
Case Study Paper

Construction and Empirical Study of Evaluation Index System of Rural Revitalization in China's Metropolitan Areas from the Perspective of Social Ecosystem

-- Taking Villages and Towns Around Shanghai as Examples

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Abstract

Since the reform and opening up, the development of township enterprises is the core of southern Jiangsu in Shanghai metropolitan area, which has experienced rapid urbanization and industrialization, and the urbanization rate has reached 75. The high level of 9%. While great achievements have been made in urban and rural development, rural revitalization still faces many challenges, such as environmental pollution, local population loss, migrant population agglomeration, social structure reconstruction and other issues in rural settlements. Realizing sustainable development of rural settlements has become an urgent goal of rural revitalization in southern Jiangsu. Based on understanding of the metropolitan areas around the country revitalization of the Chinese built from rural agricultural modernization and new Jiangnan water to the three dimensions of urban and rural integration development 4 levels of hierarchy model of rural revitalization of the top as the goal layer index, followed by rule layer contains a prosperous industry, ecological livable, local custom civilization, effective governance, well-off five first-level indicators, again for child criterion layer contains rural industrial structure, agricultural science and technology level, rural marketization, livable natural environment, artificial environment livable, social environment livable, culture education 24 secondary indexes such as the construction of public cultural development, Finally for solution layer contains characteristic industrial output value accounted for the proportion of total output, non-agricultural production value accounted for the proportion of total output, proportion of total labor force non-agricultural industry practitioners, comprehensive agricultural mechanization level, per million population the number of agricultural science and technology personnel, agricultural science and technology innovation achievements conversion, forage-livestock system of agricultural products and farmers credit loans into 116 tertiary indicators. At the same time, an empirical study was conducted on the revitalization of 20 villages in Jinxi town around Shanghai, China, to test the feasibility and application value of the evaluation index system, and also to suggest the direction of policy intervention.

Key words

rural revitalization, Social ecosystems, Evaluation index, South Jiangsu

1. Revitalization background

1.1. The overall requirements of the National Rural Revitalization Strategy

Rural revitalization calls for giving priority to development in agriculture and rural areas. We need to establish and improve systems, mechanisms and policies for integrated urban and rural development, and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

1.2. Mission deployment of the rural revitalization strategy in Jiangsu Province

Based on the five aspects of rural revitalization, the general plan of rural revitalization strategy of Jiangsu province (2018-2022) puts forward the main indicators of rural revitalization strategy implementation plan based on the actual situation of Jiangsu province.

Table1: Jiangsu province rural revitalization strategy implementation planning major indicators

	serial number	Main indicators	unit	attribute
Prosperous industry	1	Comprehensive grain production capacity	Ten thousand tons	binding
	2	Contribution rate of agricultural science and technology progress	%	prospective
	3	Agricultural labor productivity	RMB ten thousand/person	prospective
	4	The ratio of processing output value and total agricultural output value of agricultural products	——	prospective
	5	Leisure agriculture and rural tourism receptions	Thousands of people	prospective
Ecological livable	6	Village green coverage	%	prospective
	7	The proportion of villages that deal with household waste	%	binding
	8	The proportion of villages that treat domestic sewage	%	prospective
	9	Comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry pollution	%	prospective
	10	Rural sanitation toilet penetration rate	%	prospective
Local custom civilization	11	Village comprehensive cultural service center coverage	%	prospective
	12	The proportion of civilized villages and towns at or above the county level	%	prospective
	13	The proportion of full-time teachers in rural compulsory education schools with a bachelor's degree or above	%	prospective
	14	The proportion of cultural and entertainment expenditure of rural residents	%	prospective
Effective governance	15	Rural planning and management coverage	%	prospective
	16	The proportion of villages with integrated service stations	%	prospective
	17	The villagers committee shall autonomously meet the standard rate according to law	%	prospective
	18	The proportion of villages where the secretary of the village party organization concurrently holds the post of director of the village committee	%	prospective

	19	Rural harmonious community construction compliance rate	%	prospective
	20	The proportion of villages with strong collective economy	%	prospective
Life rich	21	The engel coefficient of rural residents	%	prospective
	22	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	Ten thousand yuan	prospective
	23	Income ratio of urban and rural residents	—	prospective
	24	Regional water supply household rate	%	binding
	25	Administrative village dual - lane four - level road coverage	%	binding
	26	Standardization of basic public services in rural communities	%	binding

1.3. Action initiatives for rural revitalization in Suzhou

The people's government of Suzhou municipal party committee of the communist party of China (Suzhou about implement the strategy of rejuvenating the country to speed up the opinions on promoting the development of the urban and rural integration, to encourage deeply involved in the country revitalization of the industrial and commercial capital, innovative rural talents cultivating mechanism, the village-level collective economy development, promote the construction of county-rural beautiful four aspects as the realization of Suzhou rural revitalization of the main measures.

1.4. Kunshan City Implements Rural Revitalization Strategy

The implementation plan of Kunshan city's three-year promotion project to implement the strategy of rural revitalization is a top priority. The specific performance is "four hundred thousand mu" agricultural industry pattern, the improvement of modern agricultural park, the construction of agricultural product quality and safety system, the utilization of idle farm houses and homestead, community cooperative joint development and other related measures.

2. Interpretation of the Jinxi

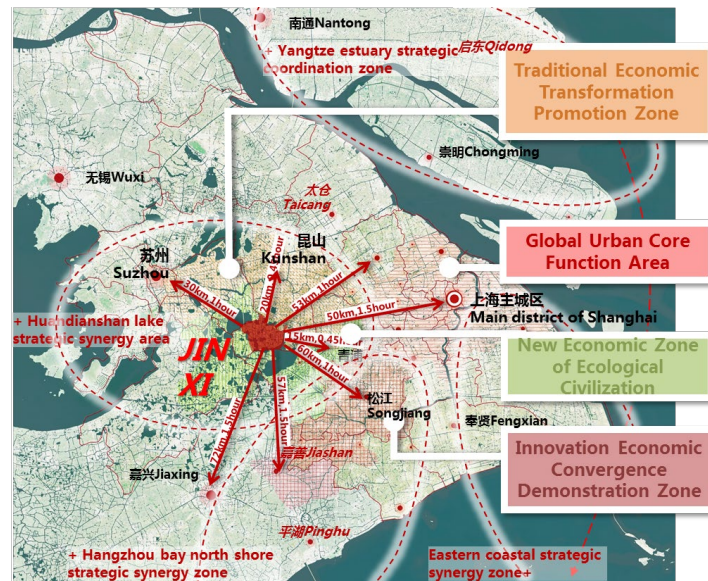
2.1. Jinxi Cognition

2.1.1. Location Features: Around the Lake, Shanghai, Shanghai and Su 1h

Jinxi town is located in the south of Kunshan city, Jiangsu province, bordering Dianshan lake in the east and yicheng lake in the west, bordering jinze town, qingpu district, Shanghai city in the south, and adjacent to luzhi town, wuzhong district, Suzhou city and zhangpu town, Kunshan city in the north. Jinxi town covers a total area of 90.69 square kilometers. Jinxi town has jurisdiction over 3 communities and 20 administrative villages. There are 65,997 permanent residents in Jinxi, including 43,283 registered residents.

