

Research on Rural Landscape Design Strategy Under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract:

Rural environmental remediation and rural landscape construction are one of the important contents of new rural construction. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made important plans to formulate a strategy for rural revitalization and development, with the overall requirements of thriving industries, livable ecology, civilized local culture, efficient management and prosperity. The issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has always been a fundamental issue concerning the national economy and people's livelihood. In this paper, from the perspective of productive landscape as the core indicators of rural landscape improvement, the core strategy of rural landscape improvement is proposed to improve the living standards of villagers, so as to explore a suitable implementation path of rural landscape improvement.

Keywords:

Rural Revitalization, Rural Landscape Enhancement, Core Strategy

1. Introduction

Landscape is a material phenomenon that records the historical process of human society, social labor, social creative process and historical feeling process, and also records the fierce struggle between the continuous development of individual inner individual will activities and the realistic social requirements. In this way, it is a universal and concrete language [1]. It connects our past and present, and the landscape is not static. It is owned, created, and changed, and its power sometimes comes from the constant change of nature itself (Richard Maby, 1985). From this point of view, rural landscape is a form of landscape, is the villagers' personal emotional expression and life needs of the struggle between the product, while recording generations of wisdom of life.

2. Problems in the Improvement of Rural Landscape

2.1. Rural Landscape Improvement Ignores Economic Factors

At present, in the process of rural landscape design, the design is often too idealistic, ignoring the most critical issue in the design, that is, ignoring economic factors. Industry prosperity is the key to realize the great rejuvenation strategy of socialist countryside in Our country. Only by doing well the development of industry in rural areas can we ensure the long-term scientific, lasting and healthy development of the strategic cause of the great rejuvenation of socialist countryside. In rural, rural landscape design, the original ShanShuiLinTian road landscape, is the basis of traditional villages in rural landscape, many rural to a temporary economic efficiency, the one-sided imitate other villages, destroyed the local country ShanShuiLinTian, cut the characteristics of local rural industrial area, damage the fundamental interests of the villagers.

2.2. The Characteristic Landscape Is Reduced in The Process of Rural Landscape Improvement

In the changing human society, any region must lose some of the old and gain the new. Discarding the old and replacing the new is the law in the process of modernization. In order to modernize itself, the western society, which has taken the first step, has to lose its cultural characteristics to a certain extent (Architectural Journal, 1989.7, "The Pluralism of World Culture Jencks"). What has dissipated in western societies in the course of several hundred years of modernization will dissipate in the later Eastern societies in a hundred years or even decades. At present, in the process of improving rural landscape, many designers tend to pay attention to income but ignore culture itself, and excessively pursue commercialized and popular architecture or landscape, leading to the lack of local architecture or landscape with regional culture. Therefore, the design is increasingly lack of thinking and depth, and gradually look at the commercial. For example, many designers unilaterally built a large number of antique buildings, European villas, etc., which has nothing to do with the rural customs, rural history and rural culture in our memory. Even many villages in the renovation, it can be simply understood as three words "demolition and rectification". When it's done, when it's torn down, when it's done, it's rarely rustic. As such, rural architecture gradually loses its cultural connotation and traditional rural culture gradually becomes lonely.

2.3. In the Process of Rural Landscape Improvement, Villagers' Individual Sense of Participation is Absent and Cohesion is Weak

Rural landscape is the result of continuous interaction between natural development process and human activity process, so personal participation is a very important link. But in many rural areas, authorities often destroy rural industries and natural ecosystems in order to develop the local economy. Even some designers tend to think from their own thinking when improving the environment, resulting in insufficient guiding power and ignoring local traffic and natural disasters. Blind investment of a large amount of money can not really solve the fundamental problems of villagers, resulting in a lack of participation in the landscape design, so villagers are not willing to participate in it, and even some social harm will occur due to economic disputes.

