Analysis on the Evolution of Urban and Rural Sharing of Social Public Resources in China

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Abstract

"Dividing a long period of time must be combined, and a long time must be divided." A survey of the development process of urban and rural society in China also shows this characteristic. The mechanism of urban and rural social public resource sharing and coordination is inseparable from the development of urban and rural society; the paper discusses urban and rural social public since the founding of New China in 1949. The coordination mechanism of resource sharing is summarized and analyzed, and summarized into four stages. One is the separation of urban and rural areas guided by egalitarianism after the founding of the People's Republic of China (1949) to the reform and opening up (1978); The convening of the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (2002) differentiated-oriented Urban-rural competition development; the third was the Equalization-oriented urban and rural development after the Sixteenth National Congress (2003) to the convening of the 19th National Congress (2016); the fourth was the nineteenth The rural revitalization strategy (2017) has been proposed for the integrated development of urban and rural areas.

Keywords

Public Resources; Urban and Rural Sharing; Evolution.

1. Literature Review

The meaning of social public resources is quite confusing. Different scholars have put forward different understandings based on different research perspectives. Hardin (1968) first raised the issue of public resources and attributed it to the "tragedy of the commons". Dawes (1973) described the issue of public resources as a "prisoner’s dilemma" game. Ostrom (1990) proposed a scheme of autonomous governance of public resources to achieve the goal of sustainable use of public resources. Masahiko Aoki (2001) studied a set of market governance mechanisms using the method of game theory, and provided a valuable study for solving public resource issues from the perspective of transaction governance. Eirik (2006) combed the related research on the governance of the public resource system and provided a direction for later scholars. Sun (2012) studied the institutional incentives and collective actions of closed-bound public resources based on the relationship between China’s economy and society, and summarized relevant cooperation elements and governance mechanisms into the ten principles of institutional governance of public resources. Lei (2011) summarized public resources into four characteristics: commonality, scarcity, publicity and integrity, and divided public resources into four categories: public natural resources, public facilities, public information resources and public enterprises; Xue (2012) It is considered that public resources are used to improve the welfare or survivability of urban and rural residents under certain historical conditions. It is a general term for a class of public products or services that benefit non-exclusive and Urban-rural supply competition. The conceptual category of the item. This research believes that social public resources refer to a part of social resources that can be shared and shared by the whole society and provide residents with public resources for
production and life services, including education, science and technology, culture, medical and health, public services, social security, etc.

Zhan (2010) proposed that the key to sharing the fruits of reform and development is to achieve equalization of urban and rural labor security, that is, basic public services are matched and adapted to the national economic development level, and the Urban-rural gap is within an acceptable range, which can meet the needs of urban and rural residents. Consumer demand and maximize the utility of demand. Wang (2015) pointed out that in the process of continuous economic development, my country has formed a historical problem of dualization of urban and rural areas, which has violated the welfare of farmers and caused differences in the degree of sharing of development results by urban and rural people. In-depth reform of urban and rural integration is required. Let farmers share the fruits of reform and development fairly. It is necessary to further improve the operation mode of Urban-rural integration, to form a new type of relationship that promotes agriculture by industry, promotes rural areas with cities, mutual benefits between workers and farmers, and integrates urban and rural areas, and promotes equal exchange of goods between urban and rural areas and fair enjoyment of public resources.

Ye (2016) believes that the difficulty in achieving the high level of public service sharing and the requirements for comprehensive coverage lies in the improvement of the level of rural sharing. It is necessary to make rural areas the top priority of the development of social undertakings, accelerate the development of rural public services, and ensure that rural areas the social safety net is strong, so that all people can get a sense of satisfaction in building and sharing together. Zhao (2016), based on the fundamental value of the shared development concept, provided a practical basis for realizing the fairness of social distribution in China at this stage. Zhu (2018) emphasized the need to improve the policy for farmers to share development results from the "three rural issues", and use the concept of shared development as a support point to increase farmers' disposable income, share development results on the basis of income growth, and improve farmers' quality of life.

