

# Solidified "Others": Dislocation and Connection between Urbanization and Rural Revitalization Strategy

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## Abstract

There is a certain entanglement of resources between urbanization development and rural revitalization strategy, which makes them become two seemingly contradictory development tracks. How to promote the parallel of urbanization and rural revitalization strategy has become a big problem worth discussing. This paper takes the urban-rural relationship as the starting point of research, analyzes the contradictions in the coordinated development process of the two strategies from different perspectives, and tries to find the internal interface between urbanization and rural revitalization strategy, so as to promote the two strategies to complement each other. This paper holds that the relationship between urban and rural areas in China is still in an unbalanced relationship in the evolution of several years, the countryside has become a solidified "other". The state power intervention, social resource endowment and individual development identity have all been misplaced to a certain extent in the urban-rural interactive game, which has triggered the contradiction between urbanization and rural revitalization coupling, and the improvement of farmers' living and development conditions in various regions is the interface of the two strategies. Focus on the development of farmers in urban, rural and county level is the key to make the two strategies complementary and achieve the effect of "1+1>2".

## Keywords

Urban-rural relationship, Urbanization process, Rural revitalization, Strategy coupling.

## 1. Introduction

From "Rural China" to "Urban and rural China", China's social structure and form have undergone great changes in the development of decades. Under the guidance of national policy guidance and social development goals, China's population and industry are increasingly concentrated in cities. The city-centered national narrative is deeply rooted in people's hearts. From this standpoint, urbanization is a symbol of human civilization and progress, and the countryside seems to have become a solidified "other", falling into the pattern of modernization development costs. Rural revitalization strategy is put forward under the background of deepening urbanization development. The state has a long history of dealing with the problem of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". From the perspective of historical evolution, the trend of policy inclination to rural areas is actually a response to the disorder of rural development under the influence of urbanization wave. The proposal of urban-rural integration and integration planning in the new era strengthens the important value of rural construction. "Revitalization" is the path chosen by the state to meet the challenge.

From the perspective of the parallel development of urbanization and rural revitalization strategy, the resource elements required by the rural revitalization strategy need the help of cities, and the "empty nest" of villages is an inevitable result in the process of urbanization. On the other hand, the original intention of rural revitalization in the perspective of urban centralism is easily violated, which is embodied in the prevalence of the concept of rural

urbanization development which forcibly distorts the urban-rural duality into one, and the countryside is assimilated by urban. In fact, it is a faster decline. It can be seen that the relationship between urbanization and rural revitalization needs to be viewed dialectically.

At present, the relevant research on the coordinated development of rural revitalization and urbanization focuses on two levels: one is the research on the relationship between rural revitalization and new urbanization and the development path level. New urbanization is the basic driving force for the realization of rural revitalization, and rural revitalization supports the development of new urbanization. The principles of equality between urban and rural areas, symbiosis and sustainability and inclusive integration are necessary to follow and county space is the basic unit connecting the two. The second level is to analyze the synergy degree of the two strategic development by establishing urbanization evaluation indicators and rural revitalization evaluation indicators. The coupling degree of the two strategies is higher in the east and lower in the west in space. The rural revitalization level generally lags behind the new urbanization level.

Generally speaking, there have been some researches on the strategic fit of new urbanization and rural revitalization, but the research on the confrontation relationship between different levels of the two strategies is weak from the perspective of urban-rural relations. This paper regards the problems and implied urban-rural contradictions arising from the parallel practice of urbanization and rural revitalization as a kind of "dislocation", and calls the excavation of the resonance connotation of the two strategies as a kind of "connection" to carry out research. This paper takes the vision of urbanization into a longer-term perspective, not only considering the new urbanization vision, but also exploring the historical origin behind the formal construction of rural revitalization strategy from the perspective of urban-rural relations under the gradual evolution of urbanization after the founding of New China, so as to clarify the dislocation and docking between urban and rural areas, urbanization and rural revitalization.

This paper mainly expects to answer three questions: First, what role did the village play in the historical transformation of urban-rural relations? Second, how to explain the contradiction between urbanization and rural revitalization? Third, how should we find the common driving point between urbanization and rural revitalization?

