

12 级硕士 人类学 许多天 联系方式:

手机: 13824450434

邮箱: 374416689@qq.com

[The thesis]

The Process Pattern of Rural urbanization in Contemporary China

———A case about the change of farmers' income came from Pearl River Delta village

[The abstract]:

With the deepening of reform and opening up, in contemporary China, the village is no longer a subject, and the city has become an important part of this region. In this transformation process, we found that several different kinds of transition patterns. This paper would summarize and compare this several different patterns, and analyzes the characteristics of several patterns. Then, the authors combining with his own fieldwork case, hope to find a more suitable pattern of local rural urbanization process, also, in a certain sense, trying to improve our understanding of this change process in contemporary China.

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I Historical Background

In 1953, after the founding of New China, the Land, which was owned by peasants, had been taken back by the Nation (by the government) again, in the name of collectivization. Until 1979, the reform and opening up policy was executed. After that, some places in China began to disperse land, to return them back to the hands of the peasants' family. (Public land was allocated in a new way, rather than according to the case of the original old one). Since 1992, with the economic development, as a factor of production, land is increasingly important. There are three reasons to procure land from scattering to concentrate.

(1) Western economic thought and theory spread to mainland China, and was accepted as mainstream thinking by many people. Many entrepreneurs and government managers believe that the concentration of resources and the scale expanding can produce economic benefits. As a result, many important resources of production factors were concentrated (including the land) and integrated into the regional local economic development. (Ideology)

(2) Land merchants and building construction businessmen play a very large role in this process. Their capital was put into the trading of land and housing construction, hoping to gain more benefits. These merchants and building construction businessmen were usually not locals, and they came from other places in China. (Capital)

(3) At the same time, government managers, in the encouragement of their superiors, also hope to expand the area of the city. As a result of that, a lot of rural areas transformed into cities. The rural areas were originally around the city, but, along with the expansion of the city, more and more villages willingly or involuntarily became urban. To this extent, we regarded this process as Rural Urbanization. (Power)

The Pearl River Delta region is in the south of China. It is the earliest opening up to foreign and this area was close to Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. In the last three decades, the rate of economic growth of this region is relatively fast. Relatively speaking, the degree of market transactions in this region is higher

than many other places in China. Our information was from and Our investigation took place in a village in this region. The above words were about macro-historical background of this article. Then, we would begin to introduce our fieldwork place

|| The introduction of the research motives and methods

This research has practical significance and theoretical significance.

Theoretical significance, we hope to understand country from a certain angle and degree of the current situation in China through the experience of this field. The first target was the units of the organization of a village in the changing times in the process. As well as the experience of this process is that how the locals presented and understood. Secondly, we proceed from the micro viewpoint, trying to compare and exchange the similar types of the same country change problem in a certain extent. Experience to this point compare with similar experiences elsewhere, which constantly close to the situation and the problems encountered in rural China changes. Finally, we hope to explore a fresh and practical results in the current situation in China country issue of urban-rural dual system to add on information of the case, to facilitate better discussion of this issue through the the changes urbanization of rural theory.

Practical significance, we hoped to have a clearer understanding of change in China, through our text about local social change, especially changes in the pattern of land-use and changes in the patterns for ourselves, but also for the people on the local in social change, then to analyze the effective experience and the problems, to summarize on the basis of experience, and put forward some proposals and measures of reference for this topic for the government and research institutions, hoping to exercise the our ability of search and analysis, and at the same time to promote the changes and development of the local countryside, maintaining social harmony and stability and healthy development, improve the living standards of local residents.

As to aspects of Research method, our logical thinking is a qualitative research method. Through description of the phenomenon, then collating, analysing our text and data, we hoped to make our conclusions and perspectives. Our main information and data was come from intermittent surveys of this period of time, from December 2011 to March 2012. We had repeatedly entered Village A to do our fieldwork. We mainly used participant observation, in-depth interviews, open interviews, seminars, drawing and other fieldwork means. Then we got a lot of firsthand fresh information, also collected a part of the local files and historical documents and other secondary sources. We then organized the data, analysis, and took advantage of the method of historical context to unfolded the village land use situation. We wanted to describe and analyze the changes in the process as a whole, summarize characteristics of them, then to

comprehensive comparison and reference to other parts of the field data and theory. Finally we hoped to make the conclusions that show perspective and evaluation about such phenomena. We hope that a better grasp on the amount and nature of our study, and as close as possible to the real, to improve the scientific and practicality of this study.

