

新型城镇化战略转型

作者：方创琳, 中国科学院

城镇化战略从 80 年代提出来，经过地理学家的努力，上升到了国家战略。从 2000 年一直到现在，国家都把新型城镇化作为国家发展的重大战略，坚定不移地实施新型城镇化的战略路径。中国中央政府在 2013 年年底召开了首次城镇化工作会议，会议明确提出中国城镇化要实现转型发展，要走具有中国特色的高效低碳绿色环保的城镇化发展道路。这跟你们讲的城镇化的生态转型，城镇化的制度转型，城镇化的绿色转型，都是不谋而合的。在 2015 年，中央又召开了一次城市工作会议，明确地提出了城镇化发展要遵循阶段性规律。在城镇化发展初期，我们可能不强调生态转型，发展到中期或者成熟阶段的时候，我们强调城市化的绿色转型。国家给予了绿色转型非常高的重视。国家新型城镇化规划明确的提出，要推进农业人口市民化，而且把城市群作为推进国家新型城镇化的主体。这一系列过程都体现出国家对推进新型城镇化，对城镇化转型给予了非常高的关注。

Strategic Transformation

Author: Chuanglin Fang, Chinese Academy of Science

Urbanisation strategy was first conceived in the 1980s. Thanks to the efforts of geographers, it has been adopted as one of the national development strategies. Since the millennium, China has been implementing the urbanisation strategy consistently. In 2013, central government called on an urbanisation-themed meeting, in which the authority proposed to restructure China's urbanisation to create a development path that was highly efficiently, low-carbon, green, and environment-friendly. This goal is compatible with the themes of "eco-urbanisation" research. In 2015, central government called on another meeting on urban development to emphasise that urbanisation policies should recognise the gradual stages in urbanisation development. In the early stage of urbanisation, we might have given less attention to its ecological impacts; once urbanisation enters the later and mature stages, we have to emphasise the "green" restructuring of urbanisation. At the national level, Chinese government has placed urbanisation restructuring in a central position. The National New-type Urbanisation Plan has promoted the integration of rural migrants in cities and "city clusters" as the main spatial entities. All these activities have demonstrated that Chinese government has paid a lot of attentions to the restructuring of urbanisation.