



WWJMRD 2023; 9(09): 37-41

www.wwjmr.com

International Journal

Peer Reviewed Journal

Refereed Journal

Indexed Journal

Impact Factor SJIF 2017:

5.182 2018: 5.51, (ISI) 2020-

2021: 1.361

E-ISSN: 2454-6615

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## Study on implementation effect evaluation system of protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo -- A case study of Pingdingyao Village

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### Abstract

Due to the rapid development of urbanization, contradictions and conflicts constantly appear in the process of protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo, and it is urgent to carry out evaluation and research on the implementation effect of protection and development of traditional villages. This study combined with the Evaluation Index System promulgated by the state, started from the Pingdingyao traditional village protection development planning documents and the literature research of the protection implementation effect evaluation system. The evaluation system of the implementation effect of the protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo is established initially, and the implementation effect evaluation system needs to be demonstrated by Delphi method.

**Keywords:** evaluation index; evaluation system, Delphi method.

### 1. Introduction

In terms of the research progress on the protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo, the stable and effective protection system is still immature, and traditional villages are poorly preserved and rarely paid attention to, resulting in constant contradictions and conflicts in the protection and development process of traditional villages in Jiaozuo. To a large extent, the evaluation and research on the implementation effect of the protection and development of traditional villages can determine the follow-up protection strategies of traditional villages. Therefore, it is timely and important to conduct a comprehensive and comprehensive evaluation of traditional villages in Jiaozuo.

The methods of multi-indicator comprehensive evaluation are different, but the overall idea is unified, and the establishment of the indicator system, the determination of the weight of each indicator and the establishment of the mathematical model are the key links of the comprehensive evaluation, and the establishment of the indicator system is the prerequisite for the determination of the weight of each indicator and the establishment of the mathematical model.

Therefore, this paper takes Pingdingyao Village, Xicun Township, Xiuwu County, Jiaozuo as an example to explore the establishment process of the evaluation indicator system of the implementation effect of the protection and development of traditional villages, and lays a foundation for the subsequent comprehensive evaluation of the protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo area, northern Henan Province.

### 2. Screening of implementation effect evaluation indicators of protection and development of traditional villages in Jiaozuo

The evaluation index should be screened, investigated and analyzed, and finally constitute a multi-level evaluation system. The proper selection of evaluation indicators will directly affect the scientificity and rationality of the evaluation system, and the specific screening process is shown in Figure 1.

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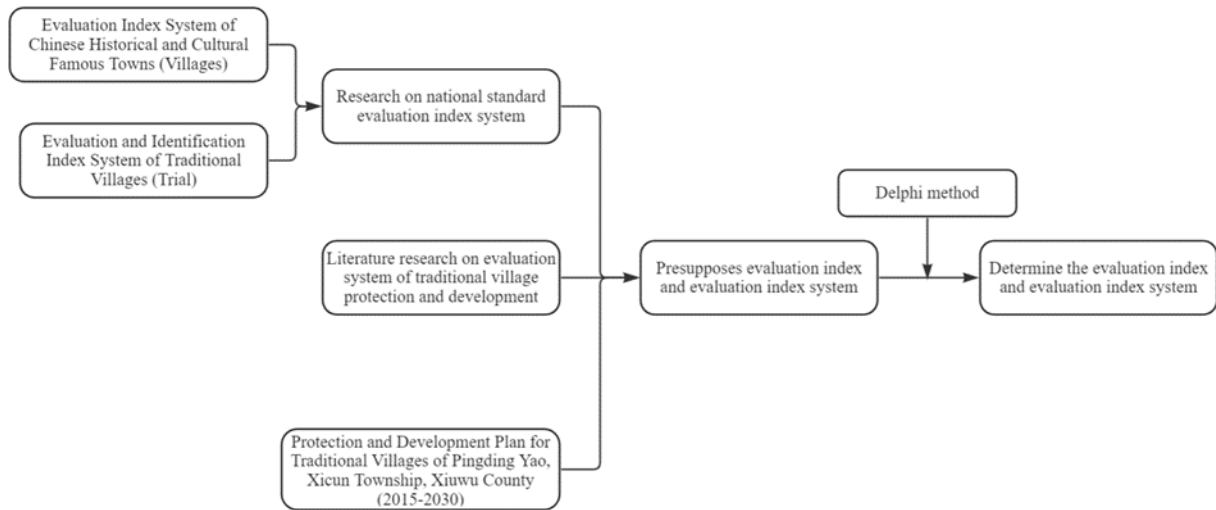


Fig. 1: Screening flow chart of evaluation indicators of traditional villages in Jiaozuo.

