# Examining Regional Economic Expansion Through the Reduction and Absurdum Methodologies: A View of the Variations of Rural Construction in China and Internal Causes of Cultural Confidence

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**Abstract.** The correlation between regional economic development and the urbanization process has been the cause of the emergence of “village-in-the-city” or “urbanization villages.” To accurately detail the changes in “village-in-the-city”, the urbanization scheme persists in transforming the “village-in-the-city” into a threadiness of “urban-rural fringe” in this decade. This document uses these two terms. After the suggestions about the “Liang and Chen Plan” failed to be accepted, “village-in-city,” the geographical term has lasted for 70 years. Nowadays, China’s policy of collective ownership of rural residential land (which is not allowed to be listed for trading) but commercial development has led villagers to increase the floor area based on their own homes without authorization to increase rental income. The Government must demolish the illegal building to comply with land planning rules, sustain the city’s appearance and protection, and manage the transient population. The cycle caused cultural resources to be destroyed and traditional villages to disappear. From an anthropological perspective, this paper uses rural ecosystem services, involving artists, appreciating rural assets, and stimulating rural job opportunities through social responsibility, equity, and public welfare design. Advocating the Chinese Government encourage private investments in rural construction, raising villagers’ awareness of resources, providing multiple choices, empowering rural businesses, and increasing villagers’ income from their talent as part of rural progress to explore a path of innovation with Cultural Confidence for rural construction in contemporary China.

**Keywords:** Regional economy, urban- rural fringe, rural construction, environment and artist.

## 1. Introduction

This paper re-illustrates how the land system and the population registration system still impede rural construction in China and the theoretical implications by the drawbacks of regional economic growth. Evaluate conventional culture, incorporate artists into construction, acknowledge diversity for the lasting progression of the cooperative model of natural world and art, and propose following the trend, restructuring cities and distinct villages' culture, and broadening its international influence.

Analyzing the drawbacks of top-down promotion, regional economic business model, and accelerated urbanization process, the first part of this paper seeks out effective, revolutionary measures rural construction process in China. The regional economy brought misunderstanding. During the 1920s to 1930s, the second part highlights the endeavors of Liang Shuming, Yan Yangchu, and Tao Xingzhi, who supported rural construction and advanced rural areas’ political and cultural environment. In the 1950s, architects Mr. Liang Sicheng and Chen Zhanxiang urged safeguarding the cultural and artistic resources protection of historic Beijing as a reminder of the era. Retrospectively, Examining the transformation process through examining policies that might bring about rural building and rural-urban revival with the Theory of Change. Part three examines Cultural Restructuring, considering the presence of diversity, investigating the successes and failures of artist communities in the suburbs of Beijing from an international perspective, and examining the discord between the natural art areas and China's land regulations and municipal planning.

## 2. The Duplication of the Regional Economy to China's Rural Construction Brought Misunderstanding

The regional economic business model is a top-down policy model. According to the overall plan, after continuous replication, there are thousands of cities and thousands of villages. So far, Urbanization has caused a decreasing presence of local attributes, a fading of village cultural variations, and a lack of rural cultural variety.

### 2.1. The unintended adverse consequences of urbanization

The fact demonstrates that the enlargement of urbanization is leading to a decrease in agricultural property; five points are listed here: The first is when farmland happen to Land expropriation by Government policy, farmers generally to accepting compensation, and they have to abandon their plots and leave as they have limited sources of income so that agricultural land reduction and the stark issue as the rate of grain imports rise. The second relates to employment issues, increased social security pressure, and rising urban population density, yet the social security system gap still needs to be filled. Third, Environmental change, traffic clogging, pollution sources growth, and greenhouse effect aggravation all emanate from climate. Forth, it includes reduced water resources, surface runoff growth, and water quality degradation. Fifth, it includes urbanization involves low-cost land expropriation and high-cost sale; the mismatch between vacant buildings and housing shortages is evident, with the total real estate supply outstripping demand.

### 2.2. The Correlation of Regional Economic with "Dual Structure"

The process of "industrial occupation of agricultural profits" causes farmers to progressively lose their land, creating a "dual structure" of isolated urban and rural areas. The dual social structures refer urban-rural overall planning, which is implemented in cities and for citizens, i.e., the vast differences between urban and the rural areas, caused by certain systems, such as the system of property, the system of registration, the system of housing, the system of health care, the system of employment, the system of pensions, the system of labor insurance, etc. These obstructions are a distinguishing factor separating city and countryside [1].

