

Research on the Construction Method of Rural Public Space in Northern Jiangsu Based on the Perspective of Cultural Anthropology

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Abstract: As the most important part of rural space, rural public space is an important place for villagers to communicate with each other and an important carrier for the generation and continuation of local memory. It involves many aspects of the daily economic, political, cultural and life of the peasants, and it is of great significance to the peasant's life and the harmonious and stable development of the countryside. This paper mainly analyzes the rural characteristics of the northern Jiangsu region, and then analyzes the functional characteristics, time changes, human activities, current status and existing problems of rural public space.

1. Introduction

In the modern rural society where interests are divided and the classes are diverse, public exchange activities such as dialogue, exchanges and consultations, and public rules that everyone agrees on, become an important way to integrate rural society and form authoritative identity, and when all this is in a certain public place When presented for the carrier, a public space is formed (Vincent, 2016). The rural public space is closely related to community identity, social order and social integration (Hong, 2016). It has the social function of eliminating differences, alleviating tension and reaching consensus, reciprocal cooperation and cultural integration (Terry, 2006). It is an important carrier for public opinion and public participation to cultivate public spirit. In the past, the exploration of academic circles provided a comprehensive and multi-angled and deep-level entry point for the study of rural public space (Gabriel, 2014). However, the classification of rural public space is not specific enough. The characteristics of various public spaces and their relationship with rural social integration. Still to be further studied.

2. North Jiangsu Village

Located in the northern part of Jiangsu Province, Northern Jiangsu governs the five cities of Xuzhou, Suqian, Lianyungang and Yancheng Huai'an, and is an important part of the national coastal economic belt (Alun, 2012). The area is flat and rich in resources, with a land area of 52,300 square kilometers. At the end of 2010, the resident population was 29.77 million, accounting for 50.97% and 37.83% of Jiangsu Province respectively (Karen, 2016). The total GDP of 2011 was

1,070.631 billion yuan, and the total fiscal revenue was 220.862 billion yuan. The per capita GDP is 34,917.00 yuan. Pei County is located in the northwest of Xuzhou, with a total area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. The total population of the county is 1,279,400 (as of 2010), the agricultural population is about 800,000, the cultivated area is 1,146,600 mu, and the per capita contracted farmland is 1.19 mu. There is no mountain in Pei County (there is only 40 meters deep in the south of Qishan Town Street, and the stone pit with an area of about 4,000 square meters), all of which are alluvial plains. The comprehensive evaluation index system for new rural construction in Jiangsu Province proposes that the proportion of rural non-agricultural labor force is greater than 75%, which is a reference indicator for building a new socialist countryside (Biljana, 2014). As an underdeveloped area in Jiangsu Province, due to constraints such as regional constraints on industrial constraints, the proportion of labor engaged in the second and third industries in rural areas is lower than that. In 2010, the per capita GDP of the region was 29,774.00 yuan. The level of the situation directly affects the progress of the construction of the new countryside. The level of education is an important factor affecting the construction of rural civilization (Guanrong, 2016). Although the illiteracy rate of farmers in the northern Jiangsu region has generally declined under the efforts of the state to strongly support the "Pujiu" compulsory education, according to statistics from the Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the highest illiteracy rate among the provinces is the highest in the northern region, reaching 9.79%. (Year 2008). If it is purely rural, the illiteracy rate is higher than the data.

3. Rural public space

The rural belief public space refers to the peasants engaged in ancestral worship, folk beliefs, religious beliefs and other activities, such as ancestral halls, temples, churches, etc. In the practice of faith, the peasants feel the transcendence value and ultimate concern, as if connecting life and death, connecting this shore of this life and the present to the other side of the afterlife. First, ancestor worship establishes connection between ancestors and descendants. Later generations are continuations of ancestors. Every descendant who lives in the present is a part of the family's generations. He will eventually be like himself. The ancestors became the object of worship for future generations. The so-called "careful pursuit of the future, the people's morality is thick." Ancestor worship is a kind of education method to maintain ethics. It uses ancestral hall as the public space carrier, and involves ethics and morality such as filial piety culture and ancestral dynasty. It plays an important role in regulating intergenerational relations and condensing clan power. Not only that, the ancestral hall also has the function of uniting clan and maintaining social order, and plays an important role in mediating disputes, relief of poverty, social security, and mutual assistance in production. Second, folk belief activities are non-institutionalized beliefs that are regional, spontaneous, and grassroots. They generally refer to the beliefs of ghosts, heroes, and historical figures rooted in the traditional culture of the country. The rural living public space refers to the social connection generated by the peasants through group chat, participation in daily life, and human relationships, and the space in which they occur. First, the villagers chat together in public places such as village heads, trees, rivers, and shops at leisure time. The topic of chatting is all-encompassing. Up to the international situation, the national affairs, the small priests in the village who are not filial, the neighbors quarrel, will become an interesting thing for the peasants to talk about. Chat is an important form of public communication. The process is not only a way to spread the ideas of information exchange, but also an important form of public opinion and social norms. The so-called human words are awesome, and the enormous pressure of public opinion has an indispensable role in regulating village order and regulating behavioral norms. Through chat, some things happening in the village, whether good or bad, are passed. Quickly spread to every

corner of the village in a way that spreads ten and ten passes, and establishes the social connection between the whole village and the people. It is only an event at the individual level or the family level. Can become a village public event. Farmers have the need to communicate, express, and participate in sharing. Various chat occasions provide them with a platform space for mutual communication and communication. Second, in the process of weddings and funerals, rituals, banquets, gift exchanges and space carriers in the process of human illness, death, building, examination, and life. In rural China, human sentiment has been given an important meaning. Human feelings are greater than Wang Fa.

