### 城市化与人类发展

**Urbanization and Human Development** 

报告人:季曦(Xi Ji) 北京大学经济与人类发展研究中心 Center for Human Economic Development Studies, PKU 30th Oct.2009

#### Introduction

"驱使人们居住到城市里来的那些生活需求、愿望,如今能否在更高的水平上重新实现耶路撒冷、雅典、佛罗伦萨等城市似曾昭示过的一切?除了'死亡之城'……和'乌托邦'以外,还有没有一种切实可行的选择:建设一种没有内部矛盾、完全能以丰富、促进人类发展的新型城市,是否可能?"

-- Lewis Mumford

Cities of dead? A Utopian city?
Cities promoting human development?

#### Introduction

❖城市化:城市从无到有,从小到大,从简单到复杂,从低级到高级的发展过程

The processes of urbanization

❖城市化过程中最重要的现象:人口流动和迁移

The most important phenomena: population flow and migration

❖亚里士多德: "人们聚集到城市里来居住……是因为城市中可以生活得更好"

Aristotle: a better life...

❖城市化:是否能真正保障所有的人"生活得更 好"?

#### 如何保障? Can and how?

#### **Outline**

人类发展与流动性 **Human development and mobility** 城市化、流动性与人类发展 2 **Urbanization**, mobility and human development 城市化对人类发展的促进与阻碍 Pro and con of urbanization for human development

# 一、人类发展与流动性 Human development and mobility

## 一、人类发展与流动性 Human development and mobility

- (一)可行能力视角和人类发展理论
  Capability approach and the theory of human development
- ❖ 可行能力和实质自由 (in the early 1980s )
  Capability and substantive freedom

阿马蒂亚·森:"发展的本质是扩大人的可行能力"

Amartya Sen: "the essence of development is to enhance people's capabilities"

◆ 人类发展理论 ( in the early 1990s )
The theory of human development

马赫布卜·乌·哈克和联合国发展署:《人类发展报告》 Mahbub ul Haq and UNDP: Human Development Report

## 一、人类发展与流动性 Human development and mobility

- ❖ 健康、教育和体面的生活:三大关键可行能力
- Health, education and a creditable life: three crucial capabilities
- ❖人类发展指数:预期寿命、成人识字率和人均 GDP的对数
- Human Development Index(HDI):life expectancy, adult literacy rate and the natural logarithm of gross domestic product per capita
- ❖测量人类发展的基本内涵,对传统GDP指标的挑战,发现社会发展中的薄弱环节

#### 一、人类发展与流动性

#### **Human development and mobility**

- (二)流动性:基本可行能力的一种 Mobility: a kind of capability
- ❖ 人类可以自由迁移的一种能力(包括自由选择居住地)

The capability of moving on their own will

- 1.流动性是人类适应外界环境以获得生存机会的
  - 一种必要能力

It's essential to adapt to the environment so as to gain the opportunity of living

2.其成为可行能力的前提是保障流动性的自由 The premise is to guarantee the freeness of mobility

#### 一、人类发展与流动性

#### **Human development and mobility**



a.流动性是自由的一个维度 Mobility is a dimension of freedom

b.自由是人类发展的目标

Freedom is the goal of human development

## 一、人类发展与流动性 Human development and mobility

#### (三)人类发展视角下的人口迁移

❖ 研究人口迁移的推拉模型(郝伯尔),两部门理论 (刘易斯)和预期收入模型(托达罗)都指出: 机会不均衡是流动的根本驱动

The imbalance of opportunities is the driving force of mobility, according to push and pull theory, two sectors theory and anticipated yield theory

❖ "追求富足的本能"引发人口流动和迁移
The instinct of pursuing richness causes the movement of population

## 二、城市化,流动性与人类发展

Urbanization, mobility and human development

- (一)城市的光芒:流动性的一种激发 City: coming from mobility
- ❖ 城市起源:最初的流动与集聚
  The origination of cities: mobile and assemble
  "信仰的圣地","市场论","军事论"
  shrine of conviction, market, military wall
  自然条件和精神层面的优势
  superior naturally and spiritually
  人们追求更好生活的愿望

the will of pursuing a better life

人类意愿的表达 The expression of human's will

#### ❖城市发展:实现了人的发展

The development of cities: realize human development



"城市的功能是化力为形,化能量为文化,化死物为活灵灵的艺术形象,化生物繁衍为社会创新"——Lewis Mumford

#### (二)以人类发展视角看城市化的必然性 (Inevitability)

人类发展的本质 是实现实质自由 的扩展 The essence of human development is to enhance the substantive freedom 城市的形成是人 类实现自身发展 的选择,进而又 激发人类流动性 The formation of cities is the result of human pursuing freedom, and evokes mobility 人类为实现自由 而发生的流动进 一步促进了城市 的形成和发展 The movement of population further promotes the formation and development of cities

