

Research on the Transformation of Rural Development and Planning

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Abstract—Rural planning has an amazing potential in improving and managing rural areas. In the planning and practice process, the conventional rural planning has been narrowed into rural architecture and landscape design. Planners have paid too much attention to material space objects, and have seriously neglected the role of rural planning in improving the rural environment and the governance of rural society. In order to make the rural planning play a greater role, the paper is based on the reflection of the actual situation. And it has put forwards the transfer of several language meaning. It helps us understand the transformation of rural planning with a more transformative way. Also, it helps us understand the continual planning, construction process, space products and influences.

Keywords—rural planning; material space; language transfer; transformation

I. INTRODUCTION

In the process of rural construction and development, rural planning has a pivotal position. It is future development and action guidance of rural enterprises. In town and country planning system of China, the traditional planning is material planning based on the space planning as the leadership, and economic efficiency as the purpose. Planning is often regarded as a project task. However, it is disconnected with the actual needs of rural development. In the face of problems, it can't make a reasonable solution. At present, in the "people-oriented" concept, the rural planning is integrated into the basic connotation of state governance. It is no longer to deal with the construction of rural areas and demolition and other material space problems simply. Also, it is to improve the quality of rural life, and to concern about the traditional culture, folk styles and other issues. And it should strengthen the role of rural planning in the implementation of governance.

II. THE TRANSFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RURAL PLANNING

What should it do in the accordance with the rural planning? These problems don't make sense. The questions "... what should be done" show that people are satisfied with the ways they think. Taking rural planning as an example, to meet the precise and professional definition proves that the vision is limited. Secondly, both the architects and the architectural theory have been using the word for a long time.

And in essence, they have discussed the three-dimensional form. No matter what kind of problems encountered, it is often solved through the three-dimensional space objects. Planners can effectively use a variety of new ways to disclose the problems, and to construct the material villages. Their obsessiveness of aesthetics, form and space has reduced their effectiveness. With this kind of obsessiveness and project-oriented reflection, planners have been subject to stronger form of rural producers. And what they have lacked is the criticism on the ways of traditional planning. The objects of construction depend on the interaction of social economy and political power. And the ways and sites of construction must also be subject to laws and regulations or relevant standards that reflect the interests of politicians and pressure groups.

Although there are many affirmative studies in rural planning and the design of rural material spaces. However, it lacks the vitality. Also, it needs the development in this field. It is different from the relatively negative understanding of rural planning on the basis in the past. It should actively understand the significance of rural planning transformation through the rules "what the rural planning could do" rather than "what the rural planning should do". So it could tap out a more inclusive way of thinking and planning the potential of the field of action.

The significance of this transition is to use a far-reaching approach to intervene in rural areas. And it provides road map for rural development. These conceptual transferences illustrate the shift in potential values and deeper trust in rural planning. And the goals of rural development will also change with the transferences. At the same time, in the terminology level, it could change the rules "what the rural planning should do" to the rules "what the rural planning can do". The practitioners would no longer be limited to those architects, landscape architect and planners who are professionally trained in the conventional sense. And they would still have contributed much power in this field. And it also includes those people who participate in rural construction in their daily lives. In fact, some of the most cutting-edge ideas and most exciting practice are derived from those activists, lobbyists and nonprofit organizations, etc. They are actively engaged in social and environmental development, infrastructure construction, and the utilization of public space, the protection of vulnerable groups, and the

allocation of scarce resources and other issues of democratic decision-making.

III. FROM THREE-DIMENSION TO FOUR-DIMENSION: THE COUNTRYSIDE IS REGARDED AS A FLUID

In reality, there is a common but narrow understanding on rural planning, which is seen as a noun, and is a complete project. (It could be an open and public space design, and an old residential transformation or a whole village planning). And some people understand a little more about rural planning, and they think that it is a verb. (It is a process of continuous participation in rural planning and construction from conceptualization to the improvement of program, and to the implementation of rural planning). In essence, rural planning is the process to implement the rural areas - planning. It is full of complexity and uncertainty. Therefore, the villages can be designed and planned. Also, it can be constructed. It is regarded as a three-dimensional material space object. However, from the perspective of the critical development point of time, the villages are regarded as fluid. And it is more reasonable. It is developed with the changes over time. With the use of the concept of "fluid", it is possible to make planners be more flexible. And it considers projects and planning as ideal and tunable experiments. The rural planners have begun to make reflection on how to design a reasonable planning program from this four-dimensional perspective. And it can quickly adjust the implementation of the planning program. Also, it has far-reaching significance on the rural construction.

