

城市中国

URBAN WISDOM ADVANCING WITH CHINA

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美丽乡村演化 跨越时空修复的城乡观察

EVOLUTION OF BEAUTIFUL
VILLAGE: URBAN-RURAL VISION
OVER SPATIAL-TEMPO FIX

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统筹乡村空间, 打造山水田园有机共生体

PLANNING RURAL SPACES AND CREATING AN ORGANIC SYMBIOSIS OF COUNTRYSIDE

文 / 匡晓明[城市中国总编]
Text / KUANG Xiaoming[Chief Editor of Urban China]



城乡一体化发展是公平正义背景下以人为本的必然趋势, 市民和村民应该得到同样的重视, 这是乡村规划的根本出发点。美丽乡村建设应该倡导全民公平和空间正义。在符合乡村社会治理结构的前提下, 乡村规划要发展基层民主, 统筹乡村生产、生活、生态三大空间, 处理好大跃进、新开发和长发展的问题。统筹考虑县域、镇域、村域发展, 关注乡村引力、产业动力、文化魅力和旅游活力, 挖掘本地特色, 进行品牌化经营, 建设美丽乡村, 打造山水田园有机共生体。

公平与正义下的乡村发展

RURAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER EQUITY AND JUSTICE

从计划经济时代开始, 中国的城市规划就一直以城市为焦点。改革开放初期, 乡村虽有一定的发展, 但仍未受到足够重视, 处于建设管理缺位, 甚至失控的状态。随着城乡隔离发展的矛盾日渐突出, 乡村的重要性才被真正意识到。城乡差别的概念下是缺少公平与正义的实质。在“优先发展城市”、“优先发展经济”之后, 积累的经济实力已经有能力更全面地看待和发展乡村。

乡村规划的提出背景和逻辑, 首先是国家层面对“三农”问题的重视。2005年的十六届五中全会提出“建设社会主义新农村”, 其根本目标是使农村生产发展、生活宽裕、村容整洁。当时《城市中国》对此做了一期专题研究, 并提出“建设新农村的根本是为了消解城市和乡村、市民与村民、工业与农业因发展水平、收入水平差距悬殊而引发的社会问题”, “是我国经济发展解决制度性扭曲走向公平的必然选择, 是我国经济增长解决产能过剩、提高效率的必由之路。”事实上, 新农村建设在某种程度上可以说是一次不成功的运动, 自上而下的实施使其最后演变成“穿衣戴帽”工程。比如, 外墙涂抹, 市容整

理, 修建道路、化粪池、沼气坑等。整体过程也很少发动群众的力量和能动性, 没有调动起乡村的内生动力, 也没有触及到可持续发展和乡村治理, 但是为乡村发展开了好头。尽管部分地区又沦为开发商下乡的机遇, 在东部沿海的发达地区还是出现了一些比较好的案例, 总体上, 新农村建设对乡村发展起到了一定的带动作用。

其次, 乡村发展意义深远。以城市规划局变更为城乡规划局为标志, 乡村的建设和发展被正式纳入城市规划的建设管理体系。虽然实际工作人员和管理体系并没有发生实质性的改变, 但这是一次重视乡村发展的行动上的进步。2012年, 习总书记在“十八大”会议上提出推进生态文明建设和美丽中国。之后, 美丽城市、美丽小镇、美丽家园及美丽社区等一系列落实美丽中国的策略相继产生, 新阶段的乡村发展才真正开始。2015年1号文件提出推进农村生态文明建设, 努力建设美丽乡村。这成为美丽乡村建设的一个重要起点。中央城市工作会议提出的“一个遵循, 五个统筹”, 也为推进美丽乡村建设提供了战略性的指导思想。新型城镇化的重要特征是城乡一体化发展, 美丽乡村是实施“四化”同步的重要一级。按照2030年65%~70%的城镇化率目标, 仍将有30%~35%的人口生活在农村, 保障农业的发展, 分



解城市的压力。他们是城乡一体化关注的重点。因此，到2020年脱贫攻坚小康的主战场是在农村，同时这也是一次打破城乡二元结构的重要契机，不能再走牺牲农村发展城市的老路，而应该倡导实现全民的公平和空间的正义。

