

Reconstruction strategy of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the reconstruction strategy of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution. Based on the actual design situation of rural community living space, this paper makes an in-depth explanation and discussion from four aspects: the outline of rural community living space reconstruction from the perspective of social evolution, the key points of rural community living space reconstruction from the perspective of social evolution, the concrete ways of rural community living space reconstruction from the perspective of social evolution, and the reconstruction and development trend of rural community living space reconstruction from the perspective of social evolution. The purpose is to provide reference materials for related research.

In the actual development process of our country, architecture and planning subjects mainly play an important role in cities. The corresponding basic theoretical mechanism and the development of science and technology are carried out around the city. The traditional rural construction work shows that the planning system inherits the model idea of urban construction, showing that the planning is too superficial and dilutes the substance of rural social life. As a result, the country and the city have become two different types of systems, and there are misjudgments in the direction of rural construction. That is to say, the practice of theory needs to accelerate the practice process of rural community construction on the premise of rural social planning and development. From the perspective of social evolution, the reconstruction of rural community living space has great value, which can not only improve the existing living environment of residents, but also save the resources of land use and make the planning of urban and rural environment more scientific and normative. The following is the author's analysis and suggestions on the reconstruction of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution.

1. The reconstruction of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution

1.1. Evolution.

The so-called evolution, that is, evolution, originated in the field of biology, is essentially the phenomenon of differences between organisms and many natural phenomena related to the theory. The process of natural selection leads to the continuation or elimination of their own characteristics

of species, and even the trend of the development of biological extinction ^[1]. The rural society changes from scattered structure to gathering structure, and the residential state changes from function differentiation to function collection, which brings about the change of rural living habit. Nowadays, rural life increasingly highlights comfort and modernity.

1.2. Rural community living space.

One, rural communities. The focus of so-called rural communities is based on the geographical extent of agricultural expansion, where geographical relationships combine many single families as well as businesses and schools. The system of values and culture is formed in a way of mutual help and coordination, which develops into a common group in social life, and the rural community is the basic organizational unit of the rural society.

Second, living space. The so called living space, that is, the range of space in which human beings operate in their daily lives. The Time geography advocates that the survival of things should occupy a certain space. Therefore, the living space is also called the actual space occupied by various types of activities in daily life. For cities, the daily life of human beings is often work institutions, families and public places. So the composition of urban living space for living, institutions, leisure and consumption of space types; In rural areas, especially under the new situation, the lifestyle of residents in rural communities focuses on families and public places.

1.3. Reconstruction.

Reconstruction comes from computer technology software. In essence, it is an internal adjustment of the software without changing the existing performance module of the technology software to promote the performance of computer technology software as well as the design of the model and framework with rationality and science, reflecting the software itself has the flexibility ^[2]. After reconstruction, the repetition rate between software codes is reduced, the design effect of software programs is improved, and the software design is ensured to be scientific and effective. In modern urban design, people pay more attention to the scientific living and the sustainable use of natural resources. At the same time, rural residential buildings are centralized, and independent residential buildings are gradually built, which can integrate the living environment of residents to ensure the scientific use of land resources. Therefore, the reconstruction is to rebuild every element of the rural community living space on the basis of the rural characteristic living habits, so as to make the rural community living space meet the needs of the rural residents To provide a full range of services to residents.

2. Reconstruction points of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution

2.1. Wholeness.

The reconstruction of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution should be designed under the point of integrity, which is reflected in facing up to nature and balanced development. Rural as an organic whole, its constituent elements are housing, public infrastructure, road traffic and resident place. In the actual design and planning, we should think holistically. If we only pay attention to any angle in this system, then there is a lack of balance in the system. Therefore, rural structure should be built cyclically to ensure the overall construction of rural areas ^[3]

2.2. Intensiveness.

From the perspective of social evolution, the actual land area of urban construction is gradually decreasing, so the planning and construction idea of new rural areas is to arrange part of the land area in rural areas for urban construction. We need to ensure the adequacy of arable land in rural areas. Therefore, the reconstruction of living space in rural communities should reflect the intensiveness, including optimizing natural villages, planning the area of residential sites, reducing the waste of land construction resources, and ensuring more compact residential space

2.3. Features.

Even if the living space of the rural community should reflect the intensiveness, however, it is not to change the original living habits and behavior of the residents in this area, and to take away the residents' original life by means of concrete construction. Rural housing is mainly of the welcoming style or a rural area presents a chaotic construction style^[4]. So the reconstruction of living space in rural communities should be appropriate to the previous construction ideas, it shows the charm and connotation of Chinese traditional culture.

3. Reconstruction of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution

3.1. Scientific orientation construction design.

At present, the existing rural housing construction has some drawbacks, and the focus is to locate the level of housing. Combined with the actual construction situation, the rural housing mainly has two types of townhouses and independent type, and even some areas built luxury type of villa, as well as european-style Villa. Each type of building all highlights different features. Therefore, in the process of reconstructing the living space of rural community, it is necessary to understand the housing construction in rural area comprehensively, to orientate and study it scientifically, to compare the characteristics of various types of housing, and to achieve the architectural design adapted to local conditions.

