

## Self-Organized Development of Public Art and Rural Human Settlements

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**Abstract:** Based on the self-organization theory, this paper, on the basis of examining the case of self-built community using public art revival abroad, reflects on the organization of the government-led rural development in China's rural construction, and reflects on the rural people in China. A suitable method for environmental construction is to be studied. From the perspective of self-organization theory, the village can be regarded as a dissipative structure. Public art involvement in rural development will effectively improve the openness of the village and strengthen the exchange of information between the village and the external environment on information, capital and materials. In addition, the application of public art in the rural public environment will effectively enhance the community identity of the villagers. With pride, enhancing their local awareness is conducive to the implementation and implementation of rural autonomy; in addition, the training in the implementation process is also conducive to the increase of local people's labor skills.

### 1. Introduction

The fundamental differences in land system and construction system make urban construction experience aphasia in rural areas, and China's rural housing construction needs adaptive guidance and management methods. In 2005, since the construction of the new countryside, the state has invested a large amount of money in rural construction, and related research has also achieved a series of results. However, the rural areas that cannot be benefited by the state's investment still face a series of problems such as the destruction of traditional spatial structure, the ruthlessness of the building, the rough construction quality, the extensive use of resources, and the difficulty in promoting research results and construction experience. In the contemporary Chinese rural areas, due to the relatively scattered layout of the houses, the lack of professionals, and the low professionalism of managers, it is still impossible to implement comprehensive and meticulous planning and control. How to promote the comprehensive development of the vast rural areas with limited funds, limited management and professional services is one of the urgent issues to be solved in the construction of new countryside in China. Self-organization theory focuses on the process in which a system consisting of a large number of relatively independent units evolves from disordered to ordered, from one order to another without specific specified control. At present, China's urban construction is mainly based on layers of layers, interlocking planning, design, and management systems. It is a guiding and controlling method based on his organizational ideas. In the construction of rural housing in China, the cost, location and form of the decision-making houses of the relatively independent households of the households maintain the self-construction mode of the family as the investment, decision-making and implementation subject, which is relatively weak by external directives and is difficult to pass. The specific planning and design is guided and controlled, and has self-organizing characteristics. "The level of self-organization of farmers determines the future development of rural areas and farmers." The application and extent of self-organizing characteristics in rural development will affect the efficiency of rural construction in certain areas, and how to balance government promotion and The relationship between self-organizing and cultivating, improving farmers' self-organizing methods, guiding and

standardizing farmers' self-organizing and building houses has become a key issue in rural construction research. This thesis takes the self-organization theory as the research framework, and investigates the cases of self-built communities using public art to revive abroad. It also reflects on the organization mode of the rural construction in the rural construction in China.

## **2. Contemporary public art and self-built communities**

Since 2000, a group of young artists have been involved in the revitalization of the ruined villages of Europe and the slums of the Third World with their distinctive contemporary works of art. Unlike traditional art that is housed in museums, these contemporary art mixes the boundaries between painting, photographic art and earth art, performance art and emerging media, leveraging the power of modern media to discover the inner workings of local communities. Value and awaken the self-awareness of local residents. Compared with the renovation of large-scale capital investment, these outstanding contemporary art works involve the transformation of self-built communities, enhance the openness of the village, increase the information exchange between the village and the external environment; The homogeneous development status increases the imbalance within the development of the region and increases the vitality of the development of the region; enhances the local identity of the local residents, helps to enhance the self-organizing management capacity of the local residents, and achieve local sustainable development. . Different from the expression of traditional art, the contemporary public art behaviors involved in the village self-construction system will interact with the local space environment to form a more tense artistic expression. These public art have stronger communication, which will further strengthen the communication between the village and the external environment in terms of information and culture, trigger the society to pay attention to the development status of the region, enhance the circulation of funds and information, and enhance the development of certain regions. potential.

At present, due to the economic development, the lack of traditional culture and the invasion of foreign cultures, the homogenization tendency of rural development is serious in a certain geographical area, and the cultural characteristics of rural society are becoming less and less obvious. Innovative public art intervention will break the homogenization tendency of rural development, enhance the non-equilibrium within the rural human settlements system, and enable the village to gain space for characteristic development. The intervention of contemporary public space art will help the village create a new cultural trait that is “out of nothing” and increase the new “basic point” of regional cultural development. Valloria The town is located at the western end of Vieira, Italy, with beautiful scenery, but as an ordinary Italian town, it is similar to the landscape and culture of the surrounding villages and towns. . And like other villages in the surrounding area, Valoria faced problems such as economic recession and population loss in the 1990s. In the face of this situation, local young people set up the “Three Springs Organization” to explore the way the town is recovering. Through extensive collection of ideas, the villagers finally decided to invite artists to use the entrance door of the old house as a drawing board to turn the town into an open-air art gallery. The first “painting event” was held on the first weekend of July 1994; since then, despite the lack of compensation, a large number of artists have been attracted to the idea. To date, 122 gates have been decorated with modern paintings under strict restrictive screening. The “painting the door” activity enabled Valoria to acquire unique development resources, become a tourist destination, economic recovery, population return, and regained anger.