## **2. Interactive evolution of urban and rural areas in separate urban-rural structure**

Since the founding of New China, the urban-rural relationship in China has formed phased evolution characteristics under the policy guidance and natural development. Whether it is the structural separation and adjustment of agriculture and industry, or the interaction of factors and resource allocation between rural and urban areas, different development tendencies have been formed in different time stages. If we want to judge the connection and entanglement between urbanization development and rural construction for decades, and make clear the appeal and response of the development and reform of the two in the modernization transformation of our country, we need to analyze the path and law of the interactive evolution of urban and rural areas under the dual structure of urban and rural areas from a historical perspective.

### **2.1. Rural "counter-current" feeding cities (1949—1978)**

Since the founding of New China, China has set up the goal of rapidly changing its social and economic system. The planned economic system has been operating since then. The state has begun to adopt the overall strategy of giving priority to the development of heavy chemical industry. As a capital-intensive industry, the key development of heavy chemical industry requires a highly centralized resource planning system, a policy environment of highly

controlling product prices, and a micro-management mechanism in which autonomy is gathered upward. On this basis, agriculture has been largely framed in the macro-policy orientation of providing primitive accumulation for industry.

First of all, through the policy of unified purchase and marketing of agricultural products, the state has highly controlled the price system in the agricultural field and absorbed agricultural development resources. Second, the people's commune system was established, farmers were tied to the land and production teams, rural labor force was developed to the maximum extent under policy constraints, a large number of labor-intensive projects were invested in order to improve crop yields, and modern factors of agricultural technology were invested in nurturing cities through farmers "'over-intensive" labor. Third, the dual system of urban and rural household registration was established to restrict the flow of rural population to cities. In 1958, the policy stipulate peasants moving to cities needed employment certificates from employment units or schools, and establishing a system of urban admission. The household registration policy clearly restricts the population flow from rural areas and county towns to big cities, and the subsequent regulations establish very strict conditions for the transformation of agricultural household registration to non-agricultural household registration. Therefore, during this period, China presented a kind of "low urbanization", with very little rural population flowing into cities. On the other hand, under the pressure of various policies to reduce rural employees and control urban food markets, the surplus labor force in cities began to migrate to the countryside.

During this period, the dual structure of urban and rural areas in China has shown the characteristics of stable differentiation. The development of industrialization of the country depends on the nurturing of agricultural resources. Land reform and collectivization have reshaped the management system of rural areas. The people's commune system and household registration system have strengthened the rigidity of the dual system of urban and rural areas. The flow of urban and rural population has been strictly restricted or even reversed. Individual behavior choices have been deprived. The characteristics of "counter current" have appeared. Rural resource elements and achievements are inclined. It has created a high-powered and rapid development space for the rise of the city.

## **2.2. Rural "downstream" feeding cities (1978—2002)**

After the reform and opening up, rural economic rights gradually opened up, the household contract responsibility system was established, farmers obtained the right to contract land management, farmers could run enterprises on collective land and use collective land to enter the market, township enterprises entered the golden period of development, absorbing a large number of surplus rural labor force, accelerating China's industrialization. In terms of household registration system, the state adopts a gradual reform and adjustment method, and the barriers of population flow between cities and villages are gradually broken. The policy broadened the traditional channels for rural population to transfer to cities, opened the door for employment and settlement, and farmers could raise their own grain to enter cities and settle down. However, at the beginning of reform and opening up, due to the weak carrying capacity of cities, urban employment positions were still scarce, so that rural registered permanent residence workers entered temporary informal sector employment in cities.

Since the 1990s, the national economic structure has been greatly adjusted, the urban non-public economy has expanded rapidly, and the degree of marketization has increased. Urban jobs provided by private, individual or foreign-funded enterprises, which fills most urban employment market entities. The welfare level of such jobs is not even lower than that of state-owned units, which means that the exclusiveness of urban state-owned units to household registration is gradually reduced. More and more rural registered permanent residence labor force can enter urban employment without settling down, and urban economic construction

increasingly needs the influx of rural labor force as the center of production factors. Especially in 1998, the land system arrangement changed, the state separated the ownership and use rights of land, carried out large-scale land acquisition, supplied land at low price or zero cost to support the expansion and construction of industrial parks, and "land" became the core element of the urbanization process, and the era of rural industrialization came to an end. At the turn of the century, China's coastal areas have prominent advantages in industrialization, and the rural labor force in the interior has begun to leave home in a large range and travel to and from the eastern coastal areas. For a time, population flow has shown a "blowout trend".

