

**Study on Rural Planning Strategies in Southern Jiangsu under the Background
of new relationship between urban and rural areas**

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Abstract: This paper probes into the connotation of equality, integration and sustainability of the new urban-rural relationship in the new era, and expounds the trend of rural spatial transformation in southern Jiangsu. Guided by the connotation of the new urban-rural relationship, it is proposed that the ideological system of rural spatial planning in southern Jiangsu should embody the equality of subjects, the systematicness of methods and the sustainability of process. Through the formulation of planning countermeasures, suggestions are put forward for the reconstruction of rural production space, living space and ecological space.

Keywords: new urban-rural relationship; rural space; spatial transformation

1. INTRODUCTION

In Marxism, the essence of spatial transformation is the product of social change. Since the reform and opening up, Southern Jiangsu has developed from the traditional "Southern Jiangsu Model" with township enterprises as the core to the "New Southern Jiangsu Model" with export-oriented economy as the core. The development of cities and countryside is also changing from the traditional city as the core to the integration of cities and countryside. At the same time, the transformation of social economy leads to the continuous differentiation of functions and forms of traditional rural space [1]. This paper combines the changes of rural areas in southern Jiangsu with the changes of urban-rural relations. By exploring the connotation of the new urban-rural relationship and analyzing the predicament of rural spatial development in southern Jiangsu, this paper puts forward the transformation of rural planning thinking paradigm under the background of the new urban-rural relationship, so as to find a better planning direction and path for rural spatial transformation in southern Jiangsu [2-3].

2. THE CONNOTATION OF THE NEW URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIP AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL SPACE

2.1 The connotation of the new urban-rural relationship

The term "new urban-rural relationship" has been discussed for more than 10 years, but it has not yet formed a clear definition. Different scholars put forward different connotations of value. In the Third

Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the new type of urban-rural relationship was proposed as a policy concept at the national level. Its connotation is that by giving full play to the decisive role of the market in the allocation of resources, a new type of urban-rural relationship is formed, in which industry promotes agriculture, cities lead townships, workers and peasants benefit each other, and urban-rural integration, so as to realize the equality of urban and rural residents and share the achievements of modernization. In this paper, the connotation of the new urban-rural relationship can be summarized as equal, integrated and sustainable urban-rural relationship [4].

2.2 Trend of Rural Space Transition in Southern Jiangsu under the Background of New Urban-Rural Relations

2.2.1 Opening and Diversification of Rural Space under Equal Relations

Equal development is the basic premise of the new urban-rural relationship. In an equal environment, barriers between urban and rural areas have been broken, and market factors such as population, capital and information flow freely between urban and rural areas and villages. At the same time, the low cost of production and living in the countryside will attract more and more enterprises and population to migrate. The influx of material and population will lead to the evolution of rural space into a larger "social container". Rural space will be more and more open. This means that the countryside has evolved from simple agricultural production and living to a diversified space that integrates living, industrial production, commercial trade, leisure and entertainment, thus forming an open and pluralistic agglomeration system [5-6].

2.2.2 Networking and Coordination of Rural Space under the Idea of Integration

Urban-rural equality promotes the free flow of population, information and technology, and the development path of urban-rural integration will directly break the planning tendency and policy constraints of urban-rural dual period, and give full play to the dominant role of the market in the allocation of resources. Its purpose is to establish a rational layout, complementary advantages and industrial co-integration productivity pattern between urban and rural areas, so that the urban and rural areas can form a networked cooperative development in industrial functions and spatial resources. On the other hand, the continuous improvement of urban and rural infrastructure will further promote the accessibility between urban and rural space, provide a convenient channel for the flow and agglomeration of various factors of production in the region, and eventually form a multi-center, networked and coordinated rural space[7-8].

2.2.3 The Agglomeration and Ecology of Rural Space under the Concept of Sustainable Development

Whether from the perspective of urban-rural equality or urban-rural integration, the ultimate goal of constructing the development path of urban-rural transformation is to achieve the sustainable development of urban and rural areas. First of all, from the perspective of industrial development, with the transformation and restructuring of township enterprises in southern Jiangsu, the traditional layout mode of "village ignition, household smoking" has come to an end, and agglomeration and scale have become the dominant industrial spatial behavior. The modernization, scale and industrialization of agriculture also promote the centralization and continuous development of agricultural space. The rise of emerging industries such as ecological industry and tourism service industry will promote the ecological transformation of rural industry. Secondly, from the point of

view of social life, the agglomeration of living mode is the inevitable choice under the limited supply of land resources, and also the inevitable way to improve the quality of life and service.