3. Rural Landscape Improvement Strategy Under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

3.1. Combination of Rural Landscape Enhancement and Local Industry

General Secretary Xi Jinping has stressed: “We should promote the revitalization of rural industries, closely focus on the development of modern agriculture, the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas, and build a rural industrial system to achieve industrial prosperity.” In essence, the revitalization of rural areas is still an issue of economic development, with the development of economic industries as the main focus. Once the primary problems are solved, the follow-on problems will have the basis and prerequisite for solving them. First of all, the advantages of natural resources and industry of local villages should be clarified. According to these industrial development strategies, the industrial advantages of natural resources are deeply analyzed to form the dominant advantages of the village. Under the guidance of this strategy, the integration with landscape upgrading design can improve the rural landscape and change the inherent thinking of local villagers. For example, the practical application of the concept of productive landscape in many villages at present reflects the strategy of combining rural landscape with local industry. Productive landscape, which is a combination of production and landscape, was put forward along with agricultural landscape. Such as hydroponic vegetables, forest landscape and so on. While beautifying the landscape effect, it can also enhance the value of local industry, and villagers are willing to participate in it to realize the sustainable development of rural landscape improvement.

3.2. Improvement of Rural Landscape Design Should Be Combined with Local Culture and Customs

“There is no society without tradition” (“rural China”, Fei Xiaotong). Where the village is located, is bound to have their own culture and customs, because of the culture and customs of local features to form of village form and has different impact on the overall environment space, so the rural village landscape should dig deep place characteristic culture and customs, adjust measures to local conditions of the building for the local villagers’ production and living of rural landscape. Scholars He Xiaoe in the discuss about the transformation of regional culture and urban characteristics “says in” feature is reactions to life, is also the regional division, is based on the regional history, national specific time and place of the most concentrated the most typical thing under the typical performance, so more can inspire people on regional spiritual resonance, emotional intoxication. [1] This is because the formation of unique rural landscape is based on the local characteristics of rural cultural connotation, with the passage of time, also gradually formed their own unique way of life.

3.3. Increase the Enthusiasm of the Whole People for Participation

If the real needs of villagers are not met, it means that rural landscape enhancement is an empty shell. Therefore, we need to design according to the development wishes of the local villagers and root the design in the real needs of the villagers. For example, local economic factors, feng shui concepts, religious beliefs and so on are all factors that we should consider in landscape design. On this basis, we should consider the formal beauty in landscape design improvement, dig out the most essential needs of villagers in an all-round way, and create their favorite rural life state. In this state, Only people can really cooperate with each other and participate in rural landscape design.

4. Rural Landscape Upgrading Design Under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

4.1. Productive Landscape Design

Under the guidance of the traditional Confucian ideology of "valuing agriculture", the aesthetic consciousness of productive landscape like peach blossom garden has always been kept in the deep-rooted hearts of Chinese people. Production of natural landscape, the main purpose is to point to in order to adapt to the rural residents of the special needs of the production of natural material and itself environment, use and reforming the rural natural conditions for formation of the forest, cultivated land, animal husbandry, fisheries, such as rural natural landscape, it is also one of the main production of material products of China's rural resources and environmental resources. Farmland is the main part of farmland production landscape.

For example, longji Terracing field in Longsheng County is very large in scale. All terracing fields are usually within 300-1100 meters above sea level, with the maximum slope of about 50 degrees. It is a new development model of forestry tourism agriculture based on agricultural production landscape agriculture + ecological sightseeing forest tourism agriculture, which is a relatively successful tourism development model in Guilin [2]. It also brings more economic income to local villagers. In animal husbandry landscape, animals are the main body. Relevant departments should focus on appreciation, protection and research, understand the living habits of animals and analyze the living environment needed by animals in detail, formulate the corresponding environment design space for them, and create a productive landscape dominated by animal husbandry. In fishery productive landscape, specific applications include artificial wetland water body and farmland low-lying beach, the desert beaches, reasonable analysis of local water and soil resources present situation, the mining using artificial water, operation to take relevant measures to ensure the villagers drinking water safety and construction for farmed fish breeding grounds of clean water, can work effectively to the rich rural natural landscape, improve the economic development Horizontal purpose. At the same time, forestry rural landscape, such as understory economy, is a kind of ecological sustainable development of landscape production landscape combining forestry and animal husbandry.