乡村规划重在培养乡村治理

RURAL PLANNING FOCUSES ON RURAL AUTONOMY TRAINED

美丽乡村的建设重点在于乡村治理，包括产业治理、社会治理和空间治理三大方面。要实现生活在农村的人能有较高的收入，必须改变以往的生产模式。村庄集体共同富裕、奔小康，也具有强烈的社会治理需求。乡村的空间和环境应该比城市更有魅力、更加宜人。空间治理的潜力巨大，而且需要嵌入到基层民主。对此，2015年质检总局、国家标准委发布了《美丽乡村建设指南》国家标准，为全国美丽乡村建设提供了框架性、方向性的技术指导。美丽乡村的建设重点，包含乡村建设、农业生产、生态环境以及公共服务设施的全面提升，因而在路、住、水、村、业五个方面衍生出一些表象，包含修路修桥，内外联通，住房改善，生态环境提升和村庄业态优化等。在规划上主要包括以修路、修桥、水利、通电等基础设施为主的村庄建设内容，鼓励村民选择更合适的生产方式，引导村民选择更合理的农业生产目标，重点在于突出特点。总体思路上，美丽乡村建设几乎都抓住了城乡差异的热点，几乎都增加了乡村旅游发展方面的考虑，包括农家乐、民宿，以及种植、采摘等乡村体验。部分区位条件和环境良好的乡村，确实因此产生了良好的效应。

从本质上来说，美丽乡村规划和城市规划都是以人为中心，解决政治、经济、文化在空间上的落实。不同点在于对象不同，基础不同，重点不同，但都要遵循发展规律。美丽乡村建设需要注意两个问题，一是运动式的“涂脂抹粉”，二是房地产商的趁虚而入。美丽乡村要从实质上改变村民的生产生活，稳定村民的生产生活方式。乡村规划要统筹生产、生活、生态三大空间，而且要通过实践，让村民感觉到乡村规划的好处。规划方式应该以“自下而上”为主，“自上而下”引导为辅。乡村规划师要有情怀，要走到村民中间，向村民宣传乡村规划，引领村民参与本村的规划实践，培养村民自我管理和长效维护的能力。

乡村规划的特点在于发扬基层民主，同时要符合乡村的社会治理结构，要有调查、询问和征求意见过程，包含与村委会、村民专家以及县政府、州政府等多层面的交流。目前的乡村规划实际上仍然是自下而上的乡村建设工程。期间，乡村规划师在尽可能地引导自下而上的动力参与，在村民与规划达成内在共识的基础上，实现建设维护的可持续发展。

处理好大跃进、新开发和长发展

DEALING WITH 'GREAT LEAP FORWARD', DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

2016年同济大学与云南省签署战略合作协议，围绕可持续发展，省校进一步深化合作。住建部村镇司推荐同济城市规划设计研究院进行云南省乡村规划，我们团队也有幸受邀参加。我个人是云南省城乡规划委员会委员，也有责任和义务去研究推进云南的乡村规划。就规划团队工作感受和云南的实践经验来看，目前的乡村规划大致存在以下几个问题。第一，乡村规划的量大面积广，村庄之间交通不便，深入

调查、组织村民参与及意见征询的工作难度太大，规划时间成本高、任务重。第二，现在的乡村规划建设基本是财政拨款，如何将“输血”培育为乡村“造血”，是乡村可持续发展的普遍问题。第三，实施推进过程中，当地村镇的技术能力较弱，建设工作量又比较集中。第四，目前的体系和标准下，乡村规划的设计费很难确定，很大程度上工作量与设计费并不相符。

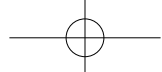
突破这四个难题需要落实“三抓三有”。一是抓示范。省校合作的乡村规划模式，生产能力太有限，无法完成巨量的乡村规划任务。只有选好、做好重点示范工程，由本地规划设计院进行推广，才能加快乡村规划的进程，同时也有利于本地院的优势发挥和能力提升。二是抓统筹。村庄规划需要顶层设计，统筹考虑县域村庄的总体发展，不能孤立地只看单个村庄，否则会出现村村相似的结果。再就是目前全国的乡村规划都偏重于建设规划，突出的是实施性，在可持续发展和乡村治理方面，还需要进一步的探索和实践。三是抓实施。规划完成之后，还需要一套班底来主抓建设实施。“三有”即有产业、有特色、有情怀。产业是持续造血机能的核心所在。“靠山吃山，靠水吃水”，因地制宜结合本地资源发展特色产业。比如云南古生村，居于洱海之边，少数民族村落，人文特色鲜明，拥有得天独厚的旅游资源，适宜发展旅游业。乡村发展还应该注重一村一品，品牌化、特色化经营。乡村规划师要有反哺农村的情怀，如同济大学杨贵庆、张立等几位老师堪称乡村规划师情怀的典范。杨贵庆在黄岩村的实践中还提到新乡土主义的概念，根据当地的民族构成、地域条件、建筑特色、统筹生产、生活、生态的特色，“靠脚一步一步丈量出”新乡土主义乡村规划。