Jinxi is located in a superior location, which is located in Jinxi town, an ancient water town in the south of the Yangtze river between the international metropolis Shanghai and the famous historical and cultural city Suzhou. It belongs to Kunshan city, Jiangsu province. It is 50 kilometers away from Shanghai downtown in the east, 30 kilometers away from Suzhou downtown in the west, and 20 kilometers away from Kunshan downtown.

Figure 1: Jinxi location analysis chart

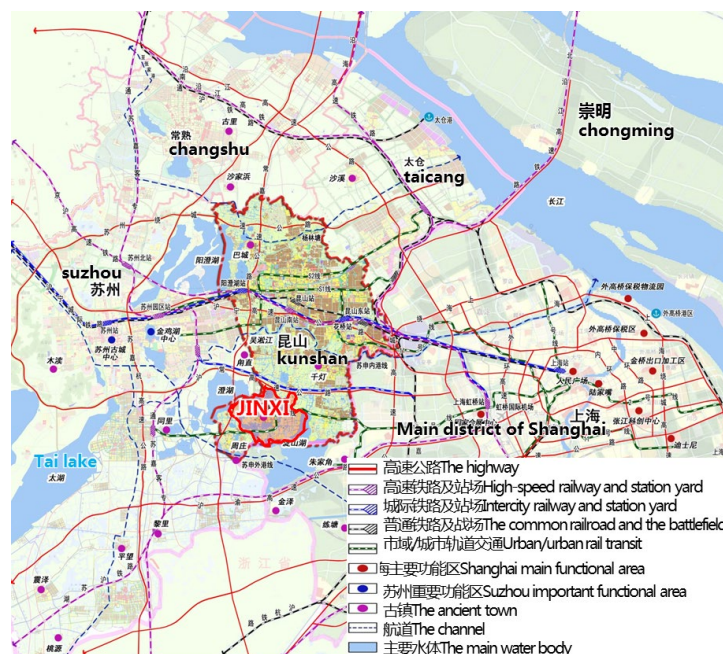


2.1.2. Traffic characteristics: high-speed surround, five vertical and four horizontal

Jinxi town is adjacent to huchang expressway (S58) in the north and changjia expressway in the west. Intercity railway (planning) and track S3 (planning) : from wujiang along tongzhougong road to tongli, zhouzhuang, Jinxi and Dianshan lake, east to Shanghai.

In the town area, the north-south jinzhou gong road and jinshang highway lead to zhouzhuang, while the east-west puqing road, zhengwei east road and the same zhou road lead to zhouzhuang and Suzhou. Kunzhou line (the planned five-level channel) of the main waterway in the town runs through the town, connecting the sushen inner harbor line of the third-level channel in the north and the sushen outer harbor line of the third-level channel in the south.

Figure 2: Traffic Analysis Diagram of Jinxi Neighborhood



(1) long historical context and rich historical relics. Jinxi has a long history of more than 2500 years. The water network and stone Bridges are interwoven all over the town. The buildings are built along the river and by the water, forming a pleasant environmental landscape of "small Bridges and flowing water", with typical characteristics of Jiangnan water town. There are one provincial cultural protection unit in Jinxi -- zhudian ancient kiln site group, 13 municipal cultural relics protection units such as Chen concubine watermound, Jinxi ancient inland river waterway, tongshendao courtyard and wenchang pavilion, and 4 municipal control and protection units such as wine workshop. In addition, there are a number of historical and cultural value of conservation buildings.

Figure 3: tourist resources distribution around Jinxi



Kunshan: the vanguard of China's county economy. The industrial manufacturing industry in Kunshan is developed with Kunshan development zone and high-tech zone as the leading industrial parks. The modern service industry represented by the huaqiao economic development zone has developed rapidly. Zhouzhuang as a representative of the ancient town tourism and deep.