What is our problem?

We focus on these problems: in the recent ten years, what was the rural urbanization process in the pearl river delta region? As for farmers, the most important resource—land—was how to be used? What was the characteristics of the pearl river delta region of the rural urbanization process? what kind of influences it affected on to the local people's life produced? We should be how to evaluate the pearl river delta region of the rural urbanization process?

III The Introduction of fieldwork location

(In the following text we would call it village A.)

The village A was located in Panyu District of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China. (N 22°55'~N 23°05', E 113°14'~E 113°20'). The east side of the village was Pearl River and the north side of the village was Guangzhou downtown area. The village A is mainly plain terrain, the several creek flowing through the ground. The village A was a very fertile land, which had a very thick layer of soil. The area was a subtropical monsoon climate, the summer season was from May to September each year, whose heat and rain were very adequate. In the village A, grain could be harvested twice a year, that is very suitable for the development of planting agriculture. The local people had ever planted rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and a variety of vegetables, fruits and flowers. However, due to local economic development, commercial and manufacturing industry had replaced agriculture, local people did not grow crops any longer, but to become workers, selling their labor, or rentals, renting their own houses to people who came from other provinces for making living. In recent years, government put great efforts to build local public transport facilities. In the local they built many roads, including the Beijing-Zhuhai Expressway, Nansha Port Expressway, State Road 105 and South China Rapid Link. They were all through the region, so that the local road traffic was very convenient. In addition, the terminus of the Guangzhou No. 3 subway line was also set in the region, which strengthen the local and Guangzhou City Contact. people who used to go to the central business district in Guangzhou need about two hours, and now only need 40 minutes. It was not only convenient for the villagers out, also made a lot of light manual manufacturing plants move here, leading to the rise of local land prices.

Village A is located in the northwest of Panyu District, there was about 2000

people in the village , which were mostly in the same family name of the clan, a total of more than 760 families. And there was some alien people looking for works in the local .The resident population was about 3500 people. The Village committee in the late 1990s began to collect villagers' land, and impled the collective ownership. the land of the whole village was unified and rent to the contractor(bosses of factories) to use by the village committee, and they received the rent.The rent was counted as the village's public funds.people who held The village accounts can share the village's public funds.They were allocated twice a year. The Village with a kindergarten, a primary (with surrounding villages using together), a primary health center, a vegetable market (there are about 200 booths, the people of the surrounding villages also come here to buy food) as well as a village activity center (this is used to provide to the elderly and children entertainment). Some factories to relocate to the village, including three garment factory, a metal factory, a furniture factory. The bosses of these factories usually did not employ locals, because they felt that the people from outside place did their workss more diligent, So the local was also inhabited by many workerswho were from other provinces to here. In addition, there were still some other parts of provinces here to operate a small trading business.As to the local villagers, young people mostly went to other places to work to make a living, the older generation of people had to work to stay in the village or nearby villages, In the village, the villagers enjoy all the basic medical insurance and social security, and other aspects of the residents' welfare.

As we all know, the land is a very important means of production for peasants. Land use affect the living standards of peasants. So, in the following text , we tried to describe the situation of the local peasants ' land use, from 1998 to 2009, we want to see the characteristics of its change in a decade's time, then,we hope to understand local social change.

IV、 The description and analysis of land-use-situation changing process in the village in the past ten years

1、 land dispersion period (1982-1998)

Since 1982,the public land of village A (Not including one's own homestead and vegetable field) is basically in accordance with the production of rural land

contract responsibility system policy distributed to each family hands, through the interview from the vegetable grower, we learned that from 1982 to 1998 period, A village every one owned about land 1.3-1.5 acres around, in this time, houses utilization of land form is mainly reclamation farm primarily (including food crops, economic crops, fruit trees and flowers, etc.). Have a small amount of peasant household land will be sent out on loan to a foreigner to used to open shops or do some small light textile manual processing workshop. With the development of the pearl river delta manual processing, since 1995 to the village to do manual factory or other small factory quantity is more and more, and the villagers of the land are more and more by some foreign investors to set up factories in the rent, lease the villagers are mostly to the rest of the villages and towns or guangzhou to work (at that time has not yet been delimit panyu guangzhou administrative region), this situation continued until 1998.