At this stage, the urban-rural relationship still maintains the basic characteristics of rural supporting and nurturing cities. Industrialization based on cheap rural labor and urbanization based on cheap rural land are intertwined to support the rapid expansion of cities. Different from the previous stage, the state's control over household registration gradually opened up, and the barriers of population flow were broken.

### **2.3. Urban "passive" feedback to rural areas (2002—2012)**

Since the new century, China's economy has developed rapidly and entered the middle stage of industrialization. Urbanization is advancing in full swing. In 2002, China's GDP has increased to nearly 150 billion US dollars, while the proportion of agriculture in it has dropped to about 15%. It can be seen that the level of urban and rural economic development in this period is unbalanced, and the gap also restricts the further advancement of China's modernization process to a great extent. Therefore, it is necessary for rural areas to catch up with cities and coordinate the pace of urban and rural development. Behind the massive rural inflow into cities in the last stage are the problems of social governance that continue to surface. The crisis of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" is becoming increasingly severe. Agricultural income is low, grain production is reduced, the production and operation environment is poor, the wage arrears of migrant workers emerge one after another.

Under this background, the report of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China regards urban and rural overall planning as the development focus, the national policy of strengthening agriculture and benefiting agriculture gradually starts, and the attention is shifted from increasing agricultural production to increasing agricultural income, which is manifested in abolishing agricultural taxes and fees, capital going to the countryside to pry agricultural modernization development, carrying out new rural construction, etc. China's "three rural areas" development officially enters a new stage, and the national policy orientation for rural areas is from taking to giving. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward the development tendency of industry feeding agriculture back, but there is still a long way to go to realize the coordinated development of industry and agriculture, urban and rural areas.

This contradiction is mainly reflected in the use of land resources. Before this, local governments expropriated farmland on a large scale and forced demolition led to the emergence of many landless farmers, which threatened social stability and food security. In order to fill this development gap, the central government strictly restricted and adjusted the overall planning of land use. Under the guidance of the innovative land system of the state, the construction land index of local governments gradually shifted to collective construction land in rural areas, especially after the outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008, local governments at all levels established many local investment and financing platforms, using land as a financing tool to cope with the immediate gap.

It can be seen that rural areas are still passively involved in the role of modernization development in this stage of development. In order to make up for the deep development gap between cities and villages, the state guides rural areas to catch up with cities and inclines public financial investment to rural areas. However, from the perspective of the flow of urban

and rural factors, the innovative land system is actually the disguised extraction and utilization of rural homestead by commercial capital, and the local government obtains income from differential rent. Therefore, the urban-rural relationship in this stage presents a tendency of "passive" urban back-feeding rural areas, which can be said to be a complementary response to the negative impact of urbanization and a passive immediate solution. The strategy of promoting agriculture by industry and driving rural areas by city in the construction of new rural areas still needs further planning and adjustment.

#### **2.4. Urban "positive" feedback to rural areas (2012—present)**

In 2012, the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to fundamentally deal with the "three rural" problems through the urban-rural integration strategy, and in 2013 proposed the important goal of building beautiful villages, which is a major measure to promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas in China. China is vigorously coordinating the integration of urban and rural social welfare is rolling forward, and gradually abolish the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural census register, and in the next two years to integrate urban and rural residents endowment insurance, medical insurance and education subsidy standards coordinated common development, weakening institutional barriers between urban and rural areas. From this, China has also entered a new urbanization development mode. The flow of urban and rural factors has changed from one-way urbanization to urban-rural interaction mode. In particular, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China regards rural revitalization as a great strategy to stabilize the overall development of the country, excavates the potential value of rural areas from a strategic height, and advocates rural revitalization in the process of interaction between urban and rural elements.

According to the interactive evolution law of urban-rural relations since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we can see that the development of urban-rural relations in China conforms to the law of industrialization road, that is, agriculture supports industry in the early stage of industrialization, rural areas feed urban, and industry will nurture agriculture in the middle and late stages of industrialization. However, on the whole, the relationship between urban and rural areas in our country has always been in an unbalanced state. From the beginning of rural nurturing cities, to the new century's rural catching up with cities, and then to the integration of urban and rural development in the new era, cities have always been at the center of national narrative. Nowadays, the momentum of rural development under the rural revitalization strategy has been gradually excavated, but how to survive in the wave of urbanization development, whether it will be gradually transformed and assimilated in the whirlpool centered on the city, such problems are also increasingly emerging. Therefore, we need to analyze the orbit intersection of urbanization development and rural revitalization under the background of common development from multiple angles, find the development characteristics in the urbanization road, and hear the "voice in the heart" of the countryside.