❖1.前工业化时代:人类需求变化、社会分工和农业剩余促使人口往城市流动和迁移

Pre-industrial age: Emergence

❖ 2.工业化时代:集聚效应、规模化和机械化加速 了人口往城市的流动和迁移

Industrial age: Acceleration

❖ 3.后工业时代:需求结构的提升、生产力的进一步提高以及专业化形成了人口流动和迁移的高潮

Post-industrial age: Upsurge

- (三)流动性抑制下的城市化:以中国为例 Urbanization under liquidity inhibition
- ❖ 流动性抑制:因为客观因素导致流动和迁移的能力和权利 受到阻碍和限制
  - Liquidity inhibition: constrictions on the ability to mobile due to objective factors
- ❖ 中国: 二元结构(户籍、人民公社、统购统销、社会保障) 抑制人口流动,阻碍生产力,1978,17.9%,改革开放,2008,45.7%

**Dualistic structure in China** 

◆ "控制性城市化"——政府政策Controlled urbanization – government and policies

## 三、城市化对人类发展的促进与阻碍

Pros and cons of urbanization for human development

(一)城市化对人类发展的促进

Promotions of urbanization to human development

❖ "最初城市是神灵的家园,而最后城市本身变成了 改造人类的主要场所" ——Lewis Mumford

❖从人类发展角度来说,城市为人类可行能力的扩展提供了优越的条件和进步的动力

Cities provide predominant conditions and the forces to progress for the expansion of human's capabilities

- 1.收入水平的提高 (the increase of income)
- ❖从乡村迁往城市的多为农业的隐性剩余劳动力 recessive surplus-labors
- 2.健康、技术和文化水平的提高 (资源可及性) raise of the level of health, technology and education(availability)
- ❖ "城市就是比农村好!以前在家乡的时候,母亲生病了,要背着母亲爬下326级台阶,再爬下557级台阶,然后才能出村,出了村还要走很远才能到达医院。"
  - ——我们课题组在重庆万州区调研时,由农民转 换为市民的谭言新告诉我们

- 3.社会参与的增多以及其他促进 increase of social participation and other promotions
- ❖城市作为文化熔炉为流动和迁移人口提供了与不同背景的人进行思想碰撞的机会
  - Cities provide more opportunities for the immigrants to communicate with people under different backgrounds and serve as a "culture furnace"

#### (二)城市病:人类发展的阻碍

Urban disease: obstruction to human development

❖ "城市病"是城市化过程的一个副产品,也是人类 发展的严重阻碍

"urban disease" is a byproduct of urbanization

❖不论是国内迁移还是国际间迁移,迁移过程的不同方面(包括迁移的原因、迁移之初的禀赋能力等)都深刻影响着迁移的结果

Different aspects of the process to migrate will deeply affect the result

#### 1.城市贫穷 (poverty in cities)

迁移者中很多人进入城市后都处于社会下层

Many removers are in the inferior part of cities 贫民窟的大量涌现 the emergence of slums

#### 2.生理和心理健康问题:疾病和犯罪

(Physical and mental unhealthy: diseases and crimes)

在中国,社会保障制度与户籍制度挂钩,使得流动人口获得卫生服务的机会很少

隔离亲情和乡情的孤独感,社会认同感缺失

3.教育机会享有的不公平 身份问题(identity) ▽

经济排斥(money)



教育资源和服 务可即性低 Lack of availability to education

4.劳动力歧视与城市失业

"外来劳动力"歧视 (outside labors)

农村城市移民速度超过了城市工作产生速度

The rate of immigrants outruns the rate of job produced in cities

- 5.流动和迁移人口与市民的冲突
  The confliction between removers and citizens
- ❖城市弱势群体的就业压力
  The employment pressure for the inferior citizens
- ❖流动和迁移人口与市民争夺城市基础设施和服务 Fight over infrastructure and services
- ❖城市流动人口犯罪 Crimes committed by removers

#### Conclusion

### 保障流动性, 促进人类发展的城市化

Urbanization that guarantee mobility and promote human development

#### Conclusion

- ❖城市化的过程包括城市形成和城市发展,人口流动与迁移贯穿城市化的整个过程。作为人的可行能力的一种,流动性的实现要以保障其自由为前提。城市的发展应该以实现人类发展作为终极目标,回归人类关怀。
- The process of urbanization consists of two parts the formation and development of city. Mobility as a kind of capability, might realize only when its freeness is guaranteed. The development of cities should aim to promote human development.

#### 城市化路径 (way to urbanization)



承认城市化的 必然性 Admit the inevitability of urbanization

市场的供求 规律 Law of demand and supply

人类发展 Human development

#### **Thanks**

❖季曦,刘民权.城市化与人类发展.人类发展论坛 2009环境与发展国际研讨会背景报告

Xi Ji, Minquan Liu. Urbanization and Human development. The background report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Human Development Forum & 5<sup>th</sup> Future Environmental Trends Conference, 2009.

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