## 2.1 Theoretical Research

### 2.1.1 Study on the evaluation indicator system promulgated by the state

The two indicator systems are divided into four levels. The Evaluation indicator System of Chinese Historical and Cultural Famous Towns and Villages is mainly used to evaluate the value of historical villages and towns. Although it involves fewer elements than the traditional village indicator system, the evaluation standard is higher than that of traditional villages, and the value characteristics evaluation reflects the continuity of life in the core protected areas. The Evaluation and Identification Indicator System of Traditional Villages (Trial) mainly judges the protection value and grade of traditional villages. Although compared with the indicator system of historical and cultural villages and towns, there is no indicator of protection measures and no assessment on the continuity of life, the evaluation of the intangible cultural heritage carried by villages focuses more on whether the heritage is passed on in a living way and the scale of inheritance. It is not only about the level, type and quantity of intangible cultural heritage, so the indicator of intangible cultural heritage in this system has more valuable for reference.

### 2.1.2 Literature research on evaluation system

There are only a few studies on the implementation effect evaluation of traditional village protection and development. The studies on the evaluation indicator system of "implementation effect category of village protection planning" for 2019-2022 are shown in Figure 2. Due to the differences of village protection policies in different places, Implementation effect evaluation indicator system is still in the exploratory research stage, and has not been systematically certified and tested.

The first-level indicators constructed by Zhang Lishuo<sup>[1]</sup> and Niu Jingjing<sup>[2]</sup> are similar, but Niu Jingjing<sup>[2]</sup> focuses on putting forward suggestions on the preparation and implementation of the protection plan of traditional villages based on the evaluation results. Because of the different research emphasis, these two indicator systems are only for reference.

"Protection" and "development" were both listed as first-level indicators by Fu Chunlei<sup>[3]</sup>, Jiang Yutian<sup>[4]</sup> and Zhang Junxi<sup>[5]</sup>. "Public perception" and "villagers' satisfaction" were listed as first-level indicators respectively by Fu

Chunlei<sup>[3]</sup> and Jiang Yutian<sup>[4]</sup>, but as second-level indicators by Zhang Junxi<sup>[5]</sup>. "Construction of village facilities" are all listed as second-level indicators (Fu Chunlei<sup>[3]</sup> presents the indicators through "living environment"). Since Jiang Yutian<sup>[4]</sup> studied characteristic villages rather than traditional villages, the second-level indicators are not detailed.

By comparing the secondary indexes of Fu Chunlei<sup>[3]</sup> and Zhang Junxi<sup>[5]</sup>, it is found that both of them contain "material cultural heritage", "intangible cultural heritage", "village facilities", "villagers' income" and "villagers' satisfaction". The difference is that only the secondary indexes of Zhang Junxi<sup>[5]</sup> involve "tourism development and construction". The main reason is that during the discussion of the expert group, it is believed that the protection work of the village has been carried out, but the tourism development and construction has not been implemented, and the relevant data is difficult to obtain, so it is not universal to list it as a second-level indicator, but through the "tourist perception" in the second-level indicator, it can still provide a reference for subsequent tourism development and construction. It can be seen that evaluation indicators should first be selected according to the attributes and characteristics of protection and development of traditional villages, and then optimized on the evaluation system recognized by the academic community, so as to build a reasonable evaluation index system.

To sum up, the academic community mostly evaluates the implementation effect from the perspectives of "protection" and "development". Although there is no unified standard for the second-level and third-level indicators, they all include "material cultural heritage", "intangible cultural heritage", "village facilities", "villagers' income", "villagers' satisfaction" and "villagers' protection cognition".

Name	Zhang Junxi	Niu Jingjing	Zhang Lishuo	Jiang Yutian	Fu Chunlei
Target layer (Evaluation objective)	Effect of protection and development of ancient Huizhou traditional villages	Evaluation of implementation effect of traditional village protection planning	Evaluation on implementation effect of protection and development of traditional villages in Jiadong area	Evaluation on implementation effect of protection planning of characteristic villages in Suzhou area	Evaluation system of implementation status of protection and development plan
Criterion layer (First level indicators)	Protection condition, development situation	Cultural benefits, social benefits, economic benefits, environmental benefits	Village environment, cultural relics, social economy, guarantee work	Feature protection, characteristic, development, villagers satisfied	Protection, development aspect, public perception
Subcriterion layer (Second-level indicators)	Physical preservation, spatial form, cultural inheritance, etc. (10 indicators in total)	Traditional architecture and historical environment elements, traditional pattern, etc. (10 indicators in total)	Natural environment, facility environment, material and cultural heritage, etc. (23 indicators in total)	Style control, pattern protection, etc. (7 indicators in total)	Traditional architecture, intangible cultural heritage, etc. (7 indicators in total)
Sub-subcriterion layer (Three-level indicators)	The number of historical buildings preserved, historical buildings, etc. (23 indicators in total)	Preservation of traditional buildings, restoration of traditional buildings, etc. (23 indicators in total)	Number of traditional buildings, restoration of traditional buildings, dynamic supervision, utilization, etc. (23 indicators in total)	The number of traditional buildings preserved, the number of traditional buildings restored, etc. (a total of 20 indicators)	The number of traditional buildings preserved, the richness of traditional buildings, etc. (24 indicators in total)

