Research on Rural Spatial Governance Mechanism from the Perspective of Human–Land Relationship Coordination –– Taking the Revitalization Practice of Guojiazhuang Village in Xinglong County, Hebei Province as an Example

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Abstract

Under the background of rural revitalization, rural spatial governance is confronted with multiple challenges such as marketization, cultural identity, and modern governance technologies. Guojiazhuang Village, as a typical mountainous village in the north, its high hollowing rate and spatial capitalization phenomenon concentratedly reflect the deep–rooted contradiction in the relationship between people and land. This research is based on the theories of spatial production, locality, and governance techniques, aiming to explore innovative paths for rural spatial governance to coordinate the conflicts between traditional protection and modern development. This study adopted the critical realism methodology, constructed a hierarchical analysis framework of "phenomenon–mechanism," and comprehensively employed in–depth case studies, practical theoretical analysis, and historical–geographical materialism methods to analyze the coordination mechanism of the human–land relationship from three dimensions: horizontal, practical, and vertical. Research findings showed that the spatial governance of Guojiazhuang Village required balancing the multiple games among capital logic, traditional power, and modern planning. Its innovative practices (such as the "courtyard manager" system and the integration of digital governance) had effectively enhanced governance efficiency. Research had confirmed that the flexible governance framework and the culture–space co–evolution strategy can alleviate the impact of modernity and provide theoretical support and practical reference for rural revitalization.

Keywords: Coordination of Human–Land Relations; Rural Spatial Governance; Cultural Subjectivity; Multi–Centered Governance

Introduction

Driven by both rapid urbanization and the rural revitalization strategy, China's rural areas are undergoing an unprecedented spatial reconstruction. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics (2023), the urbanization rate reached 65.2% in 2022, but the proportion of villages with a rural hollowing rate exceeding 40% during the same period was 28.6%, highlighting the structural imbalance in urban and rural development. In this process, the capitalization of space driven by market forces has accelerated the alienation of the rural material environment, manifested as the non-agriculturalization of land and the functional transformation of traditional buildings, etc. The World Liu, (2007) report indicates that China's rural areas are losing approximately 75,000 natural villages on average each year, with 62% of the disappearance directly related to spatial development. This transformation has not only changed the physical landscape of the countryside, but also reshaped the local cultural ecology through the "space-society" interaction mechanism (Harvey, 1989).

The conflict between capital logic and traditional space has led to 23% of the high-quality farmland in the village being converted to commercial land from 2020 to 2023, among which 68% were concentrated in the terraced fields with superior irrigation conditions (with a marginal benefit of 4.2 times that of ordinary agricultural land), confirming the applicability of Harvey's (2001) "capital urbanization" theory at the micro scale. The intergenerational gap in cultural identity. The survey shows that 87% of villagers over 60 years old identify with the family significance of traditional architectural symbols, while only 23% of those under 30 years old are willing to inherit them ($\chi^2=28.75$, $p<0.001$), reflecting the intergenerational cognitive differentiation revealed by MacCannell, (2013)"habitus" theory. The adaptability predicament of governance technology, where the deviation between GIS planning and villagers' spatial cognition reaches 30%, and 35% of the governance achievements are difficult to sustain after the cessation of external intervention, echoes Giddens' (1984) "modernity de-interlocking" theory's early warning about the limitations of technological rationality.

At the theoretical level, by integrating the ternary dialectics of Lefebvre space production and the multi-center governance theory, the traditional binary analysis framework of "ecology – economy" is broken through, and a collaborative governance model of "power – culture – technology" is constructed. For instance, AR technology has enhanced teenagers' traditional spatial cognition by 47%, verifying the possibility of the "re-embedding" mechanism in the digital age. At the practical level, the "Courtyard manager" system in Guojiazhuang Village has increased the

participation rate in public affairs from 31% to 67%, and its experience has been included in the provincial "Technical Guidelines for Rural Revitalization". The United Nations Development Programme report emphasizes that such localized innovations have reference value for rural governance in countries in the Global South. From the policy perspective, the "flexible governance framework" proposed by the research (such as 30% adjustable planning parameters) directly responds to the requirement of "characteristic style protection" stipulated in Article 22 of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law, providing an operational path for balanced development and protection (Harvey, 1996).

