

THE TERRITORY OF THE PLAINS A UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GOVERNANCE AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION

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SUMMARY (*Times New Roman 12pt*)

The possibility of development of the territory, in the framework of sustainability, part of his understanding and the ability of the administration to sustain an articulation of the environment, to the functional and the landscape. If at this time, you will explore this possibility, the actual result would present a view of the government agencies and the community disarticulated, and the guilds competing and the community in a blunt poverty. Urban design proposes a way of understanding the territory from the methodology of the three scales, however, governance identifies weaknesses in the quality of life of communities and is subject to good urban form of their structures; as a result, the solutions to these weaknesses, it is incumbent upon those to the architect from the discipline of urbanism, which are presented as recommendations.

Key Words: territory, Governance.

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: The possibility of development of the territory, in the context of sustainability, of his intellect and ability to sustain a joint administration of the environmental, functional and landscape. If at this point, analyze this possibility, the current outcome would present an overview of government agencies and the community disbanded, and has urged the competing unions and the community in a strong poverty.

The proposed urban way of understanding the territory from the methodology of the three scales, however, identifies weaknesses in governance quality of life of communities and is subject to good urban form of its structures, and consequently, the solutions to these weaknesses, the architect is responsible those from the discipline of planning, which are presented as recommendations.

Keywords: Planning, Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

To put it succinctly, will be unveiled the recognition of the territory of the llanos, namely: historical context, the territorial framework, the shape of the territory, natural environment, the roads

The division of soil and the cultural landscape; where is it will highlight the importance of the current capabilities in support of sustainable development.

Then, we will look at the concept of governance, facilitator of the exploration and reasoning of the effectiveness, quality and good orientation of the intervention of the State, without leaving aside, the implications for sustainable rural development and urban.

Finally, there will be recommendations to the communities and administrations of the municipalities: Villavicencio, Acacias, Guamal, Castilla La Nueva, San Martin and Granada; to the problematic of sustainable development and its relationship to the territory from the approach to governance, will be proposed to way of indicators that can be deployed to measure regularly and well be evaluated its state of progress.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research used two methods of work: exploratory and analytical in the exploratory, it was proposed to initiate the process of assessment, through to identify the particular objects in the territory of the llanos, framed in the territory of the Orinoco region, conducting a study of scales, from the general to the particular (territory, city, sector and demonstration) will be called this process "perceptions".

In the analytical, crumbles of a whole, breaking up into its component parts or elements to observe carefully the causes, nature and effects in this analysis the observation and examination has been handled in a special way, thus reaching to comprehend his essence; with which you can:

explain, make analogies, understand its action and in the best cases could be establishing new theories.

According to the first objective: to identify and characterize components of the cattle in the nineteenth century; in the first time was raised perform a preliminary approach of the study area through documentary sources (both primary and secondary), in the second, it is proposed the study place through observation by means of visits to the site.

In the second objective: to determine the route of the cattle in the nineteenth century. In a third time, this raises the exploration of additional facts by means of surveys to the inhabitants and visits to places everyday to recognize the experiences and their relationship with their environment in the fourth time, intends to examine the structure showing through the historical recognition of the place through review of the literature.

In the third objective: to identify and evaluate who and how start and dan temporal continuity to the territory of the plains in the nineteenth century. In the fifth time, it is proposed to carry out the review of the maps and plans constructed by institutions with the CAR and the IGAC; characterization that was carried out with the Memory approach, Territory and community in the sixth time, it is proposed to carry out the interpretation of texts cartographic worked: cultural heritage: Demonstrations, express the variety ethnic, religious, customs, traditions and ways of life of its population, as well as its natural richness and diversity of climates, geography and landscapes, among others. The catalog of resources - Application of the method of valuation, Context, object and subject, and the development of the rating criteria.

In the fourth objective: to validate the methodology of analysis proposed by the present research, for cultural goods of interest through a "Proposal Cultural Tourism" in the cultural framework the prairie landscape.

3. RESULTS

When we dealt with the study of the territory of the city of Villavicencio, in the year 2007 in order to

clarify the origin of the materials and techniques used in the construction of these buildings of the research project "In search of the built heritage in adobe: A case study of foundational center Villavicencio, nineteenth and twentieth centuries", within the findings highlighted the need for in-depth study the territory of the llanos and recognize its articulation, since it is there that could lead to the breakdown in the that are related environmental, the functional and the landscape.