It should be noted that the design of row houses can save land area, facilitate ventilation and lighting, and is more suitable for construction in the plain and other wide terrain, But the disadvantage is that the new type of houses are always neatly arranged and the design of the linear space is a little dull; The independent construction design can adapt to different kinds of needs of various families, with relatively wide extension space and good ventilation and lighting performance. The disadvantage is that it covers a large area, lacks of intensiveness and has a high construction cost.

3.2. Land-saving Construction Design.

First, the regional residential model should be adapted to local conditions, and form rural differentiation of smart contraction based on industrial characteristics and development strategy. Townhouses and the integrated rural housing model are still the remnants of the industrialized thinking, and the ecology is the important characteristic of the evolution of the rural society. From this point of view, the diversity of rural residential patterns reflects the correct trend of rural regional characteristics and ecological development, and the construction thinking of urbanized community may bring about the utility of saving construction land and increasing cultivated land area at the present stage. However, the drawbacks of its model development will, on the contrary, result in the waste of underground land use and construction resources in the long-term

development of the countryside; secondly, the standard of housing construction should reflect the reality of local life in minute details, some plain agricultural villages, community housing construction is mostly four-or five-storey residential units, rural living because there is no place and disorderly stacked, previously in their own front or courtyard drying grain, now scattered in the community's public areas, it has a negative impact on the community environment and the use of living space. Based on this, the standard of rural housing construction should take into account the factors of land saving and living application, and must reflect the clear design response to the space demand of rural production and living.

3.3 Upgrade of living space.

The core idea of the reconstruction of living space in rural community is to meet the needs of differentiation. The transformation of functional space can effectively enhance the efficiency of space utilization, effectively integrate the actual living habits of the residents, and improve the quality of life of the villagers. For example, the entrance of agricultural homestead in central plain plain area, the dry latrine, the storage space of farm machinery and so on. Second, reasonably planning space streamline. In the actual use of rural living space, space streamline unreasonable waste of space and life problems are very common. For example, villagers often place farm appliances or vehicles on rural roads or in their own doorways, causing environmental chaos in residential areas and inconvenience in the use of transportation routes. In the process of the reconstruction of living space, we should set up the space streamline in a standardized way, make clear the concrete function of the space function, and optimize the integrity and function of the space design. Third, we should actively explore suitable housing construction models and renovation models in regions, and solve real-life problems through space renovation and structural treatment in regions with better foundations. It is necessary to consider the applicability and development demand of living space in the construction of the residential quarters of the villages which have been relocated and merged, and to avoid copying the same thinking.

4. Reconstruction and development trend of rural community living space from the perspective of social evolution

4.1. Functional allocation differentiation.

Against the background of the increasing development of rural communities, the process of urbanization will inevitably give birth to the development trend of the reconstruction of rural communities' human settlements. In view of the disarray of living space function and the lack of traffic flow lines in rural communities, the design of functional space should be distinguished from the concept of urbanization development, including the space settings of community space center square, public leisure venues, sewage disposal plants, etc. should be built on the basis of local features and the needs of villagers, and the thinking of urbanization construction should be abandoned.

4.2. Technological and ecological aspects of rural life.

Compared with the city, the countryside has the remarkable advantage in the construction of the regional ecological environment. The Green hills and green waters not only provide the multiple paths for the development of the local economy, but also provide the necessity for the ecological development. In the important strategic opportunity period of rural revitalization, the construction of rural community should base on the localization of rural land, combine the ecological resources,

industrial advantage and technical support, and try to construct the three-life system of production, life and ecology.^[6] In this respect, the community building in Taiwan and the machi-making movement in Japan provide successful examples of eco-rural development based on self-positioning.

4.3 More scientific organization of residential rooms.

The quality of life is an important standard to measure the construction system of living space. The reconstruction of living space in rural communities should fully reflect the scientific organization structure. Under the reconstruction of the construction project, the living space of the rural community can better meet the needs of the residents, especially the housing, including living room space, living space, activity space, production and storage space, traffic space and kitchen and bathroom space. Each space has its own characteristics, giving dual display of living space. Therefore, the organization structure of rural residential rooms is more scientific, highlighting the reconstruction of rural community living space towards economic and practical development.

5. Conclusion.

Above all, under the trend of urbanization, the evolution of rural society has become inevitable, and the current problems such as the return of rural population, the introduction of talents, and the improvement of the quality of life of the original rural people need to be solved urgently. The integration and promotion of rural living space is an efficient way to build a sound system for the reconstruction of rural community living space by taking advantage of the policy advantages of rural development in the new era and the era background. Only by carrying out the rationality and systematicness of living space planning can we adapt to the needs of diversified rural industry and the trend of social evolution.

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