

# **A study on the reconstruction of social space in tourism villages -- A case study of Xiaoxigou Cultural Tourism Town in Yuci**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The strategy of rural revitalization is the key to solve the problem of "three farmers" and realize the key of agricultural modernization. Rural reconstruction is the recombination of rural social elements and the change of population, the important guarantee of rural space reconstruction and economic reconstruction, and the ultimate goal of rural reconstruction. Through the development of tourism, rural areas can achieve multiple employment, industrial income increase, life improvement and other benefits, and the construction of tourist villages has increasingly become one of the core strategies to achieve rural revitalization. In recent years, rural spatial reconstruction has attracted extensive attention and research from all walks of life. At home and abroad, traditional settlements are mainly studied, and the reconstruction of rural social space in new countryside is rarely studied. Xiaoxigou, located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, was originally an abandoned stone factory with a fragile ecological environment. Now Xiaoxigou Village, through the effective construction of the government and social capital, has become a well-known cultural tourism demonstration village. To study the process of its gradual transformation from an economically backward traditional village to a leading village in rural tourism today is to study the process of its social space reconstruction, so as to explain the characteristics and mechanism of rural social space reconstruction, with a view to providing theoretical guidance for rural tourism to play an important role in rural revitalization. This paper takes Xiaoxigou as a case to study the impact of tourism activities on its social space reconstruction, so as to separate out the characteristics of rural social space reconstruction, so as to provide a sample for the social space reconstruction of tourist villages and give play to its practical significance.

## **KEYWORDS**

Tourism village; Rural revitalization; Rural reconstruction; Social space reconstruction.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The strategy of rural revitalization is the key to solve the problem of "three farmers" and realize the key of agricultural modernization. Rural reconstruction is the recombination of rural social elements and the change of population, the important guarantee of rural space reconstruction and economic reconstruction, and the ultimate goal of rural reconstruction. Rural tourism is a new way of combining rural and tourism, and it is also a way of realizing economic development in rural areas. Improving living standards; Increase employment income and other important channels. Through the development of tourism, rural areas can achieve multiple employment, industrial income increase, life improvement and other benefits, and the construction of tourist villages has increasingly become one of the core strategies to achieve rural revitalization.

Since the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Shanxi Provincial government and local governments have regarded tourism as the leading industry of the tertiary industry and provided policy and financial support. In the new era, tourism has played an important role in China's national economic growth, and its proportion in the GNP has also increased significantly. And there appear mice tourism, research tourism, folk tourism and other increasingly diversified and novel new forms of tourism. Rural tourism changes the industrial structure; It also promotes the improvement of rural ecological environment; We will accelerate the revitalization and prosperity of rural culture.

In recent years, rural spatial reconstruction has attracted extensive attention and research from all walks of life. At home and abroad, the traditional settlements are mainly studied, and the rural space reconstruction of the new countryside is seldom studied. Xiaoxigou, located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, was originally an abandoned stone factory with a fragile ecological environment. Now Xiaoxigou Village has become a well-known cultural tourism demonstration village. To study the process of its gradual transformation from an economically backward traditional village to a leading village in rural tourism today is to study the process of its social space reconstruction, so as to explain the characteristics and mechanism of rural social space reconstruction, with a view to providing theoretical guidance for rural tourism to play an important role in rural revitalization. Rural tourism plays an important role in promoting the common prosperity of all people. The main body of rural tourism is people, so it is of great significance to study human activities and their social space. Therefore, this paper takes Xiaoxigou as a case to study the impact of tourism activities on its social space reconstruction, so as to release the characteristics of rural social space reconstruction, which is conducive to providing a sample for the social space reconstruction of tourist villages and giving play to its practical significance.

