



The Practices of Community Building in Rural Communities under the Background of Urban-Rural Integration

Taking Fuhu Village as an Example

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Abstract. Rural communities are the fundamental spatial carriers of rural revitalization and important links in achieving integrated urban-rural development. The article is based on Fuhu Village in Luoyuan County, Fujian Province, as a practical case in the National Urban Rural Integration Development Pilot Zone. Targeting the characteristics of Fuhu Village, a community building practice aimed at future rural application scenarios has been carried out, achieving certain results and providing reference for the construction and sustainable development of other rural areas in the urban-rural integration development zone.

Keywords: Community building, Rural community, Urban-rural integration, Fuhu village

1 Introduction

In the stage of urban-rural integration development in rural areas, the construction of rural areas is gradually shifting towards a multi-dimensional compound and balanced development that fully combines its own characteristics, adapts to the needs of the villagers and the integration of urban and rural areas. Fuhu Village incorporates the concept of community building into the practice of rural community construction to enhance the effectiveness of urban-rural integration in rural areas, and has a certain reference value for the construction and sustainable development of other rural areas in the urban-rural integration development zone.

2 Community Building in Rural Communities

2.1 The Further Analysis of Community Building

Community building originated from the "town building movement" in Japan in the 1960s. Currently, the Japanese community building movement has established a relatively complete consultant planning system and support measures, and has carried out

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numerous projects [1]. In recent years, Chinese scholars have also conducted discussions and practices, and have different definitions of community building from different perspectives.

"Community" which refers to an organic and united social community formed by individuals who are independent and individualistic due to social division of labor within a certain region, through some form of cooperative connection [2]. The meaning of "building" is "operation and construction", which deals with the mutual relationships between individuals within the community and the sense of belonging to the community as a whole. Therefore, community building can be seen as a series of activities that establish social and psychological connections between people within the community and between people and the environment [3]. Through the principles of community residents participating together, benefiting the public interest, promoting community development, and requiring community planning schemes, the level of community democracy has been improved, and the integrity of urban construction plans has also been strengthened [4].

This article believes that there is a close interactive relationship between community building and regional development. Through public participation as the main body of the community, exploring and utilizing the advantages of the community, and carrying out reasonable community planning and construction, construction activities can activate the internal vitality of the community, adapt to the new trends of urban and rural regional development, and achieve sustainable development of rural communities.

2.2 The Necessity of Community Building.

In the stage of rapid urbanization, the dual opposition between urban and rural areas is significant. The rural population leaves their homeland and enters the city for work and life. Due to the large loss of population, the community that was originally maintained by blood and geography becomes fragile [5]. In the context of urban-rural integration and development, rural areas need to intervene in planning and construction through the concept of community building, seize the opportunities of urban population and industrial return, gather the rural community awareness of the rooted Xinxiang villagers, participate in rural development and construction together, shape the new development momentum of rural areas, enhance the comprehensive vitality of rural communities, and promote sustainable rural development.

2.3 The Feasibility of Community Building

The content of community building is to plan and construct rural communities in five aspects: people, property, culture, location, and scenery, which is conducive to highlighting the development advantages of rural communities, transforming their passive position in urban-rural development, and forming a favorable link in the integrated urban-rural development pattern.

3 Overview and Value of Fuhu Village

3.1 Overview of Fuhu Village

Fuhu Village is located in Huokou She Ethnic Township, Luoyuan County, in the national urban-rural integration development pilot zone. It is situated in the western part of Luoyuan County, bordering Minhou, Lianjiang, Jin'an, and Gutian County, with convenient transportation and superior geographical conditions [6]. Fuhu Village has a profound cultural heritage, numerous cultural relics, and numerous intangible cultural heritage sites and activity venues. Therefore, Fuhu Village is a traditional village at the provincial level in Fujian Province, an important She ethnic cultural village, with important protection and development value.

3.2 The Value of Fuhu Village

A Living Fossil of Traditional She Culture Relics.

