



Research on the equalization level of basic public services in Heilongjiang Province

Defa Cai, Yize Liu, Xinrong Yang*

Harbin University of Commerce, Songbei District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, China

*1513765395@qq.com

Abstract. Basic public service is an important link to implement the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. For a long time, the policy deviation of "urban orientation" is caused by various differentiation factors in China's development and construction. Under the new era background, the comprehensive construction process of Heilongjiang Province must implement the equalization of basic public services. Because social security, education and employment are the factors directly related to the people, they are the main research objects. The research shows that there are many problems in the development of Heilongjiang Province. The whole province should increase the financial input in basic public services, pay attention to coordinating the balanced development of urban and rural areas, improve the supervision system of equalization of basic public services, maintain social stability and harmony, and realize social fairness and justice.

Keywords: new era; basic public services; and equalization.

1 Introduction

China has entered the new era, and making solid progress in basic public services is an important way to improve the public's living standards and improve the overall social welfare. In the new era, we need to actively implement equal access to basic public services and deepen the supply capacity of public services[1]. In a modern country, the government to perform social functions one of the basic requirements is to equal basic public services to deepen, "the central committee of the communist party of China about the fourteenth five-year plan for national economic and social development and 235 years vision advice" clearly pointed out that the basic public service level as "difference" [2]measure one of the main indicators of social and economic development, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, Heilongjiang province to implement the superior policies, increasing financial investment in public utilities, the provincial basic public service level in the direction of the development.

2 The Status Quo and Problems of the Equalization Level of Basic Public Services in Heilongjiang Province

2.1 The Status Quo and Problems of Equalization of Social Security

The Notice of the General Office of Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government on Further Strengthening the Effective Connection between Rural Minimum Living Security System and Poverty Alleviation and Development Policy issued in 2018 ensured the principle of ensuring supporting and guaranteeing the basic living needs of rural residents, and issued the Implementation Opinions of the General Office of Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government on Promoting Pension Service Development in 2020, which proposed to develop various modes of pension service and expand the development of rural elderly care services [3]. The development of the new era is an urgent need to comprehensively improve people's living standards and promote the equalization of social services. Heilongjiang Province adheres to the people-centered approach, upholds the principle of putting people first, and resolutely implements the work of social security services.

Table 1. Basic Information of Social Security in Heilongjiang Province in 2017-2022

| Year | total population | The number of people participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers at the end of the year | The number of people participating in urban and rural residents at the end of the year | The number of participants participating in the basic medical insurance at the end of the year |
|------|------------------|--|--|--|
| 2017 | 3399.0 | 1206.1 | 839.8 | 2892.6 |
| 2018 | 3327.0 | 1308.5 | 896.8 | 2908.6 |
| 2019 | 3255.0 | 1364.5 | 916.7 | 2837.1 |
| 2020 | 3171.0 | 1411.4 | 908.7 | 2827.0 |
| 2021 | 3125.0 | 1446.6 | 884.9 | 2821.1 |
| 2022 | 3099.0 | 1507.3 | 889.2 | 2767.8 |

Table 1 reflects the basic situation of social security in Heilongjiang province in recent six years, the data show that the social security from the overall scale equalization degree is higher, covering the scope of the is larger, social security in Heilongjiang province is relatively perfect, as the national security system establishment and popularization, for the depth of equalization level played a crucial role, with the society and cities, social security coverage in Heilongjiang province. As the top-level design of national development, common prosperity is the basic premise to realize the equalization of public services at both urban and rural levels. Although China's social security intensity has been deeply developed, and the basic old-age insurance and basic medical insurance have realized the coor-

minated development of urban and rural areas, there are still some problems in urban and rural subsistence allowances. In 2022, Heilongjiang will raise the minimum living allowance standard, and the urban subsistence allowance will be raised from 637 yuan per month in 2021 to 669 yuan per month, and the rural subsistence allowance will rise from 401 yuan to 441 yuan per month. On the whole, there is still a gap with the urban standards.

2.2 The Current Situation and Problems of Equalization of Public Education

Equalized public education will gradually promote the development of social economy towards high quality. General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that educational equity is the foundation of social equity, and the fruits of educational development should benefit all citizens more fairly, and educational equity should promote social equity through educational equity[4]. Heilongjiang province from beginning to end has given priority to the development of compulsory education as the first hand in the development of various undertakings. The financial expenditure of public education shows that the local government attaches great importance to the education cause, and the strong financial support is conducive to improving the educational resources and conditions, and promoting the implementation and development of the equalization of public education cause. See Table 3.