2. Analysis of Urban and Rural Development

2.1. Equalitarian-oriented Urban and Rural Development from 1949 to 1978

![Figure 1](image-url)

**Figure 1.** The characteristics of the evolution of Urban-rural relations from 1949 to 1978

2.1.1. The Initial Establishment of the Co-development of Urban and Rural Areas from 1949 to 1952

The establishment of New China broke the long-standing class antagonism and the inequality between urban and rural areas, but urban and rural areas are still two independent organisms in the social system. In order to promote the coordinated development of rural and urban areas,
the state has dealt with it from both political and economic aspects. Coordinated development of urban and rural areas. Politically, Mao Zedong pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee that "urban and rural work must be balanced, urban and rural work must be combined, workers and farmers, industry and agriculture must be closely linked, and the countryside must not be discarded and the city alone. If this is the case That is totally wrong." Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun and other leaders also mentioned the simultaneous development of urban and rural areas on many occasions, and the policy of "considering urban and rural areas and communicating Urban-rural relations" should be further improved, which pointed out the direction for the future development of urban and rural areas. Economically, the use of economic means to regulate industrial and agricultural production, firstly established public-owned state-owned industries, adjusted the supply of industrial and agricultural products in urban and rural areas, and reversed the Urban-rural antagonism; secondly, the focus was on solving the problem of price comparison between agricultural and sideline products and industrial products to reduce industrial The scissors gap of agricultural products has taken a series of measures to stabilize prices, so that the people can see the hope of survival and life; third, increase the frequency of material exchange between urban and rural areas, establish and improve infrastructure, gradually restore and develop the commercial system, flourish market trade, and develop urban and rural materials Exchanges, guarantee the circulation of materials, and severely crack down on illegal activities of capitalists.

2.1.2. Co-progressive Development of Urban-rural Relations from 1953 to 1957

After three years of national economic recovery, the overall Urban-rural development has shown a pattern of "Urban-rural coordination". The opening of urban and rural areas has gradually expanded, the exchange of materials is relatively convenient, and the interaction has become more frequent. Due to the complexity of the international situation and the collapse of the domestic industrial system at that time, he lacked experience and had no relevant institutional system. Under the guidance of the Soviet Union, the first five-year plan began to be implemented, and heavy industry was established as the main industrial priority development strategy. "One transformation, three reforms, one body, two wings" are the general line for the socialist transition period. On the one hand, in order to provide conditions for the development of industrialization, the state will implement unified purchase and marketing of agricultural products and raise the purchase price to ensure the supply of agricultural products for urban residents. On the other hand, the layout of urban and rural areas is unreasonable. At this stage, vigorously developing industry and prioritizing the development of large cities has led to restrictions on agricultural development. The rural economic system shrunk sharply and the town’s population grew slowly. From 1953 to 1957, the urbanization rate of the population changed from 13.3% to 15.4%, 22 new cities were added. On the whole, during the "First Five-Year Plan" period, the social output value index increased by 52.2 percentage points, and Urban-rural relations generally developed in a coordinated direction.

2.1.3. The Gradual Ossification of Urban-rural Relations from 1958 to 1966

In May 1958, the second meeting of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China established the general construction line of "building socialism with energy, striving for the top, and building socialism more quickly and economically." During this period, the development of Urban-rural relations experienced twists and turns. First, agricultural production has been destroyed. In order to reduce the antagonism between industrial and agricultural production, "communist winds" and "exaggerated winds" have been blown in various places, excessively exaggerating agricultural production, artificially increasing agricultural output, and fundamentally changing the production relationship in rural areas. The business model was denied, contrary to the wishes of the farmers, it coincided with the three years of natural disasters, serious difficulties in the operation of the urban and rural economy,
and serious losses in agricultural production and life. Second, the dual household registration system restricts the movement of people. The "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Household Registration" promulgated in 1958 strictly distinguished urban and rural residents, controlled the conversion of household registration between the two, and strictly controlled the movement of urban and rural people, marking the control of rural and urban populations. The formation of the hukou migration system with free movement at its core has aggravated the deterioration of the Urban-rural duality and has severely hindered the long-term development of society. Third, there is a serious imbalance in urban and rural development. Due to miscalculations, the urban population grew too fast. By 1960, the urbanization rate reached 19.7%, and the development of heavy industry and light industry increased significantly, while the development of agriculture showed a decline, especially the decline in food by 26.4%. The demand of the urban population not only increases the agricultural burden, but also creates difficulties for the development of the national economy, and the development of urban and rural areas is seriously unbalanced.