### **3. Dislocation of urbanization and rural revitalization strategy**

#### **3.1. Dislocation of state power intervention**

From the above evolution path of urban-rural relations in China, it can be seen that state power controls and guides the balance between urban and rural areas through explicit and implicit forms. Since the founding of New China, the state has consciously carried out the institutional arrangement of dividing urban and rural areas. There are great differences in the policy treatment between urban and rural areas in terms of household registration system, land system and fiscal and taxation system. Cities are the core of national modernization construction, which reflects a kind of national will, and urban interests largely represent the

national will in the interactive game between urban and rural areas. From the perspective of organizational guarantee, the Communist Party of China established party organizations in rural areas in the early days of New China, gradually sinking power into rural areas, then to the disintegration of "political and social integration" and the prominence of the main body of township political power, and then to the new era of development emphasizing the role of grass-roots party organizations, the Communist Party of China was deeply embedded in rural governance from top to bottom, and the state will centered on cities went deep into rural areas layer by layer. From the point of view of ideological education, the "Upward movement of words" in China's rural education has shaped and packaged the city into a perfect role. Under the influence of subtle urban civilization, the values of rural society are quietly changing.

It can be seen that state power has always been involved in the adjustment of urban-rural relations. The transformation of urban-rural relations can not only reflect the contrast between the internal development dynamics of cities and villages, but also reflect the attention and preference of state policies. Of course, we cannot deny that urbanization has played a strong role in promoting China's economic development, but at the same time, we cannot ignore the price paid by rural areas in this rapid development trend. The excessive inclination of state power intervention alienates the development achievements of urbanization and erodes the practical process of rural revitalization, which makes inevitably leads to the dislocation of the two strategies when they are carried out side by side.

In recent years, the urbanization of agricultural transfer population has become an important part of urbanization development strategy, most local governments regard urbanization as a key task, but at the same time, the deviation of government work goals has also led to the problem of "Being Citizenized". Part of the agricultural transfer population was forced to participate in the process of urbanization under the development logic of land finance. The orientation of the national system arrangement transformed the traditional identity of farmers to a certain extent, and farmers stepped forward to the identity of citizens under the influence of system and market. In particular, there are still many "swing groups" among the agricultural transfer population. These groups regard the inflow into the city as a transitional choice. Many live in villages in the city and are far away from the consumption in the city center. They are like loose nails. When the development prospect is low, they will return to the land attached to them. Such "Semi-Citizenization" willingness is easy to fall into the strong citizenization trend of the country. At the same time, under the strong resettlement of policies, the typical group represented by landless farmers has become a place with high contradictions in the process of economic transformation in China, and various compensation events for land expropriation occur frequently.

From the point of view of new rural construction, urbanization promotes rural revitalization, various elements in urban development flow to rural areas, urban middle class and rural construction gradually merge, idyllic villages are endowed with leisure tourism value, and the commercialization trend of rural products is unstoppable. Rural reconstruction projects represented by rural tourism, which conform to the consumption tendency of urban residents, have sprung up like bamboo shoots, the consumerism tendency of rural construction has become the mainstream, the national rural construction thinking is more open, and the policy support is strengthened. However, this inevitably takes the native feelings of the Chinese people as a big selling point, which violates the original intention of rural revitalization for the exploration of traditional rural endogenous power and spiritual value. The countryside became a haven for city dwellers, but not the spiritual home of traditional peasants.

### **3.2. Dislocation of social resources endowment**

China's traditional small-scale peasant economy takes the family as the basic unit, forming a family economic structure of half-worker and half-farmer. The land property right guarantee

centered on farming rights makes the small-scale peasant economic system more stable. Under the influence of such a single agricultural system and independent village geographical space, China's traditional village system deeply maintains the value identification and code of conduct of rural society, just like a thousand years old tree. Villages play an important role in religious management, economic management, maintaining local order and organizing local defense activities in traditional agricultural society, connecting farmers in villages into a "community" and forming unique cooperation rules, communication order and value tradition. Such economic system and village system bind rural people to land, and people's production and living behaviors and system norms are deeply embedded in "acquaintance society".

