

CHINESE VILLAGES: A NEW ERA

AMO



中央美术学院
视觉艺术高精尖创新中心
CAFA Visual Art Innovation Institute

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C FOUNDATION
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In parallel to decades of relentless urbanization, the Chinese government has, with much less fanfare and global attention, been dramatically redefining its countryside. The countryside has been foundational to modern Chinese politics: The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was largely a victory of Mao's organized and rebelling countryside over the city; the nation's subsequent leaders have all had strong rural ties. With continuous investment in infrastructure and poverty alleviation unmatched by Western counterparts, China's stage-setting for urban-rural connections in the 21st century might be unanticipated by the rest of the world. The UN's World Population Prospects report suggests that in this decade the Chinese countryside, together with the rural population in Africa, is facing the strongest demographic transition—from rural toward urban habitation—in the world. The UN predicts that 300 million people will move from China's countryside to cities before 2050. However, a combination of

political investment, a radical embrace of the internet, and recent migration movements challenges the supposedly global urban destiny of mankind. Given the current difficulties in infrastructure affecting the livability of urban areas, with large cities like Shanghai and Beijing struggling to maintain their populations, China's political system has been actively rebalancing its spatial planning toward the countryside. There's a growing desire for community-based living in both off- and online communities. A new generation in the countryside might be giving a totally new direction to what China will look like. *Chinese Villages: A New Era* is the result of a three-year collaboration between AMO and the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing. It shows how China is shaping the future of its countryside: how a mix of state and market interventions directs digital transformation, agricultural technology, tourism, and culture in reestablishing the role of, and life in, the countryside. —Stephan Petermann, RK, Lv Pinjing, Shi Yang, Li Shao Jun, Vivian Song, Zhu Pei



ATLAS

The extreme growth of Chinese cities in recent decades eclipsed an equally radical development of China's countryside. Next to the United States and the EU, the new Chinese countryside forms an enhanced interaction of rapidly expanding infrastructure; growing agricultural, forest, and energy production; new rural domestic tourism; and a digital service economy, while simultaneously facilitating standstill through natural and cultural preservation.

INTERSTATE



CONTRAST 对比

PASSENGER RAIL NETWORK 客运铁路网



MAJOR AND REGIONAL AIRPORTS 主要地区机场



POPULATION CHANGE 人口变动



NATURAL LAND AND WATER 自然用地与水资源



SIMILARITY 相似

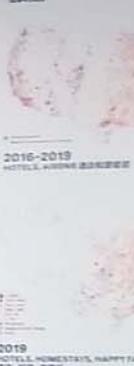
FLAT AREAS 平原



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY 可持续能源



TOURISM 旅游



PRESERVATION 保护区



ATLA

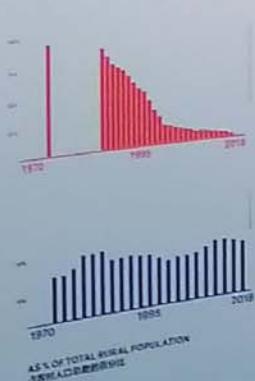
The extreme growth of Chinese cities in the past decade has eclipsed an equally radical development in the United States countryside. Next to the United States, the Chinese countryside forms an

rapidly expanding infrastructure; growing agricultural, forest, and energy production; new rural domestic tourism; and a digital service economy, while simultaneously facilitating standstill through natural and cultural preservation.