2.1.4. The Collapse of Urban-rural Relations from 1967 to 1978

The outbreak of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 hit once again on the precarious Urban-rural relationship. The Urban-rural relationship at this stage can be summarized as a collapse. The development of industry and agriculture, and the development of urban and rural areas has shown a decoupling. From 1967 to 1978, it only increased by 0.2%, and the number of newly-built cities decreased significantly. Secondly, the development of industry and agriculture also showed incoordination, and the total output value of industry and agriculture increased extremely. Mismatched. From 1965 to 1978, the increase rate of agricultural output value was 132.3% lower than that of industrial output value; third, the flow of urban and rural population was countercurrent, the output of rural labor was basically zero, and a large number of surplus labors were stranded in the countryside, and there were still "ups and downs". The young intellectuals from the "township" moved to the countryside.

2.2. 1979-2002 Differential-oriented Urban and Rural Development

2.2.1. The Period of "Mutual Aid between Workers and Peasants and Urban and Rural Competition" (1979-1984)

With the advancement of the reform and opening policy and the first to implement reforms in rural areas, the party and the state have adjusted the development of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" as the current focus of work to improve the overall economic level of the rural areas, forming an overall reform situation that focuses on rural areas and cooperates with cities. As a result, the ice of the dual structure of urban and rural economy began to melt. First, the state issued the first No. 1 document on rural work, which provides institutional guarantees for the consolidation and improvement of the household contract responsibility system, and greatly promotes the exchange and coordinated development of urban and rural materials. Secondly, with the continuous deepening of reforms and adjustments to the urban and rural industrial structure, the relationship between urban and rural areas has reached a basic coordinated pattern, and a number of large-scale township and village enterprises have been developed, whose strength is comparable to that of urban enterprises. Third, the independence of urban and rural areas has been transformed into mutual coordination, the relationship between urban and rural areas has eased, urban and rural supply factors have begun to flow in both directions, rural populations have spontaneously moved to cities, and the state finance has also increased support for rural areas.
2.2.2. The Period of "Supporting Workers by Agriculture and Supporting Cities by Village" (1985-2002)

The convening of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the country made adjustments to its economic and social development strategy, breaking the good situation of coordinated urban and rural development that had lasted for six years, and the Urban-rural relationship entered an imbalance again. The direction of reforms quickly shifted to the urban area, and a series of market-oriented reforms began to be implemented in cities, while rural reforms basically stagnated.

First, the strategy of prioritizing the development of cities and industry still dominates. The state invests a lot of resources in urban development and industrial construction, and less investment in rural agriculture. Although it is proposed to subsidize agriculture financially, the actual implementation is still the urban-biased policy has even shown a downward trend in rural subsidies (Figure 2). In 1979, the proportion was 13.6%, and by 2002 it was only 7.17%. However, the agricultural-related taxes levied in the same year were much higher than this proportion. The gap between urban and rural areas continues to widen. Second, the restrictions of the urban and rural household registration system. Reform and opening up have promoted the flow of urban and rural personnel. Some rural surplus laborers have moved to cities, but these workers cannot enjoy the same benefits and corresponding social security as urban residents. The continuation of the phenomenon has further increased the contradiction between urban and rural areas, strengthened the characteristics of the dual economic structure of urban and rural areas, and slowed down the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. Third, the problem of dual structure is outstanding. Although the adjustment of urban and rural systems and mechanisms are hindered, there are still problems in the system that have not been resolved, such as the polarization of industrial and agricultural development, and the household contract responsibility system implemented in rural areas that failed to fundamentally solve the problem of farmers. Moreover, urban development is prosperous at this stage, rural areas only solve the problem of food and clothing, and the dual economic structure of urban and rural areas has become increasingly prominent. Fourth, the role of the market and the government has not been coordinated. The planned economy has shifted to a market economy. The role of the market in resource allocation has continued to expand, which has greatly promoted economic development, but the legal and regulatory system that matches it is not yet complete. Can only "cross the river by feeling the stones", failing to propose long-term solutions to the problems that have arisen, leading to the incomplete realization of the role of market regulation, severely hindering the free exchange of urban and rural elements, and even affecting the development of the entire economy and society.

