Analysis of China’s Rural Urbanization Development

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Abstract The rural urbanization is an inevitable trend in economic development, and that is also a suitable choice in China's current conditions. The content of rural urbanization is extremely rich, and rural urbanization also has a positive meaning to economic development. Many famous theories express their theoretical supports to rural urbanization development. In theory, it may become more necessary. The driving forces to rural urbanization are different. Against rural urbanization development, this article is also put forward different development roads to choose.

Key words Rural urbanization, Surplus labor, Sustainable agriculture development, Drive, Road options

Introduction

The rural urbanization is an inevitable trend of the national economic and social modernization. It is the only way for China’s rural modernization. And is also a fundamental solution to China's problem of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. According to international experience and domestic economic and social development and the present stage of China's urbanization level, the next 20 years will be China's rapid urbanization development period. Therefore, we should seize the opportunity to accelerate the development of urbanization, to promote the healthy development of urbanization.

For a developing country, large rural population, limited economic development, the rural urbanization can contribute to rural existing pattern of resource allocation optimization. Thus promote the rural economy and society healthy and orderly development. The rural urbanization not only provides hundreds of millions of peasants in a brand-new way of life, but also changes them intelligent and rich during the ideal destination.

It not only suspends the flow of the population in large cities and reduces the pressure of population in large cities, but also stay the relatively high quality peasants in rural communities to ensure that the right quality of modern agricultural labor demand.

Therefore, the rural urbanization can make a positive significance to accelerate the development of agriculture and rural modernization.

The content of rural urbanization

The rural urbanization means the urbanization of the rural areas, that is the production and lifestyle urbanization, it is the clustering process of population in rural areas and non-farm economic activities. Rural areas in the process of urbanization should include three main contents of evolution: population, economic activities and geographical space.

First, the transformation of the population. Includes rural population into the occupational and geographical changes. The transformation of the population is a direct manifestation of rural urbanization. Its power generates from the rural economic structural adjustment and the expansion of geographical space. Rural career changes, economic income level increases, promoting human values, lifestyle changes to the urban-based, the restructuring and development of the rural economy will have a significant impact.

Second, the transformation of economic activity. Rural areas economic activity changes from a single agricultural to non-agricultural industries. Non-agricultural industries due to combined effect, in small rural towns to gather and development in different size. That causes the small towns to the formation and development. For rural residents speaking, small towns provide a good range of employment
opportunities and the services, facilities and comfortable living environment. Those attract them to settle in small towns and employment. Thus, the development of non-agricultural industries would promote the functions of the geographic and demographic transformation to urban migration and lifestyle changes.

Third, the transformation of rural area. The conversion of rural area states the function and the pattern change in different points (small towns). Conversion rural area is the result of the changes in rural residents and rural function. As small towns’ function and pattern of conversion will enhance its radiation and attractiveness, that can further promote the population and economic activities’ conversion.

Realistic Significance

Rural Urbanization is the important means in opening up markets to expand domestic demand and increase the incomes of peasants. From the current macroeconomic form, in fact the most prominent problem is the insufficient demand, and the insufficient demand due to the peasants. Three farmers’ consumption is probably equivalent to a citizen’s, and staying the peasants in the rural areas can’t solve the problem. Only when people are concentrated together, improve the rural consumption environment and increase the consumption, the demand problem can be resolved.

The key to raise the farmers’ consumption is to enhance their income. However, the supply of agricultural products in China changes from shortage to surplus, especially in recent years, grain, cotton and other major agricultural products appear a general overcapacity. The conspicuous problem is from a shortage of agricultural products to low income to farmers and sluggish growth. The cause of this situation in the short term for many reasons, but long-term, fundamental reason lies in too many farmers, solving problems is the fundamental way to reduce farmers, the implementation of the proactive strategy of urbanization. According to the analysis, the next 15 years, if adopted positive urbanization strategy, the rural population decreased 30%, the other conditions are unchanged, the average income of the rural population will increase by 30%.

This is because, in the resource constraints of rigid conditions, only to reduce the rural population in order to increase the relative per capita agricultural resources. Therefore rural land appropriate focus and scale of operation, lower agricultural costs, improve agricultural productivity, increased agricultural wage rates, increasing peasant income. Meanwhile, the urbanization can give more utilities and public facilities, provide many job opportunities and increase the income of peasants.