In the year 2009, the study "The spatialization of the urban form of the city of Villavicencio and achievement check that really has not been achieved a sustainable development as required by the territorial law 388/97, in the Zoning Plans P.O. T.

3.1 Understand the Territory

The understanding part of the identification of elements with value, its location is presented in the following drawings of territory.



Figure 1. Photograph of Guamal: Location of the first settlement in the municipality that was on the banks of the river Guamal on the opposite side where it is currently.

This settlement was called Buenos Aires and still exists, and is currently known as Pueblo Viejo.



Figure 2. General Plan 2010: Source (Google Earth)" 2012.

It is noted the notorious growth of the municipality. appearance of new neighborhoods both legal and illegal in the areas of urban expansion proposals by the E. O. T, similarly, the Special Plan of the area surrounding the Guatiquia river, Guayuriba, Guamal Ariari and that have several flow rates in the territory metense. ROAD PROPOSAL: The proposal environment road the municipality makes function to cross a municipality in north-south direction to communicate with the municipalities of Acacias, Cubarral and San Martin.

The Territorial Framework, raises the study of territorial systems, specialization in soils of the municipalities, roads were found in them the traditional Road and the new shafts being territorial:

The territorial systems: the various territorial extensions between the municipalities in the is notoriously the area of the municipality of Guamal, being the largest size. We also the rivers that predominate in the territory, as are the Guatiquia, Guayuriba, Acacias, Orotoy, Guamal, Humadea the Ariari and, in some cases the population near the converted in livelihoods for themselves. There are also rivers, which generate risk in some municipalities, case of Guamal, with respect to the river with the same name, which has a high risk of flooding.

The specialization in soils of the municipalities: We find that generally in the territory to the shopping areas are related to the national route which crosses

by the municipalities; change in industrial areas tend to be distant of this and of the town. On the other hand, the residential areas cover a large percentage of the area of the municipality.

The Road: you set up your study in traditional Road and new territorial shafts: traditional road we found some modifications in the stroke of the current national track:

"Old track Villavicencio-Acacias: Consists of a journey that still exists just before the toll Sardinata this concludes in the municipality of acacias near to the city hospital

"Old track Acacias-Guamal : journey that starts just before the river Orotoy passing by the sidewalk Pius XII of Guamal that ends at the entrance of the municipality.

"Antigua via San Martin-Granada.

As we find alternative ways to communicate to the municipalities of Acacias with Castile, like Guamal-Castilla routes and even specific streets where necessary to fulfill the same function.

Territorial New axis: it was noted the existing tracks and the way those national and municipal that currently offer a better service for passengers.

The shape of the territory: Currently, the territory which includes the municipalities of Villavicencio, acacias and Guamal are mountainous areas and that belong to the national park of the Sumapaz, bone, territories are protected by the nation, but focusing on the territory of the municipality of Guamal, we found that the 70% belongs to the National Park and the 30% belongs to the town center and several paths with respect to the highlighted, in the senses: East and South, the country is completely flat, on the other hand, in the west and north directions we can find the mountain systems of the Eastern Cordillera

The natural environment: this includes all sentient beings and non-living coexist naturally in the Earth, and includes: vegetation cover and current use of the soil, mountains corridors and margins.

Vegetative Cover and current land use: The municipality of Guamal holds a large stretch of land in páramo vegetation, forest and in restricted due to the protected territory, by the nation and its proximity to the Eastern Cordillera.

Very close to these territories we find a possible selective extraction of flora and fauna. in the flattest part of the village we found large municipalities assigned to the cultivation of maize, cassava and plantain In change which includes the old town, and some sidewalks as Humadea, the use of the soil varies to crops as temporary are rice and some citrus.

Thanks to these latest Guamal is considered as the municipality citric acid and milk of the goal because it has focused on the cultivation of new fruit species and in the care and good management of the land for cattle feed with a dual purpose.

Covering the topic of margins and corridors we find the rounds near the river and the Cano Guamal Palomarcado that passes through the town center. I also elements of environmental protection as national parks there are not delimited or included.

