Study on the Corresponding Relationship between Modern Human Needs Structure and Urban Environmental Design

Lin Siqi

Shandong University of Management, Shandong, 250100, China

Keywords: Urban Environmental Design; Survival Needs; Development Needs

Abstract: In order to realize the existing relationship between modern people and the natural environment, we should design the urban environment through the needs of human life stage, human sensory needs, human survival needs and development needs, with the progress and development of science and technology. The purpose of discussing the corresponding relationship between human needs structure and regional environment is to give full play to the main active role of human beings and make the regional environment develop in the direction of humanization.

1. Introduction

Urbanization is a process that human beings transform their own living environment, create living environment and beautify living environment. It is a process that human's living needs and development needs change with the improvement of productivity level. From the basic needs of human beings, it is the essence of a city to design the urban environment and to explore the change and interaction of the relationship between human beings and the environment[1].

2. Human Basic Survival Needs

2.1. People's Food Needs

Human life is inseparable from clothing, food, housing and transportation, among which food is a necessary condition for human survival. Everything in nature can basically be divided into two parts: raw and cooked. From the ape-like period to the 21st century, people's excessive demand for food varies from time to time, but in general, human demand for food is constantly improving and developing. In today's era of rapid development of science and technology, food not only meets the needs of people's own survival, but also integrates entertainment and part of work such as cultural exchanges. Not only that, as people pay more and more attention to nutrition and health, there are also high requirements on the composition and function of food. With the development of food health requirements, people's eating environment has also changed. Whether in the family eating environment or in some public restaurants, they have built different types of eating places according to different ages, gender and dietary differences. In addition, people's requirements for food are not only gender and occupation differences, but also dietary differences in some ethnic groups and customs in different regions and natural conditions[2]. Up to now, people still lack certain scientific and accurate standardization in food research. Food products of some bad merchants still have a great impact on human body. They sell non-qualified products for the sake of certain interests, while modern people will promote various new blood vessels under the influence of such non-qualified food for a long time. Induction of disease or other diseases. And some bad food, processing or eating places, will cause a certain degree of threat to human health.

2.2. People's Needs for Clothing

From the early stage of human evolution, clothing has become a necessity of human life. There are three theories about the historical origin of clothes. The first is about politeness, the second is about body protection, and the last is about decoration. Nowadays, human requirements for clothes can also be roughly divided into three aspects: first, the practicability of clothes. The second aspect is the

DOI: 10.25236/mfssr.2019.126

beauty of clothes[3]. The third aspect is the individualization of clothes. The choice of clothes is largely influenced by people's living habits, age and occupational factors. The facilities in cities should not only meet the requirements of human beings in terms of clothing quality and cleaning, but also meet the real situation and basic requirements of human beings, such as sanitation, safety and practicality. However, in the current human housing situation, these requirements have not been fully implemented.

2.3. People's Needs for Housing

Housing is the basic construction and basic needs of modern human beings. With regard to the requirements of housing, modern human beings not only meet the most basic construction conditions, but also achieve some modern infrastructure housing which can be sound insulation, lighting, convenience and so on. Different types and requirements of residential buildings are often closely related to many factors, such as personal occupation and culture[4]. For some young and middle-aged people, when economic conditions permit, they will choose some multi-functional family housing, such as study, guest room, gym and other infrastructure. The specific situation of housing has a certain connection with economic development and living standards. At present, human beings divide the economic level into three different levels: developed, medium and least developed. There are also three situations at these three levels, one person, one bed, to achieve a life of food and clothing. One household and one apartment, to achieve a well-off life. One person, one room, for a prosperous life. In the 21st century, if the city wants to fully satisfy people's housing requirements, it needs to carry out strategic planning and construction toward the goal of one-person-one-room.

2.4. People's Travel Needs

In the development of modern science and technology, there are many ways to travel. The most basic requirement of travel is safety and speed. When choosing transportation means and routes, cities should combine the geographical location and population of the relevant residential areas. Different traffic stations are used to connect different commercial, cultural services and other facilities. At the same time, human travel is related to all aspects of society and work. Therefore, different means of transport, such as high-speed rail, civil aircraft, passenger ships, are to varying degrees to meet people's travel requirements. At the same time, in the construction of the city, we should not only consider the means of transportation, but also consider how to let people use the function of legs and feet, so as to achieve no car. In the modern city construction, the city has been gradually away from nature, and there are many high-rise buildings and other buildings in the city. People's legs and feet function is gradually deteriorating. With the development and progress of science and technology, there will be no need to travel and wait in the future. This is contrary to the physiological needs of human beings. The construction of a city should not only satisfy the requirement of replacing a car with a foot, but also satisfy the requirement of replacing a foot with a car[5].

