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Study on Improving the Mechanism of Urban-Rural Integration in Ji 'an City from the Perspective of Labor Flow

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Abstract: The fifth Party Congress of Ji 'an City proposed to step out of a speed and efficiency synchronous improvement, more coordination between urban and rural areas, economic and ecological complementarity of the old area characteristic development road. Adhere to the systematic concept throughout the whole process. At present, Ji 'an City is still facing the situation of unbalanced development between urban and rural areas, and has its own particularity in the choice of ways and paths of urban-rural integration. Under the background of ensuring grain production, protecting ecological environment and specific economic environment, Ji 'an city needs to choose a road of urban and rural integration that accords with the situation of the city.

Keywords: Labour force; Urban-rural integration; Transformation and upgrading

1. Current situation of urban-rural integration development in Ji 'an City

Jiangxi Province is located in the central inland region, mainly mountainous and hilly terrain, with the Yangtze River Delta in the east and the Pearl River Delta in the south, and has certain geographical advantages. Since the reform and opening up, a large number of labor forces have flowed from rural areas to cities, which has greatly promoted China's economic development. The first is that the household contract responsibility system has liberated the productive forces, and a large number of surplus labor force has appeared in the countryside after the problem of food and clothing has been solved. The second is that the city can offer much higher wages than the countryside, which has a strong attraction for the surplus labor force in the countryside. According to the survey, the income of rural residents will grow faster than that of urban residents in 2023, with per capita disposable income of rural residents reaching 18,931 yuan, a nominal increase of 10.5% and a real increase of 9.7%. The per capita disposable income of urban residents was 47,412 yuan, an increase of 8.2% in nominal terms and 7.1% in real terms. Compared with the previous year's 2.56, the income ratio of urban and rural residents decreased to 2.50, indicating that the relative gap between urban and rural residents continued to narrow. To a certain extent, Ji 'an's rural development will be more competitive in the future, and the agricultural production level will soon reach the national standard. The difference is 24,582 yuan, the urban-rural income gap is obvious, and the dual economic structure is significant. In Ji 'an city, 58,700 new urban employment, 18,300 unemployed people re-employment, 60,200 people with employment difficulties, 16,700 urban registered unemployment, and the registered urban unemployment rate is 2.34%. An additional 74,500 rural workers were transferred, including 52,400 from within the province, 47,800 enterprise workers received job skills training, and 19,600 people received entrepreneurship training. It can be seen from the data that the three major industries have increased by 8% to 9%, the urbanization rate has increased by 1.06%, the rural labor transfer is mainly in Jiangxi Province, and strengthening the integration of urban and rural areas is the focus of the next stage of work.

2. The problems existing in the strategy research of urban-rural integration development in Ji 'an City

2.1 The allocation of urban and rural factors is unreasonable

First, there is a shortage of labor, especially specialized technical personnel. The urbanization rate of Ji 'an is 53.41%, which has reached a certain level. However, Ji 'an is still an old revolutionary base area mainly based on agriculture, with the majority of rural population and strong desire of farmers to enter the city. Therefore, the people left behind in the countryside are the elderly and children. Except for some tourist towns. Second, the waste of rural land resources is serious. Rural land resources are rich, crop land, house foundation, collective management and construction land to a certain extent there are abandoned, idle, non-agricultural phenomenon. Third, capital investment in agricul-

ture and rural areas is not high. In the rural areas included by Ji 'an City, except for some tourist towns and villages, which have begun to have large capital elements entering and become large-scale towns and villages with one-stop tourism, accommodation and food, most rural areas still fight alone and do their own things, which cannot form economies of scale. Moreover, large capital investment enthusiasm is not high, and the inflow and outflow ratio of investment is not coordinated due to the pursuit of interests. Therefore, due to the lack of sufficient financial support, it is difficult to expand reproduction and transformation and upgrading.