D LAND



RURAL POVERTY 农村贫困



GDP GROWTH 国内生产总值增长



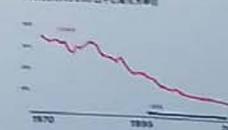
RURAL POPULATION 农村人口



RENEWABLE ENERGY 再生能源



FOOD TRADE USA-CHINA 食品贸易美国-中国



AGRICULTURE SHARE OF ECONOMY 农业经济分析

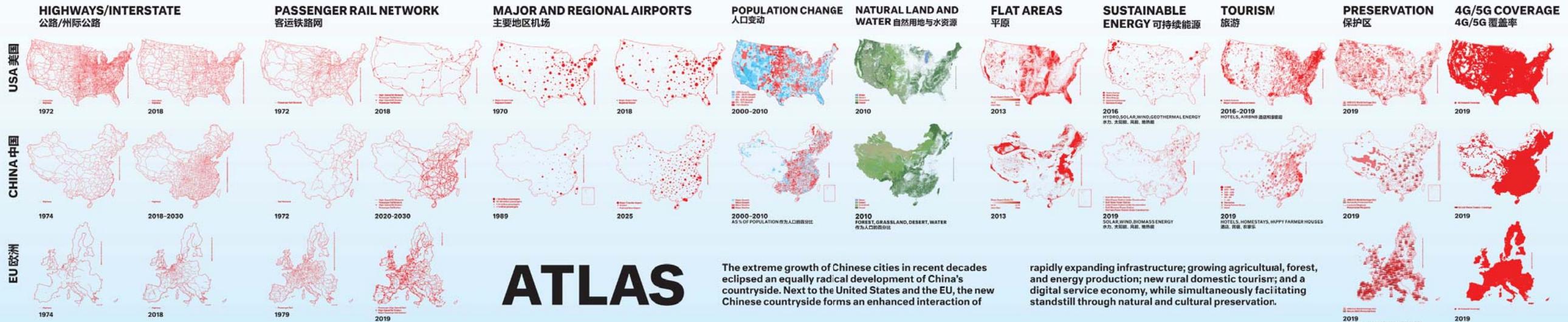


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 农产品生产 1974



CONTRAST 对比

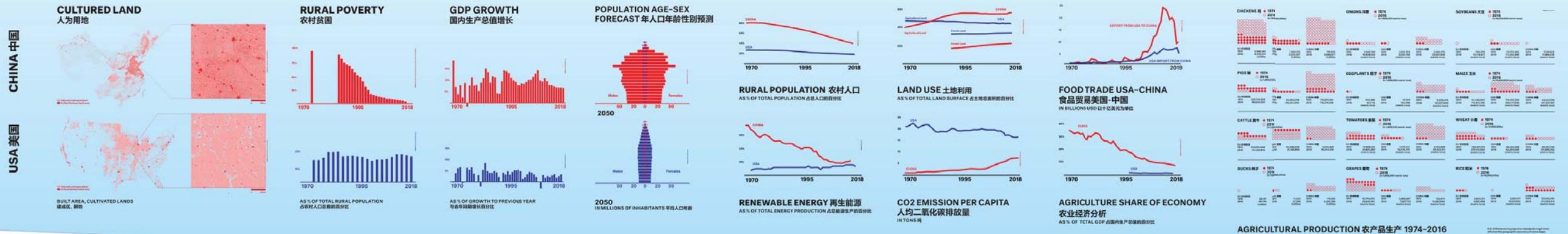
SIMILARITY 相似



ATLAS

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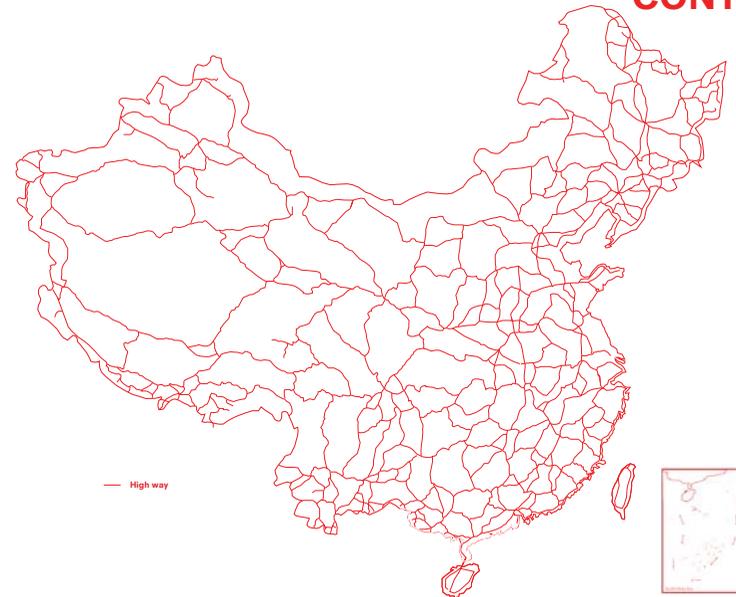


2019
ATLAS
CAFA / AMO / MANN

This atlas gives a context to the development of the Chinese countryside from the 1970s onwards. Rapid growth of different layers of infrastructure are juxtaposed against an international backdrop of development in the US and the European Union to read the dramatic changes in the have shaped China's landscape in the last 50 years.

