

## Study on Coordinated Development of Urban and Rural Areas in Chengdu-Chongqing Urban Agglomeration

Sirui Chen, Huayin Chen

Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

### Abstract

With the rapid development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration in recent years, more and more problems are gradually highlighted, especially the urban-rural relationship, which seriously hinders the process of urbanization. In order to solve the problem of urban and rural areas fundamentally, we must innovate and perfect the mechanism, promote the interaction between urban and rural areas, and find ways to solve the problems in the process of coordinated development of urban and rural areas, which will become an important basis for the coordinated development of urban and rural areas in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration. With the social development of city and countryside is the premise of further development of existing problems, dealing with the relationship between urban and rural areas", the coordinated development of city and countryside as a whole, focus on the overall planning, realize the harmonious development of urban and rural areas. The research background of the first group of Chengdu City urban and rural coordinated development research. Secondly the status quo of Chengdu Chongqing city group based situation analysis, find out the existing problems, and analyze and evaluate them. Finally, mainly to solve urban and rural problems, put forward reasonable and effective countermeasures and suggestions.

### Keywords

**Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration; urban-rural gap; coordinated development; realization path.**

### 1. Introduction

From the study to the present, other countries in the world have explored a set of ways to coordinate the development of urban and rural areas in accordance with their own situation. The United States has made more than half of the world's exploration in this respect: First, to adhere to the road of coordinated development of workers and peasants, and to strengthen the construction of infrastructure.

At the end of the 19th century, Hodhua put forward the theory of garden city, advocated the coordinated development of city and countryside. In 1948, the urban and rural planning bill was formulated, the agricultural large-scale development was promoted, the investment of infrastructure and public utilities was strengthened, the perfect social security system was established, and the coordinated development of urban and rural areas was realized.

In order to achieve the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, Japan has adopted the following approaches: First, it is an active innovation technology and system. The second is to increase the rural financial input and infrastructure construction. The third is to improve the income distribution system and improve the social security system.

## 2. Present Situation of Urban-Rural Coordinated Development of Chengdu-Chongqing Urban Agglomeration

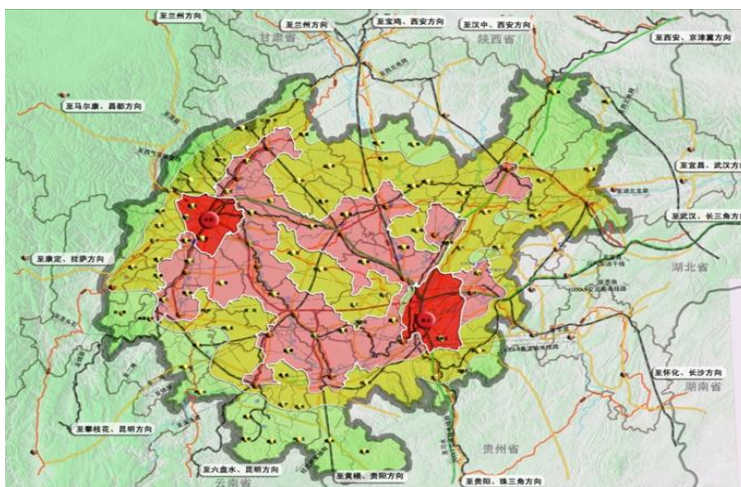


Fig. 1 scope of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration

The Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration takes Sichuan and Chongqing as the growth poles, and takes the urban dense areas formed by the two cities as the foundation of development, and promotes the coordinated development of the surrounding regions. Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration includes 11 cities in Chongqing and Chengdu, Deyang, Mianyang, Leshan, Meishan, Ziyang, Neijiang, Yibin, Luzhou and Zigong, and 73 counties under their jurisdiction (city, city, 1636 towns, covering an area of 206100 square kilometers).