Public space and public service are the premise and guarantee for individuals to pursue private space and freedom of rights; as individuals of society, they should actively integrate into the public domain, pursue group life, and seek consensus and compromise in communication, communication, bargaining and debate with others. Form public rules and use this as a code of conduct for each individual to form a balance between public and private interests. From the perspective of the whole and the long-term, we can examine the relationship between ourselves and others, ourselves and groups, ourselves and society, and promote the growth of public interest while pursuing personal interests.

4. Development plan

A distinctive public space is not a new and unconventional design, but it does not care about the actual situation to design some strange and strange spaces. The shaping of the characteristic public space should make full use of the characteristics and advantages of the region itself, especially the rural areas with cultural heritage and the shaping of its public space. Pay attention to the inheritance of historical context. Of course, it is not only reflected in the macroscopic layout of the space or the surrounding environment. On the contrary, some distinctive public spaces are favored by the villagers with their delicate details. Such as the ground, a distinctive paving will also increase the memory of the villagers and increase the attractiveness of the public space. In the planning and design of new rural communities, the spatial form of the village should be grasped as a whole, and the design of the public space of the village should be rationally planned according to the characteristics of the rural areas. Retaining a large number of buildings, streets, and habitual gathering places with historical memory, correctly handling the tradition and modernity in modernization, continuing the local context, and deriving new cultural connotations on the basis of inheritance, so that the public space not only satisfies the farmers The need to produce life, and full of vitality, enables the villagers to form a holistic public awareness in the space of mutual interaction. In the planning and design of the new rural public space, properly handle the relationship between the village's natural environment, human history and the village's social economy. The characteristic of the village public space is based on the difference between the human material and the social existence. It is the personality characteristics of the other people in terms of the content and form of the human being.

The humanized design is based on the rationality and functionality of the design. The public space takes into account the natural factors, so that the villagers are psychologically and physiologically comfortable, and should also be equipped with various entertainment service facilities to meet the complex activities of the villagers. demand. In addition to physical level care, we should also consider the psychological level of care, not just the pursuit of functional and formal needs, but ignore the spiritual needs and spiritual life of the villagers. For the design of the scale and scale of public space, a small space of humanization should be created, and a pleasant scale is easy to create a spatial image with intimacy and human touch. At the same time, combined with the regional characteristics of the village, the regional culture is displayed, creating a strong sense of

identity and belonging. And design different communication spaces for different types of people. Vulnerable groups are restricted by their own physical and psychological characteristics and the lack of consideration of their entire social environment system. The humanized design of public space is to minimize the obstacles caused by physical inconvenience and to meet the needs of the groups most likely to use the site. It also encourages the use of other groups and ensures that the activities between groups do not interact with each other. influences.

The village public space is a system formed by nature and labor. It is a combination of the space subject and object and the interaction between the subject and the object. The overall construction of the village's public space is reflected in the coexistence of villages, roads, plazas, building mountain rivers, greening, etc., as well as the unification of architectural shapes, colors, symbols, types of greening and material color of the venue. In the planning of the public space of the village, the environmental layout of the overall space is a problem with overallity. It should be based on the whole, comprehensive consideration of various factors of space, and enable these factors to achieve a coordinated and organic combination. To create a public space style and atmosphere, it is necessary to focus on the overall spatial organization, environmental and functional characteristics of the space, and analyze and understand the overall environment. The planning of the public space of the new rural community is much more comprehensive than that of the traditional rural area. Not only is the quality improved, but also the content and type are rich.

5. Conclusions

In summary, although the population in the north of Jiangsu Province is relatively complicated, economic and social development is relatively lagging behind, and the problems of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers” are prominent, the five models of rural and characteristic agriculture, basic industries, and new rural construction in Pei County indicate that Su The road to the future development of the rural North is well-founded, well-regulated, and has great potential for exploitation. Only by abandoning old thinking, broadening new horizons, and relying on existing conditions to solve existing problems can we better bring the new rural construction in northern Jiangsu to a new level. In short, the village is the village of the villagers, and the villagers are the main body of the village public space. Therefore, the construction of public space should be based on the actual needs of the villagers and meet the needs of the villagers at all levels. The scale of space, the environmental quality of space and the traffic flow line should be oriented to the needs of the villagers and reflect an emotional concern for people. Only in this way can we achieve the original purpose of public space construction.

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