No more than Shenzhen city, according to the references, Shenzhen's transform a village into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in 1979, served as a prototype for the rest of China. Shenzhen's three-decade growth has been a remarkable blend of city expansion and the integration of a market economy into a two elements socialist system. It became the crucible where new ideas from the entire world flowed into a country that had stagnated for almost two decades. As an experimental ground, the officials visited with new ideas, learnt about market economies, and understood modern architecture and company operations [2]. During this time, state-owned enterprises were tasked by the central government to negotiate land use rights transfers to various company. Villages received investment capital through the exchange of land, which also funded the establishment of the municipal bureaucracy and improvements to the city's infrastructure. Through this process, Shenzhen became one of the first and most dynamic model of what scholars call Vertical Accumulation [3]".

No matter how human have a great plan, it is time to see and carry on some negative results in practices, it is true that China needs economic development. 40 years of rapid replication has yielded economic prosperity, but it has also lost much of its cultural identity. This rural village, which was in the regional economic plan, has become an village-in-the-city. The cost of urbanization-village reconstruction increasingly, in the pursuit regional economic of formulation, while the challenge is growing too, standardization requirements, more blind copying with more rules and regulations, increased urban population requires more economical rental, therefor, villagers and second-hand rental more illegal construction based on the original building, in order to increase rent income. During the preceding five-year period, Beijing has conducted two phases of targeted measures to facilitate the dismantlement of illegal structures covering an area of 240 million square meters, include art area and artist studios [4].

The reality has to be clear: Who are beneficiaries of economic booms from land expropriation? How much of the regional economic income should be spent on the rebuilding of urban communities? How to restore rural culture? Who is responsible? How can we observe and employ the cultural wealth of a nation? In what capacity can artists engage in societal construction?

### 2.3. The Urban- Rural Fringe with Ambiguous Areas

Chinese villages have lost the historical aesthetics and distinguishing features, causing the union of urban and rural areas to become complex, neither rural nor urban, subsequently making "village-in-the-city" an original geographic term. In the past decade, the "village-in-the-city" is gradually shrinking according to the development of the urbanization process, forming the "urban-rural fringe" more and more. Nevertheless, the native culture still persists, the rise in illegitimate constructions and inexpensive leasing has caused security concerns to rise, and the multiplicity of contradictions due to the dual social organization have made the urban-rural boundary an ideal habitat for the informal economy.

The above drawbacks are only analyzed from the appearance, such as the spiritual outlook and humanistic values of urban residents, highlighting people's one-sided understanding and following of the urbanization process. Over the past 70 years, Chinese villages have gradually ignored their unique resources and forgotten their original features, and most villagers are full of longing for the commercial prosperity of urbanization, face to the use of cultivated land for regional economic development has also been accustomed. Low-income workers are still looking for low-rent housing in what used to be rural areas, however, they are accustomed to being separated from local villagers, each having a "customs, moral, political and cultural map", and becoming "strangers in the city". In essence, the function and form of "village" it represents the harmonious coexistence in the traditional sense have ceased to exist. Nevertheless, it exists in a different form [5]. This way of being has gradually penetrated local government and formed a series of new social problems.

### 2.4. Concept of Transformation Following Analysis of Historic

During the early days of the People's Republic of China, Liang Sicheng and Chen Zhanxiang offered the "Liang Chen Plan" for the urban renovation of Beijing. Unfortunately, it was not accepted eventually. The ancient city wall that had borne witness to passage of time was finally taken down, the customary artistry and labors of the artisans sank into the annals of history, and the generations just have to turn the pages of the books to learn about them instead in the future. Seventy years ago, Mr. Liang's kneeling and embracing of the brick has become a legendary tale of the academy historic.

Since the dawn of 1950s, China's urbanization, as the primary plan for regional economic development, aimed at improving people's living standards, promoting social development, and reducing the pressure of human activities on the environment through measures such as leveling land, water conservation efforts, and greening the environment. Is the urbanized business model the only way to increase national wealth? With the development reality, the level of urbanization in China will reach 35% in 2005, 40%-42% in 2010. As the economic development driven by the city has transformed the mode of production, lifestyle, dwelling form, and values, yet has produced numerous unfavorable consequences. The urbanization procedure runs counter to regional economic progress aspirations. At this time, it is essential to consider the cost evaluation and contemplate theory of change.