![Figure 2. The proportion of national fiscal expenditures for agriculture in fiscal expenditures](image_url)
2.3. **2003-2016 Equalization-oriented Urban and Rural Development**

Figure 3. Evolution of the relationship between urban and rural areas from 2003 to present

### 2.3.1. The Adjustment Period of Urban-rural Relations (2003-2006)

Because the speed and scale of economic development far exceeded expectations, the "three rural issues" fell into a trough, causing serious obstacles to the country's economic development and social stability, and the country entered a period of adjustment of Urban-rural relations. Following the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CCP), the Third Plenary Session of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) established the “Three Rural Issues” as the top priority of the Party Central Committee's work, and proposed “five overall plans” to coordinate urban and rural development. But the most important and the most important one. So far, the No. 1 Central Document has made the "three rural issues" as the core content, and the overall urban and rural development is planned from the overall economic and social development. In 2004, Hu Jintao put forward the thesis of "two trends": "In the early stage of industrialization, agriculture supported industry with a universal trend; in the middle and late stages of industrialization, industry supported agriculture, cities nurtured the countryside, realized the coordinated development of agriculture and industry, and rural and urban areas. It has a universal trend.” In 2005, the "Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the First Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" put forward the new major historical task of "New Socialist Countryside", emphasizing "Promoting agriculture with industry. In December of the same year, the "Agricultural Tax Regulations" was abolished, and the agricultural tax that had existed for more than 2,600 years will no longer exist. It has become a sign of a major change in the traditional distribution relationship between China and farmers. In 2006, the social security system for urban and rural residents constructed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China took as its main task to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and between regions.

### 2.3.2. Overall Planning of Urban and Rural Development Stages (2007-2011)

The report of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China once again made major deployments for the overall planning of urban and rural development. It proposed to promote the construction of a new socialist countryside and form a new pattern of Urban-rural integration. The issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" was the focus of work. It also made major arrangements for solidly promoting the construction of a new countryside. In 2007, the state established Chengdu and Chongqing as pilot zones for the overall planning of urban and rural comprehensive reforms; the passage of the Urban-rural Planning Law in 2008 provided a legal basis for the integrated development of urban and rural areas. In the same year, the Third Plenary Session of the 17th Central Committee clearly stated that efforts should be made to eliminate the urban and rural areas. To accelerate the formation of a new pattern of integration of urban and rural economic and social development, Hu Jintao pointed out in a related speech that accelerating the formation of a new pattern of integration of urban and rural
economic and social development is the fundamental way to solve the "three rural" issues, and is to promote the optimal combination of urban and rural production factors. The fundamental measure to promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas is the fundamental way to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and achieve common prosperity between urban and rural areas. Since then, the central government's No. 1 document has focused on the issue of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers". The entire nation implemented and implemented the overall Urban-rural development strategy, effectively promoting the free flow of urban and rural areas, breaking through the relatively independent state of rural and urban areas, and starting to coordinate urban and rural areas from an institutional perspective. Develop specific strategies. In terms of economic and social development, since the exemption of agricultural taxes, farmers’ incomes have continued to increase, and rural living conditions have continued to improve, presenting a prosperous scene. From 2007 to 2011, rural per capita disposable income increased from 4140.4 yuan to 6977.3 yuan, an increase of 68.52%. The Urban-rural ratio increased by 58.2%, the ratio of Urban-rural areas decreased from 3.33 to 3.13, and farmers’ income continued to increase; the rural Engel coefficient dropped from 43.1 in 2007 to 40.4 in 2011, while the urban Engel coefficient decreased from time to time and increased, both in 2007 and 2011. It is 36.3 (Figure 4), which indicates that the living standards of rural residents are continuously improving, urban residents have higher and higher requirements for life, and urban and rural residents are gradually approaching the goal of being well-off.

