

# Research on the New Urban and Rural Coordinated Development of Henan Province

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## Abstract

China has been pursuing deepening reforms and being aggressive, and has achieved remarkable results in various fields such as the economy. However, there is currently an economic transformation that cannot solve the problem. The overall development and reform of urban and rural areas is relatively slow. Henan is one of the largest grain producing areas in my country. It is urgent to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. The cooperation between cities and rural areas is an inevitable historical choice, and the Central Plains regional development strategy has become one of the main national economic strategies. New urbanization, agricultural and urban cooperation, and the modernization of rural areas are the keys to the development of new cities. Therefore, a clearer understanding of the methods of coordinated urban and rural development in various regions is the only way for the new agricultural modernization. This article draws on the research results of previous scholars, uses the comprehensive evaluation index system, and proposes its own comprehensive evaluation method.

## Keywords

Urban and Rural Coordination; "Three Rural Issues"; Economic Coordination.

## 1. Related Data Sources

A large amount of data in this article mainly comes from the "Statistical Yearbook of Henan Province" and the "Statistical Yearbook of Chinese Cities".

**Table 1.** The basic data table of the annual economic co-ordination index of Henan Province in 2020

	Urban disposable income per capita (yuan)	Rural per capita net income (yuan)	Per capita disposable income ratio	Urban per capita investment in fixed assets (ten thousand yuan/person)	Per capita investment in fixed assets in rural areas (ten thousand yuan/person)	Per capita investment in fixed assets ratio	The proportion of urban tertiary industry in GDP	The proportion of rural tertiary industry in GDP	The ratio of tertiary industry to GDP
Zhengzhou City	18897	9225	0.4882	38165.01	4607.07	0.1207	0.4836	0.2995	0.6193
Kaifeng City	13695	5390	0.3936	43943.79	10297.41	0.2343	0.4014	0.2777	0.6919
Luoyang City	17639	5680	0.322	23443.9	3737.19	0.1594	0.3695	0.2389	0.6466
Pingdingshan	16208	5504	0.3396	53309.34	6029.55	0.1131	0.3119	0.209	0.6701
Anyang	16394	6359	0.3879	28584.53	4611.95	0.1613	0.3225	0.2188	0.6784
Hebi City	15059	6813	0.4524	38075.66	4239.81	0.1114	0.2701	0.158	0.585
Xinxiang City	15752	6241	0.3962	40464.05	6238.38	0.1542	0.3614	0.2197	0.6079
Jiaozuo	15781	7512	0.476	46254.58	3736.8	0.0808	0.2991	0.1817	0.6076
Puyang City	15138	5077	0.3353	50451.76	6918.09	0.1371	0.2729	0.1792	0.6567
Xuchang City	15171	7197	0.4744	38182.31	4044.48	0.1059	0.3211	0.2192	0.6826
Luohe City	14769	6460	0.4374	40686.88	5478.2	0.1346	0.239	0.1423	0.5955
Sanmenxia	15032	5787	0.385	35228.19	3378.6	0.0959	0.2694	0.1581	0.5868
Nanyang City	15077	5666	0.3758	57733.43	8562.17	0.1483	0.3273	0.2108	0.644
Shangqiu	14178	4674	0.3297	33333.52	3770.25	0.1131	0.2591	0.1726	0.666
Xinyang City	13348	5311	0.3979	31554.75	3005.38	0.0952	0.3328	0.2276	0.684
Zhoukou City	12678	4510	0.3557	40789.34	4405.06	0.108	0.2918	0.2241	0.7679
Zhumadian City	13702	4861	0.3548	22307.96	3516.07	0.1576	0.3144	0.1901	0.6046

Data source: "Statistical Yearbook of Henan Province" and "Statistical Yearbook of Chinese Cities".

## 2. Comprehensive Evaluation and Analysis of the Overall Development of Urban and Rural Areas in Henan Province

Zhengzhou area ranks first in all aspects in Henan Province, and has obvious advantages compared to other areas.

Zhengzhou is the economic center and commercial center of Henan Province, which also affects the local urban-rural coordination of Zhengzhou, and also leads to a higher degree of urban-rural coordination of Zhengzhou. However, it is precisely because Zhengzhou City's urban-rural coordination degree ranks high, and it also shows that Henan Province's policy is too leaning toward Zhengzhou. This has also led to unbalanced and slow development in other areas of Henan Province [2]. The ranking of the degree of economic coordination is basically consistent with the development level of each city; among them, Luoyang's degree of economic coordination is relatively low, ranking second from the bottom of the 17 prefectures and cities. Looking at the basic data, there is a large gap in per capita disposable income between urban and rural areas in Luoyang. In 2020, rural per capita net income will be 5680 yuan, urban per capita disposable income will be 17,639 yuan, and rural per capita income will only account for 0.3220 of urban per capita income. Under the indicator of urban and rural per capita disposable income, the gap is the largest, and the proportion of per capita disposable income in the entire indicator system is 0.2435, which is the largest proportion of a single indicator. Two reasons have contributed to the low degree of economic coordination between Luoyang's urban and rural areas. Shangqiu City ranks last in the overall economic planning, mainly because the urban-rural gap in per capita disposable income is too large. Rural per capita net income accounts for 0.3297 of urban per capita disposable income, ranking second among the 17 cities. In addition, Shangqiu The urban-rural gap in per capita investment in fixed assets in the city is also relatively large, with the 17 tenth category ranking fifth from the bottom.