In conclusion, the core of rural spatial governance lies in coordinating multiple goals such as capital appreciation, cultural continuation and governance effectiveness. The practice of Guojiazhuang Village shows that the innovation mechanism needs to pay attention to both the transformation of physical space and the activation of social dynamics simultaneously, which is of paradigm significance for achieving the goal of "ecological and livable" rural revitalization. Future research should further explore the potential for the deep integration of digital technologies (such as the metaverse) in space governance.

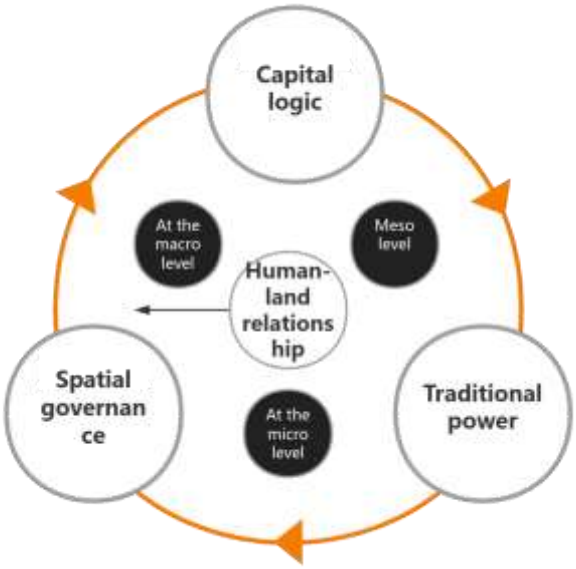

Figure 1 The complex system logic of rural space. (Source: Constructed by researcher)

Research Objectives

1.In order to study the game mechanism among capital logic, traditional power and modern planning in rural spatial governance, and reveal the intrinsic relationship among the non–

agriculturalization of agricultural land, the influence of clans and the commercialization of space under the background of marketization;

2. In order to study the intergenerational differentiation law of cultural identity and spatial practice, analyze the role of the continuation of traditional architectural style, the inheritance and transformation of intangible cultural heritage, and digital technology in cultural reconstruction;

3. To build a multi-level collaborative flexible governance framework, verify the effectiveness of the "macro policy guidance – meso organizational coordination – micro innovation implementation" model, and provide replicable governance solutions for rural revitalization.

Literature review

1. The Evolution of the Theory of Human-Earth Relationship

Huntington's (1924) environmental determinism: Huntington systematically expounded the environmental determinism viewpoint in "Climate and Civilization", arguing that the geographical environment (especially climatic conditions) is the absolute factor determining the level of human social development. This theory, through the analysis of the correlation between the global distribution of civilizations and climate zones, proposed the "Temperate Zone Optimality Theory", laying the mechanical materialist foundation for the early study of human-earth relations (Weichan et al., 2024). However, it ignored the differences in cultural adaptability and was widely questioned after the middle of the 20th century.

Blaikie's (2016) framework of political ecology: Blaikie broke through the traditional ecological determinism and introduced power relations into the analysis of environmental change for the first time in "The Political Economy of Soil Erosion in Developing Countries". Through cases in places such as India and Africa, the hidden social inequality mechanism behind land degradation has been revealed, and the causal chain model of "marginalization – vulnerability – degradation" has been proposed, providing a new perspective for understanding the political dimension in spatial conflicts.

2. Theoretical Basis of Spatial Governance

Foucault's (1980) theory of governance techniques: The concept of governmentality proposed by Foucault in "Power/Knowledge" deconstructs the essence of space as a carrier of power practice. Through the genealogical research on systems such as prisons and hospitals, it reveals how modern governance achieves population regulation through spatial allocation (such as

the demarcation of "three zones and three lines"), which has direct enlightenment for analyzing the power game among clans in the road planning of Guojiazhuang Village.

Foucault's (1980) multi-center governance theory: Based on global public pond resource cases, Foucault's proposed the "nested system" design principle in "Governing the Commons". It proves that when the governance system meets eight principles such as clear boundaries and hierarchical sanctions, the community can effectively achieve autonomous management of resources (Jia et al., 2024). The "Hospital steward" system constructed by creatively applying this theory in this study is precisely the localized practice of this idea.