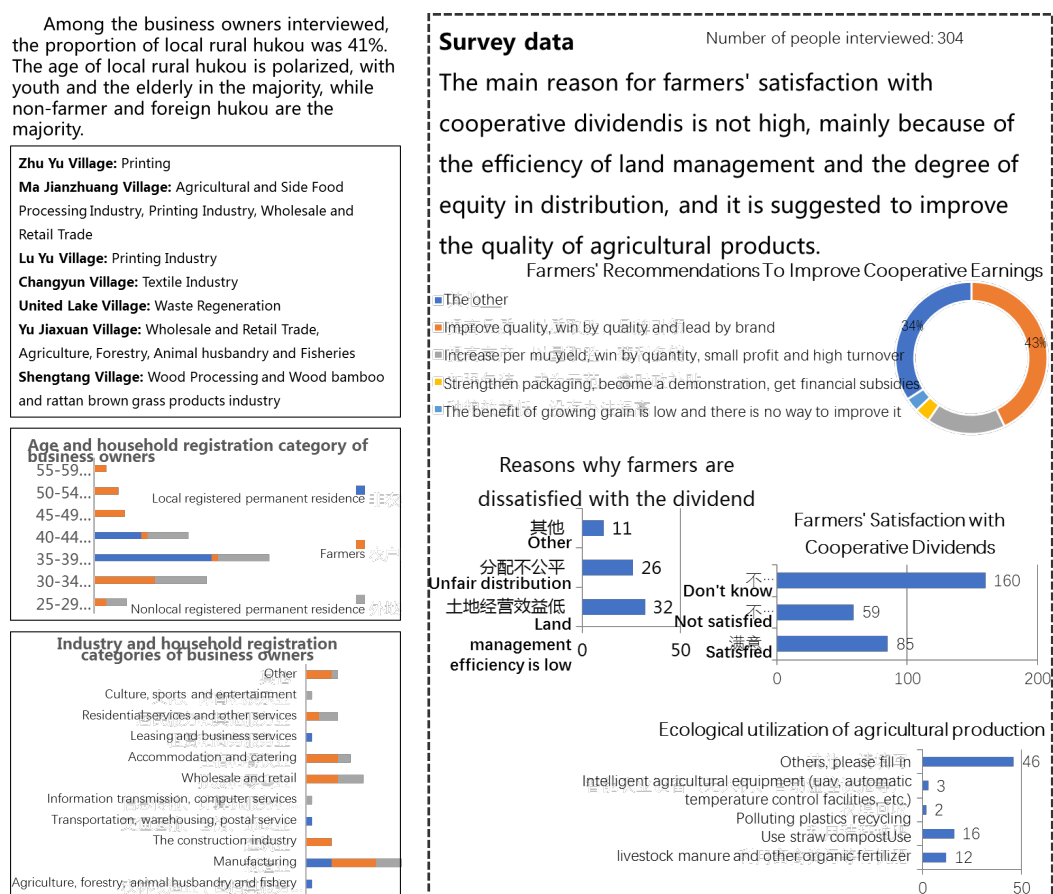
Jinxi agricultural nature. In 2017, the GDP of Jinxi town was 7.511 billion yuan, higher than that of Zhouzhuang town. The per capita GDP of registered population is 168,500 yuan; The primary industry accounted for 2.86%, the highest proportion. In 2017, the number of rural households in Jinxi town was 11,822, accounting for 76.46% of the total, ranking third and second respectively in Kunshan. The rural population is 36,904, accounting for 82.77% of the

town, ranking 5th and 3rd respectively in Kunshan. In the case of near-regional urbanization in Kunshan and even Suzhou, Jinxi rarely retains a quiet countryside.

(1) Jinxi agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery is relatively balanced, but its comparative advantage is not prominent enough. In 2017, the total output value of Jinxi agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached 271 million yuan, ranking the 7th, and there was a significant gap between Jinxi and baicheng (strong fishery), a big agricultural town, and zhangpu (strong rice). Jinxi ranks third in total grain output, third in rice area and sixth in per mu yield.

(2) the growth of all industries in agriculture is sluggish, and new growth points need to be explored to break bottlenecks. Modern agricultural equipment level, Jinxi town agricultural machinery total power and the number of large and medium-sized tractors in the district in the forefront. The operation level of moderate scale agriculture is relatively close to each district and town in theory. The transfer of land in the whole city is basically completed, and it is operated by village land joint-stock cooperatives and various professional cooperatives. Kunshan city vigorously promotes the green transformation of agriculture, and Jinxi town also takes measures to reduce chemical fertilizers and pesticides to improve the quality of agricultural development.

Figure 4: jinxi economic survey chart



2.2.2. Space: Jinxi, which relies on traditional development paths, needs to seek new development paths under the goal of land reduction and value-added

Figure 5: jinxi Space survey chart

The cultivated land area of Jinxi town increases year by year: from 2012 to 2016, the average annual growth rate of cultivated land area of Jinxi town is +4.22%, which is negative only in 2017. Jinxi water environment ranks first with Zhouzhuang in Kunshan city: the water quality of rural river in Jinxi town reaches the standard rate up to 98%, and the water quality of river in market towns reaches the standard rate up to 96%. Limited by the cultivated land (water surface) area, the path of agricultural economic appreciation is difficult: the cultivated land area and the breeding water surface area have a certain correlation, and there is a game between the policy guidance of "returning the pond to the field" and the farmer "changing the field to dig the pond"; The area of rice was basically stable, while the area of rape and vegetables decreased sharply. Jinxi local agricultural products brand less. Under the target of reduction planning, it is imperative to "move" village industrial land: Kunshan master plan proposes that the construction land scale will be reduced from 433 square kilometers to 406 square kilometers at the end of the planning period, so as to achieve the "reduction" of construction land and energy consumption emissions and the "increment" of spatial benefits.

2.2.3. Population: Regional Population Factor Flow, Triggering The Reconstruction of Rural Social Structure

The aging phenomenon in Jinxi is prominent: in 2017, the proportion of the elderly over 60 years old in Jinxi town was as high as 31%, second only to Dianshan lake town, but the growth rate was the fastest in the past two years, and the proportion of the elderly over 60 years old in each district of Kunshan town was more than 15%. At present, Jinxi town is Kunshan city aging phenomenon prominent district town. About half of the registered population live in Jinxi, ranking last in Kunshan: in 2017, there were 25,400 temporary residents in the town. It ranks 10th among 11 towns and districts in Kunshan, with about 170 people settling down in Jinxi every year. "Structural adjustment of rural community and liquidity society": because a two-way flow of Jinxi town population and the villagers' social and economic attributes of the differentiation and broken reconstruction, based on the relative weakening of family, based on all kinds of industry cooperation to strengthen the industry margin, new geopolitical bond formation, therefore, and translated into a half open half an acquaintance social relations.