Over the years of reform and opening up, China's economy has developed rapidly. In particular, in recent years, the country has taken the Chengdu-Chongqing region as a national pilot area for overall urban-rural comprehensive reform. Policies such as "National New urbanization Plan 2014-2020" and Comprehensive Three-dimension.

Traffic Corridor Planning of Yangtze River Economic Belt 2014-2020)" have brought opportunities for the development of Chengdu-Chongqing region. The development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration needs the coordinated development of various regions, therefore, the urban-rural relationship of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration is gradually prominent. The characteristics of urban-rural relations in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration are shown in Table 1:

Table. 1 characteristics of urban-rural relations in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration

Different stages of development	the basic characteristics of Urban-rural Relations
Before the founding of the people's Republic of China (before 1949)	The city was in the dominant position the countryside was attached to the city, and the urban and rural development was not balanced.
Planned economy period 1949-1978)	the policy guides the distribution of resources, the disharmony between urban and rural areas, the intensification of urban-rural dual structure, and the widening of the gap between urban and rural areas.
Since the beginning of the reform And opening up (1978-2015)	the market economy promotes the development of urban and rural economy, the resources of urban and rural areas are allocated rationally, and the relationship between urban and rural areas is strengthened

The income and consumption of urban and rural residents accurately reflect the coordination of urban and rural development in a certain region.

## 2.1 Income Status of Urban and Rural Residents

Table. 2 comparison of income levels of urban and rural residents in Chongqing from 2005 to 2014

Year	Per capita disposable income of Urban residents (Yuan)	Per capita income of rural resident (Yuan)	Urban-rural income rate
2005	10243	2809	3.65
2008	14368	4126	3.48
2009	15749	4478	3.52
2010	17532	5277	3.32
2011	20250	6480	3.12
2012	22968	7383	3.11
2013	25216	8332	3.03
2014	25133	9470	2.65

It can be seen from Table 2 that the income level of urban and rural residents in Chongqing has greatly improved between 2005 and 2014. In 2005, the disposable income of urban residents in Chongqing was 10243 yuan, and the per capita income of rural residents was 2809 yuan. The income ratio between urban and rural areas is 3.65, and the gap between urban and rural areas is obvious. In 2011, per capita disposable income for urban residents in Chongqing was 20250 yuan, while per capita income for rural residents was 6480 yuan, which was 3.12% lower than in the past. Until 2014, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in Chongqing was 25133 yuan, and the per capita income of rural residents was 9470 yuan, with a urban-rural ratio of 2.65. Overall, from 2005 to 2014, the gap between urban and rural areas gradually narrowed, but the gap still exists.

Table. 3 comparison of income levels of urban and rural residents in Sichuan Province 2005-2014

Year	Per capita disposable income of Urban residents (Yuan)	Per capita income of rural resident (Yuan)	Urban-rural income rate
2005	8386	2803	2.99
2008	12633	4121	3.07
2009	13839	4462	3.10
2010	15461	5139	3.01
2011	17899	6129	2.92
2012	20307	7001	2.90
2013	22368	7895	2.83
2014	24381	8803	2.77

Table 3 shows that the income gap between urban and rural residents in Sichuan Province has decreased year by year since 2005. The per capita disposable income of urban residents in Sichuan Province increased from 8386 yuan per capita in 2005 to 24381 yuan per capita for urban residents in 2014, and 8803 yuan for rural residents. The level of income growth is very large. People's living standards have also been greatly improved, but the income gap between urban and rural areas is still very large.

## 2.2 Consumption of Urban and Rural Residents

Table. 4 comparison of consumption of urban and rural residents in Chongqing from 2001 to 2014

Year	Per capita disposable income of Urban residents (Yuan)	Per capita income of rural resident (Yuan)	Urban-rural income rate	
2001		6766	1491	4.54
2005		7959	2251	3.53
2010		11513	4013	2.87
2012		14974	4502	3.33
2013		17814	5796	3.07
2014		18279	7983	2.29

Table 4 shows that the consumption level of urban residents in Chongqing has increased from 6766 yuan in 2001 to 18279 yuan in 2014, and the consumption level of rural residents has increased from 1491 yuan in 2001 to 7983 yuan in 2014.