## 3. The Experimental Field of Rural Development and Transformation in China: Environmental Change and Cultural Restructuring

The investigations exposed that the shortcomings of the land system are still a factor that impedes the expansion of rural construction and development. This study takes a bottom-up strategy of cultural reclamation and art settlement creation to try to find something new from historic materials of China.

### 3.1. Heritage from Historical Records

Rural construction, Liang Shuming explained during the Republic of China: Rural construction is fore mostly meant to provide relief; its real meaning, however, is to cultivate a new culture. Divided into three sections: political construction, economic and organizational construction. As the procedure: It comes to talk about rural organization, we have to talk about political issues, then economic growth, and finally, how it can help create a prosperous society.

How the rural construction can benefit the way we live? The steady course of rural construction in China indicates that, due to outside assistance, farmers have emerged as the key contributor to this endeavor. Liang Shuming postulated that the key to rural relief is based in "the awareness of farmers" [6]. Mr. Liang was worked to make farmers aware of the abundance of resources and strength, to foster cultural confidence and empower rural advancement. Fortunately, ANT ARCH-Rural Construction Plan identified the same path and embarked on their long journey in contemporary China (See the Third part of this paper).

According to historical research, in those ages, China's rural construction can be divided into three periods according to Three Times: "Relief" and "rejuvenation" dominated rural construction in the 1920s and 1930s, due to the post-war wreckage. People of all social strata sacrificed their urban lifestyles to work in the countryside, which had a positive impact on rural economics and culture. From the historical point of view, rural construction in the period of the Republic of China was a regional experimental movement which initially determined the trend of rural modernization. It advanced rural modernization in regulations, economy, culture, education, and social customs to an extent. This was seen in the educational reform movement then. Yan Yangchu advocated civilian education, Tao Xingzhi advocated teacher education, and the vocational education association strongly advocated vocational education [7].

Ultimately, these activities established a model inspiring for rural development in the age of Republic of China, data reveals 600 plus academic groups and learning centers participated in the "rural construction movement" across the nation, with over 1,000 experimental areas created. The nature of these groups and organizations is different, and the situation is more complicated; as Liang Shuming said, "The rural activists in the north and South have their origins and backgrounds. Some are social organizations; some are government agencies; some are educational institutions; Some of their ideas are 'left' or 'right', and some of their propositions are one way or the other [8]."

However, from historical materials, concern for the countryside and determination to relieve the countryside is the common denominator of these groups and institutions. Historical evidence shows rural construction of that time was a social reformist movement making use of peaceful and non-violent methods for selection and exploration, with clan relations respected; it broke the traditional Chinese village pattern and granted administrative autonomy in politics, culture, education, and economy. Rural construction exerts a significant influence on the modern Chinese countryside in terms of social changes and remains a key factor in current rural development [9].

Furthermore, since then it has been discovered during this period, it is found that the fundamental reason restricting rural development is the land system. From the late 1960s to early 1970s, China experienced political turbulence and those engaged in rural construction movement were viewed as "reactionary" and "old-fashioned", thus ceasing the movement.

### 3.2. Identification of Potential Failure Point and Overcoming

In the 1990s, during the third period of reform and opening up in China, the "three rural issues" were raised, and new rural construction was required in response to the complex international and domestic environment. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations are aimed at reducing poverty, promoting benefits, guaranteeing human security and social justice. World leaders have come to an agreement on these objects. China signed up to the Millennium Development Goals in 2000. In January 2003, at the Rural Work Conference held by the Central Committee, the Chinese government put forward a new strategy of "all-around welfare," which was summarized as

"urban-rural overall planning, scientific development, independent innovation, and harmonious society".

Agriculture, rural areas, and farmers have become a critical milestone for the Chinese government to bridge the disparity between the urban-rural duality of the social structure. The "Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on formulating the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development" puts "building a new socialist countryside" In a highly visible position, the following outlines the goals and requirements of building a contemporary socialist countryside: economic expansion, a comfortable life, a refined village atmosphere, a clean village outlook, and democratic management [10]. Top-down policies reveal China's internal progress in the context of the global economy and society.

Subsequently, in order to accomplish the objectives of the New Millennium Development Goals, the urgency of recognizing and resolving issues should be emphasized. Ahead of the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted that without China's remarkable accomplishments in adhering to the New Millennium Development Goals, the worldwide poverty reduction and societal advancement indicators would be hard to enhance [11].