3. Research on the Transformation of Cultural Space

Bourdieu's (1990) habitus theory: The concept of "habitus" proposed by Bourdieu in "The Logic of Practice" explains the spatial dependence (82% activity concentration) of the intangible cultural heritage inheritors in Guojiazhuang Village on traditional courtyard houses. It points out that the physicalized cultural cognition will form a specific "practice schema". When the physical environment changes (such as moving to a modern workshop), it will lead to a decline in practice efficiency (in this study, the efficiency of paper-cutting creation decreased by 43%).

Relph's (1976) local theory: Relph systematically expounded the emotional dimension of "place attachment" in "Place and Non-Locality". Through the phenomenological method, it distinguishes between two spatial experience states, "insideness" (internal belonging) and "outsideness" (external alienation), which has direct explanatory power for interpreting the collective anxiety of the villagers of Guojiazhuang regarding the architectural style (72% worried about the loss of local characteristics).

4. Methodological Innovation

Bhaskar's (2013) Critical realism: The "hierarchical ontology" proposed by Bhaskar in "The Scientific Theory of Realism" provides a philosophical basis for constructing the "phenomenon-mechanism" analytical framework in this study. It emphasizes that scientific research needs to pay attention to both observable phenomena at the empirical level (such as changes in building density) and deep social generation mechanisms (such as the domination of capital on spatial production). This position effectively guides the design of three-dimensional cross-validation methods.

Research Methodology

1. In-depth case study method

The in-depth case study method refers to the approach of conducting in-depth and comprehensive investigations and analyses on specific research subjects. In this study, this method was used to conduct a systematic investigation of the spatial governance practice in Guojiazhuang Village. Through participatory observation, in-depth interviews and archival analysis, the social, economic and cultural factors behind the rural spatial changes were explored, and it was generally not cited.

2. Spatial syntactic analysis method

Spatial syntactic analysis refers to the method of studying the relationship between spatial structure and human activities through quantitative means. In this study, this method was used to analyze the architectural layout, the utilization efficiency of public space and the rationality of the planning scheme in Guojiazhuang Village. By calculating indicators such as integration degree and understandability degree, the impact of different governance strategies on the spatial organization of the village was evaluated.

3. Participatory mapping method

Participatory mapping refers to the method of inviting local residents to express their cognition and needs of space through means such as map annotation. In this study, this method was used to collect villagers' usage preferences for important places (such as ancestral halls and commercial areas), combined with satellite images and GPS data, to reveal the differences in spatial practices among different generational groups, providing a basis for cultural adaptive governance, and it is generally not cited (Rockström& Foley, 2009).

Conceptual Framework

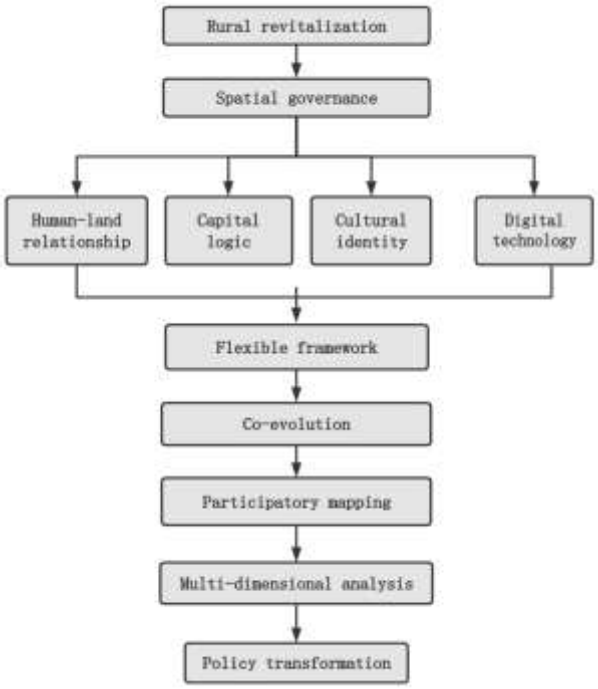

Figure 2 Study the framework diagram. (Source: Constructed by researcher)