Compared to the three-dimensional perspective, it is more conducive to the development of rural planning from the four-dimensional perspective to look at the rural areas. Firstly, it can help the researchers more carefully understand the whole process of rural changes. To have a better understanding of rural planning, it must allow accidents and emergencies. In other words, it has to take into consideration of the various outcomes and effects. And these outcomes and effects may arise in the rural planning process. However, it may be far beyond your initial expectations. Secondly, it often can't fully understand the ways of the formation of changes. So, it needs a fairly detailed analysis on the rural planning. It can see the ways of formation of changes in reality step by step from the perspective of time. It can show that the ways to convert ideas into action. And the country is gradually adjusted to make the changes in the end. Thirdly, it should consider the stability. And it regards the changes as secondary products in the process of rural planning. The planning strategy based on this view often fails to produce meaningful changes.

IV. FROM INTENTION TO RESULT: THE DIFFERENCES IN PLANNING

The areas are directly relevant to rural planning. For example, the intention of architecture, landscape science, and urban and rural planning are often considered more than the results. Rural planners are limited to this type of thinking models in the beginning of professional training. And their discussion of the project has always been on the purpose of the design. For example, the courses on architectural history often tend to analyze the architectural works and design

ideas of the famous masters, for example, Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, and so on. And these courses are less concerned about the situation and influence of these projects in decades. This considerable emphasis on the design of the culture have gradually transformed from other design areas to the field of rural planning works. There are usually a lot of photos in newly completed projects. And critics are focused on talking about the latest sustainability concepts of these projects and the most advanced technology. In fact, it will be possible to make an assessment on these aspects in years or decades.

In 2016, the Princeton construction prize winner, Wang Shu made a speech entitled "Let the city learn to rural areas" in the "TED x Shanghai" activities. In his speech, he told a story that he helped to bring the "half-disabled" village back to life in Fuyang, Zhejiang. He said, "I have been thinking about such a problem - China's rural culture needs to be rescued, and China's rural culture is in the collapse every day. If you don't rescue it, it may not exist in 10 years." And then, Wencun became the starting point of this action issued by Wang Shu. With the help of his studio and students, Wang Shu conducted a lot of investigations and researches in the villages of Zhejiang. And it is specific to the project of the villages. In his speech, he said that "There were 24 households. And I had designed a total of 8 units. I had designed three kinds of changes in each unit. It is to say that there are a total of 24 kinds of design units. In terms of architectural styles, these dwellings seem to be harmonized, with Wang Shu's style, which are more formal and symbolic than those in the villages. Building materials, construction methods and space texture are indeed important components of the buildings. However, he doesn't pay attention to the villagers living conditions, economic conditions, and social environment. And he puts more emphasis on materials, practice and other technical aspects. Wen village is more like the output of Wang Shu's self-concept. From this perspective, is the village changed with the villagers' willing? Is to pile up the material really localization of the building? I don't want to speculate on the starting point of Wang Shu. As the top of Chinese architectures, it is worthy of respect to save the rural culture and join the rural construction. To be regardless of the effects, it would have a positive impact on rural construction. However, it is not the right way to open rural construction. Although in rural planning, full consideration and analysis on design intent is a very critical step. However, the final impacts are the results of each intervention. These results will be shown in years or years later. However, the village is the most important object. It is directly related to the village or the daily life of the villagers.

