urban residents, and provide new places for sightseeing, sightseeing and leisure for the citizens.

3.2 Coordinating the Relationship between Agricultural Development and Urban Construction

The urban-rural integration is in the focus of urban and agricultural competition for land. On the one hand, it is necessary to protect agricultural land, ensure the supply of agricultural and sideline products in the city, and on the other hand, it cannot limit the development of the city. This is a prominent contradiction between the urban and rural areas. In the planning and management, the contradiction between the overall land use planning and the urban overall planning should be coordinated. The overall land use planning should be prepared by the land department, with emphasis on the protection and regulation of agricultural land, and the development of demand; the urban master plan is prepared by the urban planning department. The focus is on coordinating the various land uses in the city to develop a scale. It is necessary to bridge the differences between the two due to the starting point, the preparation method and the differences in the basic data, so that the two plans correspond to the data, and the spatial layout and development direction are consistent, so that the land is balanced in the dynamics and the scientific nature of the planning is ensured. To give full play to the regulatory role of planning, so that the construction of urban-rural integration has a basis.

4. Summary

The urban-rural integration is the frontier of urbanization and urban-rural integration. The key to promoting the urbanization transformation and development of the urban-rural integration is to take a new urbanization path that is people-oriented and safeguards the rights of farmers and migrants. Integrating industry and agriculture, cities and villages, urban residents and rural residents as a whole, planning and comprehensive research, promoting urban and rural planning, construction, industrial development, market information, policy measures, and ecological environmental protection through system reform and policy adjustment. The integration of social undertakings and development will change the long-term urban-rural dual economic structure, achieve the equality of policies in urban and rural areas, and complement the industrial development, so that farmers can enjoy the same civilization and benefits as urban residents, and make the entire urban and rural economy and society comprehensive, coordination and sustainable development.

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