![Figure 4. Comparison of living standards of urban and rural residents](image)

2.3.3. The Period of Urban-rural Integration (2012-2016)

At this stage, the Party Central Committee’s positioning of urban and rural development is to break the dual structure of urban and rural areas, realize the integrated development of urban and rural areas, give strong support to rural agriculture, and lead the coordinated development of urban and rural areas with new urbanization to add new vitality to the development of national society. As the economic development has entered a new normal, the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" has been adjusted accordingly, and some new concepts have been proposed, such as "family farms", "farmers’ subject theory", and "rural revitalization", etc., to promote rural reforms. Highly developed. The flow of rural population to cities has become more convenient, and the coordinated Urban-rural development pattern has initially emerged. The quality of life of farmers has improved significantly. Compared with 2012, the consumption level of rural residents in 2016 has increased by 1.5 times, and the ratio of Urban-rural consumption has decreased by 0.4. The consumption of products has increased year by year (Figure 4). In terms of per capita disposable income, it increased from 8389.3 yuan in 2012 to 12363.4 yuan in 2016, an increase of nearly 1.5 times. It can be seen that the income of rural residents has a linear relationship with consumption levels, and the income and consumption
structure are becoming more and more reasonable; the rural poor population increased from 2012. The annual rate of 98.99 million dropped to 43.35 million in 2016, and the incidence of poverty is also decreasing year by year. It was 4.5% in 2016. Rural production and life have been fully developed during this period.

2.4. Urban-rural Integrated Development Guided by the Rural Revitalization Strategy Since 2017

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017 pointed out that my country's development has entered a new historical position. It is necessary to fundamentally change the development thinking, coordinate the development of all parties, propose the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, put rural areas and cities on the same status, and fully demonstrate the development of rural areas. Initiative, stimulating the inherent potential, and pointing out the direction for rural development in the new era, is to establish a new Urban-rural relationship and realize the new thesis of Urban-rural integration and development. In 2018, the "Opinions on the Implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy" was issued to comprehensively deploy the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, clarify the overall requirements, main tasks and major policy measures for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and once again proposed a comprehensive deployment and arrangement of basic urban and rural services. To promote the flow of urban resources to the countryside, and promote the development of rural agriculture. In 2019, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Urban-rural Integration Development System, Mechanism and Policy System", which aims to reshape a new type of Urban-rural relationship, take the road of Urban-rural integration development, and promote rural revitalization and agricultural and rural modernization. Scientific planning, relying on cities to drive villages, link towns and villages to achieve common development. The "14th Five-Year Plan" proposes to give priority to the development of agricultural and rural areas and comprehensively promote rural revitalization. Persist in solving the "three rural" issues as the top priority of the party’s work, follow the path of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics, fully implement the rural revitalization strategy, strengthen the use of industry to supplement agriculture, use cities to lead the countryside, and promote the formation of mutual promotion between workers and farmers. A new type of industrial-agricultural-Urban-rural relationship featuring complementary, coordinated development and common prosperity between urban and rural areas will accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

3. Analysis of the Evolution of Urban and Rural Sharing of Social Public Resources

3.1. The Egalitarian-oriented Separation of Urban and Rural Areas from 1949 to 1978

During the establishment period of the social public resource allocation system from 1949 to 1956, in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, in order to stabilize the development of the domestic society, the state formulated a series of documents on the allocation of public resources, supply systems, capital management and other documents to ensure the construction of urban and rural areas, and basically formed our society. The pattern of public resource allocation. The arrangement of the urban and rural system and the allocation of social public resources are constructed under a government-led plan. The allocation of urban public resources is incorporated into the national fiscal budget. At that time, the development has begun to take shape; the allocation of rural public resources is entirely up to The People's Commune is responsible. It has only developed the basic infrastructure needed for agricultural
production and provided assistance to disadvantaged groups in rural areas. There has not been much progress in other areas. The corresponding "population rate" and "coverage rate" can be approximated as zero. In general, there is a serious imbalance in the allocation of urban and rural public resources at this stage, and the failure to fully pay attention to and take into account the development of both, which laid the fuse for the subsequent imbalance in the allocation of urban and rural social public resources, but this stage is still preliminary. The "village, town, and county" three-level medical system has formulated related systems.