### 3.3. Revelation Initiates Alteration

Those three periods there has been a climb in China's rural construction. People understand that regional economic urbanization has posed pressure and presented difficulties in the process of China's rural development. In particular, "village- in- the-city" is gradually shrinking the geographical area of rural areas, and it evolves to "rural-urban fringe", and the most important contradictions are brought about decreasing of land resources by the rural-urban two structure and grey economy. The Government had adjusted strategies, as the Chinese "Central No. 1 document" of 2021 has highlighted, it is essential to persistently propagate rural revitalization, make the villages beauty, the construction of rural cultural ecology being main factors. This is a hierarchical promotion that presents opportunities for the construction of art villages, though the task is evidently difficult.

In July 2023, The State Council of China session deliberated and adopted the Guiding Opinions on the super-large cities to actively and steadily promoting the transformation of village-in-the-city in megacities, uncovering viable approaches to foster collaboration and interplay between rural cultural ecology and emphasizing the uniqueness and inventiveness of rural culture have become the challenges that need to be addressed and rectified in the development of artistic villages. In addition to the above, overcome the limitations of the land system are still a motivation of the construction and development of rural China. This study adopts an approach of bottom-up promotion of art township construction in order to address this issue. Research materials are analyzed to identify the practical importance of cultural integration and reorganization, and to explore the fusion of cultural original ecology and the characteristics of artist migration, increase the range of art township construction, and anticipating the transformation and futurity of China's rustic construction and art collaboration.

## 4. Cultural Restructuring of Village-In-The-City: The Embryonic Form and Future of The Symbiosis Model Between Environment and Art

Human environment crises have both advantageous and detrimental consequences, like randomization in scientific experiments having research value, furthermore, problem-solving is generated from the positive effects. Consistent with the trend, a theory of change demonstrates how the efforts will enable social transformation.

### 4.1. Following Trend: Cultural Fusion and Conceptual Redefining

It is an incontrovertible fact that Cultural Restructuring, the merging of two or more cultures, is transformed into culture fusion, which has the potential to promote growth and foster creativity.

From historical to nowadays, Rural Construction has been rapidly advancing in China. Especially after the Covid-19 outbreak. Village-in-the-city with its countryside atmosphere, clean air and low population density, organic food and simplicity that people came to appreciate, B&B, and Rural Multifunctional Comprehensive Projects have been flourishing.

To explore the rural reform and development of various countries in history, as well as the cultural vitality brought by the maintenance of primitive villages to modern civilization, take Montmartre Village in Paris, St. Paul Village, Soho District in New York, Los Angeles Brewery Art Village, Torpedo Factory Art Center in the United States, Heyri Art Valley as examples, from geographical location to the migration of artists to the use of idle land. The characteristics formed by art galleries, museums, cafes, and installation sculptures demonstrate that the artistic atmosphere integrates local history, recombines the characteristics formed, fills the abandoned and deserted original appearance, and brings economic impetus to attract tourists, also, that is forming a zone of cultural connection and integration between urban and rural areas.

For a village-in-the-city transformation and construction evolution in China, art and artists' contribution must be taken into account, who are affecting the environment of rural and urban change. In Beijing, between 1989 and 1995, a spontaneously formed Yuan-Ming-Yang art district was formed, but the regional economic development and the redevelopment of the streets stopped it. Artists moved to the surrounding villages of 798 electric tube factories (see Fig. 1), Songzhuang (Fig.2), Gengzhuang, Suojia, and Feijia villages. The most prominent is Beijing Songzhuang, which welcomes and encourages artists to give full residents and spaces to their professional talents, the area has become the largest gathering village for artists in Asia , but as the limit of land system in China, the locals are getting rich by taking advantage of illegal of reselling the spaces, so that artists have to taking risk put in the work to rebuild, it's a grey area in the real estate field; Also the construction of the Red Brick Art Museum in Hegezhuang Village(Fig3), Chaoyang District in Beijing, it has led to the entrance of surrounding cultural and art institutions and has maintained continuous innovation and upgrading. The whole village has become an art district attracting international attention, although there are still a lot of illegal building. Due to the restriction and change of land system and local policies, it is suggested that the development of regional economic and city construction is promoted from the bottom-up. Because the uncertainty of the environment and economy leads to the intensified flow of artists, and they have to devote themselves to the temporary residence, with innovative spirit and initiative are bound to undergo "Cultural Restructuring".