2.5. People's Needs for Communication

The need for communication is indispensable in the advanced survival needs of human beings. Through medical research, human beings will have normal vision and hearing in about three months of life, and can communicate with people in terms of facial expressions at the age of two months. Normally, infants and young children begin to learn language at the age of 9 to 10 months, and have a preliminary language awareness. Human beings are a kind of social animals. In the process of human communication, human language and thinking functions will be formed[6]. In modern cities, human communication is not only face-to-face, but also a preliminary improvement of individual and two-way exchanges. Television broadcasting, reading and reading newspapers and other news media and information dissemination are individual exchanges[7]. Internet chat rooms, telephone, computer, e-mail, art performances, concerts and other means for two-way communication. The object of communication has also changed. It is possible for different countries to have different forms of communication in different regions from the original people to the present. Urban environmental construction, first of all, involves the needs of human communication. Secondly, it is the needs of

self-communication. In the community, it is necessary to provide various facilities. Considering the needs of people-to-people communication between different ages, it is a place for children to play games. For teenagers, it is a place for sports games and competitions, for middle-aged people, it is a place for research, discussion and chat, and for the elderly, it is to provide some leisure and recreational fitness facilities. Generally speaking, the main way people satisfy their communication needs is through dialogue, including face-to-face dialogue and online dialogue. With the development of the city and the change of some professions, he is no longer a unified area with the same ideas, not subject to a unified control[8. Books are the food of the human spirit and the necessity for the survival of the human spirit. At the same time, they are also a good choice for the combination of human thinking function and language function. However, with the development and modernization of modern information technology, the dissemination of media, the construction and development of cities have gradually tended to diversify, but human beings have gradually neglected the importance of reading. At present, in human housing, rarely see the study and other related construction. In the community and even in the city, there are few reading rooms and libraries. In primary and secondary schools, there is very little time and place for students to study. Some bookstores in the city fail to meet the needs of the residents for books, and the environment for purchasing books does not take into account the needs of readers, for example, whether there are suitable seats for reading and goods storage. Various profit-making purposes of enterprises are hindering the urban book industry. At the same time, the high price of lost books or the poor distribution channels are also affecting people's reading of books[9].

2.6. People's Needs for Labor

Labor is an indispensable condition for human survival and development. The difference between manual labor and urban work in life lies mainly in the basic ability of human beings. From a scientific point of view, human beings have preliminary basic labor ability around the age of three, but different from work, it requires people to carry out certain learning and exercise. Survival needs include labor, the main factor is that human survival needs not only the input of energy, but also the output of energy, and labor is the consumption and output of human energy[10].

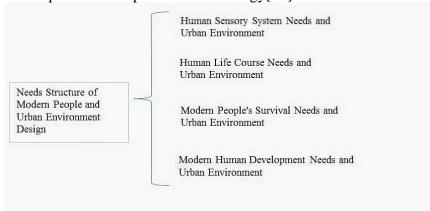


Fig.1. Study on the Corresponding Relationship between Modern Human Needs Structure and Urban Environmental Design

3. Conclusion

From the related explanations we have made above, we can roughly regard the essence of cities as the accompanying factors of human survival and development[11]. Cities should adapt to the needs of people, create more favorable conditions for human development, and never become human beings to adapt to the various abilities of urban constraints to meet the basic needs of urban people. It is the most basic criterion for evaluating a city.

References

- [1] Liu He Nan. Traffic planning and design of historic blocks based on urban culture . Think tank era, 2019 (23): 288 + 294.
- [2] Liu Kejin. The types of urban cultural scenes abroad and their creation paths. Review of Chinese Cultural Industry, 2019, 27 (01): 324-338.
- [3] Huangjiang. Keep in mind that entrustment stimulates urban cultural vitality. Beihai Daily, 2019-05-21 (003).
- [4] Chu Zichen. The role of public art in shaping urban culture. Popular Literature and Art, 2019 (09): 94.
- [5] Yu Li. Problems and Countermeasures of urban cultural governance from the perspective of public management. Operations and management, 2019 (05): 140-142.
- [6] Jiao Ziqing, Liu Jiwei. Research on the expression of urban cultural heritage design --- Take Shenyang, Liaoning Province as an example. China Market, 2019 (15): 35-36.
- [7] Yanning. Study on the soft power factors of cultural symbols in the construction of international image of cities: Taking the construction of regional international central cities in Kunming as an example. Journal of Kunming University, 2019, 41 (02): 110-116.
- [8] Zhao Wen. The predicament and solution of the cultural identity construction of new urban migrants: Take Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province as an example. Journal of Hulunbeier College, 2019, 27 (02): 51-54+45.
- [9] Yang Qian. Study on the Development and Optimizing Strategy of Cultural Industry Promoted by Urban Renewal. China Housing Facilities, 2019 (04): 32-33.
- [10] Xue Pengcheng. Research on the correlation between urban culture and fashion economy in the context of globalization. China Market, 2019 (12): 62-63.
- [11] Xu Jian. Index design and evaluation of international cultural metropolis. Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2019, 27 (02): 17-27.