乡村规划重要的是处理好大跃进、新开发和长发展三个问题。到2020年全面实现小康，必然需要加快农村发展速度。乡村规划自然会演化为一次“大跃进”运动。既然是大跃进，就要有跟进的应对策略。首当其冲的是需要组织一套人马，建立起金字塔形工作模式，尤其是技术人员的组织方案。就云南省的情况，应以同济、清华等合作院校为示范，省院铺开，市院、县规划所充分发挥优势，应对乡村规划大跃进。新开发则对应建设活动，美丽乡村建设必然引进外来资本，需要警惕新圈地运动对乡村的破坏。鼓励资本下乡，发展对乡村生态和环境影响小的产业，比如旅游、民宿等，不鼓励在农村开发房地产。乡村开发重要的是建立乡村可持续发展路径，让老百姓能够凭借乡村规划的投入，培养起自我发展的能力。

面对广阔的乡村空间，乡村规划需要以统筹空间规划的思路，即统筹考虑县域、镇域、村域发展，建立规范的乡村规划体系和适当的反馈评估体系，评定乡村的造血能力和效果。乡村规划的第一标准是使乡村要有新引力，吸引年轻人在地发展，培育适合本土的产业发展以促进税收产生和当地发展。突出小而美的格局、村庄的肌理和脉络、村庄的历史和文化、在地建筑风貌，彰显村庄文化魅力；利用好城乡差异，吸引城市人到乡村体验和消费，使城市发展惠及乡村。建设管理方面，需要逐渐培育一批有情怀的乡村规划师，对乡村规划的内涵和发展实质具有专业化的理解；乡村管理原本属于洼地，充分利用镇、县的平台优势，培育一批乡村管理人员，统筹管理乡村的规划和建设。希望通过规划能够原乡情，望山见水有乡愁，建立人、自然、村庄和谐共生的空间，抓住产业、资源以及历史文化，塑造自身特色和品牌，形成多元化的乡村建设风貌，最终打造成山水田园有机共生体。●



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Self-Salvation of Urban and Planning in Vast Rural

Text/ KUANG Xiaoming[Chief Editor of Urban China] + ZHAO Min

Rural seems far away from urban problems, nor is it a magazine about urban society and culture 'need to' focus on the category. However, the rural is a mirror of the urban. It may show the city's predecessor and threats. For the middle-income groups in Chinese cities, the 'predecessor' is frightening, otherwise there will be no 'escape from Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou' and after 'the fled back'. As the city's threats, they have never seen or subjectively ignored, the social, cultural and governance shrinking. When those phenomena feeds back to the city, it is a variety of pious segregation, street violence, group bullying, the so-called 'stranger society' behind locks.

People are dissatisfied with the city, viewing the village as an acquaintance society, a self-sufficient agricultural economy, and a resistance to the city represented by the market. On one side 'strictly limit the population of large cities', 'clean up low-end industry', on the other hand the 'nostalgic economy', 'rural complex/ HOPSCA', for increasingly scarce projects, urban planning is increasingly endorsed by the urban middle class.

Market and economy becomes more and more

important in human life. With the development of modern transportation and communication technology, the traditional geographical time and space are compressed. The relatively independent and complete geographical units such as countries, regions and places are increasingly affected by external forces. New Marxist economic geographers believe that at the global scale, the dominant organizational space will be free to flow, and the traditional local space organization will succumb to this dominant mobility, forming a global network of lost or convergence, and then determine its development opportunities. This is also the previous round of 'rural construction' participants all the time 'holding the banner of anti-banner', consciously or unconsciously involved in the city capital and social network spillover.