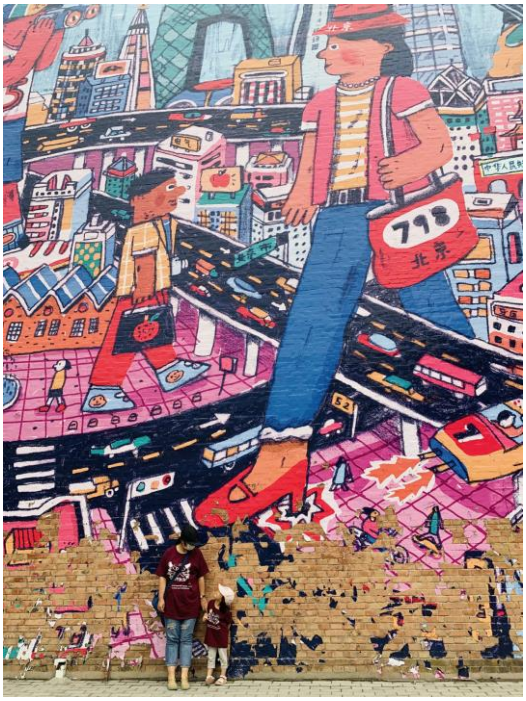



**Figure 1.** Beijing 798 Art Zone (Photo by author)

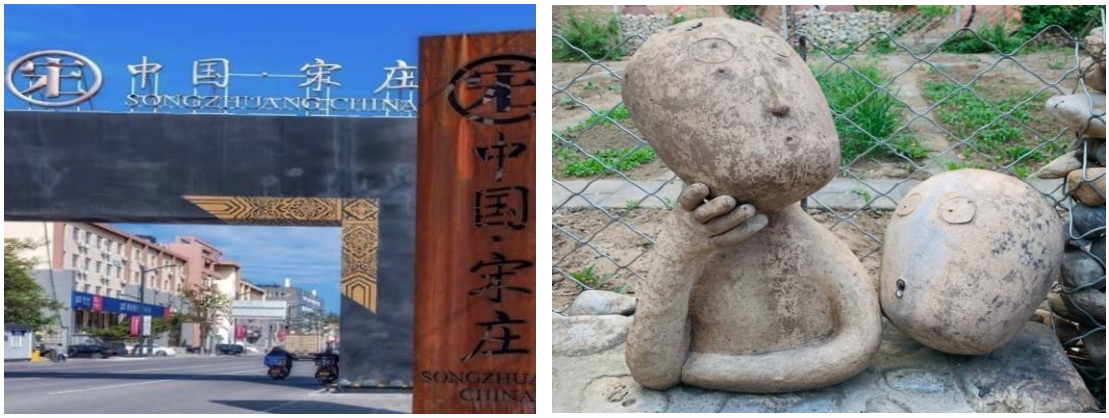



**Figure 2.** Songzhuang Village (Photo by author)



**Figure 3.** Red Brick Museum (Photo by author)

There are artistic atmosphere villages with different styles in ShunYi, HuaiRou and MiYun in Beijing. In recent years, wherever artists go, they gradually become non-standard holiday villas, wooden houses, tents, and other homestay demonstration villages with artistic elements. They respect the local characteristics and cultural customs with enthusiasm, and the tourists have more and more experiences and exchanges, which encourages the citizens and villagers to form a different sense of affinity and feel the natural beauty, unique customs, and humanistic atmosphere, the villages where they lived became beautiful, shining like pearls on the map.

### 4.2. Integration of Artistic Elements and Strategies of Mitigating for the Policy Limitation

Nevertheless, any strategy has inherent risks. In China, artists' achievements in affecting rural construction or unoccupied land use often prove to be short-lived as a result of an inbuilt issue: limitations on land and population registration. This requires the government to analyze the efficacy of existing solutions or inefficacy for issues such as vacant land, continual construction, resource depletion, and recurrent conversion of urban villages. As the policy regulator, the government's adaptability is manifested in its potential to change and adjust strategies as risks come up and increase, and the approaches evolve again according to the renewal of strategic needy to reduce social contradictions and economic pressure.