Roads: in-depth study functional structures from the study of the accessibility and mobility in the road structures such as networks of roads, it is evolution, its hierarchy, its slope, among others.

The network of roads: are located in the more level area of the municipality, all roads are growing around the national path that thanks to this we can.

Conferring: national Path: Use the municipalities of Acacias-San Martin; municipal roads: We found roads both past and present that communicate with the municipality of Acacias, Cubarral, Arenales, San Lorenzo and Castilla la Nueva; Tracks even specific streets where necessary: Communicate the town center and other municipalities with the sidewalks of Guamal. Some of them are sidewalk Pius XII, Humadea, Peace, the Danube, el Carmen, Montecristo, the charm and Santa Barbara.

Roads in the town center: national Path: that passes through the town in direction north-south ; municipal roads: meaning North which

communicates with the municipality of Acacias and vereda Pius XII and the south which communicates with the municipality of Castilla la Nueva; Tracks even specific streets where necessary: that communicate with the sidewalk Pius XII and the charm; and urban roads: those that make up the town formed by streets and careers.

National Roads and even specific streets where necessary: Track national center: Presence of irrigation ditches, This area is rich in large commercial variety of exceptional interest to the municipality and the community; Track a Castilla la Nueva: Has slight tilt by defining a vast plain possesses lanes in both directions; two paths defined notoriously and divided by a strip of vegetation in arborization; finally, each path is made up to their sides old buildings of one and two floors; the way has cobblestone texture that in turn helps with its appearance.

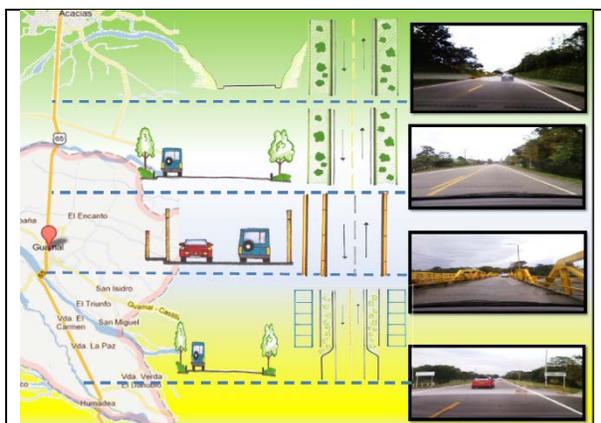


Figure 3: Road Acacias-Guamal : Trail that communicates to Guamal, Bridge Guamal, Trail that communicates Guamal, and path that leads to Humadea.

Evolution of the roads: In the decade of the 40 ', even the cattle tracks were used for the transport of livestock to the capital, due to the lack of track cart tracks. These roads were straight, to avoid long journeys; and that in turn will crisscross the municipality or the sought refuge in the decade of the 50 ', are generated new roads that pass through vacant lots where farmers who made the voyage to bring the cattle were established new properties in

these areas, vacant lots close to the proposed roads in the decade of the 60 ', thanks to the intervention of the Sheell oil, are generated tracks cart tracks, which currently in Guamal, is the national path. These already allow the livestock are transported in vehicles and that the roads are farmers who are already going to a second level and will serve to access the new properties in the 80 ', the cattle tracks disappear and the exclusive use of the roads cart tracks become more everyday, it is as well, That the new shafts appear viable.

The division of soil: 50% of the municipality, belongs to the national parks of the Sumapaz; farms are studied: extensive livestock farming, livestock incentive, with production of meat and milk; like production of cachama and crappie; Agriculture are cultivated: rice, corn, African palm, banana and citrus fruit above are the most representative in front of the P. B. I.

It consists of: private property, which makes reference to properties of the inhabitants and houses, lots of equal way: public property administrative centers, roads and platforms, which are under the ownership of the nation or the municipality.

The constructions: in Guamal, we found different religious constructions of nature: San Isidro Church and cemetery; Administrative as the City Hall; the College educational as José María Córdoba, college and school Cofrem Chevron and sporty: Olympic Village, park of the Church and central park.

The heritage: You can set elements with heritage value are the following: acoustic Court, Municipal, land bank, livestock Complex, Church San Isidro of Guamal, College José María Córdoba, Humadea River, River Guamal.