From the point of view of modernization development, on the one hand, the basic management system in rural China guarantees farmers 'right to contracted land management, so that farmers can still return to their hometown to farm after failing to develop in cities and finding it difficult to take root. On the other hand, the human network in rural areas is deeply engraved in farmers' code of conduct. Farmers who flow into cities will move "communication circles" into their own activity zones, such as choosing villagers to live together after entering cities. They accumulated deep support from relatives and close relatives in the rural society, and the common customs and social protection forces in the cultural community formed by them gave farmers enough sense of belonging and security to a great extent. Land brings rural people a mother-like protective shell, from which farmers draw stable and long-term spiritual nurturing and security perception. Therefore, rural areas are essentially a buffer zone and regulator for rapid urbanization, and rural areas are extremely important shelter carriers for farmers, inhibiting social crises caused by farmers 'difficulties in urban life development.

However, in the process of urbanization in China, land circulation based on the concept of property rights details divides the traditional land with villages as the basic identification unit finely, gradually becoming market-oriented and commercialized, blaming all rural development problems on land economy, but ignoring the cultural significance attached to each piece of land within villages. Therefore, the connection established by rural people on the basis of traditional production and life style is gradually reduced, the social connection formed in the intertwining of blood relationship and geographical relationship is weakened, the collective cooperation ability of villagers and the integration rules between villagers and village organizations are not as good as before, and the degree of social organization is reduced. At the same time, the cultural self-confidence and cultural identity of the rural people themselves are gradually declining in the urban and rural development picture. The society seems to have formed a consensus that "the countryside is backward", leaving behind the traditional civilization represented by rural culture which is full of Chinese temperament. The social value of the countryside is being ignored in this context.

This is by no means talking about the declining outcome of rural development, but emphasizing that the fundamental relationship within the traditional rural society that our country needs to retain has been irreversibly changed under the wave of urbanization. A rural revitalization path of rural urbanization occupies the public's field of vision, which is actually a kind of assimilation and swallowing of rural social resources endowment by cities.

### **3.3. Dislocation of individual development identity**

Individuals 'choice of where to live and work actually stands in the wave of national and social change. Their development identity is guided by state power, and is also bound by the social and economic structure and social identity tendencies. Among them, the change from "Peasant generation" to "New generation migrant workers" can reveal the dislocation of individual development identity of farmers in the process of modernization.

As mentioned above, in the mid-1990s, under the background of land management system reform and the rise of eastern coastal industry, the peasant generation started large-scale

cross-provincial and cross-regional mobility. Although this group "blowout" into the city, but they still have a high adhesion to the land, they have their own experience in farming in the countryside, the countryside for them is close human relations "hometown", the common habits and interpersonal network mentioned in the previous part of the rural society accumulated for them to provide good spiritual shelter, their expectations for the city more is to earn money quickly to subsidize rural households. Due to the lack of social welfare given to migrant workers in cities during this period, urban groups widely rejected the inflow of migrant workers. They usually chose to live in villages in cities where their peers lived and the price was low. They undertook high-intensity and monotonous work. In their eyes, returning home to build houses was a very important task, and the countryside was still the final destination of their "soul" returning home.

With the change of times, the new generation of migrant workers born after 1980s have become the main body of agricultural transfer population. The new generation of migrant workers is different from the agricultural generation. Compared with the old generation of migrant workers who choose heavy and monotonous jobs, they tend to choose jobs with richer types and more interesting contents, pay more attention to the improvement of vocational skills, and tend to enter manufacturing or service industry. This group has obvious characteristics of "short-term work", often commuting to different places. The connection between the new generation of migrant workers and the traditional rural land is obviously weaker than that of the agricultural generation. The centripetal force of the rural social network for them is very small. Especially, the split family model during the agricultural generation leads to the break of the attachment of the new generation of migrant workers to their families. The reference group for their production and life is no longer the countryside, and they are more identified with the urban civilization and value system. The older generation pays attention to returning home to build houses. Local festivals and major weddings and funerals are less important in the eyes of the new generation of migrant workers, and in order to make up for the psychological shortcomings of staying behind when they were young, this group pays more attention to the intergenerational mobility of education in cities. Generally speaking, the dependence of the new generation of migrant workers on rural economy, land and social community has dropped significantly.