However, even if urban planners cannot avoid the shackles of their own urban middle-class background, we can also proceed from it and reflect on the country's urban-rural relations and economic geography changes, to the village as a mirror, answering a question 'How we should start the 'self-salvation' of the urban, and the profession of

urban planning, from the vast rural area. 'Thinking about the market, I am afraid that after all, we will return to the questions what we are, what we want, and why, those basic problems. Although it is not perfect, human beings may still need some kind of prison, identity, value and conflict firstly happening in a small geographical unit or a group.' The innovative intervene will happen firstly on the construction of local market, and to fix urban capital flows.

The structure of this issue is slightly different from the UC tradition. Debating is the main expression throughout this issue. After the main texts, three 1970s~1980s born practitioners, one architect with some anthropological inspirations, observed a small towns in the big city of this group; the other architect has an economics background, showing spatial-tempo fix in northern plain of China; the last geographical researcher have chosen to 'become a capable person in the hometown', experimenting an urban way of re-tying a rural community and linking the village up with a mega city.

Economic-geographical diversity is an important reason for their differences in practice. Starting from 'what', the following are 'why' and 'how'. Is our so-called phenomenon not out of the barriers of recognition? Is our ideal and research not self-talking? Why Professor Li Jingsheng will hold reservations on spatial fix, and Li Changping has an optimistic attitude? For all levels of government, how their 'beautiful village' strategy tying in with economic policy, shifting focus from physical construction to service industry and the founding of local market? Since the change of the villagers is the main planning stakeholder, why 'city people' also need to explore the preservation and transformation of rural heritage? Based on anthropology, when we discuss the 'rural cultural landscape', what different vision we should bear?



A typical rural life among all tribes, majorities and minorities in Southwestern mountainous China.
Photo/ ZHAO Min

Introspection of Urban-Rural Relationship from a Rural-Subjective Vision

Text/ CUI Gonghao Edit/ DING Xinyi[UCRC] + ZHAO Min

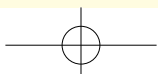
Rural is a kind of socio-economic form, human space, and a social change displayer. In the past, China has long regarded rural area as the supplier of labor and agricultural products from the perspective of urban elites. Rural is viewed representing a backward production and way of life, that the farmers are ignorant, the overall living environment is loose. From the late 1990s to the 21st century, in the rapid development of

urbanization period, although rural enterprises develop in parallel with opening to foreign investment, in general, the village has become the supply of land resources. Now we have transformed the understanding of the village from the supplier of labor and land to a living and leisure 'complex', a place of ecological security, a cultural resource gathering place. 'Innovative urbanization' is the current reflection on the understanding

of urbanization, whereas 'beautiful village' is in the new stage of social development to re-examine the rural problem. Today we discuss the rural problems as the villagers being the development of the body, to a rehabilitation aim.

Introspection on Incremental Modernization

China's urban planning after Liberation has several





very important features. First, the purpose of planning has been to grow, rapid growth, there is no discussion of shrinking. In fact city cannot grow forever. The city like an organism, has its own path of development, prosperity, stability, decline, and then revive, but the past planning ideas ignore the regularity of urban development. Second, the urban planning in practice emphasizes a top-down form. In the communist era, planning in accordance with the intention of the government to carry out the project to the main, is rigid, elite, blue-print style, without respecting and understanding of the market, only from preparation of non-research implementation. Blindly expand the land area, population, but in the end is there a demand? Third, in the past people only know investment, land development and destruction of the environment, and there is a lack of attention to ecological issues.

Modernization is an important stage of social development, and its manifestations are various in different periods. After the Reform and Opening-up, when the urban elite went abroad seeing high-rise buildings, that is, 'modernization' had a misunderstanding. Modernization is not equal to high-rise buildings. With advanced ideas, science and technology to transform production and living, or create a new type of production and living environment is also modern. Urban development is a cycle from people's understanding to the material environment. First, people from the village into the city, and later found that the city is not a good living environment, then back to the village. Second, people think that high-rise buildings are modern, construction from low to high, when recognizing the high-rise buildings have many shortcomings, found that the low floor is a comfortable place to live. Third, in the past the city as a reinforced concrete built environment, a large number of vegetation and water all converted into reinforced concrete, however today people think that the environment is so important, to work is to live better. Fourth, in the past that the bigger the better, the greater the more beautiful, but later People found that big cities have too many problems, then 'small is beautiful'.