2、 Land concentration common use period

(1998-2003)

This period, the villagers began to leave rural farming life, go to a city or nearby villages in factory jobs, source of income structure by a single before the agricultural income primarily model into a variety of source of income (job, vendors, stock dividends and rental housing, etc.) composed of model, the villagers living standards in constant improve the.

Since 1998, the village had scattered land again are collected and was mainly responsible for operation of the project, according to the local villagers village memories, when the village seemed to have heard some advance of guangzhou municipal government will develop A village news, and with everyone said: "the land requisition is sooner or later, to sign after sign are the same." There are some local villagers don't want to own land requisition, but only a few, and finally the village land about 1800 mu is unified by the village committee focus on the management. Land are collected after, the village committee unified

division area contracting out, contracting out land basically used in three aspects:

(1) . Be the contractor to establish small and medium-sized daily product processing factory, garment factory, the card factory, lumber mill and so on, no matter how much profit every year to the village committee, just pay a certain amount of land and basic facilities use fee. These factories use A village close to guangzhou market, transportation cost is low. And rent cheap, and the advantages of the cheap labor in A village boomed. The contractor to the other parts in the majority of businessmen.

(2) . Part of the land to be developed into commercial and pavement out to contract, the contractor to the rent. A paved a month's rent in about 1500-2000 yuan between, the money is handed over to the village committee, the land contractor collection, and every merchant will pay 600 yuan every month, this is to land the contractor, one-time pay two years, this is the land contractors to reduce their risk of accept insurance is a kind of measures.

(3) . There are part of the land is contracted to some of the field to boss make suburb economic crops, planting some in season vegetables, fruits and flowers, usually, the land transportation in front of the relative degree has been mentioned is not very convenient, the contractor and the village committee direct sign the leasing contract, lease agreement for a year or so, rent 20000 yuan per acre field.

The above is the village since 1998 after land concentration the basic condition, here we need to further explain, in the process of land concentration there is a small part of the villagers are still have opinions, but in the end are subordinate to the collective decision. Local villagers for land use conditions generally or after the basic satisfaction attitude. This is largely because, in 98 by the collective land after collection, family income level has been greatly improved:

(1) . The village committee will be collective land levy a year after according to certain stock quota to the end of each villagers share out bonus, from 98 to 2003, basically is 600 yuan per person per year share dividends, the 600 yuan of money even the villagers by land production inputs have income, that is to say, the villagers this year not working in the fields can get revenue, at that time, guangzhou and the surrounding villages and towns of light manual industry and service industry development needs a large amount of labor, when the villagers works income at home to be much higher than farming.

(2) . Seat will land on loan to foreign businessmen to do processing factory, need a lot of young labor. And this is the local can't meet, so what followed was foreign labor inflow, these people came here is to rent a large part after local houses to live. (whether to invest the boss was recruiting migrant workers) this undoubtedly and gave the villagers increased a way to increase income, according to our visit to income, at that time (99 to), rent a shortage and square meters of the small room rent is 300 yuan, or higher.

(3) . With the floating population increases, the demand of items to local life and are constantly expanding, the growing demand for lead to the increase of number of shops, the land contracting out to some traders to open shops, on the one hand, improve the local villagers share dividends income, on the other hand, more shops, also facilitate the local villagers' life. It is no use such as local original large supermarket, electrical mall and large pharmacy before and want to buy these things to going out to buy, but now at home can easily realize the original demand. So from to in this period of time, the villagers to the land development and utilization or basic satisfaction.

3、 the government land development period (2004-2009)

This time the villagers from houses and land leasing and share out bonus shares in the profits increased, but also some problems, mainly the villagers

source of income structure tend to simplification, and the stability of the weak, the income level of change with the change of market demand and change, and the macro economic situation the reliance of the increase.