Where the development of infrastructure presents stark contrasts between the United States and China, other time global phenomena show striking similarities ranging from the creation of new sustainable energy sources, similar urban and rural migration patterns, the spur in countryside tourism and the importance of cultural and natural preservation.

CONTRAST: HIGHWAYS



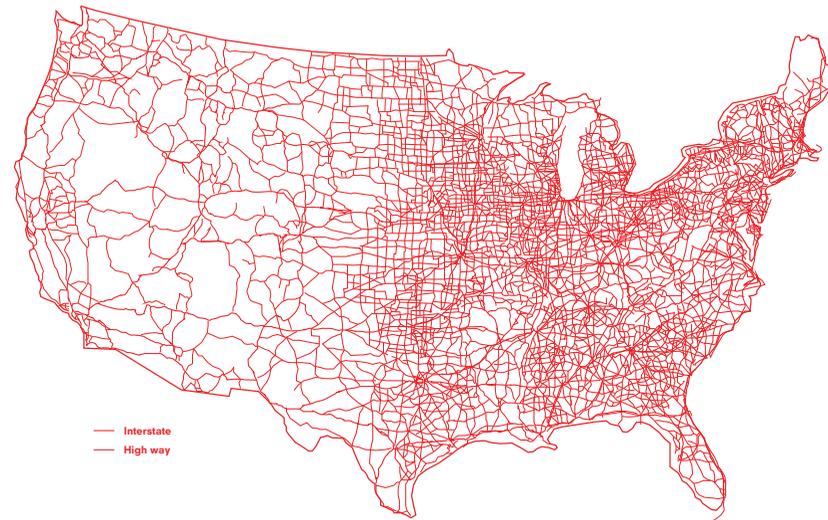
1974

资料来源 | SOURCE: TIMES ATLAS OF CHINA, JANUARY 1974



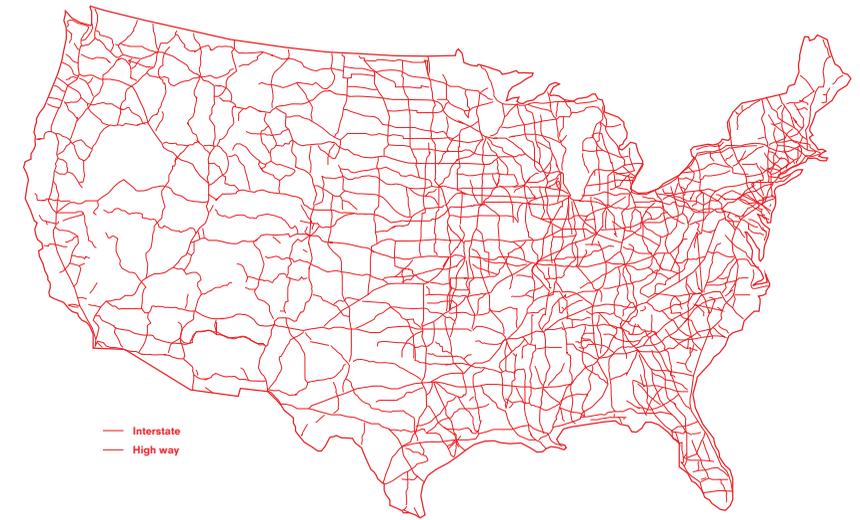
2030

资料来源 | SOURCE: 中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会官方网站 国家公路网规划 (2013-2030)