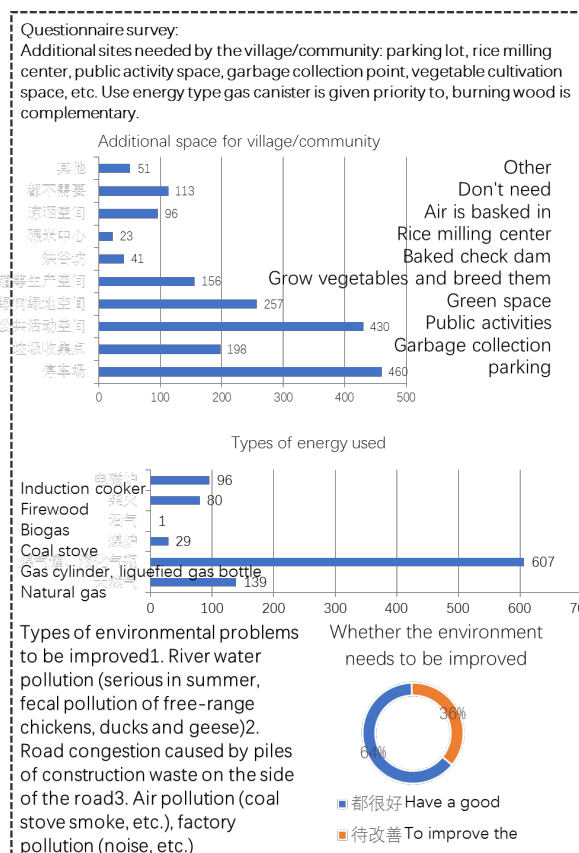
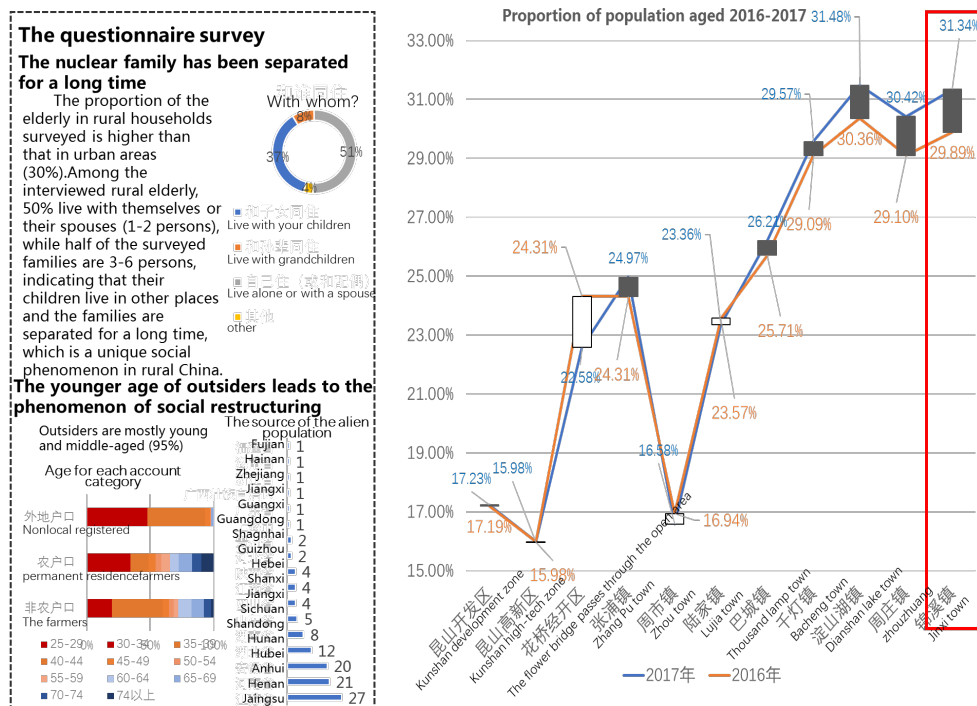


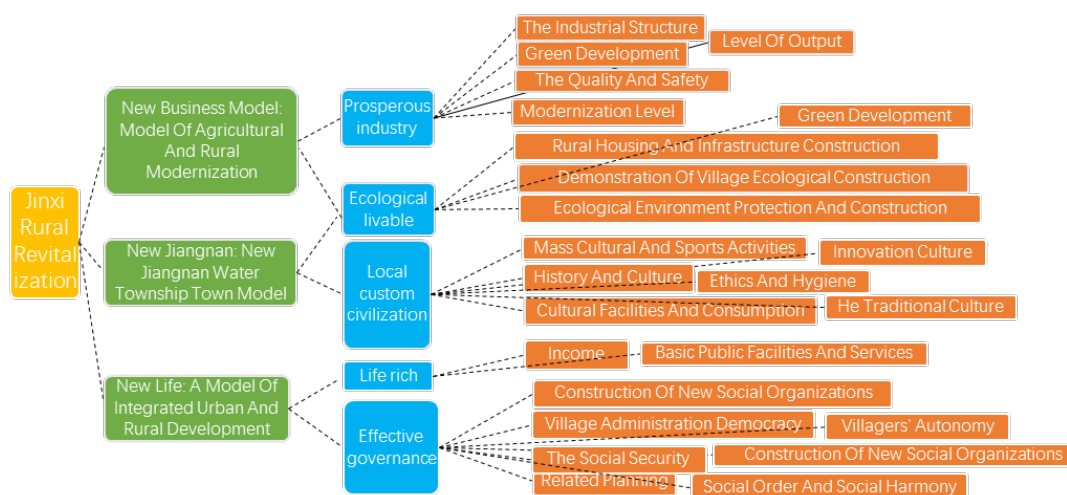
Figure 6: jinxi Population survey chart



3. Construction of evaluation index system of rural revitalization in Jinxi

The plan integrates five secondary indicators, 24 tertiary indicators and 116 tertiary indicators of Jinxi rural revitalization from the perspectives of agricultural and rural modernization, new Jiangnan water township and integrated development of urban and rural areas.

Figure 7: structure chart of rural revitalization evaluation index system



3.1. Industry Prosperity: Benchmark for Agricultural and Rural Modernization

3.1.1. further consolidate agricultural scale, intensification and mechanization, and improve agricultural production efficiency; We will accelerate efforts to make agriculture smarter, greener and better branded to improve the quality of agricultural development. We will make agriculture more integrated, organized and Shared, and give small farmers a greater sense of achievement

According to the requirements of relevant national policies, the follow-up work of land right confirmation shall be promoted to consolidate the results of land circulation and proper scale operation of agriculture since the eleventh five-year plan. We will further strengthen development of high-standard farmland, fish ponds and vegetable plots, and promptly update some obsolete equipment and facilities. We will build a service center of "whole-process mechanization + comprehensive farming", and accelerate the integration of the links of efficient planting and protection of rice and wheat, drying of producing areas, straw treatment and mechanization of farming and harvesting, so as to form a whole-process mechanization solution of grain, oil and crop production with characteristics of water villages.

We will make full use of modern information technology, build demonstration bases for smart agriculture (fishery), and promote the application of information technologies such as the Internet of things, intelligent control, and satellite positioning in agricultural machinery equipment and operations, so as to realize precise cultivation of field crops, smart fish pond breeding, and intelligent production of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants. The work requirements of "one control, two reduction and three basic measures" should be implemented in the whole town, that is, the total amount of agricultural water and the pollution of agricultural water environment should be controlled, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides should be reduced, and the waste of livestock and poultry, agricultural film and crop straw should be basically recycled, comprehensively recycled and harmless. Promote the construction of public brand, enterprise brand and "three products and one standard" products in Jinxi town in different levels, with emphasis on rice, duck and aquatic products.