## **2. BASIC THEORY AND RESEARCH DESIGN**

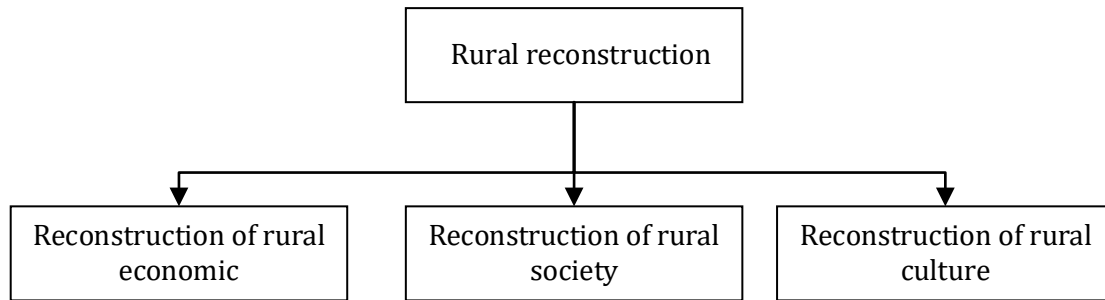
### **2.1. Basic theory**

(1) Rural tourism. Rural tourism is to classify and integrate the resources of rural areas, and regard them as tourism attractions. Through these rich and superior tourism resources, on the basis of leisure tour and farm tour, join a series of emerging tourism activities such as vacation, parent-child, exhibition, group construction and a series of leisure and entertainment activities. At present, scholars at home and abroad do not have a unified and accurate definition of the concept of rural tourism. AdyMilman (1999) simply believes that "rural tourism" refers to sightseeing, sightseeing and practical activities in rural or suburban areas. British scholars Bramwell and Lane (1994) pointed out that rural tourism is not just an agriculture-based tourism activity, but a diversified tourism activity that includes agriculture-based holiday tourism and special interests, urban scenery, humanistic customs, cultural education, etc. The concept of "rural tourism" has two levels: one is to appear in rural areas, the other is to highlight rural characteristics, both indispensable. The tourism village in this paper is a new rural development model driven by rural tourism.

(2) Social space. The term social space has come up a lot in recent years. From a literal point of view, "social space" is that people, as social subjects, make a series of activities and behaviors to the outside world in a certain spatial scope. Human beings are human beings in the society and carry out a series of social production and life activities in the society, so the space range in which people are attached to and stay in social activities is called social space. Social space includes the space that people come into contact with indirectly (through newspapers, periodicals, telephone, television, letters and other media); The social space that people come into contact with directly through their activities (the social space that people feel directly through their personal perception, work and life, etc.). In general, the action space of indirect activities is larger than that of direct activities. Social space is the human behavior space, which is one of the important contents of sociology and anthropology.

(3) Rural reconstruction. Rural actors effectively integrate various resources through a series of political, economic, cultural and other behaviors, so as to serve the economic, political, social and other forms of the countryside, promote its development and construction, so as to achieve the ultimate goal of improving the rural efficiency and improving the life of rural residents. The main body of the village is the villagers, and the study of their related social behaviors and social activities is of great significance to carry out rural reconstruction. Rural reconstruction is an important channel to improve rural life and play the main function of villagers. The mutual promotion and coordination between villagers and rural reconstruction play an important role in jointly advancing the process of rural modernization.

**Table 1.** Rural reconstruction content map



## 2.2. Case site profile

Xiaoxigou Cultural Tourism Kangyang Town is located in Jinzhong City, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province, which was originally a scenic and resource-rich ecological area, but because of unreasonable mining and coal mining development activities, the ecological environment has been destroyed. In 2002, with the support of the government policy, Xiaoxigou Village was moved as a whole and a new village was built under the mountain. Under the background of Shanxi's coal resource integration policy, the ecological environment of Xiaoxigou has been greatly improved, and through the cooperation of the government and social capital, the damaged vegetation and soil in Xiaoxigou have been repaired and improved. Through more than ten years of efforts, most of the Wujin Mountain where Xiaoxigou is located has changed into green new clothes, but the Xiaoxigou mountain is loose sandstone, difficult to store soil, difficult to collect water, which has become a major problem of Wujin Mountain. In 2016, under the construction and development of Dongshan Tourism Group, the project team introduced patented technology and adopted restoration technology according to local conditions to achieve greening of the barren mountains formed by reclamation activities in Xiaoxigou Village. After ecological restoration and commercial construction, the abandoned mine has become a new village with the combination of traditional folk houses and modern aesthetics, and Xiaoxigou has become a model of Shanxi cultural tourism and health care projects. At present, rural tourism has become the leading industry in Xiaoxigou Village, which has driven the employment and industrial optimization of related personnel such as real estate, medical and health care, culture and education.

## 2.3. Data source

The first-hand information obtained through field investigation is of great significance to the research of the subject. A team of two teachers and two students made a 3-day field trip to XiaoXigou Village in Yuci from September 2 to 5, 2023. After inquiring and confirming the general situation and map data of Xiaoxigou Village, an average 30-minute in-depth interview and questionnaire survey were conducted among villagers, tourists, shopkeepers, staff and other important subjects of Xiaoxigou Village. A total of 50 photos were taken; 35 interviewees; 5 recordings; 2 copies of map data; Town publicity materials 5.