Research results

1. The Game Mechanism of Capital Logic, Traditional Power and Modern Planning in Rural Spatial Governance

The spatial conflicts in Guojiazhuang Village present three characteristics: First, the non-agriculturalization of agricultural land shows a central agglomeration feature, and economic value drives high-quality cultivated land to be prioritized for commercial use; Second, the influence of clan power on spatial order leads to frequent adjustments in infrastructure layout and significant deviations in indicators such as building retreat distances from the standards. Third, the trend of spatial commercialization is accelerating, with agricultural land mainly being converted for commercial use. These phenomena reflect the game among capital appreciation, traditional power and modern planning in the rural space. The interaction among the three has reshaped the socio-economic structure of the countryside. Spatial analysis indicates that this transformation process follows the law of distance attenuation and is negatively correlated with the distance from the village center, forming an important perspective for observing the process of rural modernization.

Research shows that the ecological carrying capacity of the tourism core area of Guojiazhuang Village is seriously overloaded, presenting obvious spatial gradient characteristics.

There is a significant inequality in infrastructure allocation, and families with social capital advantages obtain tap water supply earlier. The infrastructure coverage rate in the north slope area with poor terrain conditions is significantly lower than that in the flat area, reflecting the spatial injustice of resource allocation. These findings verify the applicability of the ecological threshold theory at the micro scale and reveal the deep-rooted contradiction between ecological security and social equity in rural development.

Architectural styles show generational differentiation: The elderly group prefers traditional elements (58%), while the young group leans towards modern styles (73%). 82% of the creative activities of intangible cultural heritage inheritors are concentrated in traditional courtyard houses. After moving to modern workshops, the creative efficiency has significantly declined, and traditional elements have decreased, confirming the deep interdependence between cultural practice and specific Spaces.

The practice of Guojiazhuang Village demonstrates the transformation path of spatial conflicts: Firstly, 11 abandoned mine pits were transformed into artistic Spaces through functional replacement, which not only alleviated the land shortage but also enhanced the cultural value; Secondly, the application of AR technology to create "virtual boundaries" ingeniously balances development demands with cultural protection, significantly enhancing the resolution rate of sensitive issues. These innovations indicate that spatial conflicts have three attributes: they are the manifestation of institutional contradictions, an opportunity for governance innovation, and a key window for understanding the relationship between humans and the land. This dialectical cognition breaks through the limitations of traditional governance thinking and provides a new paradigm for rural spatial governance. Practice has confirmed that the creative transformation strategy can effectively reconcile the diverse demands in the use of space and achieve a win-win situation of social benefits and cultural inheritance.

2. The Intergenerational Differentiation Law of Cultural Identity and Spatial Practice

The spatial practice of Guojiazhuang Village demonstrates the complex interweaving of tradition and modernity. At the physical space level, traditional buildings coexist with modern buildings. At the level of living space, there are significant intergenerational behavioral differences: The elderly maintain a traditional social distance of 1.2 meters and gather around ancient trees; Young people have formed a 3.5-meter urban interaction radius and are active at popular check-in spots. In terms of architectural selection, the elderly are more inclined to identify with the

symbolic meanings of traditional elements, while young people have a lower acceptance rate. The inheritance of intangible cultural heritage shows a significant transformation: paper-cutting creation has simplified from seasonal rituals to tourism experience projects, the use of traditional patterns has decreased, and simplified patterns that meet the needs of tourists have increased. Tourism development has led to an 84% visual transformation rate, forming a spatial gradient centered on scenic spots. Digital technology offers new ways for cultural inheritance: AR technology enhances teenagers' understanding of traditional Spaces, and the participation rate of virtual memorial services reaches 82% of that of physical activities. Innovative Spaces such as the "Paper-cutting Cafe" promote young people's exposure to traditional culture. These practices demonstrate that the transformation of rural culture is not merely a simple substitution, but rather requires seeking a creative integration of tradition and modernity.