On the basis of agricultural production, we will promote the processing and marketing of agricultural products (e-commerce), develop leisure agriculture, extend the industrial chain and increase added value. On the basis of existing village cooperatives, Jinxi agricultural cooperative association is established to realize re-organization, coordinate agricultural resources and jointly develop market. We will improve the mechanism for linking the interests of village-level cooperatives, strengthen the governance of cooperatives, ensure fair and reasonable distribution of surplus, and increase the dividend income of rural households.

3.1.2. Jinxi industry prosperity indicator system

Figure 8: Jinxi industry prosperity indicator system

Level Indicators	The Secondary Indicators	Unit	Attribute
The Industrial	Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry,	One Hundred Million	Prospective

Structure	Animal Husbandry And Fishery	Yuan	
	Among Them: Fishery Proportion	%	Prospective
	The Ratio of Processing Output Value And Total Agricultural Output Value of Agricultural Products	/	Prospective
	Agricultural Product Processing Conversion Rate	%	Prospective
	Rural Leisure Tourist Reception	Thousands Of People	Prospective
Level Of Output	Comprehensive Grain Production Capacity	Ten Thousand Tons	Binding
	Output Value Per Unit Area of Aquatic Products	Ten Thousand Yuan/Hectare	Prospective
	Vegetable Output Per Unit Area	Ten Thousand Yuan/Hectare	Prospective
	Agricultural Labor Productivity	RMB Ten Thousand/Person	Prospective
Green Development	Fertilizer	Kg/Ha	Binding
	Pesticide Use	Kg/Ha	Binding
	Agricultural Diesel Fuel Consumption	Kg/Ha	Binding
	Film Recovery	%	Binding
	Comprehensive Utilization Rate of Breeding Waste	%	Prospective
The Quality And Safety	Overall Qualified Rate of Agricultural Product Quality And Safety Monitoring	%	Binding
	Increase the Number Of Certification Of Pollution-Free Agricultural Products	Number	Prospective
	New Green Produce Attestation Quantity	Number	Prospective
	New Organic Produce Certification Number	Number	Prospective
	Increase The Number of Product Certification Of Geographical Indication	Number	Prospective
Modernization Level	Contribution Rate of Agricultural Science And Technology Progress	%	Prospective
	Comprehensive Mechanization Rate of Farming And Harvesting	%	Prospective
	Appropriate Scale Farming Accounted for The Proportion	%	Prospective
	Scale of Aquaculture	%	Prospective
	Increase the Number Of Key Leading Enterprises Above The Provincial Level	Number	Prospective

3.2. Ecological livable: A Model of The Famous Town of Xinjiang South Water Township

3.2.1. Deline the three zones and three lines, strictly observe the ecological bottom line, and construct a symbiotic, blue-green interwoven tour system

The demarcation of "three districts and three lines" is the core content of land space planning, which plays a guiding and limiting role in rural revitalization planning in space, especially the demarcation of permanent basic farmland red line and agricultural space,

which should be strictly followed in the follow-up rural functional unit planning and village planning.

First-level control area of ecological protection red line: Wubao lake, northern waters of Changbaidang and Dianshan lake; Secondary control areas of ecological protection red line: Chenghu lake, wanhua lake, Yangshitian lake, Bailian lake, Mingjingdang, Wangyangdang and the southern waters of Changbaidang.

Figure 9: Jinxi three-district diagram



3.2.2. Jinxi Ecological livable indicator system

Figure 10: Jinxi Ecological livable indicator system

Level Indicators	The Secondary Indicators	Unit	Attribute
Demonstration of village ecological construction	Village planning rate	%	binding
	Rural revitalization model village	number	prospective
	Demonstration village of ecological civilization	number	prospective
	Beautiful and livable model village	number	prospective
Ecological environment protection and construction	Village green coverage	%	binding
	Tree cover	%	binding
	Natural wetland protection rate	%	binding
	Water quality compliance rate in water function areas	%	binding
	Urban sewage treatment rate	%	binding
	Rural sewage treatment rate	%	binding
	Harmless disposal rate of urban and rural household garbage	%	binding

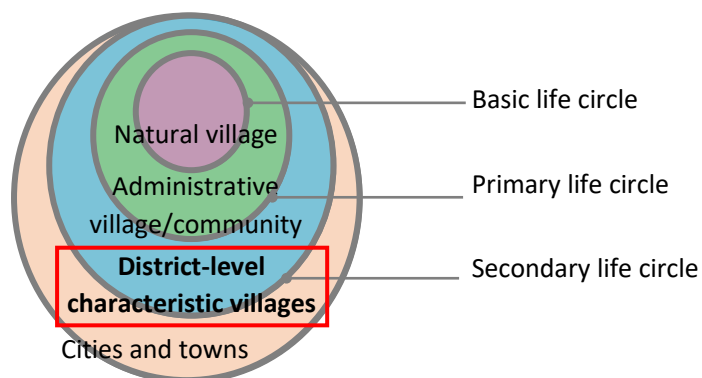
	The proportion of household waste disposal villages	%	prospective
Rural housing and infrastructure construction	Proportion of renovation of dilapidated houses in rural areas	%	
	Rural beautiful courtyard proportion	%	
	Rural high-quality courtyard proportion	%	
	Rural sanitation toilet penetration rate	%	prospective
	Administrative village dual - lane four - level road coverage	%	
	Rural highway maintenance rate	%	
	Hardening rate between natural villages	%	
	Length of hydrophilic shoreline through Dianshan lake	km	prospective
	Greenway network length	km	prospective
	Intensive water supply in urban and rural areas		binding
	Fiber to home coverage (urban residents)		binding
	Wireless network coverage in public places		binding
	Domestic waste classification facilities coverage		
	Overall energy consumption per unit of GDP decreased	%	binding
Green development	Industrial pollutants (chemical oxygen demand/ammonia nitrogen/nitrogen oxide/sulfur dioxide) emissions reduction	%	binding
	Concentration ratio of industrial enterprises to industrial parks	%	binding
	Agricultural standardization production base area ratio	%	prospective
	The rate of decrease of fertilizer application intensity	%	binding
	Comprehensive utilization rate of main crop straw	%	
	Comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry manure	%	binding
	Scale farm (village) control rate	%	

3.3. Life Rich: Increase the supply of rural public services and improve the level of supporting facilities

3.3.1. guarantee public service facilities and create rural community living circle

The planning forms the public service circle based on the activity path of people, takes the travel convenience as the principle, generates the public service facility space system of the district-level characteristic village based on the radiation range, population scale, constructable land scale, existing service facilities and other factors, and repeatedly checks the selection of the central village through overlapping or lack of service circle .