**Table 2.** Investigate the basic information of the interviewees

Stats	Category	Frequency	Frequency (%)	Number
Sex	Male	17	48.6	001~035
	Female	18	51.4	
Occupation	Shop operator	25	71.4	
	Staff	4	11.4	
	Home operator	1	2.9	
	Non-genetic heirs	1	2.9	
	Dealer	2	5.7	
	Tourist	2	5.7	
Age	18-29	9	25.7	
	30-44	16	45.7	
	45-59	7	20	
	>59	3	8.6	

## 2.4. Analytical process

1)Open coding. The interview recordings, pictures and questionnaires obtained from the field investigation were summarized into the total interview text and carried out open coding. A total of 35 samples were included in this interview. The interview text was summarized, generated and coded, and a total of 20 first-level nodes were constructed.

2)Spindle coding. By summarizing 20 nodes in the primary code, 8 secondary codes are generated. As shown in the table. Then sublimation is carried out for these 8 secondary codes, and two main categories are generated after core generalization.

**Table 3.** Xiaoxigou social space reconstruction of the concept and category of open coding

Conceptualization	Categorization	Property of category	Dimension of nature	Dimension location
Leisure content Leisure mode	Leisure space evolution	Trend of change Complexity	Mono-Pluralism Simple - Complex	More leisure content Diversified leisure styles
Social content Social activities	Social spatial transformation	Spatial scope Structure	Local - broad Single - Multiple	Social enlargement Increased social activity
Living environment Living location	Residential space change	Space range Living style	Narrow - Expand Single - Diverse	Expansion of residential area The living location changes
Age structure of employment	Employment space change	Population constitutes	Local - outsiders Low - High	The number of outsiders gradually increased

Employment population structure		Income level Income source	Single - Multiple	Rising income level Increasing sources
Natural resource advantage Human resource advantage Location advantage	Resource-environment driven	Resource richness Resource utilization Humanistic atmosphere Landscape characteristics	Low - High Low - High Shallow - Strong Tradition-Modern	Gradual enrichment of resources Increased resource utilization Abundant human resources Gradual modernization of landscape
Tourism development project Government input support	Policy environment driven	Government support Way of government support	Small-Large Mono-Pluralism	Government support has increased Government support comes in a variety of ways
Government management and services Villagers participate in investment promotion The village elite took the lead in participating Foreigners invest	Agent participation	Types of participants Participation mode Participation Degree of participation	Less - More Single - Multiple Low - High Low - High	More participants More ways to participate Increased participation The level of participation becomes higher
Change of tourism supply and demand Tourist consumer behavior Social capital participation	Market demand driven	Tourist demand Tourism supply Tourist reception capacity Infrastructure perfection	Small-Large Small-Large Weak-Strong Imperfect - Perfect	Tourists demand more The supply is increasing Reception capacity is gradually enhanced Infrastructure is gradually improving

3)By analyzing the relationship between the two main categories of social space reconfiguration

features and social space reconfiguration mechanism and their corresponding sub-categories, selective coding extracts the core content further, so as to carry out further research.

### **3. ANALYSIS ON CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SPATIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN XIAOXIGOU**

Social space is the main place for social subjects to carry out various activities. Through the qualitative analysis of the study area, it is found that the social spatial characteristics of Xiaoxigou village are mainly manifested in four aspects. Rural tourism has greatly changed the production and life style of Xiaoxigou, and the industrial focus of Xiaoxigou has also changed from resource exploitation to tourism, forming a new tourism community that relies on tourism service industry to realize its own development.