Today, people have recognized the market economy and the contradiction between the traditional plan-



Humb old women watching at cars passing through their village. Photo/ ZHAO Min

ning began to sharpen. Planning no matter urban or rural has been recognized as based on human development for the purpose of human needs as the center, emphasizing the nature of human life. Rural areas most in need of transportation, environmental improvement, convenient medical and health conditions and educational resources do not require high-rise buildings. For China, rural construction is a process, first of all, infrastructures, public services, education, medical modernization, which is the key to rural modernization.

A Vision of Productivity on Urban-Rural Relationship

Village is a form of economic organization, it is impossible not to produce, nor can it be a passive resource provider. There is no economic base that cannot support the huge rural space and population. In the state of small-scale feudal economy, the village planning should take into account the cultivation radius and the farming distance. Farmland should be in the vicinity of the village. At present the village has to a comprehensive economy, from agriculture to industry, but not all villages have to engage in production. Now the development of the characteristic industry in the countryside should also be related to the natural resources, culture and handicraft. But they are a combination of rural

forms of residence, not to support the rural economic development. They are a special display to enhance the composite Local market competitiveness. The town should be the rural economy, administration and service center.

Urbanization is characterized by population agglomeration with the use of modern means of transport, transport networks and facilities. People can work in town and return to rural for living. It can be a day commute or a weekend commute. Urban and rural population can flow freely, it is real 'urban and rural integrated development'. But now a lot of counties and towns cannot provide enough jobs, but this thinking is still useful under the help of science and technology for a good economic form. Another important path of development is to improve agricultural production efficiency.

There is also a question that can be discussed in particular, that is, how the city capital spreading into the rural. Now a lot of urban capital, including some developers, architects, from the perspective of the revival of rural development in rural areas of tourism. This approach has a big problem, first of all these investors to update the purpose of rural areas in order to make money instead of rural transformation, and even the village people are rushed to other places. This is not a sustainable way to revive the ability of rural capital or productivity. We love the rural because of the local environment, the humanities, customs, and some intangible heritage. We are to experience how they will inherit these with the social development, but once the villagers move away, living simply material spaces for consumerism, there will be no consumer at all.

We should care about the differences between urban and rural economic geography, concerned about their resources, the environment and advantages, but to the concept of fair and equal value to treat them, to local conditions, 'Beautiful Village' and rural modernization are an ongoing process of development, not a sporting policy, and the construction is finished. The modernization of the past and today's modern content is different, to keep pace with the times.



Rice field terrace is a wide-used way in Asia southerner than N 30. Photo/ ZHAO Min



FROM SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING TO NON-INTERFERENCE RURAL PLANNING

INTERVIEW WITH LI JINGSHENG, PROFESSOR OF SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING, TONGJI UNIVERSITY
Interview+Edit/ DING Xinyi[UCRC]

China's urban planning disciplines have just started, its development and social development closely linked from the large area of land leasing the development of real estate, to solve the urgent housing, work problems, to the present 'people-oriented', emphasizing the value of labor. Under this transformational condition, urban community planning and rural planning is no essential difference. However, the rural planning is mainly aimed at the community autonomy of the 'acquaintance society', and the urban community planning is the autonomy of the 'stranger society'. Rural planning eventually implemented in the project, but not a purely engineering problem, the overall process of discussion more emphasis on sociology. On the perspective of science and research, the important purpose of rural planning is to promote the development of urban planning. If the rural experience is extended to the urban community, the transition from the bottom up to the planning level can be combined with the systematic 'hardcore' planning of the town above the top level and the bottom-up community 'soft' planning. The study of rural planning can solve many problems in the current urban planning, not to bind the unemployed peasants to the land, and to 'rush' the rural surplus labor force to the rural areas.