The village is in a state of movement from beginning to end, which means that the concept of rural planning. And its results also change with time. Under this context, a new approach to planning is based on the errorablism. It is to encourage the acceptance of knowledge and to maintain the rational doubts. To recognize that the concept of rural planning may be wrong means that these concepts need to be constantly checked, amended and confirmed. The results of erroneousism in rural planning are that new ideas, new systems and new instruments are likely to increase with the

changes of the countryside and society. The combination of theory and practice has always been on a core argument. In other words, it should not only see the intention of the designs. It also could see the results of the designs. For example, it should establish women's associations in rural construction. The association for the elderly began to protect the rights of women and the elderly in the beginning. However, it unexpectedly has achieved that the rural civil society organizations actively participate in rural construction. Therefore, if it wants to define women associations and associations of the elderly, you have to take consideration of these practical results. (For example, a strategy to improve the enthusiasm of civil society organizations to build the country) It isn't the initial concept of design. (For example, means of protection on their rights). From the intention to the migration of the concepts, it is helpful for us to see the rural planning and practice in some new ways and new means.

V. FROM THE PURSUIT OF INTEREST TO THE MORAL CHOICE: RURAL PLANNING IS REGARDED AS A WAY OF POLITICAL INNOVATION

In recent years, the urban planning is changed to urban and rural planning. However, its professional and coding practice have advantages in this area. And it ignores the ability to perceive greater potential and deep understanding of the practice. And these things can fundamentally change the countryside. It may have doubts on the basic assumptions about the material and rural products. Also, it may have doubts on the rural decision-making mechanism that favors the privileged class. And it has doubts on the quality of the rural planning process that the surface outcome is more important than the outcome in the process.

In reality, rural areas - planning - the implementation of the landing is always political. These processes involve the allocation of scarce resources, which is a political issue. Because it relates to multiple stakeholders and thousands of residents in different positions with frequent conflicts of interest. The process of rural areas - planning - the implementation is complex and disorderly. There are very few individual organizations that control the entire rural planning. And even there are such organizations (such as the local government). The organizations are also difficult to have the rights and resources to effectively control the production of the results. In current villages, the various actors and institutions that are parts of the public, private and non-profit sectors are pursuing their own interests and competing for the rights of control. They always put the collective interests, democracy and other values aside. Rural planning requires an effective way to deal with such a complex situation. One of the good ways is to make it clear. It is inevitable to make moral choices in some actions of the planning. The practice of rural planning is an innovative political means based on moral choices. Every time it plans the path of action and decision (for example, the allocation of resources), it is making moral choices.

Moral choices are usually the compromise after the comparison. It doesn't make the choice according to the correct or wrong things. And it makes the decision on their

choices of the results. The moral struggle is always accompanied with the struggle for existence. And there is no clear boundary between fairness and injustice. It is important to find ways to promote equality for all. And then, all of villagers can have equal opportunities to have happiness. For rural planners, it is important to think about rural construction and development. And it is a political process. It is filled with various moral choices. The things that we think and create will bring political and moral influences. When we pay attention to the real formation of reality, it would have a great power. According to the slogan "To promote the equality, and all villagers can have equal opportunities to get happiness", and the lives of the villagers and the world would significantly be better.

To sum up, the politics not only refers to government and political systems in a wide range to manage society. It is also equally important that it reflects local politics and complex networks of all people. And individuals and groups are trying to affect the daily life through the relationships. Rural planners need to be involved in the political background and network of local villages. They should pay attention to the special nature of the relationship and the history of the village. The specific political backgrounds in each environment have influences on the moral choices in various ways. In the final, it affects the development of the countryside.

VI. CONCLUSION

What should it do in accordance with rural planning? In order to answer this question and find all possibilities, it is necessary to integrate the various expectations of the innovation into the fundamental needs of the social sciences and the long-term historical understanding of the countryside. In this way, no matter the rural planning is the combination of multi-disciplinary and multi-domain or the combination of theory and practice. As long as it adheres to the same proposition rather than differences, rural planning will have a revolutionary significance. In a word, the fundamental goal of rural planning is not to be satisfied with the status quo. Also, it is not to indulge in the form of space, to trace the past, to treat technology as a savior in the future, or to pursue a single intention. (Ecological Sustainability) The fundamental goal of rural planning is transition. Transformation is active, violent and fundamental changes of the rural space structure. And it is also the only way to the development of rural construction.

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