1972

SOURCE: THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1970



2018

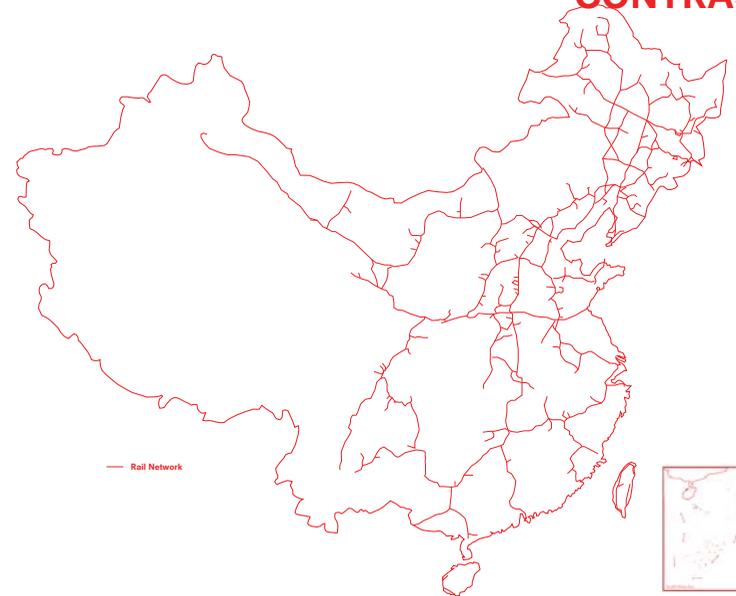
SOURCE: US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, 2014

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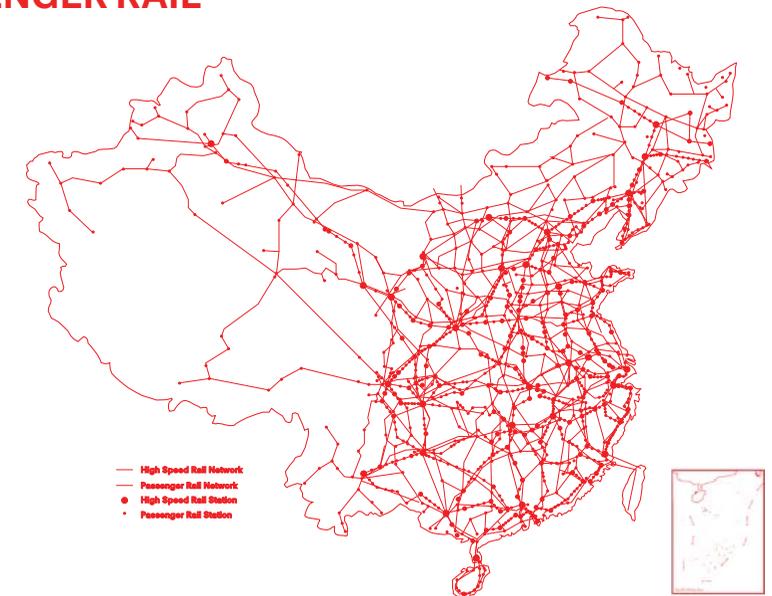
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CONTRAST: PASSENGER RAIL