4. DISCUSSION

They are presented: the recognition of the territory, to access your understanding and also establish as has been the sustainable development from its environmental articulation, functional and landscape, in direct relation to governance.

The vision of the Territory: From the perspective of memory, in the eighteenth century were the facts that gave the possibility of the urban conformation, the two big crises of this century, were the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 which led to a change of managers of the territory and brought with it a backlog remarkable in terms of its economic and social development, that process already that they had developed in the cattle ranch in Apiay, the fathers of the society of Jesus, while the new managers not to assume a business vision for with indigenous communities, already that they did not continue the organization to maintain the production of livestock in regard to the social communities to lose its organization were identified and returning to the plains, causing a break-up of the communities already consolidated. The above shows the impact on the newly explored geography of the Plains of San Juan and San Martin¹

In this nineteenth century should be favored the dynamics that will encourage the consolidation of the territory, such as: the relocation of villages made by Fray Joaquin Zubieta, this led to rethink the locations of people in the framework of the search of the much awaited development of a nation with own criteria of governance and freedom with which policies were changed vials, allowing economic development for the territory, nodding the export of products such as the machine and the rubber and the importation of products that were not produced in the country as Texas zinc, brought the branch of the territory and along with the arrival of settlers from various regions of the country such as Emiliano Restrepo Echevarria, by which a distribution of the paddocks bordering the territory of study.

In territorial terms, it does not take into account the aspects relevant to the modification of the geographical space as the transit of the cattle, and the development of commercial activities in order of environment services to this same path, as well,

¹ DIAZ Riveros, Carlos Alberto. "In search of the built heritage in adobe: A case study of foundational center Villavicencio, nineteenth and twentieth centuries," 2009, p. 142.

the first settlement to the right edge of the Cano gramalote called "El Pedregal" cited by the anthropologist Nancy Espinel in his text "Two hundred years of life (comunidad), 1740 - 1940"²

The culture in the territory: because, for the communities that the cultural manifestations, traditions, both in the immaterial and material, arouse no interest or significance, that justifies the conservation of these; there is a pressing need to assess, manage and protect the assets with value present there. This ignorance of heritage values, is due to the imaginary present in society, which is founded on the values of development and progress, ignoring the value of the expressions represented in the communities, part of the definition of cultural landscape raised a entity of international level, as well: It is an area that is a product of the interaction of human beings with nature through a set of practices either economic, religious, etc. (UNESCO 1992). This definition of Cultural Landscape, coupled with a productive as the condition that can be appreciated in the environment of the plains, is explained by the singular configuration ground, the most important resource of all for being the basis for the development of all the Activities that today, and for a long time has been going on in the area of study.

The municipalities that share the region of the eastern plains, the designation of land of immigrants, because since its beginnings to the present got people coming from the interior of the country, of Cundinamarca, in Antioch and Savannah of Los Llanos, who were looking for conditions to be established with quality of life, introducing cultural manifestations. These demonstrations along with migration contributed to the cultural interbreeding, this makes the culture will evolve constantly, generating an increase in the wealth of customs, the traditional community and folk elements.

Product of migration and the economic activity of grazing cattle was born what is now known as culture llanera; represented in its gastronomy, dance and traditions that are reflected in the festivals such

² Ibidem, p. 142.

as the 'Coleo' where it is displayed on how clear the origins of the city. In the gastronomy reflects the use of derivatives of the livestock mixed with those brought from the depth of the forest and indigenous tradition in the dances and dances reflect the activities of courtship and daily life of the cowboy and the festivals of 'Coleo' is put to the test the agility and value of the riders. Such traditions of the Vaquería, still own the work activity of Llano, the 'Coleo', have been gaining acceptance, and today is considered sport on a global level, this is born in the haciendas or herds in order to be able to control a res, that comes out of the flock and thus relocated in the lot in this stage there is the 'Coleo' manga in the different municipalities, these sleeves account with an extension of 300 meters long by 12 meters from Bandwidth. In addition, respect for traditions should be mentioned some of the legends of the flat as, and Florentine are the Devil, John Legend of machete, Legend of the ball and' fire or Candileja, Legend of the Old Mother, among other.³

The municipalities and the cultural resources: the P.O. T. , E. O. T. and P. B. O. T. does not set limits to the old town centers by which is must propose the demarcations as required by the decree 763 of 2009, the areas: Area affected is the physical demarcation of the property, or set of buildings, consisting of its areas built and free, for the purposes of the declaration as BIC. zone of influence, is the demarcation of the surrounding context or near the property, which is necessary for the values of the same are retained for the delimitation of the area of influence, you must perform an analysis of the potential and threats or risks that may affect the well, in terms of landscape, environment, rural or urban context and infrastructure.