However, the new generation of migrant workers are in a dilemma in the identity level of individual development. On the one hand, the identity of the new generation of migrant workers to rural society has weakened, they cannot enjoy rural household registration welfare and rural low cost of living, the collective consciousness of rural society and the social connection of human network are gradually cut off in them, the new generation of migrant workers to a large extent has "left the soil", become atomized individuals flow between cities, to a certain extent, the dissolution of the traditional rural society belonging. On the other hand, this group also suffered institutional social exclusion in urban society. They entered the city "limited". Although they continued to strive for upward social mobility, they were unable to fully integrate into the city. Their social identity tended to be a kind of "bottom" "involution" tendency, which aggravated the friction between social classes. It can be said that the identity of the new generation of migrant workers is facing the dilemma of double marginalization, which also brings their own identity definition of ambiguity, confusion and anxiety.

The double identity dilemma of the new generation of migrant workers increases the vacuum between urban and rural value systems, and it is difficult for them to regard any one of urban and rural areas as the true meaning of ownership. The alienation of rural areas and the implicit alienation of cities are intertwined in the daily life of the new generation of migrant workers. Further considering the rural construction, the individuals who move to the city in the rural labor force transfer have higher education level and more innovative development consciousness, and the human capital contained in them is exactly the inherent need of the rural

revitalization development strategy. Under the background of the current state's profound emphasis on stimulating farmers' subjective consciousness, whether this group is originally the most easily "prized" development power source needs further discussion.

To sum up, in the path of interactive development of urban-rural relations, the state, society and individuals are always on the stage of mutual influence. The state deeply controls the flow of social resources and the value standard system through various institutional arrangements and will penetration. The dislocation of state power intervention also touches the dislocation of social resource endowment and individual identity cognition to a great extent. The transformation of social form and social value orientation not only affects the direction of state power intervention, but also affects individual identity selection through the form of identification absorption and exclusion. As far as individuals are concerned, the stratum friction caused by individual identity dislocation foreshadows the development problems and contradictions of the whole society, further promoting the differentiation and adjustment of national policies. The dislocation and tension of the state, society and individual in the relationship between urban and rural areas determine the problems faced by the two parallel development tracks of urbanization development and rural revitalization. However, the two tracks are obviously not opposite, but complement and promote each other. Therefore, the next part of the article begins to discuss how to effectively excavate the inherent motive force of coordinated development of urbanization and rural revitalization.

## **4. Connection between urbanization and rural revitalization strategy**

### **4.1. Urban level: treating the citizenization of the agricultural migrant population properly**

The reform of household registration system is an important policy option to promote the urbanization of agricultural transfer population. Under the background of increasingly prominent "semi-urbanization" problem, the state put forward a major decision-making goal of "100 million people settled down" during the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, requiring relaxation of settlement conditions to promote agricultural transfer population to settle down in employment sites. However, under this system, the high human capital tendency with high academic qualifications and youth appears, the urban residence permit with high public service quality also implies a higher threshold. On the other hand, some cities have simply merged all agricultural and non-agricultural registered permanent residence within their own regions, and the household registration policy has a tendency of alienation. At present, there is a strong gap between the high threshold of big cities and the low attraction of household registration in small and medium-sized cities. From this point of view, it is necessary to prevent excessive incentives for financial investment and land indicators in settling down in big cities. It is necessary to focus on the development of small and medium-sized cities to catch up with the welfare level of big cities and avoid the problem of alienation of citizens caused by excessive concentration of agricultural transfer population in big cities.

The willingness of agricultural transfer population has become a key factor affecting citizenization. Under the trend of citizenization in full swing, we cannot ignore the self-will of farmers and assume that all migrant workers want to become so-called "real" urban residents. This requires more attention to farmers' economic rationality, open and clear land acquisition compensation clauses, resettlement policies and social welfare, so as to encourage farmers to make independent choices based on their own wishes. Promoting the equalization of public service level is an eternal topic in the process of urbanization of agricultural transferred population. In the field of urbanization quality, it is obviously more important to focus on the protection of farmers' property rights, the survival of social capital ability, the mental health of transferred population and the guarantee of political rights. This means that the perspective of

urbanization of agricultural transfer population should be transferred to the main body of farmers, and the value goal of urbanization of farmers should be shifted from top-down "identity giving" to stimulating "self-identity" of agricultural transfer population.