Table 2. Local Financial Education Expenditure of Heilongjiang Province from 2017 to 2022

| Year | Local financial expenditure | education spending | The proportion of education expenditure (%) |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 2017 | 46410771 | 5731126 | 12.3 |
| 2018 | 46767503 | 5443838 | 11.6 |
| 2019 | 50115589 | 5551255 | 11.1 |
| 2020 | 54494110 | 5624245 | 9.7 |
| 2021 | 51048145 | 5709536 | 8.9 |
| 2022 | 57926000 | 8806500 | 15.2 |

As can be seen from the data in Table 2, the scale of education expenditure increases with the increase of local financial expenditure, but the proportion of education expenditure and local financial expenditure is inversely proportional, which fully shows that the increase of provincial finance is gradually greater than the increase of education expenditure. In the process of the balanced development of public education, the balance between urban and rural areas is the key point, and coordinating the benign development of urban and rural educational resources is the necessary condition to realize the equalization. Heilongjiang province is committed to balancing urban and rural educational resources, but

there is always a certain gap between urban and rural development under the urban-rural secondary structure.

2.3 The Status Quo and Problems of Equalization of Social Employment

In 2019, Heilongjiang Province successively issued relevant notices on employment and entrepreneurship. The province actively carried out various kinds of training, expanded the scope of people's employment subsidies, constantly gave full play to the role of market entities, stimulated market vitality, and promoted the level of equalization of employment and entrepreneurship. Through the overall employment situation of Heilongjiang province from 2017 to 2022, the employment situation of the whole province can be intuitively analyzed.(See Table 3) According to the data in the table, the unemployment number and unemployment rate in Heilongjiang Province have shown a downward trend in recent years, indicating that the economic development of the whole province is in a healthy trend.

Table 3. Registered urban unemployed and Unemployment rate in Heilongjiang Province from 2017 to 2022

| | Unemployment | Unemployment rate |
|------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2017 | 39.74 | 4.21% |
| 2018 | 39.41 | 3.99% |
| 2019 | 34.69 | 3.53% |
| 2020 | 31.02 | 3.37% |
| 2021 | 28.54 | 3.18% |
| 2022 | 20.20 | 2.98% |

3 Strategy To Improve the Level of Equalization of Basic Public Services

3.1 Increased Financial Input for Basic Public Services

Increasing equal access to public services is a key step to continuously adjusting the structure of government expenditure[5]. Fiscal expenditure in Heilongjiang province presents the increasing trend every year, but in the basic public service investment still need to expand, economic development is relatively backward in areas, such as Hegang, Qitaihe, greater hinggan mountains city overall economic development degree is not high, the same basic public service level is low, the problem of basic public service funds shortage must increase fiscal expenditure structural reform, increase the proportion of expenditure, constantly improve the public finance system.

3.2 Focus on Coordinating Balanced Development Between Urban and Rural Areas

Heilongjiang province should constantly improve the rural basic public service system, optimize the allocation of resources, guide and encourage public service resources to rural areas, We need to adjust the strategic direction and increase the pilot work in the economically underdeveloped areas. At the same time, we will give preferential financial treatment to these regions to ensure the financial resources of grass-roots governments, guide the inflow of social resources, and use fiscal policies to encourage enterprises and other organizations to participate in the supply of basic public services. In terms of employment, should excavate the characteristics of economic backward advantage, adjust measures to local conditions, using comparative advantage to build characteristic industry, expand local employment opportunities to attract foreign investment and a large number of talents, at the same time employment training activities, incentive unemployed, young youth entrepreneurial activities, improve the quality of local employment, create more high- quality employment opportunities; In terms of public education, we will increase the financial input in rural education, improve the rural education environment, and raise teacher subsidies and salaries to attract a large number of teacher and student resources.

3.3 Improving the Oversight System for Ensuring Equal Access to Basic Public Services

Basic public services can solve the difficulties of people's lives, and by improving the quality of life, the people are the ultimate judge. Therefore, we need to meet people's living needs as much as possible and achieve public services that satisfy the people. Whether the implementation of basic public services is good and requires the people to express their rights, service departments should constantly improve the traditional "top-down" service mode, give full play to the supervision rights of the people, and advocate the people to actively express their own needs and wishes. In Heilongjiang Province, the lack of clarity about the supervision system and the lack of self- awareness, especially in rural areas, the service system lacks public opinion; on the other hand, the government departments also neglect the establishment and improvement of the service supervision system, so the government departments at all levels should improve themselves and increase their services[6].

4 Conclusions

Equalization of basic public services is a key link in promoting coordinated regional development. Through the study of the basic public service level in Heilongjiang Province, we can find the relevant problems in its development in the new era, hinder the obstacles in the process of common prosperity, constantly overcome the shackles, and accelerate the new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round

way. Increasing policy support for areas with low supply level of basic public services will have little impact on economically underdeveloped areas and is not conducive to the realization of equalization of public services. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the strategic direction and increase the assistance to the economically underdeveloped areas. At the same time, we will give preferential financial treatment to these regions to ensure the financial resources of grass-roots governments, guide the inflow of social resources, and use fiscal policies to encourage enterprises and other organizations to participate in the supply of basic public services. Equalization of basic public services is the basic right equally enjoyed by every citizen, and it is also an important standard to measure the government's governance ability. As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, the transformation of social contradictions requires a higher quality of public services to enhance the people's sense of happiness, gain, and security. Governments at all levels have worked hard to promote equal access to public services, effectively meet the people's satisfaction of the people, enhance public interests, and lay a solid foundation for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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