2.2 The supply of basic public services is unbalanced between urban and rural areas

In the process of urban and rural integration, the imbalance in the supply of basic public services is a more prominent contradiction, among which compulsory education, public health and basic medical care, infrastructure and equipment are the most concerned and urgent supply of basic public services for urban and rural residents. First, compulsory education. Education is an important source of innovation, vitality and industry for a city. Thanks to the construction of modern education system, economic development has a steady stream of power. The level of compulsory education in townships has not been improved, nor can it be compared with the level of education in municipal districts. Secondly, public health and primary health care. First of all, the ratio of medical care and bed protection is unbalanced. In Jiangxi Province, the ratio of medical care to health care is 1:1.17, among which there are 3 cities with districts, the ratio of medical care to health care is less than 1:1.1, while Ji 'an city's medical care ratio is only 1:1.03. In recent years, the bed protection ratio of municipal hospitals and above has basically not improved. Secondly, the educational level of talents is low. Among the health technicians, practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses in Ji 'an City, only 19.3%, 36.03% and 5.65% of them are above bachelor degree, and the proportion of hospitals is too concentrated and the structure is unbalanced. Thirdly, the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system is not perfect. High-quality medical resources are too concentrated in cities, large hospitals have obvious advantages in senior talents and advanced equipment, and the total amount of talents and technical level of grass-roots medical institutions are generally low. Resources such as traditional Chinese medicine and maternal and child health care need to be further improved.

3. Research on the countermeasures of perfecting the mechanism of urban-rural integration in Ji 'an City

3.1 Establish and improve institutions and mechanisms conducive to the rational allocation of factors of production in urban and rural areas

Resolutely break the institutional barriers that hinder the free flow and equal exchange of urban and rural factors, promote more flow of various factors to the countryside, form a virtuous circle of talent, land, capital, industry and information convergence in the countryside, and inject new momentum into the rural revitalization of Ji 'an City. First, we will improve the mechanism of citizenization of rural migrant population and establish an incentive mechanism for urban talents to enter the countryside. We will deepen the reform of the household registration system in a strong, orderly and effective manner, and promote the coordinated development of urban districts and rural areas with urban agglomerations as the main form. We will formulate fiscal, social security and other incentive policies to attract talents of all kinds to return to their hometowns and start their own businesses. Graduates from colleges and vocational colleges and business people are encouraged to return to Ji 'an to start their own businesses. We will promote the link between the work of college students as village officials and the work of selected and transferred students, and encourage and guide college graduates to work in villages, take root in the grassroots, and play their roles. We will establish a mechanism for cooperation and exchange of urban and rural talents, and guide designers of planning, architecture, and landscape architecture into their hometowns. We will allow rural collective economic organizations to explore the mechanism for talents to join, attract and retain talents. Second, we will carefully reform the rural homestead system. We will accelerate the completion of the confirmation, registration and certification of the right to use residential land for integrated premises. Explore the "three rights" of homestead ownership, qualification rights, and use rights, implement collective ownership of homestead, protect the qualification rights of homestead farmers and farmers' property rights in housing, and appropriately maximize the use rights of homestead and farmers' housing. Rural collective economic organizations and their members should be encouraged to make full use of idle residential land and houses. Under the premise of complying with planning, use control and respecting the wishes of farmers, county-level governments are allowed to optimize the layout of village land and effectively use the scattered rural construction land.

3.2 Establish and improve a mechanism for inclusive sharing of basic public services between urban and rural areas

We will promote the extension of public services to rural areas, the coverage of social programs to rural areas, the integration of urban and rural basic public service system, and promote the unification of urban and rural basic public service standards. First, establish a balanced allocation mechanism for urban and rural educational resources. We will give priority to the development of rural education and establish a mechanism for the development of compulsory education that takes urban areas with rural areas as a whole. Taking the lead of Ji 'an City

government, the supplementary mechanism of rural teachers with overall planning and unified selection should be established to transport outstanding college graduates to rural schools. We will promote teacher resources to rural areas, and make rural teacher posts more attractive through measures such as steadily increasing salaries. We will improve the mechanism for information-based education development and promote the sharing of high-quality educational resources between urban and rural areas. Second, we will improve the rural medical and health service system. We will increase the attractiveness of community-level medical staff positions and strengthen the construction of rural medical and health personnel. Improve the conditions of township health centers and village clinics, establish and improve the medical waste collection and transport system in light of local conditions, improve the network service operation mechanism, and encourage major urban hospitals and county hospitals to establish matching assistance, itinerant medical treatment and telemedicine mechanisms. We will establish a tiered medical treatment system and implement a differentiated medical insurance payment policy. A nationwide fitness service system has been established and improved according to local conditions.

4. Conclusion

In the future, in order to better play the role of labor flow and promote urban-rural integration, institutional barriers to labor flow should be removed, market order of labor flow should be regulated, and social environment for labor flow should be fostered.

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