#### **3.1. From traditional rural to urban housing: the reconstruction of living space**

Rural tourism improves people's living environment and living conditions, so that people's social identity is not only limited to "villagers". Before 2016, after Xiaoxigou Village was developed by unreasonable quarrying, the mountain was deserted and the resources were scarce. The villagers had no source of income and basically depended on working to make a living, belonging to the resource-exhausted village. The villagers' houses were small in scale and single in structure. In 2016, with the strong support of the government, Shanxi Dongshan Tourism Group invested in the development of Xiaoxigou and built a new village in Yuci District of Jinzhong City. The old village is located in the northwest of Wujinshan town, close to Taiyuan, the provincial capital, with a vast mountainous area. The old village gradually developed into a cultural tourism and health town, and the villagers were therefore assigned to the homestead closer to the urban area for self-construction, thus improving their living conditions. "Before the development, the village was basically empty, everyone who could go out to work had gone out to work, and some older people were left" (004). "We have all assigned a base, near the university town, much closer to the urban area, children's school ah, life ah are more convenient than the original" (006). In addition, the development of cultural tourism in Xiaoxigou has led to the investment and development of real estate. Dongshan Tourism Group has built hospitals, homestays and hotels in Xiaoxigou Village, which can be purchased and rented by external personnel, attracting investment, purchase and residence from all walks of life, enriching the personnel structure of Xiaoxigou Cultural Tourism and health Town, expanding the living space and diversifies the personnel participation. "We carry out real estate development, mainly to play the health function of Xiaoxigou Village, the environment is relatively beautiful, suitable for people to live, very popular" (010).

#### **3.2. From farming, labor to diversified employment: the reconstruction of employment space**

Before the development of tourism, the residents of Xiaoxigou village mainly relied on going out to work and farming at home, and the income structure and employment structure were relatively simple. After the development of rural tourism, the income source of Xiaoxigou village residents has gradually changed to tourism income, showing a high degree of tourism. For example: shop practitioners, scenic spot staff, scenic spot investors, etc., residents' employment methods can be expanded. "I am the villagers of this village, after the development of the scenic area to attract investment, we signed up, thinking that they have a traditional technique of slipping fish, open a food stall can be easier" (012). "I can't do anything when I'm old, people recruit security guards, I do it here, I can earn a little bit, and I don't give my children trouble" (025). The employees of Xiaoxigou are not only limited to the villagers of the village, and the town attracts employees from all over the country through talent introduction and investment promotion. For example, Zhejiang wood carving,

Hunyuan rice noodles, Pinglu oil spilled noodles, Yuncheng stall fried bread and many other shops have started their own business in Xiaoxigou Village. "The girl works in this company, told me the news anyway is idle at home, it is better to open a shop to earn money, but also chat with others, day by day is also very happy" (015). "My family has been making wood carvings for generations, and the manager of Dongshan Company contacted me and said that there would be a cultural tourism town here, which needed intangible cultural heritage to settle in, so I came here, and I could also publicize these cultures and promote the spread of culture" (020). "I am a carpenter, and here is a campsite to be built, and here I work" (003). "I am a villager from a nearby village, my family is a fruit tree, I heard that a health town was opened here, so I picked some fruit and sold it in the parking lot here, and the holiday business can be better" (023). Many staff members are engaged in a variety of side businesses to achieve diversified employment. "I am a teacher, also do investment, come here to open a malatang shop belongs to experience life" (024). "I am a villager, and now I live in the new village, and I can rent out my house and earn some rent" (017). "This is my side business, and my main business is investing and so on" (010).

### **3.3. From acquaintance to pluralistic socialization: the reconstruction of social space**

"We are from the same village, and we help each other without asking for anything in return." "Distant relatives are better than close neighbors" deeply summarizes this situation, and neighbors help each other regardless of gains or losses. It constructs a traditional community composed of acquaintances and neighbors, and the population structure is relatively unitary. After the development of tourism, more and more foreigners, and the emergence of new neighbors, and continue to accept a large number of tourists from all over the country. The main way of communication changes to the combination of human and economic exchanges, the content of communication is mainly changed from parents to business activities, and the object of communication is changed from villagers to foreigners and tourists. "Now I always talk about business with the shopkeeper friends on the side, talk about the happy or angry things encountered in the day, chat with them, even if there are troubles, it will disappear at once, this kind of day is very happy" (019). "Sometimes I also chat with tourists, and some have added wechat, and those who get along well with me or think that the food I cook is good appetite, guests are willing to come back" (032). Through the development of tourism activities, the rural social space has been expanded.