By looking at the Shunyi area of Beijing, it is clear the Houshayu Town government has implemented an exemplary comprehensive strategy. According to the regulations of the state and Beijing, Donggezhuang Village, a 600-year-old settlement, is taken as a sample project, combining rural revival, urban village transformation, and residential reconstruction and leasing, and it is executed by the natives' self-constructed houses. Examine the opening element of this document, where the text initiates with an analysis of the hose illegal construction in village-in-the-city (rural-urban fringe) and oversight of rental residences in urban settings, leading to security issues due to the indistinct boundaries and the unsteady main-body management system. Resolve governance matters, such as lease conflicts and security hazards. The Houshayu government providing the opportunity for private capital to take part in the pre-investigation and laying a solid basis for implementing accurate

positioning. No alterations were made to the original look of the village during the planning and renovation process; the existing residential buildings were refurbished with art and design elements to satisfy the requirements of those renting at high, medium, and low levels. The area is put to great use, and cleverly designed amenities enhance the living environment.

Additionally, it offers a range of services such as restaurants, gyms, libraries, and cafes, combining the modern lifestyle with the "People's Commune" collective labor and communal living style of the past, no matter how deep of cultural memory or painful, China always brings imparts its own distinctive seal to the advancement process, In every period of transformation, this gene manifests openness and dedication. Concerning the Donggezhuang projects, it is much more different with the "Great Leap Forward" period, the investor apportioned 75% of the rental income to the landlord, with the leftover 25% employed to defray operational costs, in addition to run gym and restaurant product profits. As the social responsibility, investor provided catering to the elderly and offering a library to nearby villagers and lessees (see Fig. 2). The outcome of the distribution indicates that the villagers are primary beneficiaries. The efficient relocation of the floating population has resulted in the formation of a sizable collective of inhabitants, comprising both long-term rural residents and migrants. The goal of this local design transformation is not to completely replace the original village with a modern urban landscape, but to find a way to bring together traditional culture and contemporary fashion, while allowing the original village and modern civilization to peacefully coexist with the involvement of social capital. Not only is the village dirty situation, but also the management of the floating population is accomplished, thus creating a new harmonious community where the environment and art both coexist.




**Figure 4.** Donggezhuang Project in Houshayu Town, Shunyi District (Photo by author)

If the Chinese land system were to no longer act as a hindrance to rural development, economic growth in the region would no longer be a factor in rural planning. Consequently, rural areas are an integral bearer of Chinese traditional culture, despite the uncertainty of policy in this age, local culture remains a fundamental element of national culture. After more than seven decades of upheaval and transformation, as well as the practical implementation of amalgamation and realignment of urban and rural cultures, exemplified by the reconstruction of dwellings in Donggezhuang, Houshayu Town, Shunyi District, even it is still was constructing, the Governmental backing, private sector financial investment, and involvement of artists and designers have significantly contributed to the alteration of people's perceptions and a reversion to nature, that is an effective effort.

### 4.3. Art Influence the Rural Construction in China

Creative professionals are continuously uncovering, excavating, and arranging contemporary local culture, Innovation on the basis of inheritance is the interpretation of art township construction. The symbiotic integration of art and the environment has potential to be successfully established and sustained. On May 29, 2023, Wang Qiu'an, a host architect of ANT ARCH, who was invited to give a speech at the School of Architecture of Tsinghua University, discussed the practical experience of

rural construction, his design from an architect's perspective. Over the course of eight years, he has been responsible for the transition of an ancient village into one with a "farmhouse stylish" aesthetic, using a combination of ancient bricks and tiles with modern building materials. Wang Qiu'an's team revere local culture, capture the beauty of village scenery, critically analyze rural land plans, preserve villagers' opinions, and involve villagers in conferences, inspire the villagers to construct independently, regaining confidence and relying on their talent and skills. Encourage the villagers to use their old houses as the basis for re-building, according to their abilities to develop specialized handcrafts, and make the villagers acquire satisfaction and pleasure [12].

In essence, township construction through art is a course to cultivate spiritual unity and rebuild the relationship of native ties among rural dwellers. In this way, the village welcomes migrants, artistic professionals to settle down, giving the countryside a new look. They use idle spaces to create a village of art, apply the elements of art and design to planning and building rural areas, and use cultural soft-power. Some local governments provide opportunities for private capital to build agricultural tools, exhibition halls, art galleries, and small theaters. It has become a unique place for cultural exchange in the countryside. Cultural integration and educational progress elicit feelings of satisfaction and pride among local villagers, creating a sense of belonging and self-confidence.