In order to realize the sustainable development of urban and rural areas, it is necessary to realize the agglomeration and ecological development of rural industry and life. First of all, the industrial development model of urban and rural areas in southern Jiangsu has undergone significant changes. With the vigorous transformation and restructuring of township enterprises, the traditional pattern of "village ignition, household smoking" has come to an end, forming the leading effect of agglomeration and scale. Under the background of agricultural centralization, continuous development and the rise of eco-industry represented by tourism service industry, rural industry will gradually transform to eco-industry. In terms of social life, the agglomeration of living mode is the inevitable choice under the limited supply of land resources, the inevitable way to improve the quality of life and service, and also an important path to promote the sustainable development of urban and rural areas.

3. THE DILEMMA OF RURAL SPACE TRANSITION IN SOUTHERN JIANGSU UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF NEW URBAN-RURAL RELATIONS

Although the new urban-rural relationship is the inevitable choice under the background of rapid urbanization and deepening of economic and social transformation, and under its influence, the rural areas in southern Jiangsu have undergone considerable transformation, and the trend of rural space openness, networking and agglomeration has become increasingly obvious. However, transformation means risks. In the process of transformation, rural space in southern Jiangsu is facing such problems as lack of culture, compression of space resources and deterioration of ecological environment.

3.1 Homogeneity and Decay of Living Space in Open Environment

Space is the product of social development. Any change of social form will lead to the change of spatial form. Southern Jiangsu countryside is one of the areas with the highest degree of marketization in the whole country after the reform and opening up. The breakdown of the dual barriers between urban and rural areas also makes it deeply involved in the logic of capital market operation. A large amount of capital has been invested in the development of the countryside, and too much urban thought has interfered with the path of rural construction. As a result, the original ecological spatial pattern of the countryside has been artificially transformed into a model of urban community, and the lack of rural spatial characteristics has finally plunged into the dilemma of low-level replication and homogenization.

3.2 Compression and extinction of production space under network structure

Networked urban-rural space is an inevitable trend driven by the new urban-rural relationship, especially facing the "bottom-up" active urbanization model. The rural areas in southern Jiangsu are like a runaway horse. Rapid network expansion accelerates the process of rural space extinction. With the further infiltration of urban capital into rural areas, the industrial and service space that should have been in the city will be produced in large quantities in the countryside. The pace of rural urbanization is further accelerated, and villages in rural space network nodes will gradually evolve into towns or small cities. Rural space has the risk of being compressed or even extinct.

3.3 Destruction and pollution of ecological space under agglomeration mode

The agglomeration of space construction should have become an important means to save land resources and improve the space environment, but the excessive agglomeration of space has become the "invisible killer" of the ecological environment. Since the reform and opening up, there are many factors of "achievements project" in several rounds of village environmental renovation in southern Jiangsu, and many of them do not meet the needs of agricultural production and farmers' living habits. On the other hand, the mode and system of economic development determine the mode of land use. The administrative decentralization, the ambiguity of collective land property rights and the low cost lead to large-scale "informal" land development in villages and towns. With the influx of a large number of capital and foreign personnel, the so-called "landlord economy" of "collective planting factory, farmer planting house" has gradually sprung up in the rural areas of southern Jiangsu. The layout of illegal buildings in the form of "inserting needles into cracks" has resulted in the wanton destruction of the original spatial pattern of the village and serious pollution of the ecological environment.

4. RURAL PLANNING STRATEGIES GUIDED BY NEW URBAN-RURAL RELATIONS

4.1 Equality of Planning Subjects

4.1.1 From "Engineering Technology" to "Public Policy"

The evolution of urban and rural planning trend of thought is to a considerable extent a microcosm of the evolution of the national overall social development trend of thought. At the beginning of the reform, in order to adapt to the release of economic vitality, planning thought pursued scientific, systematic and standardized under the guidance of national ideology. In the period of rapid urbanization, market power replaces national consciousness and pursues capitalization of space. Urban and rural planning has become a rational tool for passively responding to economic growth and spatial value-added. After entering the new century, the integration of rural geography, economics and sociology makes the planning problem change with the in-depth study of various disciplines in the countryside. During this period, the core value of urban and rural planning is as an important public policy to promote the coordinated development of economy, society and urban and rural space.

4.1.2 From "Compulsory Implantation" to "Village Democracy Guidance"

Local governments forcibly implant "government consciousness" through "rural planning", which leads to the shrinking of farmers' autonomy space and the tendency of "power" autonomy replacing "right" autonomy. The purpose of rural spatial transformation is to construct a space environment that meets the needs of farmers. Firstly, it is necessary for the government and planners to change their thinking and attitudes toward humanism. They should participate in the planning and construction of villages through consultation, guidance and propaganda on the basis of fully investigating and understanding the current situation of villages. Secondly, it is necessary to cultivate farmers' awareness and power of participating in planning, and to give full play to farmers' supervisory and decision-making role in the process of planning preparation and implementation.