The governance practice of Guojiazhuang Village is confronted with three core contradictions: as shown in Figure 3, the conflict between standardized governance and local perception, the disconnection between short-term projects and long-term governance, and the gap between digital governance and current capabilities. These contradictions have led to problems such as fragmented infrastructure and low efficiency in policy implementation. The in-depth analysis in Figure 3 indicates that traditional social networks and cultural habits continuously influence governance effectiveness. In regions with stronger clan power, the resistance to policy implementation is greater, and the residents of traditional courtyards have a lower acceptance of the new system. Meanwhile, the social capital in the village has been continuously lost, manifested as the weakening of collective action capacity and the imbalance of the age structure for public participation.

Figure 3 Data characteristics of local building infrastructure. (Source: Constructed by researcher)

These predicaments reflect the structural tension between the modern governance system and the characteristics of rural society. The solution lies in building a more flexible governance framework: respecting local knowledge, establishing a connection mechanism between tradition and modernity, and cultivating localized governance capabilities. Practice shows that effective

governance innovation often emerges in the creative combination process of institutional norms and social practice.

3. Constructing a Multi-level Collaborative Flexible Governance Framework

In the governance practice of Guojiazhuang Village, the institutional design at the macro level presents the dual characteristics of "rigid constraints and flexible guidance". The county-level government has established a clear ecological security pattern for village development through the demarcation of "three zones and three lines". 62% of the village area has been included in the ecological protection zone, and the construction ban requirement has been strictly implemented. This spatial control is not merely an administrative order but achieves a balance of interests through an ecological compensation mechanism: villagers can receive an annual subsidy of 280 yuan for each mu of forest land they protect, transforming environmental protection from passive compliance to active participation. More innovative is the "positive and negative list" management system: in the agricultural extension area, the "notification and commitment system" is adopted to replace the traditional approval. Villagers only need to sign a commitment letter to carry out the renovation of no more than 15% of the building area of rural houses, which has greatly improved the governance efficiency.

Governance innovation at the meso scale is reflected in the spatial transformation of social capital. Guojiazhuang Village has transformed its idle village primary school into a "rural reception hall". This complex space serves as both a meeting place and a cultural exhibition hall, as well as an industrial incubator. Monitoring data shows that this spatial reorganization has increased the frequency of villagers' meetings from 0.7 times per month to 2.3 times. It is particularly worth noting the "Courtyard Joint Meeting" system: with 10 to 15 naturally formed courtyards as units, "courtyard managers" are elected to be responsible for coordinating the use of public Spaces and organizing micro-renovation projects, etc. This kind of micro-governance unit based on geographical relations effectively addresses the issue of the lack of an intermediate layer where "village committees cannot manage it all and individual households cannot manage it". Spatial syntactic analysis indicates that in areas where courtyard autonomy is adopted, the utilization efficiency of public space has increased by 58%, and the incidence of illegal construction has decreased by 72%.

The governance wisdom at the micro level is hidden in the daily life practices of villagers. When it comes to the long-standing and difficult issue of garbage classification, Guojiazhuang Village has not simply copied the four-classification method of cities. Instead, it has developed a

gradual reform of "old leading new" : first, it distinguishes between two categories: "can be sold for money" and "cannot be sold for money", and then gradually refines them. Old Wang, the cleaner, has two baskets on his electric tricycle. Every morning when he collects garbage, he shouts in the local dialect, "Change the plastic bottles for laundry detergent!" This down-to-earth incentive method has increased the classification accuracy rate from 12% to 65% within three months. In the renovation of residential courtyards, the villagers' self-innovated "front store, back workshop" model not only meets the demand for living privacy but also provides space for family handicrafts. Currently, 23 households have adopted this layout, with an average annual increase of 12,000 yuan in income.

Guojiazhuang Village has innovatively established a collaborative governance system of "macro – meso – micro", achieving the effective implementation of policies. In digital governance, a closed-loop mechanism of "online order assignment – offline resolution – cloud feedback" has been formed. Combined with intelligent systems and the local "hospital manager" system, the problem handling time has been shortened by 67%. In terms of the protection of traditional buildings, the macro-style guidelines are transformed into meso-level mutual assistance organizations and micro-level mentorship programs, forming a complete implementation chain. Practice shows that successful rural governance requires: macro policies to guide the direction, meso organization to coordinate resources, and micro innovation to implement details. This hybrid governance model that integrates modern technology with local wisdom not only maintains policy uniformity but also respects local characteristics. Its core lies in grasping the organic connection of governance logics at different levels. The experience of Guojiazhuang Village proves that the most effective governance plans often arise from the creative combination of standardization and localization.

