

The Analysis and Countermeasures of Landscape Culture

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Abstract

The landscape culture reflects the positive psychology and behavior mode which is in accordance with the positive psychological demands of the culture. Under the influence of the trend of thought of cultural pluralism, people have gained a relatively larger degree of freedom. Culture is divided into material culture and mental culture. Material culture is the surface structure of culture. Landscape culture refers to the spiritual concept created and formed by people in the long-term practice of interaction with the landscape. Landscape cultural establish psychological compensation mechanism in the art, culture, psychology of different levels of cultural audience. It is of great significance for us to protect and excavate cultural heritage and inherit traditional culture. Landscape culture not only provides different regional culture and historical culture, but also makes people obtain inner happiness, hope and satisfaction. The paper analyzes the psychological appeal of landscape culture from the subjective, individual and group levels of positive psychology.

Keywords

Landscape culture, analysis, countermeasures

1. Introduction

Both natural landscape and human landscape bring people historical shock, enjoyment of beauty and new vitality. Each region has one or more landscapes. These landscapes are the historical details and cultural symbols of this region. One of the values of landscape culture is that it accords with people's inner psychological demands. Landscape culture not only provides different regional culture and historical culture, but also makes people obtain inner happiness, hope and satisfaction.

Under the influence of the trend of thought of cultural pluralism, people have gained a relatively larger degree of freedom. In the meantime, they are also deeply involved in nothingness (Steven J. Heine, 2021). It has positive significance from the perspective of positive psychology to analyze the landscape culture.

The analysis of the positive psychology of landscape culture is of great significance to the satisfaction of the positive psychological demands of the landscape culture crowd and the enhancement of the cultural connotation with distinctive features of the times and innovative value.

2. Landscape culture and positive psychology

2.1. Landscape culture

The unique natural landscape, the rich historical culture and the bright local characteristic merge have formed the unique landscape culture. These landscapes are the outcome of specific historical conditions and the cultural symbols of the times, recording a period of history and representing a certain significance and value.

Culture is diverse and complex. There are many different definitions about what culture is. Culture is the sum total of material wealth and spiritual wealth created by human beings in the course of social and historical development (Snyder López, 2013). Culture is divided into material culture and mental culture. Material culture is the surface structure of culture. Mental culture is the deep structure of culture. Mental state culture is the subjective factor such as value idea and aesthetic way, which is bred in the activity of social consciousness. Mentality culture it is the core of culture.

Landscape culture refers to the spiritual concept created and formed by people in the long-term practice of interaction with the landscape (Stevie Baumgardner & Mary Crothers, 2021). It embodies the concept concretely in the landscape environment. The landscape culture is embodied in four aspects: the historical origin of the landscape, the symbol of the landscape, the unique ceremony and activity of the landscape, the humanistic quality and the behavior standard of the landscape team.

2.2. Positive psychology

Positive psychology is the study of people's coping power and good qualities. Positive psychology is the exploration of human potential and power. Positive psychology advocates studying the positive qualities of human beings, fully tapping the potential constructive power inherent in human beings, promoting the development of individuals and society and making human beings happy (Tayeb Rascid & Martin Seligman, 2020).

From the perspective of cultural psychology, psychology is determined by culture. From the perspective of evolutionary psychology, the formation of culture requires a certain psychological basis. From the perspective of cultural social psychology, the individual function of culture mainly lies in the sense of security, the sense of belonging and the purpose of existence.

There is a close relationship between culture and psychology. Positive psychology emphasizes the good quality of individual's psychology and the influence of social cultural environment on individual's mood and mental health. The landscape culture is in accord with the demand of positive psychological. From the perspective of positive psychology, the applied value of the visual angle of landscape culture psychology is explored.

3. The analysis of landscape culture from the view of positive psychology

Positive psychology is concerned with individual psychology and social psychology. It emphasizes the mutual influence and interaction between the inner positive force of human being and the external environment such as society and culture. Positive psychology consists of three dimensions: subjective dimension, group dimension and individual dimension. The analysis of landscape culture from the view of positive psychology is from the following three dimensions.

3.1. The analysis from the subjective dimension

Positive psychology focuses on positive subjective experiences at the subjective dimension, such as happiness, contentment, hope and optimism. The landscape culture contains the truth, goodness and beauty of human universal value in ancient and modern times (Liu Xiangping, 2018). The historical origin of landscape culture is closely related to the subjective dimension of positive psychology.