Figure 11: Model diagram of Jinxi public service system



3.3.2. Jinxi Life Rich Indicator System

Figure 12: Jinxi Life Rich Indicator System

Level indicators	The secondary indicators	Unit	Attribute
income	The engel coefficient of rural residents	%	prospective
	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	ten thousand yuan	prospective
	Income ratio of urban and rural residents	%	prospective
Basic public facilities and services	Regional water supply household rate	%	binding
	Administrative village dual - lane four - level road coverage	%	binding
	Standardization of basic public services in rural communities	%	binding
	Rural elderly demonstration point	%	prospective
	Village clinics are staffed with village doctors	%	prospective
	Bus stops are 5 minutes' walk away	%	prospective

3.4. Local Custom Civilization: A Model of The Famous Town of Xinjiang South Water Township

3.4.1. Inherit and flourish rural culture, develop and activate innovative culture

Rural culture is the root of urban culture. We will carry forward and flourish rural culture and protect and develop traditional village resources. The revitalization of Jinxi village should sort out and inherit the rural characteristic culture; Protect and activate the use of traditional villages, pay attention to the protection and use of rural natural landscape, ecological environment, history and culture; With "industrial transformation" as the core and rural cultural landscape as the starting point, the village material space environment should be reconstructed in various ways, traditional culture should be inherited and enriched, and innovative culture should be developed and activated.

Figure 11: Jinxi regional cultural integration map



3.4.2. Jinxi Local Custom Civilization Indicator System

Figure 12: Jinxi Local Custom Civilization Indicator System

Level indicators	The secondary indicators	Unit	Attribute
Cultural facilities and consumption	Coverage rate of village comprehensive cultural service center (service function compliance rate)	%	prospective
	The proportion of civilized villages above the county level	%	prospective
	The proportion of rural residents' expenditure on education, culture and entertainment	%	prospective
Mass cultural and sports activities	The number of fairs or festivals held	number of times	prospective
	Cultural auditorium	number of times	prospective
	Moral class	number of times	prospective
Innovation culture	Entrepreneurship + new type of professional farmers accounted for the proportion of permanent residents	%	prospective
	Innovation environment renovation rate	%	prospective
History and culture	Establishment of agricultural civilization memory museum	%	prospective
	Canton	%	prospective
The traditional culture	Number of traditional folk customs projects	%	prospective
	Will follow villager	%	prospective
	Manual of civilized customs	%	prospective
	Cultural activities in the countryside	%	prospective

Ethics and hygiene	Cultural skills school (wenxin lecture hall)	%	prospective
	"One about four meetings"	%	prospective
	The proportion of civilized villages at or above the county level	%	prospective

3.5. Effective governance: Model of integrated urban and rural development

3.5.1. Jinxi model integrating agricultural production area, rural community, Jinxi town and rural innovation park

Jinxi ancient town "small bridge and flowing water family" features Jiangnan water town, improving the quality of folk museums with a collection of people, supporting urban communities in the evening; With Jijiadun village and ma Yuanzhuang village as the focus, it has developed into an ideal life village cluster with multiple meanings. South front village, Xiangang village, Lujing village, Yuandian village for the development of scientific and technological agriculture; Build 22 rural communities around the village comprehensive service center.

3.5.2. Jinxi Effective governance Indicator System

Figure 13: Jinxi Effective governance Indicator System

Level Indicators	The Secondary Indicators	Unit	Attribute
Related planning	Village planning and management coverage	%	prospective
	The proportion of villages with integrated service stations	%	prospective
Construction of new social organizations	The villagers committee shall autonomously meet the standard rate according to law	%	prospective
	The proportion of villages where the secretary of the village party is also the director of the village committee	%	prospective
	Rural harmonious community construction compliance rate	%	prospective
	The proportion of villages with strong collective economy	%	prospective
Village administration democracy	Township party committees and governments are in power according to law	%	prospective
	Harmony degree of "township government and one village governance"	%	prospective
	Villagers on the township (town) government affairs, financial awareness	%	prospective
	Social organizations, villagers can effectively supervise the township government	%	prospective
	Social organizations and villagers are satisfied with the work of township cadres	%	prospective
Villagers' autonomy	The proportion of villages with village rules and regulations	%	prospective
	Direct election of "village committee" members	%	prospective