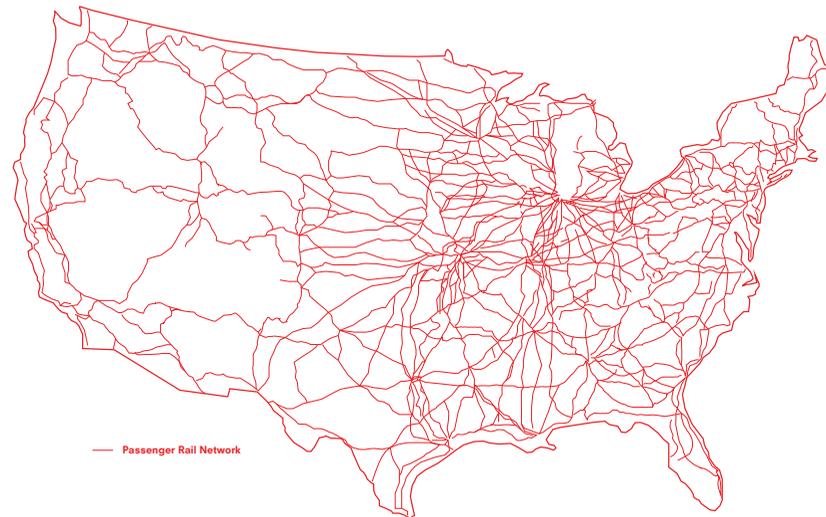
1974

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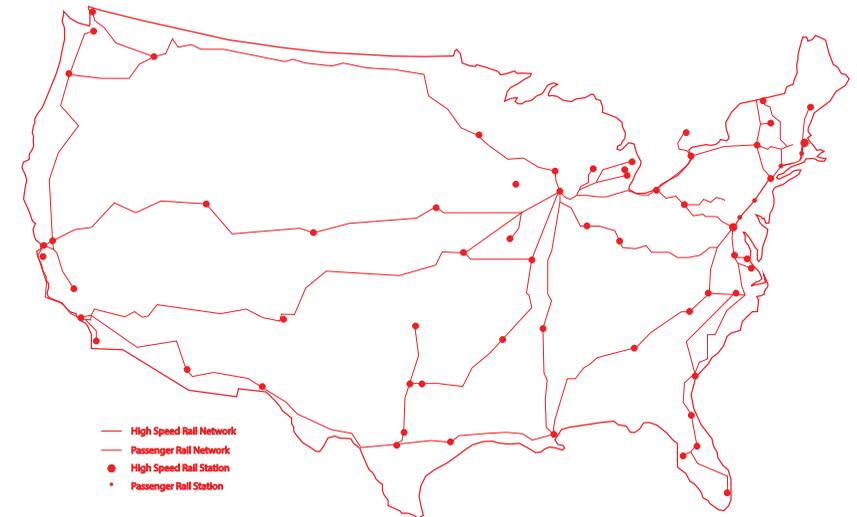
2030

资料来源 | SOURCE: CHINA RAILWAY, JANUARY 2018



1972

资料来源 | SOURCE: THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1970



2019

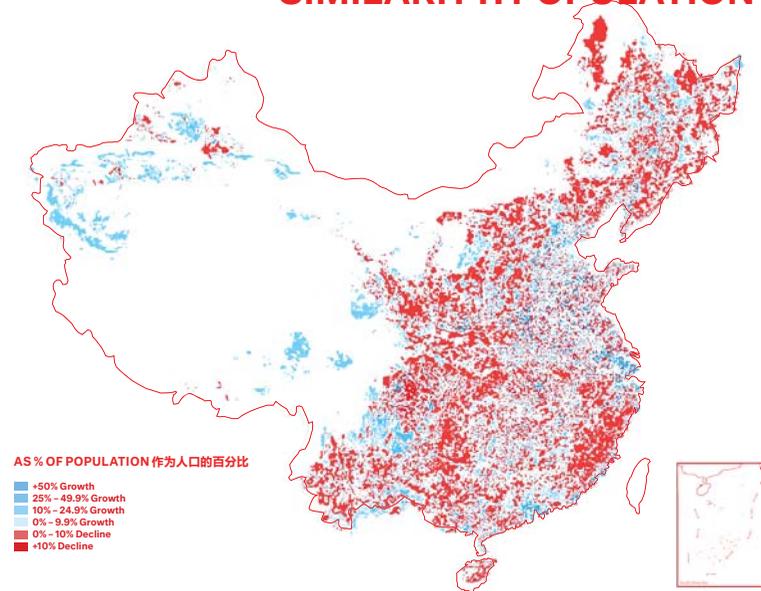
资料来源 | SOURCE: WIKIPEDIA, 2018; AMTRAK RAIL PLAN, 2013

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SIMILARITY: POPULATION CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