4.2. Ecological Landscape Design

Germany is the hometown of landscape ecology. The concept of landscape ecology was put forward by German botanist TROLL in the late 1940s when he used aerial land use survey. In The 1980s, landscape ecology attracted the attention of domestic experts and scholars. Therefore, ecological landscape improvement requires us to make more efforts to study and practice [3].

The countryside is not only the place where people produce and live, but also can arouse people's aesthetic and sightseeing activities, and strengthen people's understanding of the nature. In the design, we need to fully study the actual geographical conditions and geological conditions of the rural regional ecological environment. We should maintain the integrity of ecosystem functions and build characteristic ecological landscapes. Meanwhile, landscape resources in rural areas are gifts given to us by nature and the results of villagers' dynamic management, so we should also make good use of them. The planners must make good use of the

natural resources of the countryside scientifically and rationally while keeping the local ecological resources as far as possible. Secondly, it is necessary to scientifically and logically reduce the degree of direct damage caused by agricultural and rural economic development to the local natural environment, delimit the natural protection area reasonably according to the local characteristics, and create a landscape development mode combining ecological sustainable development landscape and comfortable tourism.

4.3. Participatory Landscape Design

In rural landscape, want to consider to the most essential needs of the villagers, countryside landscape design not only on the existing of the rural landscape resources reasonably and consolidation and distribution, more important is we need to slowly to transform the rural people's ideology, the dominant behavior of the passive part of farmers again into the reality of the development of ecological need to actively, make the whole The countryside realizes the ecological sustainable development truly [4]. Therefore, how to mobilize the enthusiasm of villagers and build a landscape environment rooted in the most fundamental needs of villagers is the problem we have to solve.

First of all, the villagers' consciousness should be changed. The economic foundation determines the superstructure, and solving the villagers' economic problems is the primary problem. For example, productive landscape design can solve the villagers' economic problems to a certain extent. Secondly, based on the use needs of villagers, this paper investigates villagers' demands and suggestions on village public areas and unused vacant lots, such as what functions should be arranged and what layout forms should be. Finally, by all the villagers to directly participate in the whole scheme design, stylist to encourage all the villagers, with some relatively simple geometric symbols on a piece of white paper on the basis of paint a village CunMao of their own heart, and finally put all the villagers mapped out by the design graphics to merger and integration of secondary processing, generate the final design drawings. In this process, we should also pay attention to the needs of rural children's spiritual activities and use them to promote the vitality of the development of the whole village [5].

Peasants in the village this interactive mode of design and produce the feel is new, when they put forward the construction of opinion will be influenced by the villagers recognition adopted and implemented, this construction process makes the village formed a relatively strong life breath the atmosphere itself, the method can also be in a certain extent, inspire to promote the construction of village landscape passion, build Sustainable development model of landscape design with national participation.

5. Conclusions

Rural landscape design should enrich the ways and types of leisure experience, combine with regional characteristic cultural resources, local industrial resources, and integrate ecological and humanistic characteristics, and finally form a green ecological sustainable rural landscape design that the whole people jointly participate in the construction. Ecological attribute of the rural industry could be great to debunk directly affect the design of the whole cycle and ultimately determines the overall layout of the rural landscape environment and overall landscape, so in the future the overall development of rural industry should fully consider its own impact on the rural

landscape environment directly, so people must be extraordinarily attach great importance to the protection of the rural ecological environment and social The whole people will participate together, so that the whole village landscape environment becomes more beautiful, harmonious and sustainable.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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