Take the landscape culture of Shandong province as an example. At the end of the warring states period, with the basic completion of national integration and cultural assimilation, Qi culture and Lu culture gradually merged into one. Qi Daoism, the core of Qilu Culture, was founded by Jiang ziya. Confucianism, represented by Confucius, came into being in Lu.

Being active and enterprising is similar to the subjective dimension of positive psychology. Though they differ from each other, they are the same in seeking happiness in the future, in filling the sufferings of real life and in teaching people to be kind (He Xixiu, 2008). This is in common with positive subjective experiences and personal traits that pos-

itive psychology focuses on.

3.2. The analysis from the group dimension

At the group dimension, positive psychology is concerned with civic virtue and making individuals responsible, altruistic, courteous, tolerant and ethical citizens. These include healthy families, well-connected communities and socially responsible media. Positive psychology holds that individual consciousness and experience can be reflected in the environment, but also to a large extent affected by the environment (Wang Jingui, 2007). From the perspective of positive psychology, the symbols, unique rituals and activities represented by landscape culture reflect a positive group behavior pattern and social mentality.

Landscape culture reflects the experience of interaction between human being and nature, the group psychology and behavior and the group level of positive psychology. The research in positive psychology has confirmed that people with a positive outlook having better social morals and better social adaptability. People are able to face stress, adversity and loss more easily. They can handle it even in the most adverse social environment.

People's identification with the symbols, unique rituals and activities of folk custom representatives reflects the positive group mentality and concepts. Due to this positive energy, not only human survival to maintain a human self-esteem, but also to make human society constantly positive development.

3.3. The analysis from the individual dimension

Positive psychology focuses on positive traits at the individual dimension: the ability to love, courage, sensitivity to beauty, perseverance, tolerance, concern for the future, spirituality, talent and wisdom. The cultural attainments and behavioral norms of landscape culture are the same as those of positive psychology at the individual dimension.

Aristotle has said that proper use of leisure is the foundation of our lives. The value of leisure lies not in practicality, but in culture. It enables individuals to experience an aesthetic and transcendent way of life. It is a non-utilitarian, positive and optimistic spiritual support. The research in positive psychology has confirmed that individuals with positive and optimistic views have better social ethics and better social adaptability. People are able to face stress, adversity and loss more easily. They can face the most unfavourable social environment and can handle it.

The vitality of the landscape culture has made it possible for the landscape to be handed down through the circle of Life. The carrying forward and advocating of landscape culture can pass on traditional culture from generation to generation (Wang Xiuzhi, 2010). It can not only continuously improve the overall quality of individual citizens, but also enhance the sense of national pride, which make people yearn for. There are different perceptions of beauty and other positive personal characteristics.

The subjective dimension, group dimension and individual dimension of landscape culture from the view of positive psychology demand interwoven and interlinked. The landscape culture is embodied in four aspects: the historical origin of the landscape, the symbol of the landscape, the unique ceremony and activity of the landscape, the humanistic quality and the behavior standard of the landscape team. These aspects are closely related to different dimensions of positive psychology. For example, the landscape culture of Mount Tai in Jinan, Tai'an and Qufu, which extends to Zoucheng, not only involves the subjective aspect of positive psychology, but also involves the group psychological aspect and individual aspect (Wang Feng-yan & Zheng Hong, 2015). For example, since ancient times, people have come to Mount Tai to pray for peace and fulfill their wishes. "Sincerity leads to wisdom" is a thinking pattern in group psychology. Now, people climb Mount Tai, not only for the sake of peace, pray for peace and prosperity, but also for inner happiness, hope and satisfaction.

Landscape culture reflects the experience of interaction between human being and nature, group psychology and individual behavior, and all levels of positive psychology. People's identity consciousness of landscape culture reflects positive group mentality and positive individual concept.

4. Conclusion

The positive psychological analysis of landscape culture can make mainstream culture, paying more attention to people's positive psychological demands and satisfaction under different ages and cultural backgrounds. Landscape cultural establishes psychological compensation mechanism in the art, culture, psychology of different levels of cultural audience. From the perspective of positive psychology, the paper explores the deep psychological causes of landscape culture in order to further explore the application value of the perspective of positive psychology of landscape culture. Landscape culture respects the positive subjective experience of the cultural subject, as well as the desire for happiness and satisfaction, hope and happiness.

The analysis of landscape culture from the view of positive psychology meet or cater to people's positive psycholog-

ical needs, but also conducive to the better development of mass culture and cultural industry. It is of great significance for us to protect and excavate cultural heritage and inherit traditional culture by studying the deep positive psychological connotation conveyed by provincial landscape culture.

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