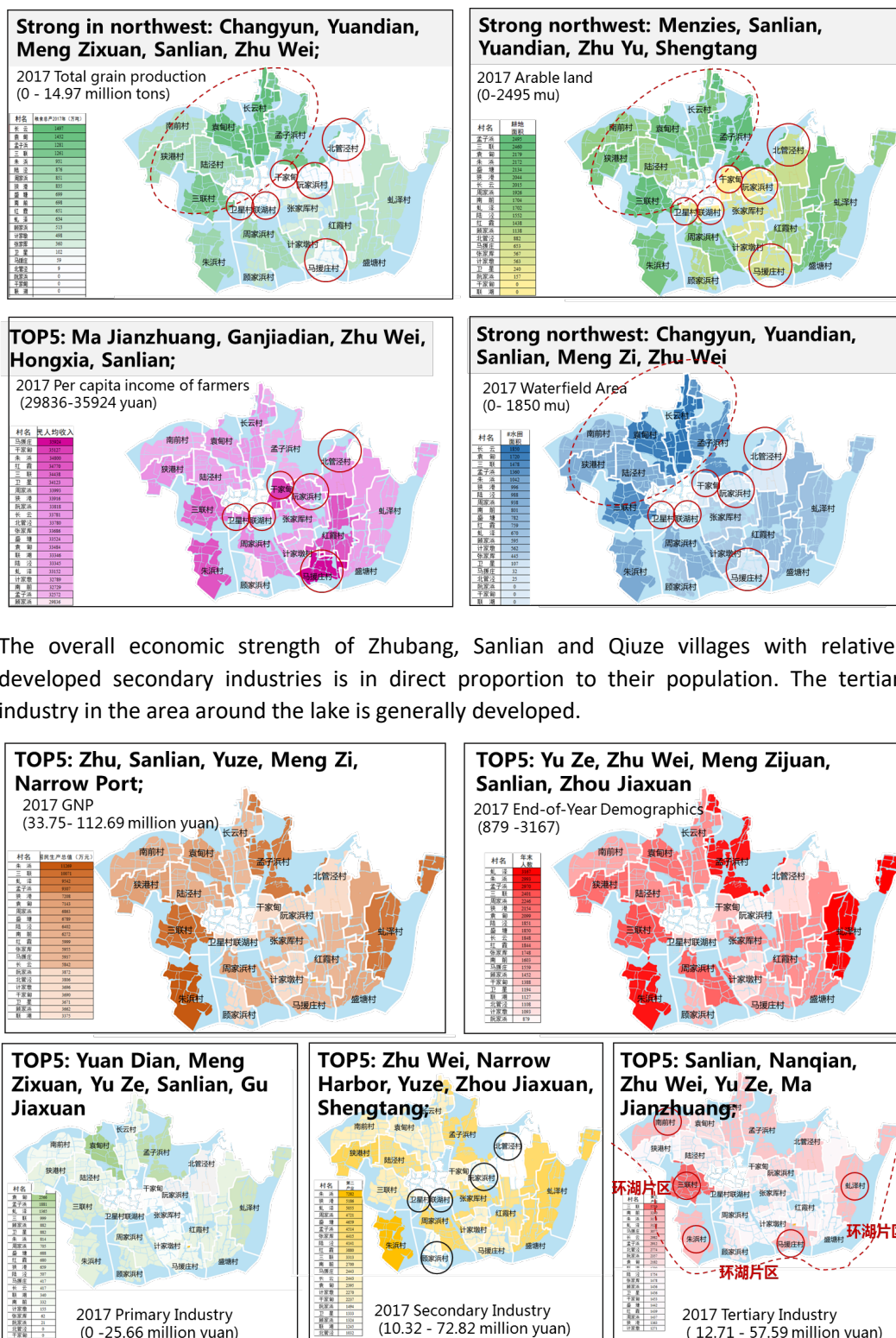
	Village affairs, financial disclosure and supervision effective supervision	%	prospective
	Village affairs participation	%	prospective
	Satisfaction with village affairs	%	prospective
Construction of new social organizations	The number and scale of new rural social organizations	number	prospective
	The influence of new social organizations and their supervision of township and village activities	%	prospective
	The support degree of township governments and village committees to the new social organizations	%	prospective
	The ecological environment of the new social organization	%	prospective
The social security	Supervision and administration of rural production safety	time	prospective
	Rural food and drug safety prevention and control	time	prospective
	Rural "sky net" and road safety	%	prospective
	Allocation of rural community policing and timely dispatch rate	%	prospective
	Rural community safety patrols and their effectiveness	%	prospective
Social order and social harmony	Villagers petition rate	%	prospective
	Dry group tension	%	prospective
	Timely handling of conflicts and disputes	%	prospective
	Solutions to mass incidents	%	prospective
	Rural crime rate	%	prospective
	Villagers' sense of security	%	prospective
	The degree of harmony between villagers and neighbors	%	prospective
	Villagers' satisfaction with social order	%	prospective

4. An empirical study on the rural revitalization of 20 villages

4.1. Co-ordinating urban and rural development space

4.1.1. Quantitative assessment:

Through the research on the cultivated land, paddy field, population and other relevant data of Jinxi town in 2017, it is concluded that the 7 villages in the northwest of Jinxi, such as Mengzibin, Changyun and Yuandian, have prominent agricultural production functions due to the reasons of cultivated land and paddy field area. The proportion of residents' construction land in Ganjiadian, satellite village, Beiguanjing and other villages adjacent to the township and industrial park increased significantly, showing a weak agricultural production function.



4.1.2.Improving the urban and rural planning structure

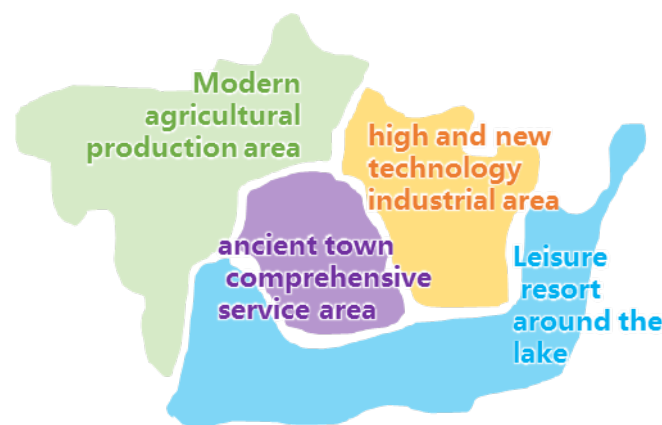
The planning has formed four functional zones, including modern agricultural production area, ancient town comprehensive area, high and new technology industrial area and surrounding lake leisure and resort area, to effectively guide the development of each area and village.

The modern agricultural production plate in the north with ecological agriculture as the main body. With high-quality ecological agriculture background, to ensure food production safety, apply for "Jinxi rice" and "Jinxi barb fish" green brand, brush Jinxi "rural rice fragrance" name card, with Jinxi water charm rice fragrance town, provincial agricultural characteristics in the national "double innovation and innovation" exposition, demonstration of modern urban agriculture development.

Ancient town tourism as the main body of the central town comprehensive plate. With rich tourism and cultural resources, Jinxi is the base for developing watertown cultural tourism resort and developing cultural tourism industry.

High-tech industry sector in the east with science and innovation industry as the main body. To improve the level of intelligent manufacturing and build a high-level r&d center is an important path for Jinxi enterprise transformation and upgrading. Through the elimination of backward production capacity, in the industrial structure optimization and upgrading to obtain greater initiative; We will actively promote the three-year project of accelerating innovation and transformation to promote high-quality economic development, and promote high-quality economic development through innovation and transformation.

Lakeside holiday as the main body of the southern lake leisure holiday plate. Relying on the beautiful natural scenery along Dianshan lake, carry out ecological agriculture sightseeing around the lake, popular science education, ancient kiln art exhibition, leisure vacation, wetland tour and water experience activities.