During the adjustment period of the allocation of social public resources from 1957 to 1966 and the completion of the three major socialist transformations, all aspects of the development of the country and society have stabilized. The government began to continuously improve the allocation system of social public resources. In terms of social welfare, a series of laws and regulations have been promulgated to ensure the quality of life of residents. A three-level medical system at county, township and village levels has been generally established in rural areas, and the cooperative medical system has been piloted and promoted. The method and speed of promotion are not in line with the development of the times. The vast majority of villagers did not fully accept the fact that most farmers did not enjoy the benefits of cooperative medical care. However, the people's communes and the "Great Leap Forward" movement promoted at this stage played a role in promoting the development of agricultural and rural infrastructure and equipment. A number of public canteens and schools have been built, rural education has been developed, and roads and transportation equipment have been built. On the whole, the gap in the allocation of public resources between urban and rural areas at this stage is still there. The country is the mainstay of adapting to the planned economic development, and the focus of development and construction is still in the city. The overall quality of life of the people has improved compared with the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China (Figure 5).

![Figure 5](image-url)

**Figure 5.** 1952-1966 The quality of Urban-rural sharing of national social public resources

1967-1978 was a period of stagnation in the allocation of social public resources. The country experienced ten years of turbulence. Organizations and congresses at all levels were paralyzed. People's life and production could not be carried out normally. Various regulations and systems were completely stagnant. The development of public resources has also entered a period of stagnation, and even some aspects have regressed, which can be said to have broken the development model of urban and rural public resources since the founding of the People's Republic of China.
3.2. 1979-2002 Differential-oriented Urban and Rural Competition Development

During this period, the country widened its opening door. In order to be in line with international standards, a large amount of capital was invested in the construction of key industries and infrastructure in cities through financial adjustments. The construction of urban infrastructure and social undertakings made rapid progress and developed unprecedented prosperity. Currently, the countryside is still old, old, and dilapidated, and the development is lagging behind. It is necessary to support urban construction. A large amount of resources are sent to the cities. The gap between urban and rural public resources is increasing, which solidifies the public resource sharing system that divides urban and rural areas. The guiding ideology of the overall development during this period was based on the line of "agriculture supporting industry" and "centering on economic construction". A number of large and medium-sized cities were prosperous and developed (Table 1). By 2002, there were also 10 cities with 4 million people. The urbanization rate of the above and 23 mega-cities with 2 to 4 million people reached 39.09%; the income gap between urban and rural residents did not change much, and the ratio reached 3.11:1 in 2002 (Figure 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>&gt;1 million</th>
<th>0.5-1 million</th>
<th>0.2-0.5 million</th>
<th>&lt;0.2 million</th>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
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Figure 6. Comprehensive level of urban and rural development from 1979 to 2002