Begin from 2004, guangzhou prepared here the new development, the establishment of guangzhou train station, began to the village A lot of land acquisition, A village was development plan sign to about 1500 mu of land, with about 400 mu in the village collective land) and sent into A large number of construction workers in the area for construction. The local villagers' income has brought great changes:

(1) . Due to the new development of guangzhou in the land of this reason, the region's land price rise, the seat ChengBaoFei income more growth, in addition, a large number of foreign migrant workers into the area of shops in the area a thriving business, rent rise, these two are directly led to the seat of income also increased, also is the villagers share out bonus shares of capital source quantity expanded. So since then to the villagers of the collective land stock dividends of the annual 600 yuan up to \$1500 a year.

(2) . Migrant workers in field, which makes the local villagers to foreign personnel rents rose with some parts (about 300 yuan), although the increase than before, but the villagers are very gladly accepted, and in the process of willing to mention.

(3) . The construction of the municipal government of guangzhou train station requisition A1 village after land and a series of related projects (subway and train maintenance) of the land compensation fees is one-off, RMB 65000 yuan (henceforth no longer belongs to the village collective), but the money is not fully be distributed to the hands of the villagers, the villagers to the each is badly roughed up 37.5%, that each person can get to 80000 yuan, the rest to remain in employment, the village committee for the long-term project development fund (this is CunZhiShu said, at present the village public

accounts bar and provide funds in total 120 million yuan, of which the main part of the land is left badly roughed up). The continue to employ the use of funds in the village is still mainly some of the basic facilities construction, such as villagers introduced a few years ago, the village of public order is poor (more motorcycle stolen), over the past two years have improved because now equipped with cameras (in the village all installation, spent hundreds of thousands of, the government and the seat pay half), all have ZhiAnYuan to drive a motorcycle security patrol, water quality improved.

In reference to this period, and, of course, some of the villagers are not satisfied place:

(1) . Almost at the same time, FanYuShi in merge into guangzhou, guangzhou become one of the area, the basic policy implementation plan and the same with guangzhou, there have been some let the villagers more opinions of place, one is about the village population of share out bonus shares the problem of calculation of qualification. No merge into guangzhou before, the village shares share out bonus is according to the population changes, and merge into guangzhou panyu, guangzhou standard according to the stock, the villagers have fixed population each can share one share, after new population growth can't split (including married within the daughter-in-law and newborn babies, but A village will give them to buy social security and medical insurance, but the premise to have supported account), died and went abroad the points shares the same rights. This led to many account here but don't live here can share shares, but registered permanent residence in here and live here villagers but no power gain points shares. Part of the villagers think it not fair, should monthly hair ration subsidies to maintain no share life or admit that they split right, of course, this part of the villagers are think so, largely because recently they home from the field to marry into the daughter-in-law or just gave birth to the child. The villagers (according to the secretary of the seat, the villagers idea, but feel more like a village committee opinion).

(2) . Another opinion of the place is about in guangzhou panyu, after the conclusion of the contract in factories and workers in the process of guangzhou labor regulations to abide by the regulations, the minimum labor required to generally higher than the actual status of the now A village, and in addition, the factory of even for workers to buy medical insurance and social security, and thus, the factory labor cost is greatly increased, thus cause the production cost increase. The village now has several plant moved to qingyuan, etc, and some factory are considering moving problem. The original foreign workers and local workers is a ratio of 3:1, has now been close to 1:1, factory reduce led to the village committee received contract amount reduced, thus affecting the villagers year-end stock dividends. In addition, foreign workers to reduce the rent demand falls, and some shops business volume decreases, and many villagers and merchants have complained about on this point. But behind this regard, secretary of the seat is more optimistic, because he believes that the future with the development of the station and subway station, the population flow and will increase, because he thought that some can't in guangzhou rent housing, but the people who work in guangzhou will choose to live here. (from the interview, we can feel the local people to guangzhou and panyu difference is quite unconscious of some)

4、 in recent years the land use status and future planning (2009 - present)

After the middle of 2009, the original is optimistic the villagers began to worry up.

(1) . With guangzhou train station and subway station is completed, a large number of foreign workers out of the guangzhou Asian games, and to host, asked some factory production scale lead to some factories have to find another in production area. Foreign workers leave and factory move makes local shops business status declined obviously, and the rent price level is also

on the decline, which led to the village committee contracting income and villagers' rent income level, and the village committee contract revenue decline also will influence the villagers share dividends income, that is to say, the villagers rent income and stock dividends level are there will be the risk of decline.

