Talking about Rural Urbanization under the Background of Modernity

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Abstract. Rural urbanization is not only a process of industrialization, economic development and advancement of material living standards, but a social change process that is comprehensively developed in the form of economic, social, political, cultural and other human civilizations. The important connotation of building a harmonious society is precisely because of this theory and practice appeal, then in the process of urbanization and rural urbanization, there will be many problems that have not been or are not perceived and valued in the past development process. However, through the understanding, understanding and resolution of these issues, the urbanization road model with Chinese characteristics has been fundamentally laid out, including of course rural urbanization.

One-sided Urbanization: Historical Limitations in the Past Urbanization Process

As an important content and characteristics of modernization, urbanization has been recognized by people. However, from the above brief summary of the history of urbanization, it can be seen that urbanization represents progress on the one hand and many difficult economic and social problems on the other. Marx once made a profound description of the urban social ecology of London. "In London, there are about 20 slums with more than one person. The tragic scene there is invisible anywhere else in the UK. It is not too much to say that it is hell. This environment is for adults. It is degrading, it has a destructive effect on children, and it is totally unsuitable for human habitation." It can be said that Marx gave a profound reflection and criticism on urbanization. At the same time, the author believes that Marx does not deny the urbanization of the province, but strongly criticizes the "one-sided urbanization" based on "rational arrogance". To clearly explain this problem, we must return to the key words behind the theoretical thinking of urbanization - modernization.

Modernization has changed from an academic vocabulary to a daily vocabulary that is familiar to the public. After decades of social and economic development, the general public may not have a precise definition of modernization, but it must have a perceptual cognition, and urbanization gives with direct experience, urbanization is also one of the important contents and indicators of modernization. Urbanization is not only an important achievement of modernization construction for early development of developed countries but also for China's economic and social development, and also the best for modernization of development theory. Footnotes. From a theoretical point of view, what is modernization? The author believes that the basic purpose of the "modernization" argument is to affirm the civilization achievements developed by Europe or other developed countries since the seventeenth century (to the main: market economy, science and technology, industry Social, political system, urbanization, etc.) is the ultimate development of human civilization. Therefore, they are sufficient to constitute the principle of universality and should be the ultimate goal pursued and realized by the people of other countries. The sociologist Parsons, especially at the material level, has become a development experience for other post-developing countries to learn, imitate and even copy. In the development of sociology, modernization theory is the most influential theory. On the basis of summing up the modernization experience of the United States, sociologist Parsons features industrialization, organizational hierarchy, market economy, individualism, technical rationality, etc.
For the modern iron law. From the core of these modern ideas, it is not difficult to see that modernization theory actually implies a lot of universalism with the "Western Centralism" color. Of course, urbanization as a general social law, its universality is inevitable. However, if the urbanization process is only limited on the basis of modernization theory, it may expose many unexpected deep-seated problems in this process. Furthermore, when these problems arise, it is easy to simply regard them as inevitable problems in development. By developing these problems, they will naturally be solved, and thus fall into a superstition and illusion of development.

At present, most of the urbanization is still under the scope of modernization, such as the quantitative index system of urban and rural population structure ratio, industrial structure ratio, economic development level, etc., and then the abstract figures and ratios reflect the level of urbanization. With quality. This mode of thinking contributes greatly to the simplicity and efficiency of theoretical interpretation. However, this understanding and interpretation ignores the impact of the specific social change process on the actual life of a specific group or even an individual, or simply uses one aspect of social life to generalize the overall social facts. From the basic principles of Marxism, people live between the sum of social relations, not just a single-oriented relationship, and naturally it is not just in economic relations. In terms of the rural urbanization process, we can see that the process of urbanization is not a simple functional replacement for the region, but a new social form. Construct. For the peasant group involved, it does not only mean the change of occupation, but the reconstruction of social relations and the realization of good social integration, and finally realize the benign operation of society and the all-round development of people. The content of employment capacity building, social security system, social construction and so on mentioned above is essentially an unconscious action breakthrough in people's specific social practice. However, the problem lies in the fact that in the current process of rural urbanization, the concept of harmonious economic and social development and the progress of urban and rural development has been put forward, but why should we criticize the limitations of its modernization concept?