3.3. Equalization-oriented Urban and Rural Development from 2003 to 2016

The Third Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed that people-oriented and the promotion of all-round development of human beings will be the guiding ideology for the country to lead the overall situation in the future. It has pointed out the direction for the allocation of urban and rural social public resources, and will continue to deepen the system reforms in science, education, culture and health. Projects that are needed and effective for the people must be done well and in place to satisfy the people. The 2005 government work report once again pointed out that important deployments should be made for weak links in science, education, culture, health, ecology, social security, and employment, so that the people, especially farmers in remote areas, can enjoy more social public resources; The "Eleventh Five-Year Plan Proposals" incorporate the concept of equalization of basic public services into the national strategy, and provide the people of the
country with roughly equal basic public services as a major goal of government reform. The popularization of nine-year compulsory education in 2007 provided advanced facilities and equipment for rural schooling conditions, attracted a large number of outstanding young teachers to join the construction of rural education, and solved some long-term bottlenecks that restricted the development of basic education in rural areas and contributed to the gap between urban and rural education. Continuous efforts to bridge the gap; at the same time, the country began to establish a minimum living security system in rural areas. In 2008, the government adopted a proactive fiscal policy, while taking into account the gap between urban and rural areas and regions, to increase fiscal expenditures on science, education, culture and health in a targeted manner, optimize and adjust the existing fiscal expenditure structure, and promote the efficiency of social public resources in urban and rural areas. The unity with fairness allows all people to share the fruits of reform and promotes the all-round development of people. In 2009, the state issued the "Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Medical and Health System" to further improve the urban medical insurance system to ensure the relevant rights and interests of urban employees and residents; in rural areas, the "New Rural Cooperative Medical System" pilot project that began in 2003 has developed rapidly and reached 2009 The number of people participating in the new rural cooperative medical care system was 833 million in the year, and the participation rate reached 94.2%. As a result of the development of the new rural cooperative medical system, the Ministry of Health and other five ministries jointly issued the "Opinions on Consolidating and Developing the New Rural Cooperative Medical System". The rural medical security system has continuously increased its attention. As the saying goes: "We know the courtesy in the warehouse, and we know the honor and disgrace". The state has also continuously introduced a series of policy reforms in rural culture, science and technology, and continuously enriched various public resources in the countryside. By 2012, township cultural stations will be organized. The number has grown to 40,575, accounting for 92.48% of the country's cultural institutions. On average, rural households have 197.8 mobile phones, 116.9 color TV sets, and 21.36 computers per 100 households. There are 32,787 elderly adoptive welfare institutions.

On the whole, the gap between urban and rural levels caused by the differential development of urban and rural social public resources was huge. During this period, the state paid special attention to the sharing of rural social public resources, and deployed a large number of relevant documents, based on the "industry feeding agriculture, the “urban support for the countryside” policy has given rural farmers a policy of benefiting agriculture and agriculture, and the proportion of fiscal expenditures related to agriculture has been continuously increasing, which has gradually improved rural systems and mechanisms. The state has listed the overall planning of urban and rural development as the main task at this stage, coordinated regional, urban and rural development, narrowed the gap between urban and rural social public resource sharing, and achieved equalization of public services as the development goal. The choice of urban and rural basic public service providers began to show diversification. Development trend.

3.4. From 2017 to the Present, the Sharing of Urban and Rural Social Public Resources Guided by the Rural Revitalization Strategy

In terms of infrastructure, by the end of 2019, the total mileage of rural roads across the country reached 4.2 million kilometers, achieving 100% access to hardened roads in qualified towns and villages; both the fiber optic access rate and 4G coverage rate in administrative villages across the country exceeded 98%, and rural broadband access The number of subscribers reached 139 million, the next-generation Internet technology continued to expand in rural areas, and the rural radio and television network basically achieved full coverage; rural smart logistics facilities were improved, and the country promoted the establishment of locations in
villages, quick cooperation, express mail cooperation, and express delivery based on local conditions. Delivery cooperation, express business cooperation and other modes have realized the delivery of express services into the village. In the first half of 2020, the coverage rate of express delivery outlets in towns and villages across the country has exceeded 97%, and the number of organic villages with postal e-commerce service sites reached 245,000, with a coverage rate of approximately 44.8%, the rural smart logistics infrastructure is becoming more and more perfect, and the distribution system is becoming more and more mature; terrestrial TV has fully entered the digital era, wireless analog TV has withdrawn from the historical stage, the comprehensive population coverage rate of rural radio programs at the end of 2019 is 98.84%, and the comprehensive population coverage rate of rural TV programs is 99.19%, the rural radio and television network has basically achieved full coverage, and rural radio and television households have basically been connected. The innovative Internet application system has basically formed a 6-level network layout covering the central, provincial, municipal, county, township, and village levels, providing important support for rural epidemic prevention and control.