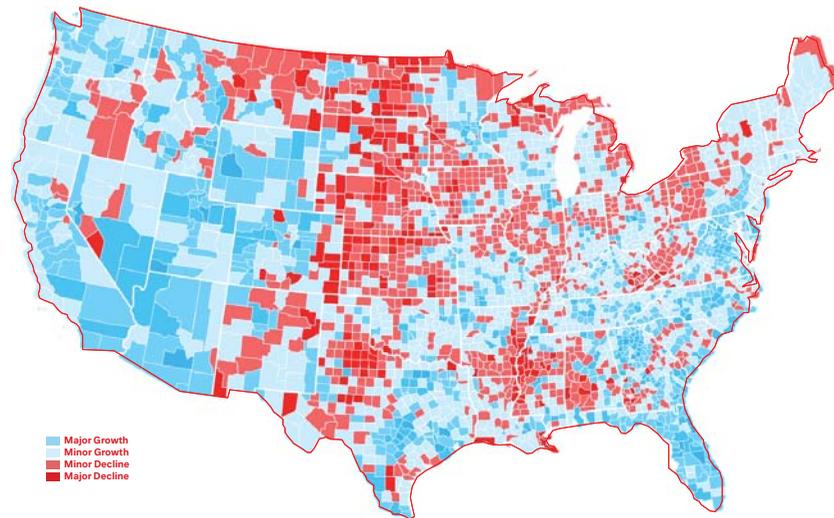
2000-2010

资料来源 SOURCE: BBSR BONN, 2015



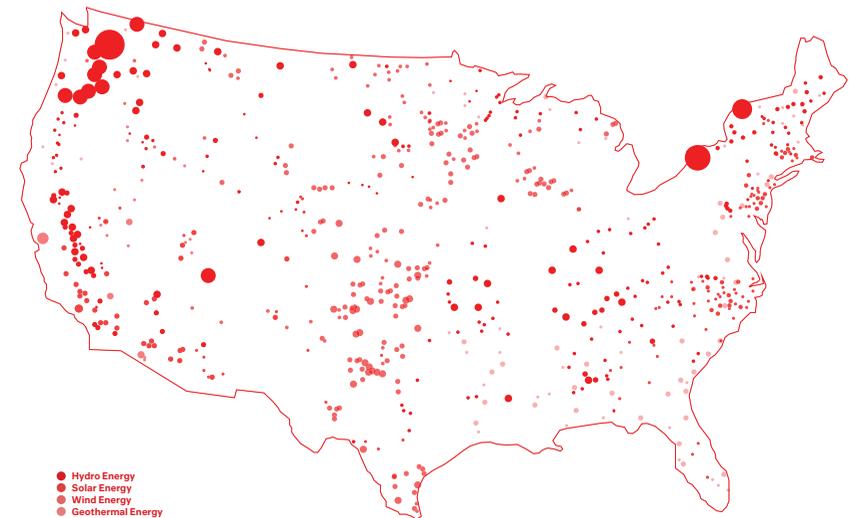
2019

资料来源 | SOURCE: BAIDU.CN, 2019



2000-2010

资料来源 SOURCE: US CENSUS, 2016



2019

资料来源 | SOURCE: WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY, 2016

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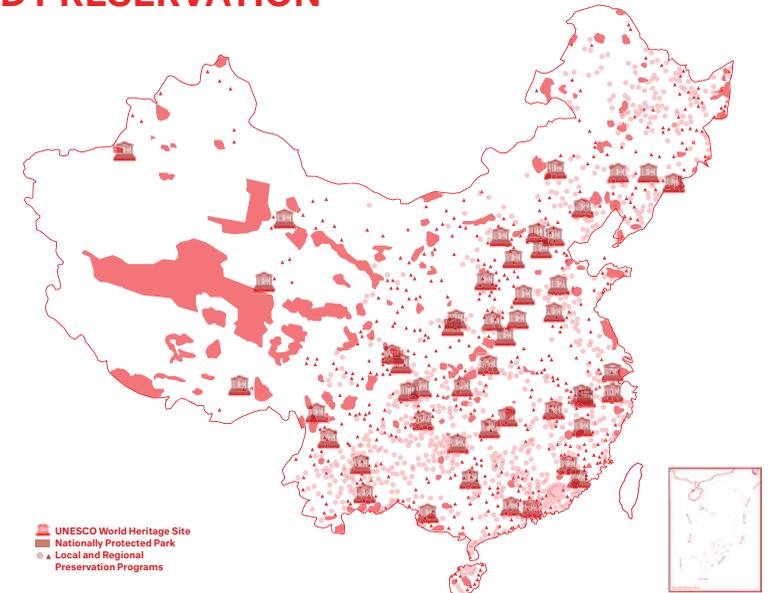
Where the development of infrastructure presents stark contrasts between the United States and China, other time global phenomena show striking similarities ranging from the creation of new sustainable energy sources, similar urban and rural migration patterns, the spur in countryside tourism and the importance of cultural and natural preservation.