#### **4.2. Rural level: providing space guarantee for agricultural floating population to return hometown**

Nowadays, the policy of benefiting farmers is generally implemented, the welfare level of household registration in rural areas has been improved, the expected value of rural land has risen, and the trend of migrant workers returning to their hometown has gradually increased, forming a new flow of "not settling down in cities". Complementary to the path of urbanization of agricultural transfer population with higher quality is to provide a broader development space for migrant workers to return home, which is a response to the "double marginalization" of migrant workers and a development opportunity for rural areas to start a new round of construction in the new era.

Nowadays, the state policy has not taken peasants' giving up the right to contract land management and the right to use homestead as the premise of household registration conversion, which is a positive protection mechanism to some extent, but the process of urbanization of agricultural transfer population inevitably involves the withdrawal of farmland rights.

Rural areas are not only an important carrier of farmers' economic interests and social capital, but also a shelter base behind the extensive flow of farmers in various places. To guarantee the basic living space in rural areas is to provide rest and development energy for returning migrant workers. Under the development goal of mutual connection between urbanization and rural revitalization, it is necessary not only to improve the basic accommodation capacity of returning personnel in rural areas, but also to fully mobilize the internal development vitality of rural areas to adapt to the changes in rural development situation. Therefore, we should protect the excellent cultural tradition of rural society to a great extent, explore the development potential of rural collective ownership of land, fully integrate and activate the existing development resources in villages, establish the interest connection mechanism among farmers by using collective asset resources, strengthen rural collective economy, promote the organization of village society through interest ties, so as to strengthen the integration advantages of village community organizations and prevent capital from going to the countryside blindly, which provides continuous impetus for the return development of migrant workers and their investment in rural construction.

#### **4.3. Middle level: revitalizing and integrating counties as basic geographical units**

With the development of market economy and the improvement of infrastructure, the boundary between rural people's economic activities and social networks no longer stops at a certain village, but spreads to a larger space for economic and social activities, that is, county society with county town as the core, village community as the foundation and small town as the key node. To a large extent, this area fills the "gap" formed by the game between urban and rural areas. It is an important entry point for the integrated development of urban and rural areas and a "lubricant" on the path of promoting the coordinated development of urbanization and rural revitalization.

Specifically speaking, on the one hand, county space has set up a good platform for communication and interaction between cities and villages, and development elements can carry out "amphibious flow" between the two. Due to the small geographical distance between counties and villages, it provides more convenient jobs for local farmers. The narrowed round-trip space enables young people to enter the county to work with confidence, and other labor

forces in the family can stably farm in the township. It effectively alleviates the intergenerational break caused by staying behind during the period of rapid urbanization, and at the same time expands the activity field and development space of "backbone township sages" under the rural revitalization strategy, which is conducive to giving full play to the unique human capital advantages of this group in rural construction. On the other hand, county space has stronger geographical and economic significance for returning farmers. Compared with cities, the living cost here is lower, while the infrastructure conditions and public service level of county are higher than those in rural areas, which effectively reduces the psychological cost and risk of migrant workers returning to villages, which is conducive to returning farmers to take root here, which not only guarantees the basic living standard, but also deepens their connection with traditional local society.

Therefore, the county should be taken as the basic geographical unit to promote the coupled development of urbanization and rural revitalization. To perfect the construction of county space, it is necessary to shift more efforts to the construction of local innovation platform to counties, support industrial parks jointly built by government and enterprises, strengthen the identification and investigation of developable industries suitable for local labor demand level, prepare more diversified employment system to enhance the employment absorption capacity of county towns, at the same time, improve agricultural production efficiency and cultivate new professional farmers, so as to seek development by improving professional skills and social adaptability. Accelerate the construction of "urban circle" with county town as the center radiating around, improve the living environment and create rich public cultural facilities, focus on the supply conditions of commuter transportation system within county space, and ensure that the geographical advantages of county areas are brought into full play to a great extent. At the same time, the education system and medical system within the county attract rural people to gather in the county seat. Therefore, it is necessary to guarantee the effective supply of basic public services at the county level more efficiently, spread some resources within the rural area or to be wasted, and open up the coverage of public services.