In terms of education, the Ministry of Education has accelerated the improvement of digital infrastructure in primary and secondary schools, accelerated the breadth and depth of rural school networking, and promoted the co-construction and sharing of high-quality digital education resources. By the end of September 2020, the national primary and secondary Internet access rate reached 99.7%, there are 4.138 million ordinary classrooms equipped with multimedia teaching equipment, and 93.5% of schools have multimedia classrooms. The level of equalization, inclusiveness and convenience of educational resources and services has been greatly improved.

In terms of medical care, in order to meet the needs of medical insurance development in the new era, a top-down national medical insurance information system has been gradually established. The "Guiding Opinions on Medical Security Information Work" pointed out the establishment of a unified national medical insurance settlement information platform. Ensure the standardization and intelligence level of national medical insurance, plan to build a three-level backbone medical network of provinces, cities and counties, and horizontally establish an information exchange network platform between the regional medical insurance department and the same level of human resources, health, public security, taxation and other units. The (community) health service center establishes a telemedicine communication platform. As of the end of September 2020, a total of 59.49 million registered poverty-stricken people across the country have participated in basic endowment insurance, of which 17.127 million received benefits, and the participation rate exceeded 99.9%.

In terms of culture, the digital construction of grassroots public cultural institutions has made new developments. The digital library promotion project has covered 41 provincial libraries (including children's libraries) and 486 municipal libraries (including children's libraries) across the country, serving 2,744 county-level libraries. The digital resources of shared services exceed 140TB. By the first half of 2020, more than 230 different levels of local cultural clouds will be built across the country, providing the masses with order-based and menu-based public digital cultural services such as shared live broadcast, venue navigation, audio-visual space, and online training.

4. Prospects for Urban and Rural Sharing of Social Public Resources

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017 pointed out that my country's development has entered a new historical position. It is necessary to fundamentally change the development thinking, coordinate the development of all parties, propose the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, put rural areas and cities on
the same status, and fully demonstrate the development of rural areas. Initiative, stimulating the inherent potential, and pointing out the direction for rural development in the new era, is to establish a new Urban-rural relationship and realize the new thesis of Urban-rural integration and development.

In the coming period, the development of urban and rural sharing of social public resources will deepen reforms from both the supply and demand sides, and provide the public service system as a product to all people, so that urban and rural residents can achieve learning, education, work, old age, and sickness. Have some medical treatment, help the poor, have a place to live, gain a place in style and sports, and help the disabled (Figure 7). Adhere to the concept of shared development, enhance the sense of acquisition of the rural people, conform to the new expectations of the farmers in the new era for a better life, and use the new infrastructure strategy as the guide to accelerate the construction of shortcomings in rural infrastructure, improve public service standards, and improve the quality and quality of life of farmers Going to a new level, let farmers feel the sense of gain, happiness and security in the development of joint construction and sharing.

![Figure 7. The Urban-rural sharing mechanism of social public resources in the context of rural revitalization strategy](image)

5. **Summary**

In the new era, urban and rural social public resource sharing will be integrated in planning, distribution, factor allocation, and industrial development. The construction of new smart cities will promote the coordinated development of digital villages, and promote the flow of talent, capital, and materials to the countryside. The countryside is built into a beautiful homeland that co-exists and prospered with the city, each has its own beauty, and the beauty and beauty share
each other, forming a digital Urban-rural integration development pattern of co-construction, sharing, interconnection and mutual radiance.

This article combs the coupling and coordination mechanism of social public resources sharing between urban and rural areas since the founding of the People’s Republic of my country from two aspects: Urban-rural development and the level of Urban-rural social public resource sharing. The Urban-rural relationship has gone through four aspects: "unification of urban and rural areas, dual barriers, breaking through barriers, and integration". At this stage, the sharing of public resources in urban and rural society also takes this as the main line, and carries out a comprehensive layout under the guidance of the state, policy guidance, and state intervention.

References