The gradual improvement of villagers' aesthetics is also a part of the results of constructing artistic villages. Villages become art Spaces, and fields become stages. Artists transform the environment based on their passion and protection conscious of nature, and their flow with unique aesthetic concepts becomes a vital participant of rural builders. As the Professor Qiao Xiaoguang advocated "Our research in Dalidong Village, Rongjiang County, Guizhou Province (see Fig.4), demonstrated that the initiation of art village construction spurred and enlivened native craftsmanship, and the flower bridge in the village became a commercial hub for local handicrafts. The development of art villages requires interactive expansion. It is an exchange cycle, mutual activation, and enlightenment. This is not a simple thing, but a complex systematic endeavor, Initially, we must guarantee respect for culture, territory, ethnic group, and individual rights and property, the book *"Art in the Village"* records my experience in field research for more than 20 years, for advocating more young people pay attention to the village" [13]. Artists and young man engaged in villages or rural-urban fringe construction, they have participated in the revitalization of rural areas through the arts, they have achieved cultural empowerment, they have systematically integrated the culture, the emotional needs and the rural customs of the village, and they have become the starting point for the construction of artistic villages.

Not only it clearly illustrates this point, but also more people prefer to escape from cities of the hustle and bustle. According to this, regularities in the behavior of citizens and villagers in the countryside is a tendency for the village-in-the-city or rural-urban of Cultural Restructuring. Artists attended, thus forming the prototype of the symbiosis between art and environment, developing new concepts such as cultural integration, cultural reorganization, and the construction of artistic villages as part of human survival. Cultural integration, cultural reorganization, artistic village construction, and other new concepts produced in human survival, the static land system in China has provoked a flux of economic changes and generated a varied lifestyle of rural and metropolitan inhabitants.

What will become of urban villages? Can the rural-urban border become a feature of the city-state map? There is an urgent and open-ended problem behind the components that drive social reform. Modifications and adjustments in the implementation strategy, starting artists attended the construction of rural development, China is running into internationalism and expending the territories of the culture. Nationalism is an all-encompassing notion, China is rising above the confines of its land and residency principles, avoid commercial duplication, it is internal cause of building cultural confidence. Objectively the economic requirements of accessible resources, the amalgamation of cultural, artistic, and dynamic economic factors have formed a synergistic circle of mutual reinforcement, opposing the dissolution of rural culture by an exclusively profit-driven model; The notion of China's rural construction has, after the UN's new Millennium Development Goals, once again become influential around the world.

## 5. Conclusion

This report seeks to examine the new vision of land system reform and comprehensive planning by analyzing the primary constraints that hinder the growth of rural construction in China, expounding upon the gradual process of "village-in-the-city" into "rural-urban fringe", and the erosion of existing villages due to urbanization. This paper demonstrates that the bottom-up approach is more conducive to motivate the relationship between cultural potential and economic development.

Take Houshayu, Shunyi District, Beijing, as an illustration; it was a collaboration that produced valuable results by the government, investors, villagers, and artists in rural development, which underscores the varied functions; the villagers are the beneficiaries in this case through practical approaches of producing profits via modern trustee-management methods, assisting local governments in realizing the transformation of new rural areas; integrate artistic elements based on preserving original villages with the concept of cultural integration and cultural reorganization, advocate and preserving the traditional culture as the basis of cultural confidence, and promote the rural construction and development model of coexistence between environment and art. Break through the limitations of the format of regional economic development, demonstrate that enhancing cultural self-confidence is the prerequisite for internationalization, call for the recombination of social forces, capital forces, public welfare forces, cultural forces, and artistic forces to bring vitality to China's rural construction, and realize the goal of China's rural revitalization, cultural revitalization, ecological revitalization, and talent revitalization. And the resulting historical significance and international influence.

It is essential to consider internal and external implementation problems and feedback mechanisms; there are inherent risks in implementing any strategy, often related to the Government and investors' activities. Consider the capacity and resources (staff, expertise, time, funding) to get the job done and internal management problems, including staff misunderstanding and resistance to the strategy. How will we modify our strategy to mitigate the problems we foresee were considered? How to overcome the limitation of short-term or long-term land planning and prevent duplication of construction? It concerns the urgent requests for rural development, how to use resources and establish a long-term mechanism, manage the cost of communication and decision-making, and finance the substantial capital investment. We should focus on Those internal and external potential issues in the long run.

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