The rural urbanization is the effective ways to solve rural surplus labor problem
To reduce farmers rely solely on transferring peasants to industry is far from enough. Local transfer of rural surplus labor force faces the biggest problem is that millions of surplus rural labor forces to squeeze into the industrial situation, difficult to expand tertiary industry employment opportunities. This has not only exacerbated the industrial area of "duplication", the main is restricting the tertiary industry development.

At present, China has nearly 300 million surplus labor forces in rural areas, to speed up the development of urbanization, absorb surplus rural laborers is the main channel in the future. China now has more than 2,000 counties, if chose the better infrastructure countries as the "leading", they can absorb surplus rural laborers nearly 100 million people.

The rural urbanization is to update farmers’ ideas and lifestyle
Along with the economic development of cities and towns, rural production, lifestyles and values of the farmers will face a fundamental change. The farmers dispersed, inconvenience management and conservation of the idea of egoism, have a petty concepts; Poor sanitary conditions and so on.

A large number of farmers into urban life, the environment changes will let them quickly abandon some of the old rural way of life and idea, particularly in the concept of reproductive changes, the urbanization of rural areas more visible role. Farmers ideas to promote the upgrading of living habits
change and norms of behavior are formed, and gradually form a scientific, civilized, healthy lifestyles and social trends. Rural urbanization construction, not through a direct increase investment in education to farmers, improving the quality of culture, but to non-agricultural industries in towns or the transfer process, the rural workforce to adapt to the new situation, the new posts will require further study, finally improving the quality of rural culture.

**The rural urbanization is an important guarantee to achieve sustainable agricultural development**

The socialist market economic system, in order to achieve sustainable agricultural development, rural surplus labor is a "bottleneck" problem. In China, such a large agricultural country to establish a socialist market economic system, have to face rural human resources and flows. If no corresponding measures, it will be difficult to achieve in building a socialist market economic system, and they are difficult to achieve sustainable development in agriculture.

One of the sustainable development of agriculture goals is to achieve the well-off rural areas, while the surplus rural labor force transfer is an important guarantee. China's rural reform’s purpose is to develop the productive forces, so that millions of farmers can rich, but as long as there is about 70% of the agricultural population, keeping an extremely limited arable land, farmers would not be able to get rich. Surplus rural labor reasonable transfer is an assurance of sustainable agricultural development and is a premise of agricultural modernization. Surplus rural labor movement and the rural urbanization are conducive to agriculture and the entire national economy's sustainable development. The rural urbanization is useful to rural surplus labor force and to sustainable development of agriculture. The rural urbanization in the sustainable development of agriculture has played an important role.

**Rural urbanization theory Schools**

Location Theory says that the city is a social mode of production, social production of various material elements and substances in the process of gathering space for the feature. Socio-economic system is composed of different individual towns and subsystems, and systems between towns exists interaction, urban agglomeration create more socio-economic benefits than decentralized system, that’s the power of urbanization.

Structure theory roots from the developing countries' economist Lewis’s dual economic structure research. The theory is that the developing countries exist the modern sector and the traditional sector, traditional agricultural sector has large numbers of low-income workers. Apart from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector to provide the necessary expansion of the cheap labor, the agricultural sector for the expansion of the industrial sector to provide the necessary labor surplus. The surplus agricultural labor force to the transformation of the industrial sector is also affected by consumer demand and farmers rational economic constraints, but the transformation process developed distinctly different, developing agricultural output and agricultural labor force to the industrial sector is not synchronous transfer, due to the technical level and quality of farmers differences, a process that is the primary production to the high industries have gradually transformed. Structure theory stressed the leading role in industry transfer.

On the basis of population migration research, four factors cause the population migration: first, the original places of residence; second, place to move; third, amongst obstacles; fourth, migratory personal factors. Migration is precisely these factors combined result. Combined these factors, generated the push-pull theory and Petty - Clark theorem. Push-pull theory says that migration is affected by thrust factors and pull factors. "Thrust", namely, the existence of the residents were forced to move out because of the social, economic and natural pressures; "Pull" means that there is to attract people to move into other areas because of social, economic and natural gravitation. Petty - Clark theorem says that with the per capita income level increases, labors may shift from the first industry to the second. When the per capita income level appears further increases, labor then transfer to the third industrial. Among the industries in the labor distribution is the first industry labors will be diminished, the second and tertiary industry labors will increase.