(2) . Not only that, the villagers are now the main ways of working is entered or go elsewhere to work, but as the financial tsunami of guangdong, and the influence of the villagers out of work to reduce, because at that time the land requisition compensation of one-time 80000 yuan, plus the village have stock dividends, the home have rent income, the home of the basic costs are enough, so some young villagers began to idle at home, we have made it to the local, can see the river there are many young people in the fishing for fun.

In the first time we went to the local, the seat of the district secretary enthusiastic introduced A village future development plan. According to his introduction, A village in the future with the developer cooperation (vanke, PuNing or letter macro all put forward the development plan, the villagers each choose A representative voted to choose which plan), the village for development plan to provide land (including the land with about 400 acres of collective land and the villagers houses housing construction land, the villagers hands are no longer have the land, including housing land), developers companies to provide financial and investment plan, the goal is to put the A1 village reconstruction for A collection of business and tourism leisure and entertainment as one of the modernization of the villages and towns. After the completion of the project development company and collective seat will be built good housing and shops each half business profit respectively. Half of the village to the villagers can be used to provide employment places, contracting out charge interest, and continue to provide you with stock dividends.

This is our near A village ten years on the land development and utilization status change for spindle will A village change phenomena appear. We know, for farmers, in terms of land has always been the most important production material, the change of land use status of farmers' living conditions change has a great influence. Then we will have the change process and the influence of the villagers some views evaluation are discussed and analyzed in this article.

V 、 The analysis of the influence from the changing process to the income of the locals.

From the above words, we have carded the development of land utilization change as the breakthrough point, peep at the village social transformation in the crucial one annulus. Domino, the land system change, and, of course, is the social various aspects of the corresponding change. The influence of the first will be the local villagers' income status.

Overall, the change in the pattern of land use in the recent ten years, villagers' income level in constant increase but the economic income structure mode, more and more incline to simplification are influenced by the volatility of the market is becoming more and more big.

The villagers in the 1998 years ago in south China is a typical traditional rural, from generation to generation in soil is given priority to, the village activities are obvious influence clan organization. With the country's vast rural, A1 village in after the founding of new China underwent the land reform, the agricultural cooperation movement, etc. Before reform and opening up, villagers' income is mainly through the agricultural production and gain. After the reform and opening, in accordance with the common way of fixing management, individual economy also rise. After the mid 1990 s, the village collective land requisition on, most of the field collection, thus, villagers' income source of economy in

income level and the source structure have changed. In the income level, the average individual income level continuously improve, from 98's per capita monthly income of 1000 yuan (seat by the secretary of the interview to get information) to the per capita income of more than 2700 yuan. (by questionnaire check the information), local villagers in economic income is basically satisfied with the attitude, because the current income level can basically meet the need of daily life. In the source of income structure, the villagers' income sources by other way based on agriculture sideline, supplemented by mode to crop production income almost disappear a variety of income way of both income pattern. In general, the villagers live source of income approach can be divided into five parts, respectively is farming income, work out wage income, the village collective stock dividends income, housing rental income and social security income.

The following is the way of various economic source concrete analysis:

1、 The first part is the agricultural crop production income. At present, there are still few people continued through the cultivated land to earn income, but after left over after the land requisition of land extremely limited (per capita less than two), is engaged in the production of such number and scale are very limited. They are planting some in season vegetables, have generally near agricultural products in the village market sale, visible form put stall in the scale of the small, income also very limited. According to our interview with a vegetable grower introduction, monthly income generally for 400 - yuan, some months temperature and rainfall condition is bad, the corresponding income will be substantially reduced. There are also a few people (the village only two) through the planting flowers (rose, rose, etc.) to the supply to obtain income, such income amount is not high also, about 500 yuan a month, the seasonal influence than planting vegetables more obvious, the only about seven months of time to grow. On the whole, even vegetable grower and the farmers, agricultural planting income also is not the main part of the family income, and

when we asked why they want to be engaged in the work, get reply is, "That's more, it is a free at home, still be inferior to exercise".