SIMILARITY: TOURISM AND PRESERVATION



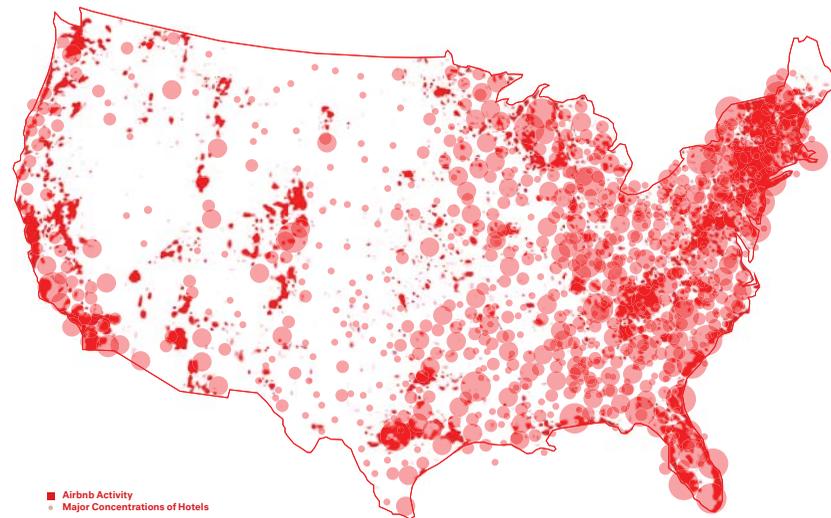
2019

资料来源 | SOURCE: BAIDU.CN, 2019



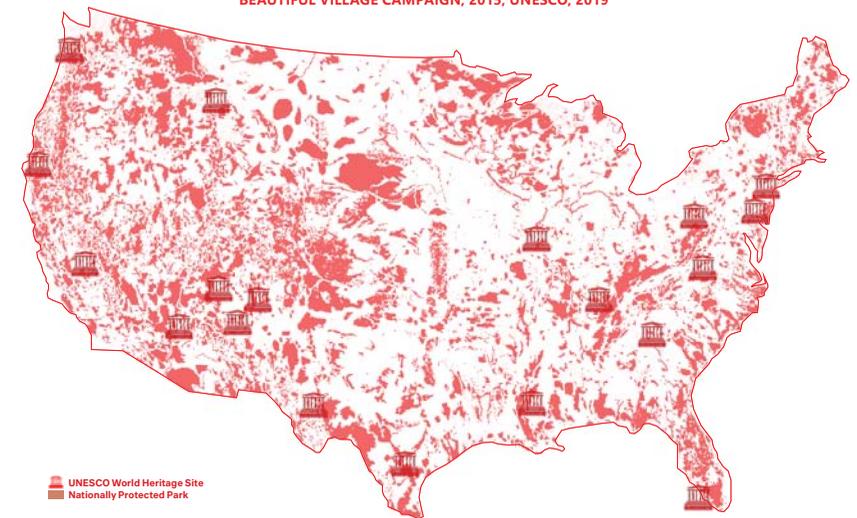
2019

资料来源 SOURCE: ANALYSIS OF THE NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS IN CHINA BASED ON A GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE: , 2015; BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE CAMPAIGN, 2015; UNESCO, 2019