There are more than nine She ancient buildings from the Qing Dynasty in Fuhu village, with a variety of traditional architectural types, including ancestral halls, residential buildings, palaces, temples, and bridges. The overall appearance of the village is relatively complete. The customs and traditions of She have been passed down for many years and are still well preserved. The She ethnic cultural elements, symbols, and nodes of She Township culture can be seen everywhere in the village. Currently, a cultural museum has been built to showcase She ethnic culture [7].

A Model of Traditional Ancient Village Site Selection and Construction

The site selection of Fuhu Village highlights the cultural connotation of choosing an auspicious place to live in ancient times, which is a true portrayal of the ideal landscape pattern of the ancient village. The layout of Fuhu Village conforms to the ideal model of "pillow the mountains, surrounding the fields, following the trend, and facing the screen". as shown in figure 1, it reflects the humanistic and ecological connotations in the construction of ancient villages, it is a model for humans to adapt to nature and achieve harmony between humans and nature.

The She ethnic folk museum in central Fujian

Fuhu is a famous village of the She ethnic group, among which the traditional culture of the She ethnic group is the most representative of its characteristics. The Fuhu She ethnic group has preserved a large number of traditional She local customs, clothing customs, language and writing customs, and all of them have been well inherited, as shown in figure 2. In addition, the village has set up a folk culture museum to showcase the traditional culture of She Township.



Fig. 1. Site selection of Fuhu Village **Fig. 2.** The intangible cultural heritage of the She ethnic

4 The Practice of Community Building in Fuhu Village

The practice of rural communities is a continuous process. It is necessary for the government, non-governmental organizations, enterprises, and residents to work together to explore the cultural value of historical village, to stimulate community awareness, and to promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas.

4.1 Multi Party Participation in Promoting Rural Development

The government vigorously protects and promotes the folk culture of the She ethnic group by creating a She ethnic folk museum, documenting the intangible cultural heritage of the She ethnic group, and organizing tourism festivals to promote it to visitors. The villagers of Fuhu also actively endorse their hometown, and She women have established projects such as "Beautiful Fuhu·Women's Micro Home" [8], which are committed to promoting traditional She culture. Social education units also regard Fuhu Village as an educational research base, where urban students enter the countryside to learn traditional etiquette and experience traditional skills, as shown in figures 3-5.

Multi-party participation in activities has driven the development of rural tourism, increased the income of villagers, and also promoted the She culture, making excellent traditional ethnic culture more visible to more people and integrating urban and rural cultures.



Fig. 3. She Ethnic Women's Propaganda Activity



Fig. 4. Experience She Village Martial Arts



Fig. 5. Experience Making Ciba

4.2 Integration of Three Industries and Optimization of Industrial Structure

Fuhu Village is located in the middle of the regional tourism route and is an important node on the regional tourism belt. On the basis of the current situation of village industry and ecology, combined with folk cultural characteristics and excellent ecological planting, a development and protection pattern of "One Belt, One Corridor, Three Zones" integrating urban and rural development and industry is formed, as shown in figure 6. Among them, the "One Belt" refers to the regional development belt that runs through the entire village and connects well-known tourism nodes in the region; "One Corridor" refers to the waterfront ecological landscape gallery that runs through the north and south of the village along the east side; The "Three Zones" refer to the central She Township living experience zone, the southern ecological mountain and forest experience zone, and the northern gateway entrance supporting area.

Through this plan, we aim to protect traditional villages, create cultural research spaces, and develop tourism service formats; Respect the overall pattern of Shanshui Tiancun, promote characteristic planting industries, and improve farmland output; Cooperate with well-known agricultural enterprises, deepen agricultural product processing, derive industrial chains, and ultimately achieve full integration with urban industries. Optimize the industrial structure of Fuhu Village and attract population return.