Q: Many young architects and urban planners take village for granted that 'since ancient times it is self-sufficient and isolated', in resistance to commercialization, modernization, but also on the city has 'enlightenment' role. However, in fact, both ancient and modern, as long as the handicraft industry and agricultural separation, whether it is self-generated industrial agglomeration or through colonialism from the city down, China's rural areas is always industrial-existed no matter with or without, internal or external reasons, and even had reached a peak in the 1920s. However, why did industrialization not bring about modernization and the emergence of the local market, but let the countryside once again become a 'deprivation' of the predatory object, and let the city people mistakenly believe that the countryside is 'fridge of traditional culture'?

A: Chinese villages do have been bearing industry. the village has been the economic development, and the village has been the history of the past period of industrial development. Even after the Liberation, from the 1950s onwards, the people's commune in the village organized large factories and rural enterprises in the village. But because of

the planned economic structure, the raw materials are the national configuration, rural enterprises are not within the plan, labor and personnel are not standardized, and finally there have been some mess. Rural enterprises are not national official employees, are farmers spontaneously organized, but has been sustained, to the time of the Cultural Revolution reached a peak.

In the 1980s, the rural industry revived. An important reason was that the market economy began to be implemented. At the same time, the township industry encountered an opportunity that many enterprises in the city began to die. The biggest problem of urban state-owned enterprises is the communist-heritage plan is very strong, all the work of the upstream and downstream products to be a manufacturer to complete, such as cigarette factory, in addition to the production of cigarettes, packaging, printing, design, etc. are all done by one place. In fact of market economy, they can be and should be separated. At the same time, the household registration system locked rural labors in countryside. Urban factory tried to release some parts of the product chain for lower cost, whereas there were cheap labors in rural, unemployed. Deal. Urban skillful workers could also be amateur part-time rural enterprise engineers, such as 'Sunday engineers' in the Yangtze River Delta. By the beginning of the 1990s, township and village enterprises had reached 25% of China's national GDP.

After 1992, there have been special economic zones and a large number of foreign enterprises, while many cities in the city began to transition restructuring, accompanied by the release of the household registration system, people have poured into the big cities to find more, more upstream opportunities, township enterprises seem backward. Not only industry has lost its appeal, living environment is also very poor. Even if the rural development in many places is very good, farmers make a lot of money, but the town construction, housing level, quality of life, living environment or behind the local level of industrialization. This is now the problem encountered, so put forward the 'Beautiful Village' policy, in fact, earlier 'Innovative Urbanization' is also to improve the quality of rural living environment in the context of the proposed. The purpose is to build the rural environment, to attract more people in small towns, rural areas, to reduce the outflow, to control the unlimited expansion of large cities. One of the ideas from the 1950s began to do, has been doing, and the practice to change so far today.

Q: What is your basis for the prevailing view of the 'urban exploitation of the countryside' and

the rural development strategy that it triggers?

A: First of all, we have just arrived at the beginning of the 'industry nurturing agriculture', not yet reach a steady situation. Rural areas can never keep up with the development of the city, this is a common problem, countries have such an experience, developed countries also exist such a problem. This is the problem of urban industrial and rural agricultural production efficiency gap.

Agriculture is the foundation and the fate of the nation. Previously the income tax was the legacy of the feudal system. Because the past are farmers, urbanization rate of only 1%. The city is 'government compound', a variety of management agencies, commercial and industrial ratio is very low, outside the city are farmers, the output value is agriculture. The government protects the safety of the peasants and allows the farmers to live and work in peace. Europe from the late medieval to the industrial revolution, industry, commerce, finance made a lot of money, but also to the farmers to collect taxes is unreasonable, so many countries later abolished the agricultural tax. For the present developed countries, there is no 'agricultural tax' concept, but through a variety of such relief and agricultural products, agricultural resources, agricultural production subsidies to promote the development of agriculture, improve the farmers income.

Secondly, many people who have raised questions do not understand the existing agricultural policies, such as '1.8 billion red lines', so that they cannot understand many market rationalities. The first kind of farmer income comes from agriculture; the second farmer does other work besides agricultural production, but the agricultural income is bigger than other income; the third kind of farmer other income is bigger than the agricultural income, but only as long as the work is agriculture, Is the farmer. In fact, the practice of farmers in China can be so divided, so when doing rural planning, we must understand the village's income source is what. The state has farmland agricultural production indicators of the task assigned to each village collective. The so-called family production responsibility system is that it is assigned to the family, some in the squad, some in the village group, some in the village, in short, to complete the farmland indicators, so can not engage in agriculture. The peasant individual is equivalent to contracting the country's land in the form of collective elements, and it is not enough to waste the state land. When it comes to the city, many experts will think that developers or investors eyeing the land of rural ar-



reas, to see the rural industry, to enclosure to do the industry, and then there is the issue of exploitation. This is possible, so the countryside needs to be planned and managed.