4.1.3 From "Central Margin" to "Urban-Rural Equality"

As the core idea of traditional urban-rural relationship in China, "center-periphery" is mostly based on the concept of "backward countryside", which results in the imbalance of urban and rural development rights. Rural planning is more like a kind of "planning travel". As an institutional

product, new rural construction planning is often understood as "village renovation planning" or "village building movement", or as an extension of urban planning in rural areas. It can be seen that the traditional planning concept only regards the countryside as the "dependency" product of the city, but only pays attention to the shaping of the individual environment within the village, which results in the disjunction of the interactive development between urban and rural areas. Rural production value, life value or ecological value have their own scarcity and uniqueness. We should try our best to excavate and inherit and utilize them by means of planning, which fully reflects the core idea of urban-rural equality.

4.2 Systematic Planning Method

4.2.1 From Individual Planning to Systematic Planning

Under the background of balanced urban and rural development, rural planning should get rid of the shackles of "talking about the countryside on the basis of the countryside" and embody the idea of "systematic theory" of planning. On the one hand, from the urban and rural and regional perspectives, the spatial resource allocation and spatial layout plan should be considered as a whole, so as to promote the complementarity and support of urban planning and rural planning in the system content. On the other hand, from the macro point of view, taking the layout planning of county towns and villages as the core, considering the functional zoning, industrial layout, scale structure and ecological protection of rural areas; from the macro point of view, taking the layout planning of villages and towns as the core, considering the functional relationship between villages and towns, the agglomeration and distribution of industries, the sharing of supporting facilities, and the scale and grade of villages; from the micro point of view, taking the layout planning of villages and towns as the core; Based on local natural, industrial and cultural resources, village construction planning is the core, and specific implementation arrangements are put forward for village industrial development, community construction and special planning.

4.2.2 From "Top-down" to "Top-down Combination"

The existing urban and rural planning methods in our country stay in the hierarchical decomposition of economic development objectives and the hierarchical arrangement of implementation means, which leads to the deviation between the upper and lower levels in the communication of planning information and objectives, resulting in a large gap between the results of planning implementation and the development goals []. Therefore, the planner should play a central role as a technical worker. As the designer of the planning plan, we need to put all kinds of government policies and measures and project construction into practice. As a planning service and consultant, farmers' interests and requirements need to be extended and expressed. Through the way of interaction between the upper and lower levels, a multi-coordinated planning formulation and implementation path is established.

4.3 Sustainability of planning process

4.3.1 From "Rigid" Control to "Elastic" Guidance

Traditional rural planning adopts the "rigid" contractual village construction mode, which results in the lack of both its own characteristics and endogenous motivation. The construction of villages in southern Jiangsu should not only consider the needs of their own residents, but also consider the demands of multiple subjects such as foreign workers and residents. On the one hand, according to the overall planning of the village area, the development requirements and construction stages of

different functional blocks are guided by zoning, and different construction requirements and methods are put forward. On the other hand, the construction of villages should embody the characteristics of villages and the requirements of villagers, such as changing the way of directly delimiting the form of houses in traditional planning to controlling the area and scope of homestead, and guiding villagers to choose the mode and style of housing construction according to their own needs through modularization and guidelines.

4.3.2 From "Blueprint Result" to "Process Action"

At present, the results of rural planning in China are mostly a "blueprint" scheme, which is difficult to effectively cope with the rapid changes of population, resources and industries in rapidly urbanized areas. Therefore, the realization of planning idea from "blueprint" to "process" is an effective way to deal with the plight of rural spatial transformation. On the one hand, in the process of compiling rural planning, based on the overall objectives determined by the upper planning, the technical planning and design drawings, texts and instructions are transformed into contracts or action plans that are more acceptable and needed by villagers, and the types of projects, action sequence, technical measures and action subjects are clearly defined. On the other hand, in the process of implementation of the plan, we should adopt the means of staged construction and dynamic regulation, and determine the next stage of action plan after examining the existing implementation performance. Through the whole process planning, we can ensure the interactive matching of planning objectives and processes, and improve the timeliness and guidance of planning.

5. CONCLUSION

Transition is a "double-edged sword", which brings opportunities as well as potential risks. The new urban-rural relationship provides a good dynamic environment for the rural spatial transformation in southern Jiangsu. As an important way to construct the new urban-rural relationship, the rural spatial transformation is the dialectical unity of the transformation goal and the transformation process, guided by the realization of urban-rural spatial integration and development. Based on the new urban-rural relationship, conforming to the change of rural planning trend of thought and combining with the reality of southern Jiangsu, this paper puts forward the planning strategy of rural transformation, which is helpful to the related development of urban and rural economy and society to a certain extent, and makes the rural spatial transformation a continuous process of "interaction-integration" between urban and rural areas and between regions.

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