Table. 5 comparison of consumption of urban and rural residents in Sichuan Province from 2001 to 2014

Year	Per capita disposable income of Urban residents (Yuan)	Per capita income of rural resident (Yuan)	Urban-rural income rate
2001	4855	1393	3.27
2005	6891	2274	3.03
2010	12105	3896	3.11
2012	15050	5367	2.80
2013	16343	6127	2.67
2014	18027	6909	2.61

It can be seen from Table 5 that the consumption level of urban residents and rural residents in Sichuan Province in 2001 was 4855 yuan and 1393 yuan respectively. By 2014, compared with 2011, the consumption level of urban residents in Sichuan Province increased by 13172 yuan, rural consumption increased by 5516 yuan, and the level of consumption of urban and rural residents increased substantially. As a result, with the improvement of the country's overall economic level and the orderly development of society, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in Chongqing and Sichuan, the per capita net income of rural residents, the level of consumption of urban residents, The consumption level of rural residents has been greatly improved. However, there is still a big gap between urban and rural income and total consumption. Therefore, the imbalance of income and consumption level between urban and rural residents in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration is severe, which directly increases the gap between urban and rural areas.

## 3. Problems and Causes of Chengdu-Chongqing Urban Agglomeration

The contradiction between Urban and Rural dual structure of Chengdu-Chongqing Urban agglomeration is prominent

The root of the disharmony between urban and rural development lies in the emergence of dual structure. At present, it is difficult to coordinate urban and rural development due to:

(1) The gap between income and consumption level of urban and rural residents is wide. Since the reform and opening up, under the guidance of national policies, the income ratio of urban and rural residents in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration has remained at about 3:1, and the phenomenon of urban-rural segmentation has intensified.

(2) Inequality of opportunities in urban and rural development as a result of the household registration system. In the past years, the strict household registration system has made the division of urban and rural areas serious. A large number of surplus labor stranded, seriously hindered the coordination of urban and rural areas, urban and rural dual structure intensified. At the same time, the household registration system also limits the right to housing, education, health care and other rights.

(3) Insufficient public investment by the Government. The expenditure of the state finance on agriculture, social undertakings and social security is not enough, and the proportion of the state finance is too low. Public utility

Unreasonable allocation of Urban and Rural Resource elements in Chengdu-Chongqing Urban agglomeration

(1) Stagnation of labour factors. The lack of employment opportunities leads to the difficulty of transferring some labor factors between cities and villages and hinders the progress of urban and rural development.

(2) Imperfect land use system. The phenomenon of non-agricultural occupation cultivated land increases year by year, cultivated land protection system is not perfect. There are some unreasonable phenomena of land use, and the market condition of land circulation is not good.

(3) unreasonable allocation of capital elements. The state does not invest enough fixed assets in rural areas, and there are still many deficiencies in rural infrastructure construction. This makes rural infrastructure construction lag, urban and rural development imbalance phenomenon.

Rural infrastructure in Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration lags behind

The backward construction of infrastructure in rural areas has widened the gap with the city. If the road grade is low, the road quality is poor; the water conservancy facility is insufficient, the aging and so on. The Social Security system of Chengdu-Chongqing Urban agglomeration is not perfect

Compared with cities, farmers in rural areas receive far less benefits than urban residents. In rural areas, the shortage of school infrastructure and medical facilities, the poor quality of equipment and other phenomena that lead to the shortage of supply, pension insurance, low security and other systems affect the coordinated development of urban and rural areas.