### **3.4. From unitization to tourism: Reconstruction of leisure space**

Before the tourism development, the population structure of the village was single, mainly non-labor force, that is, the elderly and children. At night, no one can be seen in the village. They are all in their houses. Villagers occasionally exchange personal information with neighbors at their doorsteps and rarely engage in leisure activities. Usually do not go out of the village, because of inconvenient transportation and economic backwardness, rarely go to the city activities. "In the past, everyone just walked on their own steps or the courtyard, and would not say to go to other places, let alone the village to the city, we usually played poker, talked, there was no entertainment" (033). Leisure space is limited and leisure activities are few. After the development of tourism, the rural infrastructure has gradually improved. With the funding of the project opening company, Xiaoxigou has built a stage, music walk, square and other entertainment places in the central area. During the weekdays, various entertainment activities such as art exhibition, flash mob, square dance competition, landlord competition and tree planting activities have greatly enriched the entertainment atmosphere of the town. These activities are not professional, but the entertainment is very high, whether it is the shop owner, staff or tourists like to participate, and after participating, received unanimous praise. The activities of the residents of the town are not only limited to the small town, but also extended to the urban area and all over the country, and the leisure space is greatly expanded. "The National Day flash mob held in September, all our shops participated in, always happy" (013). "The theater Square

shows movies every night, we come here to talk and watch movies, and the fatigue of the day has been cleaned up" (033). Both visitors and staff are actively supportive of these leisure activities.

## **4. DRIVING MECHANISM OF RURAL SOCIAL SPACE RECONSTRUCTION DRIVEN BY TOURISM**

### **4.1. Resource-environment driven**

Resource advantage and location advantage together constitute the first driving force for the reconstruction of rural social space. This is the resource advantage of the tourism development of Xiaoxigou Village. The location advantage enables the exchange and utilization of information, material, capital, technology and other resources between the countryside and the city, which directly affects the degree and process of the reconstruction of rural social space. Xiaoxigou is located near Wujin Mountain and on the outskirts of Taiyuan, the provincial capital city, so Xiaoxigou village has good air and a livable climate. In addition, with the support of the policy, the development of Dongshan Tourist Highway adds a strength to the location advantage of Xiaoxigou and provides a support for the convenience of tourists. Tourists can drive directly from the tourist road to Xiaoxigou, along the way beautiful scenery, fresh air, enrich the journey to see and feel. In addition to the city's food, handicrafts and other projects, Xiaoxigou also includes Shanxi Yuncheng City, Shaanxi Province, Guangdong Province, Zhejiang Province and other cuisines from all over the country and intangible cultural heritage culture, cultural atmosphere is very strong. Abundant resources thus become the endogenous driving force for the reconstruction of rural social space.

### **4.2. Agent participation**

Social space is the space range of human activities, and human beings are people in society. Therefore, the agent plays an important role in the reconstruction of social space. Under the planning of the municipal government and the development of Dongshan Tourism Group, Xiaoxigou Village has played an important role in guiding and standardizing the industrial structure and spatial remodeling of Xiaoxigou Village, and has further influenced the social attributes and social relations of rural residents, thus reconstructing the rural social space to a certain extent. The development of Xiaoxigou Cultural tourism and health Town provides an important platform for the development of rural individual management. Villagers participate in the tourism industry chain by participating in investment promotion, and thus realize the mutual promotion and cooperation pattern between residents and tourism. Tourism developers, social capital forces, real estate developers and other social forces through the investment of capital, technology, information, etc., continue to promote the diversified and complete development of Xiaoxigou industry, so that the original social relations continue to improve. With the cooperation of the government and social capital, development companies and investors have provided financial support to Xiaoxigou, which has changed the old appearance of Xiaoxigou. Through rational planning, development and operation management of Xiaoxigou Village, Xiaoxigou gradually creates objective economic benefits. Driven by the interests, the residents of the village and other villagers participate in the investment through project investment, and become a member of the town to carry out special business activities such as food and crafts. In addition, through the introduction of talents, Dongshan Company has carried out a reasonable introduction of local special food and intangible cultural heritage, increasing the cultural characteristics of Xiaoxigou. Under the influence of tourists, neighbors and staff, the thoughts and values of the people of Xiaoxigou Cultural Tourism and health care Town have undergone important changes.

### **4.3. Policy environment driven**

National and local policies play a guiding role in accelerating or delaying the development of rural tourism. In 2016, the Jinzhong Municipal government conducted a tender for the Xiaoxigou Cultural Tourism and health Town project through PPP financing, selected Shanxi Dongshan Tourism Development Co., LTD., and attracted social capital, financial institutions, individuals and other financing. The abandoned mine in Xiaoxigou began to renovate the mountain, afforestation and greening more than 200,000 square meters. At the same time, the tourism development pays attention to the restoration and protection of the ecological environment, integrates culture and art into the development project, and creates a unique literary and artistic characteristics, including various Shanxi snacks, folk customs, traditional crafts, intangible cultural heritage and other characteristic projects, plays a role in the province's cultural benchmark, and obtains the learning reference of tourism villages in various places.