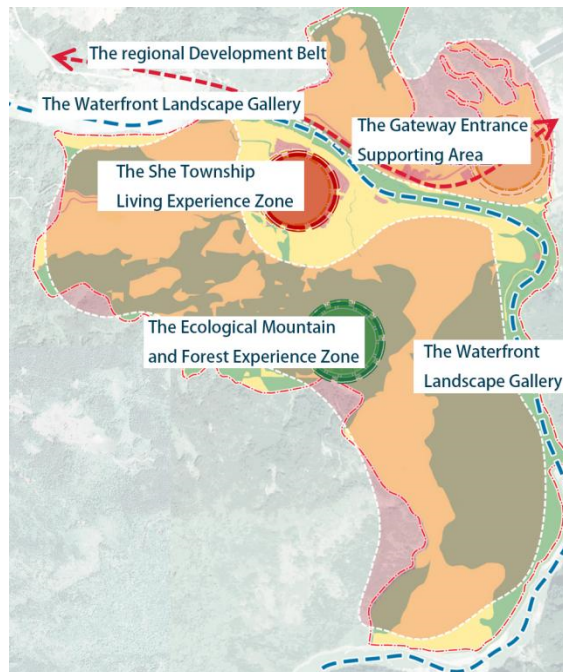


Fig. 6. Integration pattern of three industries in Fuhu Village



Fig. 7. She Ethnic Culture Festival



Fig. 8. She Ethnic Culture Festival

4.3 Spreading Historical and Cultural Features for Conservation

Fuhu Village preserves numerous unique intangible cultural heritages of the She ethnic group. It regularly carries out diverse folk cultural activities in She Township, forming an important cultural node of She Township in the tourism belt of the area, showcasing and disseminating She Township culture to tourists. Fully exploring and promoting the cultural characteristics of Fuhu Village can help enhance the cultural confidence of the villagers in the village, as well as enhance the cultural awareness of Fuhu Village, integrate into the urban-rural cultural exchange circle, attract greater tourism economic consumption, and further enhance rural development and construction, as shown in figures 7-8.

4.4 Based on Rural Customs to Enhance Local Governance

Fuhu Village plans to establish a leading group for urban-rural integration work, analyze and summarize different types of projects, customize implementation rules, and prescribe targeted measures; For urban-rural integration development projects, taking into account the specific content of the project, selecting according to capacity, determining the time sequence of development, and coordinating the distribution of implementation plans; For the development of rural culture, strict protection of the natural environment and cultural heritage within the village, continuation of traditional landscape features and local characteristics, display of folk customs, and advocacy of rural civilization; For construction projects, actively implement the rational allocation and utilization of resources, vigorously promote the use of local materials, and save costs.

4.5 Optimize Landscape Environment According to Local Conditions

Through visits streets and surveys villagers, community construction practices adopt various methods to recover building property rights or activate building functions for historical buildings, and hire local craftsmen to repair building as old, as shown in figure 9; Upgrade the overall facade architectural style and component paradigm of the bare houses on both sides of the streets and alleys in the village to ensure their style is coordinated and unified; The dilapidated houses in the village will be systematically demolished, and in combination with the production needs of the village, they will be converted into forests or farmland or transformed into public leisure spaces, as shown in figure 10.



Fig. 9. The repaired historic building



Fig. 10. The renovated street and alley

5 Conclusion

Through practical analysis, it can be seen that with common interests as the foundation, common prosperity as the goal, and comprehensive integration as the means, starting from the comprehensive construction framework of "people, industry, culture, place, and scenery" in community building, encouraging diverse participation, optimizing industrial structure, spreading distinctive culture, improving local governance, and optimizing landscape environment can better stimulate the intrinsic vitality of rural communities and achieve sustainable development. The practical research of Fuhu Village has a certain reference value for promoting rural construction and sustainable development in the integrated urban-rural development zone. In the future, further sorting and analysis will be conducted on the feedback from various sectors after the practice, in order to obtain more comprehensive effectiveness research.

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