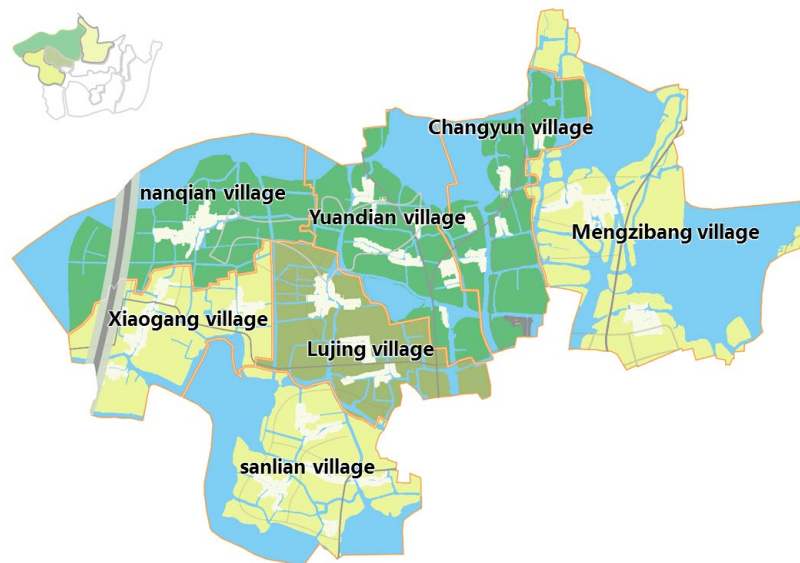
4.2. Classification to promote rural development

4.2.1. Villages in agricultural production

Changyun, path and Sanlian village, with rice as the main agricultural products, will focus on developing green three-dimensional agriculture (shrimp farming in rice field, crab farming in rice field, duck farming in rice field and other demonstration fields of three-dimensional farming), rape flower sightseeing, agricultural experience and agricultural science and education. The path relies on the advantages of convenient transportation and industrial land stock, and makes use of the opportunity of industrial district reconstruction to build the promotion platform of real agricultural trade exhibition and exhibition. Relying on Mingjingdang and Changbai dang, Sanlian has built leisure agriculture, lake-dang sightseeing

and tourism vacation, focusing on the construction of lakeside health inn, four seasons orchard, four seasons flower sea, flower nursery base, slow post and other tourism projects.

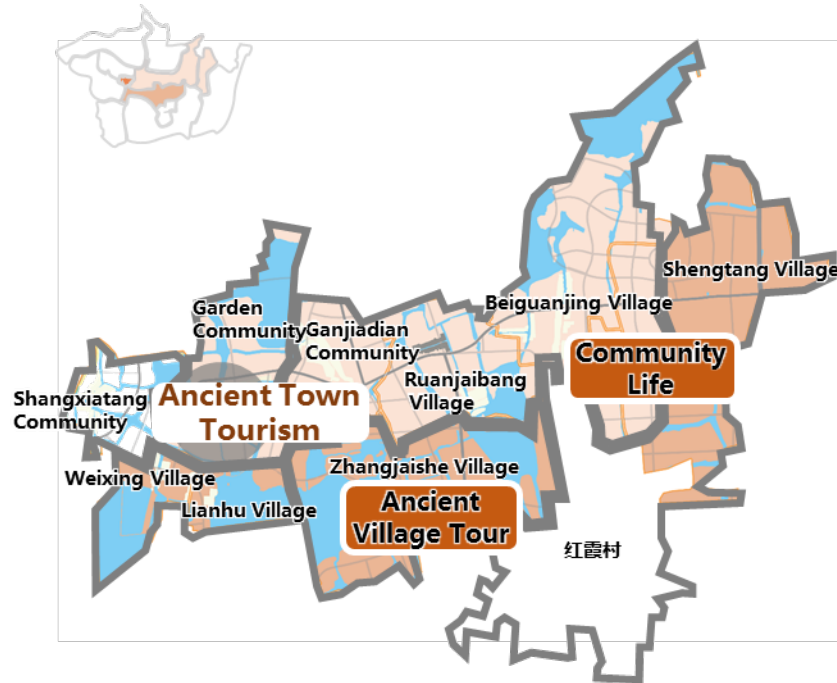
The four villages of yuandian, menzibang, nanqian and xiagang mainly produce rice and ecological aquatic products. Yuandian village relies on wanqian lake to develop efficient fishery and ecological agriculture. Relying on bailian lake and yangshi tian lake, mengzibang develops water leisure tourism, urban leisure fishery and water sightseeing market. Xiagang village and nanqian village, relying on chenghu, focus on the cultivation of efficient fishery and breeding, the development of lake fishing and recreational fishing, especially the construction of ecological vegetable base and sightseeing corridor around the lake.



4.2.2. Community Living Villages and high-tech industrial zone

In the future, shangxia pond community and garden community can develop homestay, catering and other tourism activities in combination with ancient town tourism. Satellite village can be combined with ancient town tourism, moderate war farmhouse, slow post; Lianhu village will increase the richness of ancient town tourism with water recreation and other activities.

Ganjiadian, ruanjiabang, beiguanjing and other villages should reasonably resolve the impact of "landlord economy" on the rural landscape and safety, share service facilities for high-tech industrial parks, and develop homestay and catering appropriately. Zhangjiaku village focuses on developing tourism projects such as ancient village tour, declaration and other intangible cultural heritage display.



4.2.3. Resort villages along the lake

Qiuze village and shengtang village build the dam view scenic area relying on the coast of dianshan lake. This area relies on the beautiful natural scenery along the coast of dianshan lake, mainly providing accommodation, catering and leisure services for the tourist population. Jijiadun village, hongxia village and ma yuanzhuang village rely on the chessboard water surface reconstruction to build the ecological agriculture sightseeing around the lake, the resort hotel, the wetland park and the water experience center. This region mainly provides catering, leisure, entertainment, accommodation and other services for tourism. Gu jia bang village and zhou jia bang village mainly rely on the existing ecological resources of wang Yang dang to carry out conservation science education; Zhubang village mainly focuses on tourism accommodation and sightseeing vacation, and the ancient kiln in the south of the town, develops the ancient kiln art area, and forms a sightseeing and tourism area with kiln as the theme.



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