The key points of urban and rural coordinated development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration:

Based on the analysis of the present situation of Chengdu - Chongqing urban group , the following points are put forward :

(1) The elimination of the binary structure : The binary structure has been the difficult problem of the development of the urban and rural areas of our country . Because of the stability of the duality , it is difficult to break the structure one by one . At present , we should focus on breaking through the dual structure of the urban and rural areas , making overall consideration , and steadily advancing the development . Through the innovation mechanism system , the corresponding system system is perfected.

(2) The construction of the new urbanization and urban - rural integrated development road : the town is the link between the city and the countryside , the acceleration of the urbanization process contributes to the coordinated development of the urban and rural areas . At present , the urban and rural areas are closely related to the industry , the policy , the population , the market and the like , so that the development speed of the urban and rural areas is greatly accelerated .

(3) The construction of the unified market system between urban and rural areas : the establishment of a unified market system , including funds , labor market and so on , clear the barriers to the flow of production factors , rationally construct the market system , and realize the optimal allocation of urban and rural elements .

(4) Balanced development of the co - service system : the healthy development of public social undertakings is the fundamental guarantee for the coordination of urban and rural areas .

Countermeasures and suggestions for Urban-rural coordinated Development of Chengdu-Chongqing Urban agglomeration. Innovating system, perfecting Policy, eliminating dual structure of Urban and Rural areas.

(1) Innovate and perfect the system and optimize the development policy. Integrated design multi-aid. Overall planning for urban and rural areas, effectively solve urban and rural problems.

(2) Accelerate the reform of the household registration system; improve the employment system; and protect the legitimate rights and interests of urban and rural residents. In the aspects of old-age insurance, medical insurance and minimum security, the system mechanism of equalization of urban and rural basic public services is formed, and the social service security system of urban-rural equilibrium is constructed.

(3) Increase investment in public funds and deepen the system of allocation of public resources. We will speed up the construction of the rural grassroots democratic system, deepen the operating system of public finance, improve the local tax system, and broaden the channels for financial investment. To eliminate the differences between urban and rural education, strengthen the rural education, basic protection of the construction of undertakings, reduce the differences between urban and rural areas. To provide more employment platforms to fundamentally solve the employment problem of a large number of urban and rural population. From the overall pattern, improve the level of rural public service industry, and break the dual structure of urban and rural areas.

Promote agriculture by industry, take the township with production, interact with urban and rural areas, and coordinate the development of urban and rural economy.

With the acceleration of industrialization, urbanization, informatization and agricultural modernization, the supply of resource elements has changed from abundant to short, the supply of products has shifted from deficiency to surplus, and the consumption structure of urban and rural residents has been upgraded rapidly. These require the innovation of system and technology, the industry is in urgent need of upgrading. Therefore, it is necessary to establish and improve the mechanism of promoting agriculture by industry, and promoting the transformation of rural industry into a modern industry which combines specialization and socialized cooperation.

We must adhere to the combination of industrial development and urban construction, speed up the development of modern agriculture, implement a centralized industrial distribution structure, actively improve old industries, and foster new industrial bases.

The industry develops harmoniously. Innovating the joint development mechanism of industry, optimizing the industrial structure, policies and new science and technology to guide the upgrading of the industry, guiding the collective industry according to the situation, and constructing the new industrial cluster.

Optimizing the allocation of elements and establishing a unified market system in urban and rural areas

To set up a market system of good circulation between urban and rural areas, so that all factors can be effectively allocated in development. Reform and opening up medical care, Chengdu-Chongqing urban and rural market integration has been greatly improved. However, the reform of factor market has been in a backward state, especially the integration of factor market between urban and rural areas is still lagging behind.

It is necessary to protect the rights and interests of residents, adjust the direction of labor transfer, solve the employment problem, perfect the policy of benefiting the people, perfect the land use, rationally allocate the flow of factors, and construct the integrated market system.

We should protect the rights and interests of the residents and speed up the construction of a unified human resources market in urban and rural areas. We should correctly adjust the direction of urban and rural labor force transfer, solve the employment problem, perfect the policy of benefiting the people, perfect the land use, rationally allocate the flow of factors, and construct the integrated market system.