To sum up, the connection between urbanization and rural revitalization strategy needs to be considered from three levels: urban, rural and county. For migrant workers who have moved into cities and are eager to stand in cities, a high-quality and people-oriented urbanization policy for agricultural transfer population is conducive to better integration of this group into urban society, alleviating their "urban worries" and promoting the construction of new urbanization. For the agricultural transfer population who failed to integrate into the city and stood loosely between urban and rural areas, strengthening the space guarantee for the group to return to their hometown, carrying out the minimum construction in the village and strengthening the cohesion of the rural community are conducive to their better return to the countryside, which not only stimulates the development potential of the returning migrant workers, but also provides path support for the social organization of rural construction and the efficient utilization of human capital. However, the all-round construction of county space is not only to ensure the survival and development of rural return groups, but also to mobilize the exploration of resource elements in villages from this geographical unit, providing a social and economic activity space with low integration cost for the whole peasant group under the support of family generations. It can be said that the construction of county space fills the gap between the optimization measures at the rural and urban levels. Under the interaction and supplement of the three, urbanization and rural revitalization development have been extracted with common characteristics, that is, focusing on improving the material and spiritual conditions for farmers to live and develop in various regions. Based on this, urbanization and rural revitalization strategy have been successfully connected.

## 5. Summary

Although the urban-rural relationship in China has undergone multi-stage evolution, both the rural nurturing city and the urban feeding rural development tendency can reflect the "absorption" or "charity" of the urban who as the narrative subject, and the urban-rural relationship has been in an unbalanced relationship. The values of urbanism are not only deeply rooted in the city, but also gradually penetrate into the identity structure of the rural people. Under the influence of national narrative and social consciousness, the rural areas have become increasingly solidified "others" in the process of China's modernization.

At present, China's urbanization process and rural revitalization strategy are advancing side by side. The interaction and development of the two is actually the embodiment of the urban-rural relationship. The contradiction between urbanization and rural revitalization policy in the implementation process clearly appears, which also renders a certain color of taking cities as development models in urban-rural relations. On the one hand, rural revitalization strategy needs a large amount of investment of national resources and plays the main role of labor force, and the development factors need to be inclined to rural areas, which forms a pulling tension with the promotion of urbanization. On the other hand, the state requires urbanization to drive rural revitalization, but the accompanying trend of rural urbanization seems to violate the original intention of rural revitalization and assimilate rural areas into another city. State power intervention, social resource endowment and dislocation of individual development identity are the contradiction points in the process of urban-rural interaction, which further leads to the dislocation of urbanization process and rural revitalization strategy.

Therefore, it is necessary to further explore a commonality in the core of the two strategies. The author believes that promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural economies is the common goal of the two strategies, and the development prospects based on social stability are the common pursuit of the two strategies. The improvement of internal living and development conditions is the interface between urbanization and rural revitalization. The factor of "people" is actually the key to solve the problem. By properly treating the citizenization of the agricultural floating population, providing spatial security for the return of the agricultural floating population, and revitalizing and integrating the county area as the basic geographical unit, we can build a security mechanism of "urban support, rural protect, and county lubrication" for farmers.

In a sense, urbanization and rural revitalization are "two sides of one body" of national development. If their development cores are connected and resonated, the mutual promotion and complementarity of the two will be greatly highlighted. Urbanization provides high-quality resource elements for the promotion of rural revitalization, realizing real balanced feedback, rather than only correcting the collapse and disorder of rural development. In the long run, the rural revitalization strategy prevents urbanization from moving towards the "unexpected consequences of modernity", and its strengthened social foundation and civilized temperament also deeply avoid the drift of national soul.

So we are back to the urban/rural relationship. The urban-rural relationship and the interaction between the two strategies are intertwined. The urban-rural relationship profoundly determines the basic trend of the two strategies, and the joint promotion of the two strategies in turn shapes the picture and future of China's urban-rural relationship. In fact, the coordinated development of urbanization and rural revitalization is a strong call for further return to the vision of rural areas. The inherent value of rural society stabilizes China's modernization process, which is full of far-reaching modern significance. To avoid casting villages as "other", we should reassess its value and make rural areas become real "insiders" in the integrated development of urban and rural areas.

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