2、 The second part is the job salary income.this part in the local residents income accounts for the vast majority of proportion, and age bias middle generation. This part of the wage income level is different from person to person. The young and middle-aged men out of work, the older the villagers in the village near a small factory jobs, while women will be in the leisure pick some textile manual live in home and finish. In the visit, we learn that, general skilled worker, in local factories, monthly can get 3000-4000 yuan, and the general migrant workers, monthly will have 1500 - income of 2000 yuan. With food prices rising, many part-time workers also said, they earn wages in addition to satisfy himself in the local life, the rest of the money to get home for home old man child life, so there is little surplus, the income generally become the main economic source local family way. And local also have many young people choose out of the village, to guangzhou, shenzhen, foshan and other cities, although the work is hard, but generally pay than village high. The villagers would women through simple handwork to obtain the ancillary revenue. For example, in the visit, we saw the goddess of mercy temple temple (equivalent to a person, is a intimates female) in the spare time processing bean, broad bean shipped from hunan here, producers to they peeled, 0.5 yuan per catty, one day down to normal more than ten yuan, if no other work, about a day to be able to have more than twenty to thirty yuan income. Be like again, many women can do other embroidery, embroidered bead and processing small adorn article of live. This part of the income one day will not more than thirty yuan, in the income of the family structure in the ratio of the share is very small, only in the daily operations of the villagers in bear supplementary function.

3、 The third part is the collective dividends from the public funds in village income. This is also the main source of income of local villagers family one way,

in the collective land requisition, the village has been fixed population each a shares (stock share out bonus is the source of the village market shops rent income and factory land contracting income), then new population growth irrespective of shares (including married within the daughter-in-law and newborn children), after the death of the villagers can be inherited by shares to. In recent years, local villagers original stock distribution system have some advice, because live in the local villagers believe that the existing distribution system is too rigid, this will let the younger generation of the burden of aggravating: many college students, go out to work people and foreigners get married, the formation of a new family to go back to the village, and the family settled only one share allocation subsidies, other people would not have bonus. It is some have move out of the village people still enjoy stock dividends. At present, can share out bonus per person per year 3300 yuan in cash, if home three mouth people, a year can get ten thousand yuan shares share out bonus. The price level is lower than guangzhou city, so the income basic can maintain a common family daily basic expenses. Generally speaking, stock dividends income in villagers' income structure has a great influence, because this part of the income and other income than way is the most stable.

4、 The fourth part is the housing rental income. The villagers in the village usually have house property, and local factories and will find from the other parts to a large number of part-time workers, many of these workers are to rent the house. Through the rental housing, the villagers every month have relatively stable income, according to how much the rent house number and size and decide. Here are some of the young man said: "if it's the salary is too low, will not go to work, home usually have a house to rent out". For real estate people, this part of the income can improve their living standards, but with of the impact of the financial tsunami, make local many factories are forced to shut down or migration, foreign staff working with reduce, the villagers rental income level is still not back to the tsunami's condition before.

5、 The fifth part is the social security income. For the average of the old people, in addition to the village collective stock dividends outside, plus this part of the indemnificatory income or can satisfy the basic daily life in the village, the old man has the old man gold (by the village collective reserve funds out of the building, namely the south railway station without points up badly roughed up land, to a total of about 120 million yuan), general villagers over 55 per 500 dollars a month or so. So, according to their statement, "no work, no income also enough to eat". In addition, the village has a special group - intimates female, their lifelong not marry, old is to enjoy the government's single subsidies and the security measures on.

VI、 Some conclusions for discussing and the summary to the paper

The conclusion for discussion

1, in the previous study, the government to the land acquisition process is having the quite nervous opposite relationship and a lot of conflicts and contradictions. But in our field point, we found that conflict and contradiction is not very fierce, the villagers did not resist their land was managed by the village committee, and they hope the government can develop this piece of land, hoping to get a good price. The surrounding villages envy A village villagers, and they want to put their daughters come over. We found that the government's land development policy makes the local residents life better. However, we should not forget that this is a public resources in small areas present. With the urbanization process and the Asian games held, a large number of resources were put into here, whether we can think that this is the local government and residents, conspiracy with devour national public resources?