### **4.4. Market demand driven**

The supply of the market affects the change of market size and the efficiency of market operation. It can be seen that market supply and demand is the realization mechanism of market operation, and tourism market is no exception. The market demand of tourism guides the type of rural industry; The evolution of industrial structure; The change of regional structure; The reorganization and change of social relations and social space. It is precisely because of the market demand that Xiaoxigou Village has gradually developed, and the government has continuously deepened and diversified its support methods. By attracting social capital, Dongshan Tourism Group funds to settle in. It is the joint efforts of these subjects that the tourism industry of Xiaoxigou Village has gradually developed and become a benchmark village for cultural tourism. After its continuous development, Xiaoxigou's market demand has gradually been effectively stimulated by related industries, loyal customers, social capital and other aspects, which has led to the further growth of Xiaoxigou's economic and social benefits, and also promoted the improvement of Xiaoxigou's social space. For example, with the development of rural tourism, the income structure and family structure of Xiaoxigou villagers have undergone important changes to meet the needs of the tourism market and seek better development. The demand of tourists is the external driving force for the change of social space, and tourists require the perfection, diversification and comfort of social space facilities, so as to further accelerate the reconstruction process of rural social space.

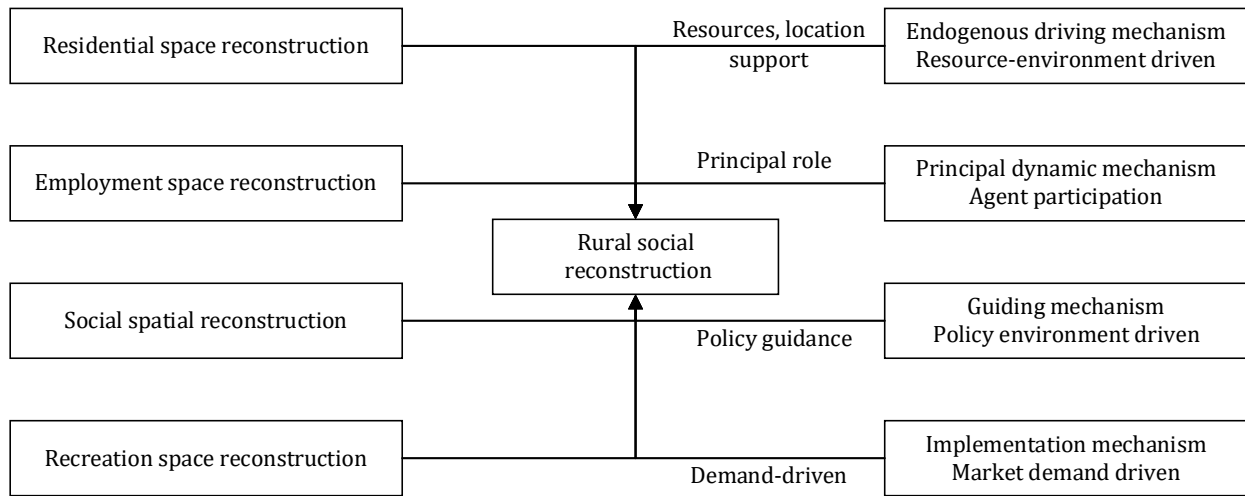
## **5. CONCLUSION**

This paper takes Xiaoxigou Village, a typical tourist village, as an example, through field investigation and in-depth interviews with people inside the town. Through qualitative analysis and step by step coding, the following conclusions are drawn for the reconstruction of social space in tourist villages:

(1) The countryside has got rid of its original appearance and transformed into a modern tourism countryside, and the most intuitive thing is the reshaping of rural social space. Residents' living place has realized the reconstruction of living space from traditional rural to urban housing. Residents have realized the reconstruction of employment space from farming, migrant work to diversified employment. The daily life of residents realizes the reconstruction of social space from acquaintance socializing to multiple socializing. Leisure activities have realized the reconstruction of leisure space from simple to scenic.

(2) The reconstruction of rural social space is influenced by many factors. Through in-depth summary and summary of the sample data, it can be seen that the reconstruction of rural social space is mainly influenced by four aspects: resource environment, market environment, policy environment and main

environment, and the social reconstruction mechanism of Xiaoxigou is obtained, as shown in the figure.



**Figure 1.** Social space reconstruction mechanism

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