2016-19

资料来源 SOURCE: AIRBNB, 2019; EXPEDIA, 2016

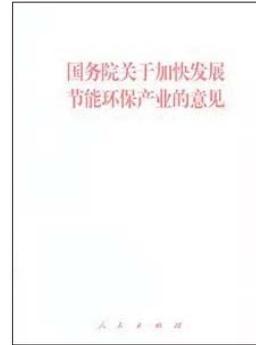


2019

资料来源 SOURCE: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, 2019; UNESCO, 2019

2019 China's rural policy

Different levels of government produce the regulatory and policy framework for the ongoing development and rejuvenation of the Chinese countryside. State-level policy provides the basis for lower-level authorities to propose concrete solutions for local conditions, developed in consultation with local residents—most policy documents receive yearly updates within the overall framework of five-year plans. This overview shows the policy documents currently guiding countryside development on the state level, with more than 20 ministries involved, ranging from the Ministry of Agriculture to Information Technology, and in policy areas ranging from tourism, cultural heritage, art, and sports to land reform and agricultural technology development.



国务院关于加快发展节能环保产业的意见 2013 Opinions of the state council on accelerating the development of energy conservation and environmental protection industries



国务院关于稳步推进农村集体产权制度改革的意见 2016 Opinions of the state council on steadily advancing the reform of rural collective property rights system



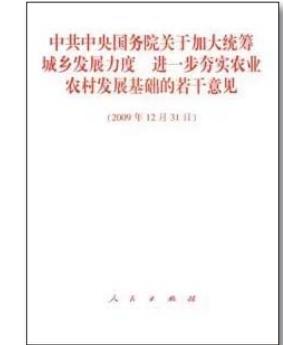
“十三五”脱贫攻坚规划 2016 Thirteen Five-Year plan's Poverty Alleviation Program



中共中央国务院关于深入推进农业供给侧结构性改革加快培育农业农村发展新动能的若干意见 2017 Opinions of the CPC central committee and the state council on deepening agricultural supply-side structural reform and accelerating the cultivation of new drivers for agricultural and rural development



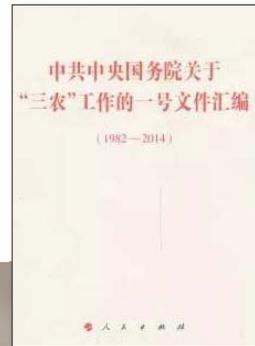
中国交通运输发展 2016 China's transport development



中共中央国务院关于加大统筹城乡发展力度 进一步夯实农业农村发展基础的若干意见, 2009 Opinions of the CPC central committee and the state council on strengthening efforts to balance urban and rural development and further consolidate the foundation for agricultural and rural development



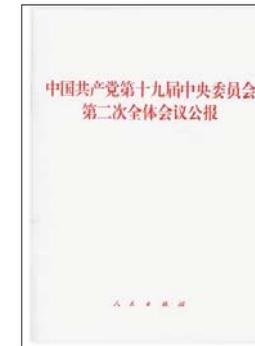
中国农村扶贫开发纲要 2011-2020 China's program for rural poverty alleviation and development



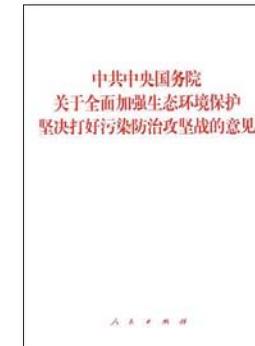
中共中央国务院关于“三农”工作的一号文件汇编 1982-2014 Compilation of no. 1 documents of the CPC central committee and the state council on the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers



中华人民共和国农村土地承包经营纠纷调解仲裁法 2009 Law of the People's Republic of China on mediation and arbitration of disputes concerning contracted rural land operation



中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第二次全体会议公报 2018 Communique of the second plenary session of the 19th CPC central committee



中共中央国务院关于全面加强生态环境保护 坚决打好污染防治攻坚战的意见 2018 Opinions of strengthening ecological and environmental protection and resolutely tackling key problems in pollution prevention and control



中共中央国务院关于加大改革创新力度 加快农业现代化建设的若干意见 2015 Opinions of the CPC central committee and the state council on strengthening reform and innovation to speed up agricultural modernization



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2019 Master Workshop

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