In the province except Zhengzhou, according to other data in the statistical yearbook, the Jiaozuo and Anyang areas do better in terms of life coordination. Anyang's high ranking is also mainly due to the small urban-rural gap between per capita annual health care expenditures and per capita annual cultural, educational and entertainment expenditures. Anyang's overall coordination of these two indicators is better than that of Zhengzhou. Jiaozuo ranks second in overall living arrangements. Benefiting from the better urban-rural co-ordination in terms of per capita annual health care expenditures, in 2020, Jiaozuo's urban per capita health care expenditures will be 1,092.74 yuan, rural areas will be 372.10 yuan, and rural areas will be 0.3405, which is only 0.35 less than Zhengzhou.

According to other data in the statistical yearbook, Hebi, Nanyang, and Puyang rank the bottom three in the overall public goods ranking, and even lag behind the economically underdeveloped Shangqiu, Zhoukou, and Zhumadian, which once again proves that the government is coordinating the development of urban and rural areas. As the dominant position in China, the overall development of urban and rural areas will be constrained by the degree of economic development, but the government should try to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas through the supply of public goods and policy preference [3]. Judging from basic data, Hebi's urban-rural gap in the number of ordinary middle school teachers per 10,000 people is the largest among the 17 cities. The number of ordinary middle school teachers per 10,000 people in rural areas is only 0.5778 times that of towns; Nanyang has a road mileage per 10,000 people. The urban-rural gap in numbers is large, while Puyang has a large urban-rural gap in terms of the number of doctors per 10,000 people. The number of doctors per 10,000 in rural areas is only 0.3933 of the number of doctors per 10,000 in cities, which is also ranked in 17 cities. The last place.

### 3. Suggestions

In the national strategic plan, Henan Province is defined as China's "grain depot". Henan Province's strategic position in my country is the main grain producing area. Henan Province should focus on grain production, grain processing, grain fine processing, and grain sales, Food reproduction, etc.; instead of focusing on the development of industrial enterprises. The development direction of Henan Province in recent years can be appropriately changed to comply with my country's policies. Henan Province must have a clear self-positioning in order to be more conducive to the overall development of urban and rural areas [4].

(1) In terms of overall economic development, vigorously develop agricultural science and technology, and accelerate the construction of small and medium-sized cities and towns

Regarding the degree of economic coordination, Henan Province can adopt the development of agricultural science and technology, which indirectly promotes the productivity of agricultural science and technology, and also promotes agricultural modernization. Increase investment in the development of agricultural science and technology, accelerate the construction and modernization of agricultural infrastructure, increase the amount and level of subsidies for agricultural machinery, and promote the development of agricultural mechanization and agricultural modernization [5]. In the United States, government subsidy income accounts for a quarter of the total income of ordinary agricultural households. The increased purchasing power of farmers has also narrowed the gap between urban and rural areas. More than 300 million people live in the United States, and the proportion of farmers only accounts for 1.8% of the entire population. The high-tech agriculture in the United States enables the United States to produce the largest crop yields with the least human resources, and feeds almost the entire population of the United States with very little human input. The role of American agricultural modernization in promoting economic development also fully proves the feasibility of the proposal and its contribution to economic development.

(2) In terms of overall life development, vigorously promote the construction of new rural communities

It is necessary to optimize the spatial layout of new-type rural communities, give play to the guiding role of county-level township system planning and county-level new-type rural community layout planning, actively promote the construction of new-type rural communities, and determine an appropriate number of new-type rural communities and new-type rural communities based on the actual conditions and objective needs of each township As the most basic agglomeration unit in the town and village system, the community promotes the gathering of the population and the gathering and sharing of facilities through measures such as policy encouragement and financial tilt [6]. According to the land resource plan of our province, Henan Province should integrate rural land use and integrate some scattered farms into one or more large farms. Reduce the number of farms and increase the population of each farm. Strengthen the planning and layout of villages and towns, renovate old villages and towns, key construction of central communities, rationally merge natural villages, guide the proper concentration of rural housing construction, improve the level of supporting facilities such as water supply and drainage, electricity, roads, and sanitation, optimize and beautify the appearance of villages and towns, and improve farmers Standard of living.

### 4. Conclusion

Henan Province is my country's main agricultural production area, and the problems of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers have always been major strategic issues. The rapid economic development of the Central Plains region has also led to the development of related problems. The whole province has worked hard to find a way to solve the "three rural"

problems without destroying the environment, so that people and the environment can live in harmony.

On the basis of previous scholars' theory of urban-rural coordination, the basic data of cities in Henan Province (excluding Jiyuan City) were used to make empirical analysis and comparative analysis of the urban-rural coordination degree of each city and the indicators of each control layer. On the basis of in-depth analysis of the overall development of urban and rural areas in Henan Province, and drawing lessons from the overall planning of urban and rural areas in foreign countries, specific suggestions were made for the overall development of urban and rural areas in Henan Province from the aspects of economy and daily public goods.

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