2, in land from scattered to focus in the process, we found that, if let enterprise directly with each a land owners to communicate, to acquisition of land, the cost is huge. So in this process, the village committee has to save the transaction cost function. The first village committee will it land concentration up, again with enterprise boss carry on business negotiation, finally execution contracts, this is a very rational behavior. In the villages of the compensation fees, how to deal with and distribution is also a problem. Some places will be a small fortune directly issue every villagers, the villagers suddenly get this a small fortune, often leads to a lot of irrational consumption behavior appears, the money is used up, after the life of the villagers' income will become an important social problem. We in the field survey found, the village committee after get money did not have the part to the villagers, just under 30% of the money sent to villagers, the rest of the money as the village public resources, is used for investment, the profits were all equally. We think that this approach is better than before some. But there are also may make the villagers no longer work, but depend entirely on income life.

3, in the village of urbanization process, we also found some problems, after this process in the villagers, their economic source of income into simplification, not like the original source that there are many ways. In addition, source of income simplification and at the same time, the villagers received the big market influence, this kind of influence is also more and more big, the villagers as an individual, a family of villagers, whether to have the ability to resist the market? In 2009 the global financial tsunami, the factory has closed down, an outsider as not rent the house and went home. Villagers' income reduced sharply. The problems and social stability has a very close relationship. We believe that rural urbanization process is not a simple to improve income of the process, but a whole change, including the way of life, career and concept of value, so, we improve the local economic income at the same time, also want to consider their ideas and consumption patterns.

VII、 The summary to the paper

All above is our for nearly ten years in the village of change based on the current status of income of introduction and analysis, from which we can see that in the villagers current source of income structure, occupied the main position is working out wage income, the village collective stock dividends income, housing rental income, and the three income stability due to the volatility of the market situation, such as the financial tsunami impact the pearl river delta region, many factories were forced to shut down, work out the most idle at home. And some of the local factory also shut down or cut production, the seat centralized management of the source of share out bonus shares to reduce. A large number of foreign workers return home, make the villagers house rental income also decreasing state. So we are visiting process found local residents for international financial status and business conditions are very concerned about. This had to let us have a further thought, the villagers' income by market fluctuation so obvious effects, and the villagers hands no longer have the land, if the economic crisis, local residents income fell sharply, they make a living way will be the government needs to consider the important problem. This problem may affect the local social stability, and at present is still in a relatively gentle state, we think that the main reason is in the process of land requisition in local residents with a lot of land acquisition, this part of the money badly roughed in financial crisis influence to temporary can also maintain the local people daily production life cycle, so ease because of the financial tsunami coming, a lot of factories and foreign workers to move out of the area to the local residents' income brings bigger loss, and also can ease the local social contradictions. However, it is hard to imagine that when the next market fluctuation comes again, when the local residents to run out, badly roughed land local people's economic life source face greatly reduce the

phenomenon of local social stability to bring the influence. So here, and we hope that the local government need to consider this problem.

Continue the analysis in this article mainly discussed such two questions, 1, is in the unique conditions of time and space, the behavior of the government's land acquisition is not as in the past, in the local cause huge conflict and contradiction, but let us have aGovernment conspired to carve up the feeling of public resources with local residents, the reason can only be said to be a feeling that because of these aspects of the relevant information at our disposal is far from comprehensive, but was able to vaguely feel this trend. 2, after the local farmers' land is levied, the mode of livelihood of the local residents larger structural changes. Notable feature is compared with the original, local residents economic way to contact and dependence of the main players in the market and the market environment both increased significantly. We all know that the movement of the market is very unpredictable and cyclical risk exists, so when the mode structure and market players of the livelihood of the local residents in such close contact with state, whether in the concept of local residents on good preparation and survival skills, at least at the moment, it seems to us, the attention and effort of the local government and residents in this area have yet to be increased.

We know, our country is in a period of a transformation of society, rural social change process is an important part in the transformation of China's modernization, there are many different levels and varying degrees of problems in this process, there are also enormous opportunities for development.

Change at the same time, opportunities and challenges coexist. We should first understand the change process, understand what is the subject of this change, what has changed and what has not changed, changed how kind of impact, in order to explore deeper. Let the field by writing articles to broaden their horizons, let us also understand that school learning and learning in the field,

the differences between the two, but also enhances the desire for knowledge of current social and anthropological interest. There are many mistakes and immature idea in this article, please correct me criticism.