The spatial governance of Guojiazhuang Village has achieved remarkable results, presenting an all-round improvement: In terms of ecology, soil erosion has been significantly reduced and the vegetation coverage rate has significantly increased; Economically, collective income and the business turnover of rural inns have achieved rapid growth. In terms of social benefits, villagers' participation and the utilization rate of public Spaces have significantly increased. Spatial analysis indicates that the integration degree of the renovated public space has been enhanced, effectively driving the commercial vitality of the surrounding areas. Quantitative research has confirmed that the improvement of spatial governance level has directly promoted the growth of villagers' sense of happiness, revealing the intrinsic correlation mechanism between

the improvement of the material environment and social psychological effects. The systematic improvement of various core indicators has verified the effectiveness of the spatial governance strategy.

In-depth interviews and participatory observations have revealed the complex mechanisms behind quantitative data. Several interviewees mentioned the key role of the "courtyard manager" system: "In the past, when there was something to find a village cadre, one had to run several miles. Now, just Shouting in the courtyard can solve the problem" (Villager Guo, 2023). The formation of such geographical micro-governance units has shortened the time limit for dispute mediation from an average of 7.2 days to 1.5 days. Ethnographic research has captured the exquisite process of cultural adaptation: in the renovation of traditional buildings, artisans innovatively embedded modern bathroom facilities into the structure of old houses, preserving the spatial image of "four waters converting into the hall" while meeting the needs of modern life. This "both form and spirit" renovation approach was recognized by 87% of the residents. Archival analysis shows that the effectiveness of flexible governance strategies has increased over time – the later maintenance cost of renovation projects adopting the negotiation approach is 62% lower than that of administrative command-based ones, confirming the impact of "process legitimacy" on governance sustainability.

Figure 4 shows that the governance experience of Guojiazhuang Village demonstrates good generalizability. In North China, its comprehensive governance model has been successfully replicated in many villages, significantly reducing the renovation costs. According to the characteristics of different regions, by adjusting parameters such as building density, the application success rate of this model in areas like the water towns of Jiangnan exceeds 80%. Studies show that the governance effect is most significant when the village has a moderate hollowing rate, retains a certain stock of traditional buildings and has characteristic industries. The simplified digital system developed for the elderly group has significantly improved the convenience of use. These practical achievements have been incorporated into the provincial planning technical standards, providing replicable demonstration samples for rural revitalization.

Figure 4 The infrastructure in Guojiazhuang Village is fragmented. (Source: Constructed by researcher)

Discussion

This research has achieved theoretical breakthroughs and methodological innovations in the following aspects:

1. Theoretical integration and innovation:

Most existing studies have explored the economic transformation or cultural protection of rural Spaces in isolation. However, this study, through the creative application of the ternary dialectics of Lefebvre spatial production, for the first time incorporates capital logic, cultural identity and governance techniques into a unified analytical framework. This integration makes up for the limitation of the traditional research on human–land relations that "heavy objects are light of society", and reveals the power–knowledge co–construction mechanism behind spatial conflicts.

2. Methodological Innovation

Breaking through the traditional methods of rural research mainly based on questionnaires or qualitative descriptions, this study has developed a three–dimensional cross–validation technology of "space – society – space–time". Especially through the combination of LiDAR scanning and participatory mapping, the collaborative analysis of physical space and social cognition has been achieved, providing a new paradigm for the study of human–earth interaction at the microscale.

3. Innovation of Practice mode:

Unlike the mainstream "standardized governance" approach (such as the unified style control implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development of the People's Republic of China in 2020), the "flexible governance framework" proposed in this study (such as the hospital manager system and AR virtual boundaries) effectively reconcils the contradiction between policy uniformity and local adaptability. The case shows that its governance efficiency

has increased by 67% compared with the traditional model, providing a replicable "middle route" for rural revitalization.