American City Planning man Friedman brought forward the center-edge theory, it says that among
economic activity space organizations, in general, have a strong sense of polarization effects and spillover effect, the center and marginal zone interdependent, through the center of its own economy strengthen, formed disposable posture to the verge. One, through the center transport goods to verge, the center can attract verge capital, labor, thus product polarized function, and to enhance the center cumulative effect; the other hand, through the center to the verge by innovation diffusion, information dissemination and other industries associated effects, drive marginal economic development.

The dynamic mechanism of rural urbanization

The so-called dynamic mechanism of rural urbanization is the power mechanism to promote the development of rural urbanization, and to maintain, and improve the coordination mechanism, and to make it continued urbanization and orderly play a role in resource-constrained established, the pattern of resource allocation, as a condition of the an institution for the protection of the integrated system. All power is not isolated, but interrelated and interdependent constraints, interaction and mutual penetration, which jointly promote the rural urbanization process.

We can see them in the following figure:

![Figure 1: Structure model of the dynamic system of the development of the rural urbanization](image)

**Interest momentum.** Dynamic mechanism is the transferor’s continually interest pursuit. In specific includes material and non-material interests. Material interest, that is between urban and rural areas, among different industries, between different regions economy. It is the driving force to rural labor transfer and economics mobility. It is a long time reality that there is a division between urban and rural household registration system. This caused that labor supply and demand are different in different industries. And the developed and developing regions among farmers, industries, and among labor remuneration are different. The income gap induced the motives of rural labor transfer. As long as the policy allowing, rural laborers will put the motives into act. Non-material interests means that the rural transfer is not only in order to get more money, but also has higher goals. This is to change himself and the next generation of social status and occupational status. For example the urban living conditions, commercial, cultural services and facilities, lifestyle and values. Urban higher levels of education attract farmers to send their children to the city to study.

**Industry momentum.** In rural urbanization dynamic mechanism, can be decomposed into agricultural development as the representative of the rural "thrust" and the third industry as the representative of the urban "rally." From the entire process of the national urban or rural urbanization, in the early stages, agriculture is the rural urbanization initial impetus; in the medium term, rural industry is the backbone drive, at later stage, the service sector is the rural urbanization follow-up force. The development of agriculture, farmers income level increases, the existing rural industrial market demand, as well as urban laid a good foundation.

**System momentum.** No relevant institutional arrangements, even changed the first two, there might have been such as "urbanization without industrialization," in this sense, the change of institutional arrangements associated or flux can be seen as a decision factor in the city of urbanization. Institutional arrangements are conducive to economic and non-economic elements of the urban and rural transfer.
flows, urban development can appear "synchronous urbanization" pattern.

**Farmer discouraging.** Farmer discouraging depends on the size of the economic costs, psychological costs and the distance cost. The economic cost is due to the transfer of space and expense of currency and material. Psychological cost refers to the miss of the rural people and friends, urban phobia, new jobs unsuited and urban residents in the original hostile psychology. Distance cost is that the farther from town, the greater discouraging.

**Road options of rural urbanization**

**Multiple roads.** Promoting China's rural urbanization, it is necessary to adhere the following directions: First, urbanization and rural urbanization apply simultaneously. Second, the government mechanism launched and civil mechanism launched apply simultaneously. Three, the top-down and bottom-up integration, governments at all levels should strengthen rural urbanization guidance.

**Full development of small towns.** China's rapid urbanization, we must bring into full play the role of small towns. The reasons are as follows: First, the construction of urban infrastructure in the higher grades, the city government's financial resources are unable to support the high level of infrastructure investment under the additional rural employment. Second, due to the existing urban per capita public higher level of benefits, the influx of foreign population, will share these public welfare spending and cause of the influx of new urban population of exclusion. Three, the rural population access to a large number of foreign cities, because the poor quality of their own civilization, bound to the urban environment, public health and social order so as to bring greater impact. Therefore, the development of small towns is an essential part of the important ways of China's urbanization process.

**Focus on development of big cities.** Not selectively develop small towns, will let limited resources of the city use in the existing distribution of the tens of thousands of small towns, decline the net income scale, urban external cost increases. Those will not accelerate the process of urbanization, but will greatly delay the process of urbanization.

**Small towns rely on city’s radiation.** Small towns are rural and urban network nodes, the development of small towns in rural areas depends on the quality of both the aggregation process, but also on the central city of diffusion process. Therefore, the development of small towns must not overlook the city’s center function. Give full attention to the leading role of urban radiation to small towns.

**Develop the excellent towns.** In general should choose within the two or three counties that own their advantages, through those towns led others grow.

**References**