Q: When the planner put aside the ‘city people’ identity, how should they involve in rural development?

A: China is now in the transitional stage of urbanization. A large number of people are out of rural areas, have rural complex, are directly linked with the rural areas. This kind of social capital will make the countryside more open and the information that rural can receive. There is a network, a mobile phone, the information is Unicom. In this open society, the idea of the farmers more progress, as long as they can correctly guide or communicate well, all aspects of urban and rural resources can be integrated. In other words, the land of rural areas is not only the living environment of farmers, but also part of the city's human settlements. The rural environment is also the city's environment, nostalgia is the city's spiritual home, the city is actually one. So there is something between the urban and rural can say.

But the countryside is not only private property, but also cultural value, social value and other value. Farmers are the main body, certainly to consider the interests of farmers, but some resources are common to humans. For example, why is the World Bank willing to allocate a lot of money to Guizhou? The countryside is now open, and some are poor,

and there are opportunities for development. Last year in the Ministry of Construction engaged in beautiful villages, I was the judges, is also the head of the assessment of the beautiful countryside, mainly not to say that its planning is good, but about its value. The second question is its predicament and the funds encountered, land indicators, markets, talent issues, ask questions after the budget, to see how many countries need subsidies. Now the rural development of resources is not only their own deposit of multiple land, but also can convene social capital, through his social network to expand rural development information, and then to fight for money, technology, talent to help.

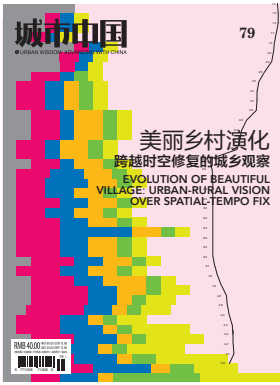
Q: How do we mobilize famers’ willingness to participate in rural planning?

A: planning is the process of distribution of benefits. Now the important point of rural planning is the villagers to participate, but in what way to participate, you need to study, need to design a set of processes. Villagers participating in an active project is about how to put the property into the development of resources. Not involved, his interests are likely to be cut off by others, so he must be concerned about. I now do a few planning, are farmers commissioned by the initiative. In the specific practice, I designed the participation process are not the same. The first time the government paid, I talked about organizing the village people to participate. After the participation we find a problem, that is, leaders, experts, and the

villagers sit together, the villagers did not speak. This requires the design of a set of methods of participation, otherwise the village can not find the problem. First clear that the village has any problems, we first discuss the purpose of a direction, to solve any problems. Without this problem solving, drawing is blind. And then follow the point of the problem, the implementation of the map, to discuss how to achieve their goal of the development of the village. On the norms, the provisions of the state, these things we are more clear, the villagers are not clear. But the soft part, we need to learn, to understand, to organize, to service, and then to extract, and finally how reflect in the hardware. The method is simple, but different. No experience do not know to ask what, but also asked not come out. There is not much use of the questionnaires in the countryside. They will think that you are doing things with the government. And even feel that fill the volume spent time, delay the effort to make money. Interviews may be better, but the interview is also purposeful, but also to design. No experience can not have ideas, this is the characteristics of planning. Generally need 10 to 20 years of temper, so the city planning people are social workers. The process of the game can solve their own people, planners do not need to intervene. Everyone is a planner, they do not participate because they do not have to mobilize, they do not know what the planner is doing. In this case the formation of the project planning is more real, really with the development of farmers, with the outside world is linked.



A typical ‘urban elite’ style of rural landscape design. Designers of urban background cannot understand why farmlands and road are far from the river body in hilly area and alluvia fan, and then cover the river bank with cement ‘to reduce the threat of flood’. Photo/ ZHAO Min



城市中国 Urban China

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跨越时空修复的城乡观察
EVOLUTION OF
BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE
URBAN-RURAL VISION
OVER SPATIAL-TEMPO FIX
总第79期

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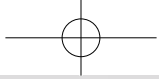
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