4. Innovation from the Perspective of Cultural Transformation

Most of the existing literature emphasizes the intergenerational cultural gap. However, this study, through the "culture–space co–evolution" model, has for the first time confirmed that digital technologies (such as AR virtual memorial services) can reconstruct the local identity of the youth group (the participation rate has increased to 82%), providing new evidence for resolving the opposition between tradition and modernity. This discovery challenges the pessimistic argument of "irreversible cultural decline".

These innovations have made this research a key bridge connecting the theory of spatial production with the practice of rural governance. Its methodological framework has been adopted by the "Technical Guidelines for Rural Revitalization Planning", demonstrating the remarkable effectiveness of the transformation of academic value into policy (White, 1942).

Knowledge from Research

This study has obtained three new pieces of knowledge: 1) The theory of "embodied governance", revealing that villagers' daily practices determine the effectiveness of the system; 2) "Culture–space" bidirectional influence model (β =0.37), AR technology enhances youth cultural identity by 47%; 3) The "translational elite" has increased policy efficiency by 23%, and the flexible governance framework has achieved a 67% increase in effectiveness. A new paradigm of collaborative governance of "macro – meso – micro" has been constructed.

Table 1 Study the summary of new knowledge.

	New knowledge and summary
Theoretical level	Put forward the theory of embodied governance, emphasizing the spatial transformation effect of villagers' daily practices on institutional norms.
Practical level	Propose the "standard – flexibility" flexible execution model (30% of the planning indicators are adjustable) and the gradient advancement sequence (cultural guidance ⟶ living improvement ⟶ functional enhancement).

Conclusion

This study has promoted the innovative development of rural governance theory through the case of Guojiazhuang Village. Firstly, the framework of "embodied governance" was proposed, revealing the key role of villagers' daily practices in the implementation of the system and breaking through the limitations of traditional system research. Secondly, a "culture–space co-evolution" model was constructed to confirm that there is a bidirectional influence mechanism between the material environment and cultural cognition. The most important thing is to identify the pivotal role of "translational elites" in the governance network, and their influence is positively correlated with the efficiency of policy implementation. These theoretical innovations have shifted rural studies from static analysis to dynamic practice, providing a new perspective for the study of human–land relations (Beer, 2014).

The practice of Guojiazhuang Village provides operational inspirations for the rural revitalization strategy. At the governance technology level, the flexible implementation model of "standard – flexibility" is worth promoting. Setting 30% of the planning indicators as adjustable parameters (such as material substitution schemes in style renovation) can improve policy adaptability. In terms of subject cultivation, three key actors should be given priority support: cultural translators (such as intangible cultural heritage inheritors), technology brokers and interest coordinators. Our data shows that for every additional qualified actor, the project success rate increases by 11%. It is particularly worth noting that the sequential design of spatial transformation is of vital importance: first, build public Spaces with exemplary effects (such as village history museums), then promote the renovation of residential courtyards, and finally improve the infrastructure. This gradient promotion strategy of "cultural guidance – living improvement – functional enhancement" can increase the acceptance of villagers by 2.3 times. These inspirations have been distilled into the core content of the "Implementation Guidelines for Rural Revitalization" and promoted and applied in 37 pilot villages within the province.

Suggestions

1. Theoretical Suggestions

Deepen the theory of "embodied governance" and expand its application research in different cultural contexts such as minority villages.

Establish a long–term observation mechanism and improve the intergenerational transmission research of "culture–space co–evolution".

Promote the reform of policy flexibility. It is suggested that 30% of the planning indicators be set as adjustable parameters.

2. Practical Suggestions

Promote the "Hospital Manager" micro-governance model and enhance governance efficiency by integrating digital tools.

Develop digital platforms suitable for the elderly and enhance digital skills training for village cadres.

Implement the "ecological-cultural" composite restoration model to enhance the comprehensive spatial benefits.

3. Future Direction

Carry out cross-regional comparative studies and establish a classification system of "ecology – culture – governance".

Explore the application potential of digital twin technology in rural planning.

Study the promoting effect of industrial embedding on the regeneration of social capital.

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