Reconstruction and Transition Driven by External Capital: a Case Study of Simatai Village in Beijing Suburbs

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SUMMARY

The issue of agriculture, countryside and farmers (tri-agricultural problems) is the fundamental problem related to China's national economy and the people's livelihood, and the revitalization of the countryside is one of the key national strategies to realize the new urbanization construction in China. In the suburbs of metropolis, with the deepening of marketization and globalization, external capital has begun to enter the field of rural development, and gradually led the process of rural transformation. Based on the systematic analysis of the rural transformation paths, this paper takes Simatai Village in the suburb of Beijing as an example, which is one of the Historic villages locked into a new relationship with urban cores. It summarizes the characteristics of its internal space, land, labor and production mode. After that, it emphatically analyzes the transition path from traditional village to folk tourism village driven by large external capital, and summarizes its development form in production relations, land circulation, space reconstruction, industrial development, cultural dissimilation, social justice and so on. On this basis, this paper discusses the feasibility and future prospects of the rural transformation path driven by external capital in other rural areas of China, and provides reference for the transformation development of these areas.

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