Perfecting the system of cities and towns and actively promoting the Construction of urbanization

In Chengdu city and Chongqing city as the dual core, the surrounding towns for the development of service node, according to the regional and functional characteristics of each town, and then spliced blend, connecting the region to the axis of development and gradually form a space frame of Chengdu Chongqing city agglomeration. The space structure, the coordinated development of small towns and villages.

We should actively carry out the policy of the state's urbanization and accelerate the process of the city.

In addition, we can tap some potential cities and towns, and develop rapidly through policy support, capital support and infrastructure construction. They will form the center of development and radiate the surrounding areas, so as to achieve overall and coordinated development.

Promoting integration of urban and rural planning, infrastructure and public services

Overall planning urban and rural integration, should pay attention to urban and rural, market, the relationship between the government. Urban and rural areas as a whole for overall planning, the formulation of reasonable planning and programming.

We will promote urban and rural connectivity of infrastructure, reform the management system for the separation of urban and rural planning, and form a planning system that integrates urban and rural areas. We will vigorously promote the construction of urban and rural infrastructure and public service facilities, promote the extension and coverage of urban public services to rural areas, and increase the construction of rural public facilities such as tap water, sewage, refuse and biogas. Increase financing channels, increase investment in rural education, health care, culture, employment system and social security.

We should establish and improve the system of old-age pension, medical treatment and subsidy insurance in urban and rural areas, improve the social security system for land-expropriated peasants and the minimum living security system for urban and rural residents, and realize the integration of urban and rural areas in social undertakings.

#### 4. Summary

With the rapid development of national economy, the emergence of coordinated development between urban and rural areas is an inevitable process and result, which determines that the coordinated development of urban and rural areas is the inevitable requirement of regional comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

This paper analyzes the urban and rural development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration through collecting data and summarizing the data, finds out the present situation and existing problems of the urban-rural development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration, and deeply analyzes the characteristics of urban-rural development of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration. At present, the main contradiction of the urban-rural relationship of Chengdu-Chongqing urban agglomeration lies in the following aspects: the urban-rural dual structure is prominent, the gap between urban and rural areas is large, and the mechanism system is not perfect.

For the good development of the relationship between urban and rural areas, should stand in the urban and rural development level, innovation mechanism, narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas; to promote agriculture, promote industrial cooperation progress; optimize the allocation of resources, accelerate the circulation of elements; gradually improve the urban-rural split phenomenon, gradually improve the structure of two Yuan in urban and rural areas, to achieve the integration of urban and rural areas, urban and rural, urban and rural areas the goal of integration, realize the harmonious development of urban and rural areas.

The study of coordinated development between urban and rural areas is a long-term, systematic academic issue, involving a wide range. In the preparation of this paper, there are still many aspects not involved or not deep, and need further analysis and research.

---

## References

- [1] Marguerite Berger. Giving women credit: The strengths and limitations of credit as a tool for alleviating poverty. *World Development*, 2002(7):1017-1032
- [2] Joe Painter. City-regions and the spatialities of urban-rural[J]. *City-regions*. 2007
- [3] Brookfield H. Interdependent development. London: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1975.
- [4] Liu Yisi. Theory of dual economy, Beijing: Beijing Institute of Economics Press, 1989, 5:16-22
- [5] Fei Jinghan. The development of the labor surplus economy. Beijing: Economic Science Press, 1992.
- [6] Friedman. Polarization development theory. Beijing Institute of Economics Press, 1999.
- [7] Wu Chucai. Dual structure of China's Urban and Rural areas and its Coordination Countermeasures, *Urban Planning*, 1997, 5:38-40.
- [8] National Bureau of Statistics, Yearbook of Rural Statistics, 2007-2013. Beijing: China Statistical Publishing House, 2007-2013.