The Reflection of Modernity: The Deep Thinking of the New Urbanization Theory

Based on the corresponding theoretical reflections, this paper discusses the nature of urban structural changes in combination with the practice of suburban cities in China. It can be seen from the practice of the suburbs of central cities in China that the urbanization of the suburbs of central cities is not due to the natural transition from rural to urban, but to the planned and development of man-made planning. Many rural communities are to be built in a short period of time under the overall planning. Industrial areas, green areas, urban blocks and other functions that are independently differentiated. For the former rural community, it is an independent social unit from the perspective of sociology, and comprehensively undertakes the economic, social, political and cultural functions of the area. With the progress of rural cities, it is explained by ecological discourse that a primary social organism may be gradually integrated into a larger social organism or social ecological environment, which may itself highlight a certain functional role. And lose the integrity. From the perspective of macro level or central city development, there is no doubt that the urban structure is increasingly complex, diverse, organic and functional, which is called development. However, from social units like rural communities and individual groups, economics and politics The complete transformation and reconstruction of social and cultural life, this process of social change is easy to create a gap in the three aspects of economy, system and culture. In terms of the practice of the suburbs of China's central cities, it means urbanization in terms of economic distance. Industrial restructuring, planning land acquisition and many other issues, although the overall economic data will have a good performance, but from the urbanization process, farmers' land loss, employment system construction, social security, social justice requirements, etc. The overall economic prosperity in the context of urbanization is not absolutely consistent with people's real feelings; the problem of institutional distance is also more obvious in rural urbanization. In particular, urbanization requires economic systems, political systems, and society. Institutions and even cultural systems must have reforms and
innovations. However, the phenomenon that the system is not suitable for development is still quite prominent. This paper also talks about the practice and dilemma of the reform of rural collective economic system, government function transformation and community management system in the suburban development of China's central cities. Obviously, the requirements for the reform of the system also explain the actual contradiction between the system and the development; finally, in terms of cultural distance, before the urbanization, the rural area is an independent and fully functional social unit. Incorporating it into a new economic and social structure, it not only transforms the past towns and villages into a change of administrative system such as a street office, but means the internal and external parts of the social unit itself. A fundamental shift in structure and environment. Specifically, the reform of administrative divisions means that the original independent community units are integrated through planning, but integration does not mean integration. Each community has its own unique social culture and collective psychology, especially in the control of external forces. Integration underneath is likely to lead to conflicts between different cultural psychology. In addition, from the practice of the suburbs of China's central cities, we can see that the phenomenon of having the form of a city without the connotation of the city is also prominent. Specifically, the suburban urban areas of China have established a formal and complete urban social and economic system, but there is still a considerable distance in the transformation of people's cultural concepts, and the construction of urban "soft power" is often practiced. People ignore it. The change of urban structure brought about by urbanization is undoubtedly a process that involves the overall changes of economic, social, cultural and other aspects, not just the changes of economic structure. At the same time, the state of relationship between these specific areas also reflects the ecology and development trend of the entire urbanization process. The problems arising in the process of rural urbanization and the solutions adopted in practice actually reflect some development concepts and ideas. For example, in the process of development, "focusing on GDP growth", social issues and social construction are only regarded as economic issues. Derivatives and attempts to solve them by dealing with economic problems and so on. From the practice of the suburbs of China's central cities, urbanization is almost based on economic issues, and industrial restructuring, economic development is undoubtedly the focus of people's attention and evaluation of cities. The most important indicators of the level of the level, many other measures such as social security, employment, government function transformation, ecological environment construction, many of the measures are also carried out around economic issues, or even as economic problems, such as "urban agriculture", "The construction of the eco-environment corridor and so on has a strong economic connotation or a "selling point" for the development of the economy. Therefore, it is not difficult to think that in the urbanization of suburban cities in other regions and other forms of rural urbanization, it is often easy to use local culture, history and environmental resources as tools for economic development, such as "culture, The slogan such as "economic singing" is very common and is used as the principle in the process of economic development and urbanization. In fact, the impact of rural development under the guidance of this development thinking and practice on the economy itself is uncertain. For history and culture, natural resources themselves are more likely to cause harm. At the same time, central cities tend to be larger cities with the ability to gather more power to advance urbanization in a short period of time. Conversely, if there is a bias in practice, it will often cause more damage to development. On the whole, the author believes that these thinking and practice are largely due to the lack of sufficient deep thinking about urbanization itself and the ideological attitude of blind belief in economic progress or modern development.

Compared with the linear progressive mentality presented by the "modernization" (or even the development of superstition and intoxication in the Western way), the discussion of "modernity" implies self-criticism and reflective spirit. In fact, Marxist "alienation" theory is the pioneer of this critical reflection spirit. Similarly, in terms of urbanization, this article has repeatedly mentioned the intertwining of urbanization and industrial revolution. In this process of social development with high productivity and unprecedented improvement in material living standards, Marx is keenly aware of people in modern society. With the alienation and self-discipline between society, people and people
and even between people and themselves, people are becoming more and more means rather than the purpose itself. Specific to the social reality of urbanization, the “urban diseases” that are common in the process of urbanization in the West, especially the negative effects of mass culture, social psychology, and fairness and justice, have undoubtedly always followed the so-called progress, prosperity, and civilization. Many scholars in the West are acutely aware of this internal social crisis, whether it is the so-called deconstruction and construction of postmodern scholars, or the early warning of the “risk society” by Giddens and Baker, or as the “last rationality”. "Reconstruction of modernity, etc." by Habermas, these diagnoses of modern society undoubtedly give the society a great practical impetus. From the perspective of urbanization, the environmental protection movements, anti-urbanization, and social welfare movements that have emerged in developed countries in recent decades are all manifestations of these social trends.

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