The permitted levels of intervention: Are guidelines or criteria relating to the conservation of the values of the property and its area of influence, it defines the(the) type(s) of work that can be undertaken in the affected area and its area of influence, in order to clarify the scope of intervention should be borne in mind the following levels of intervention, without prejudice to the faculty of the Ministry to regulate by track general other levels of intervention

³ Ibidem, p. 75.

for B. I. C. the national and territorial: Level 1: Conservation integral, Level 2: Conservation of the architectural type and level 3: Conservation context.

In the old town centers there are no buildings that have been declared as cultural goods of interest in the municipalities of survey found five to twelve outstanding buildings by the POT, E. O. T. and P. B. O. T. as elements with cultural value.

The tracks of the old town centers are in good condition but are in conflict in the public space, and transit forced within the narrow roads which difficulty the accessibility, the predominant use is the trade, with heights of a five storey. These sectors have parks that are nodes and landmarks within these areas.

These days, queen the dismantling of the territory each municipality from its administration, try to give them real solution to the needs of the community, in the functional, seeks to establish the exit routes from the agricultural products and livestock. Also, urban centers lack of urban structure according to the dynamics of today.

In the environmental structure there is a lack of clear guidelines, due to the fact that the standards of environmental protection do not have direct relationship on the reality, this happens when you have areas of environmental protection according to law of 51 and from the 74 have been used for rural housing to which it has been renamed the use by recreational, which makes the deterioration this is acrecente and do not stop as the Mandaria law.

AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION GOBERNAZA

It is necessary that this concept is integrated into the political activity of the communities of the municipalities in the colombian llanos orientales, since it will take a new approach to the weaknesses when way to confront them with strategies.

To designate the effectiveness, quality and good orientation of the intervention of the State; the effectiveness of compliance with objectives, this makes the public administration look for solutions which in their majority are momentary be solutions

that do not correct the problem; in the quality you are looking for meet needs implicit or explicit and there the community seeks solutions with excellence and is only short-term solutions that do not infer enough in the sustainable development; and good orientation of the intervention of the State, is where you set the political power and not the coverage of the community.

Its general definition analyzes the operation of the State but also its interaction and relationship with other public and private actors, it describes the acts of the articulation between the company and the state, as is known they are not reported, nor do they support.⁴

It is recommended to governmental entities

- Conduct workshops with the community that highlight the representativeness and membership of these constructions of which lacks the population currently Strengthening of culture and citizenship education in front of the heritage.

"To develop the management that will allow them to take advantage of potential that the city has to offer tourist level, integrating old town centers within these programs, showing the origin of the city and the offices that there were developed. Establishment of databases with the record and potential of each building, to form tours and tour packages.

"To put a value to the constructions in adobe that gave genesis to the city.

"Stimulate the generation of projects for the protection of the buildings that have a representative value for the city.

- Viable public policies that would enable reuse or maintain these buildings

"To promote projects to conserve the historical center and its buildings.

- Perform technical advisory services to owners in ways that enable them to maintain the property.

- Advance dissemination to regional and national levels of traditional crafts and value placed on them within the historical center.

It is recommended to the Sectors

"Formation of entities with the accompaniment of the municipalities planning ensure the protection of these constructs.

- Shaping homes tours where you can still see the offices and other manifestations, which generate tourism and entries to their owners that allow them to keep these buildings.

Finally, according to the analysis are recommended establishing sectors as homogeneous areas that coincide with the cultural practices of the sector.

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⁴ Claire Launay-Gama , the use of the concept of governance or/and governability in Colombia 2006 <http://www.institut-gouvernance.org/es/analyse/fiche-analyse-236.html>.

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