## **3. Reflections on the construction of new countryside in China**

After the reform and opening up, in the rapid transformation of China's social structure, the city has developed at a high speed, rural development has lagged behind, and the urban-rural gap has widened. To this end, the "new socialist countryside construction" was put on the agenda. However, no reasonable technical means have yet been found in the construction of new rural areas in China. At present, government investment as the main body, unified planning, unified construction, and the unified performance of the grease painting on the rural facade is still a common form of “new rural”

construction. However, such a working mechanism makes it difficult to fully mobilize the strength of the villagers and achieve a “bottom-up” sustainable development of the rural human settlements. “China's rural areas generally lack a self-organizing mechanism that is conducive to the development of villages. Most of them rely on the introduction of external strong resources to promote the development of villages. However, this introduction basically does not consider the historical and social foundations within the villages, so the effect is often not obvious enough.”

Along with the goal of building a socialist political civilization of “small government, big society”, the state will gradually weaken the management role in the rural grassroots society. However, the withdrawal of the state's “he organization” management is not equal to the equivalent development of the farmers' self-organization ability. At present, due to the self-organization ability of farmers and the low level of civil organizations, the weakening of the government in the grassroots management work will certainly cause a certain period of time and certain How to cultivate and promote the growth and development of farmers' self-organization or non-governmental organizations in the field of governance vacuum, how to achieve this handover with minimal cost and cost is imminent. From the perspective of self-organization theory, rural settlements can be regarded as a dissipative structure with a large number of rural houses self-built houses as a subsystem; it is an unbalanced and dynamic development open system that needs to maintain information, material and energy exchanges with the external environment. Rural public space is the space must for rural social life, the space carrier for the formation and change of rural regional culture, and the cornerstone of the formation of rural social order. As an important node of rural human settlements, public space is the carrier of daily life in rural communities and the focus of rural social information dissemination. Taking the rural public environment as the core for rural construction, making full use of the leading role of rural public environmental nodes in rural society, enhancing the input of external information and the external output of rural images, optimizing the transmission of ideas, techniques and construction experiences in rural areas, and avoiding The large-scale, comprehensive and integrated transformation is in line with the actual situation of the development of most rural areas in China. Contemporary public art is involved in the shaping of the rural public environment, improving the humanistic quality of the public environment, forming the spatial “base” of rural development, and directly promoting the construction of rural human settlements. At the same time, the shaping of the public environment will be on the surrounding streets. Radiation is generated in the lanes and houses, forming a demonstration of construction concepts and construction techniques, and improving the quality of the rural human settlements as a whole. In addition, the interaction between public art and the local environment is different from the general public art behavior, and is different from the traditional art form. It can fully utilize the communication effect of modern public art to enhance the cultural and informational aspects of the village and the external environment. Interaction, increase the openness of the region, enhance the local identity and cohesiveness of rural communities, enhance the autonomy of rural society, and promote the self-organization development of rural society; at the same time, the production of large-scale outdoor public art needs to be done in cooperation with local residents. In this process, effective training for local people is conducive to improving the ability of rural communities to develop independently. The public art form, which is dominated by the transformation of public space environment and the construction of visual culture, is involved in the development of contemporary rural areas, providing a “nuclear core” for the development of rural human settlements, providing an opportunity, but not a panacea for solving all related problems. Under the current land system and economic system, the overall improvement of the rural human settlements environment depends on the respect of the farmers in the process of housing construction, respect for the environment, traditions and neighborhoods, and the overall improvement of the degree and level of self-organization of the rural society; Moreover, it is a long-term development process that needs to undergo a certain evolution cycle. The involvement of public art in the construction of new countryside is not only a matter of science and environmental protection, but also an important part of the construction of spiritual civilization. In combination with local development conditions, creative new art forms are important conditions that influence the self-organized development of

traditional villages and change their existing evolutionary paths; the long-term, stable institutional design that matches them is rural communities and rural people. It is an important guarantee for the overall evolution of the environment; correctly understanding and applying the principle of rural self-organization and introducing reasonable public art will greatly benefit the development of rural areas in China.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of the development status of contemporary rural public space in China, this study proposes the development of rural public space by using contemporary public art in the light of the successful cases of using public art to transform poor communities at home and abroad. Compared with the role of public art in urban public spaces, public art is involved in rural public spaces with more intense social functions. On the one hand, public art has the function of improving the rural human settlement environment and providing the villagers with a comfortable and comfortable public environment. On the other hand, it not only emphasizes the formal and spatial functions, but more importantly, the shaping of the rural cultural values through public art. Solve the problems of the disappearance and decline, the single quality, the lack of public awareness and the vitality of the rural public space, and provide new opportunities for rural development.

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