Fig. 2: Research on the Evaluation Index System from the Perspective of "Implementation Effectiveness of Village Protection Planning"

2.1.3 Research on the implemented planning documents in Pingdingyao Village

The planning and development of Pingdingyao Village can be divided into two stages, as shown in Figure 3. Compared with the previous stage, the protection contents of traditional villages in Pingding Line in this period are more clear. It includes two parts: material cultural heritage

elements and intangible cultural heritage elements. The focus of protection is the protection content of the Pingding yao ancient village and the regional environmental pattern of the ancient village, so as to realize the integrity of the ancient village protection, the historical authenticity and the continuity of life, and so on. However, protection measures are not specified in the recent plan (2015-2020).

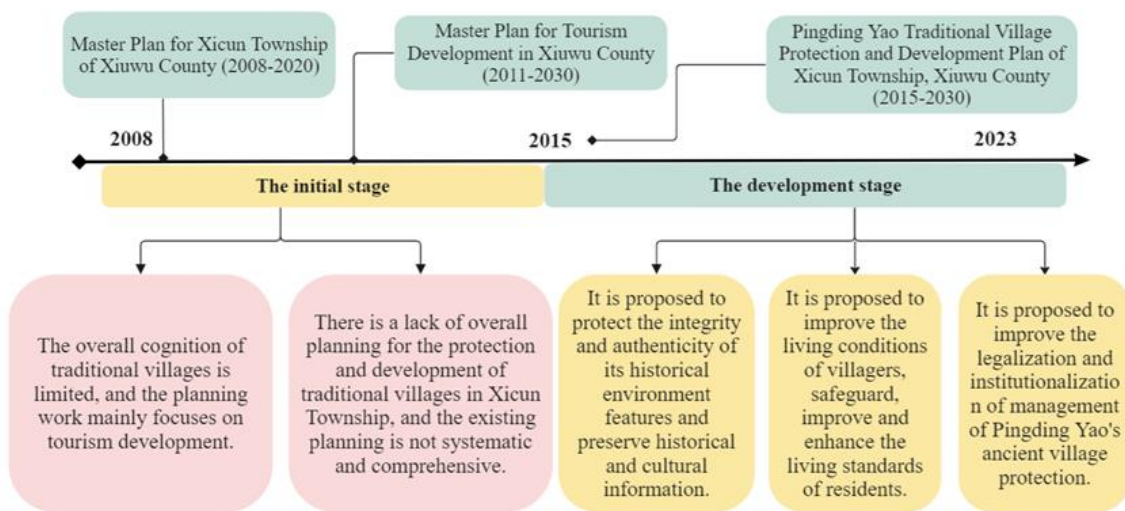


Fig. 3: Planning and Development Timeline of Pingdingyao Village.

2. 2 Preset evaluation indicators and evaluation indicator system

When evaluating the implementation effect of traditional village protection planning, traditional villages should be regarded as a system. Starting from the overall goal of protection and development, the specific contents involved in the planning documents should be evaluated in a hierarchical and progressive manner. The indicators should not overlap with each other as far as possible, and there is no causal relationship between them. The selection of evaluation indicators should be targeted and can accurately reflect the situation of village protection and development after the implementation of protection planning. Therefore,

combined with the research results in Section 2.1, the secondary indicator should include tourism development, construction of infrastructure and public service facilities, tourist satisfaction, and village economic development in the preset evaluation indicators, in addition to considering the protection of the material and intangible cultural heritage, the cognition level of local villagers and the satisfaction of villagers.

Although the evaluation object of the effect of protection and development is the physical space of traditional villages, the impact of people in traditional villages on the physical space cannot be ignored. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the production and living activities of

traditional villages are not affected, and the proportion of indigenous people and permanent population should be guaranteed. Therefore, the assessment of "community vitality" should be incorporated into the preset evaluation indicators.

The effect of the implementation of protection and development is represented by the quantifiable material results of the completion of protection and development work, as well as the villagers' cognition and feelings on protection and development. Therefore, the evaluation of the implementation effect of protection and development should rely on the subjective judgment of professionals, combined with the objective reality of the current characteristics of traditional villages, so that the indicators

can have stable data sources and be measurable. Therefore, after clarifying the quantitative method of evaluation indicators, based on the recent planning, the three-level indicators in the evaluation system are screened, and an evaluation indicator system that can reflect the characteristics of traditional villages in Jiaozuo is constructed from the aspects of "development" and "protection", as shown in Figure 4. Among them, the evaluation indicator system is divided into four levels, among which, the target level is the evaluation of the implementation effect of the protection and development plan of traditional villages in Jiaozuo area, and the first level is the "protection" and "development".

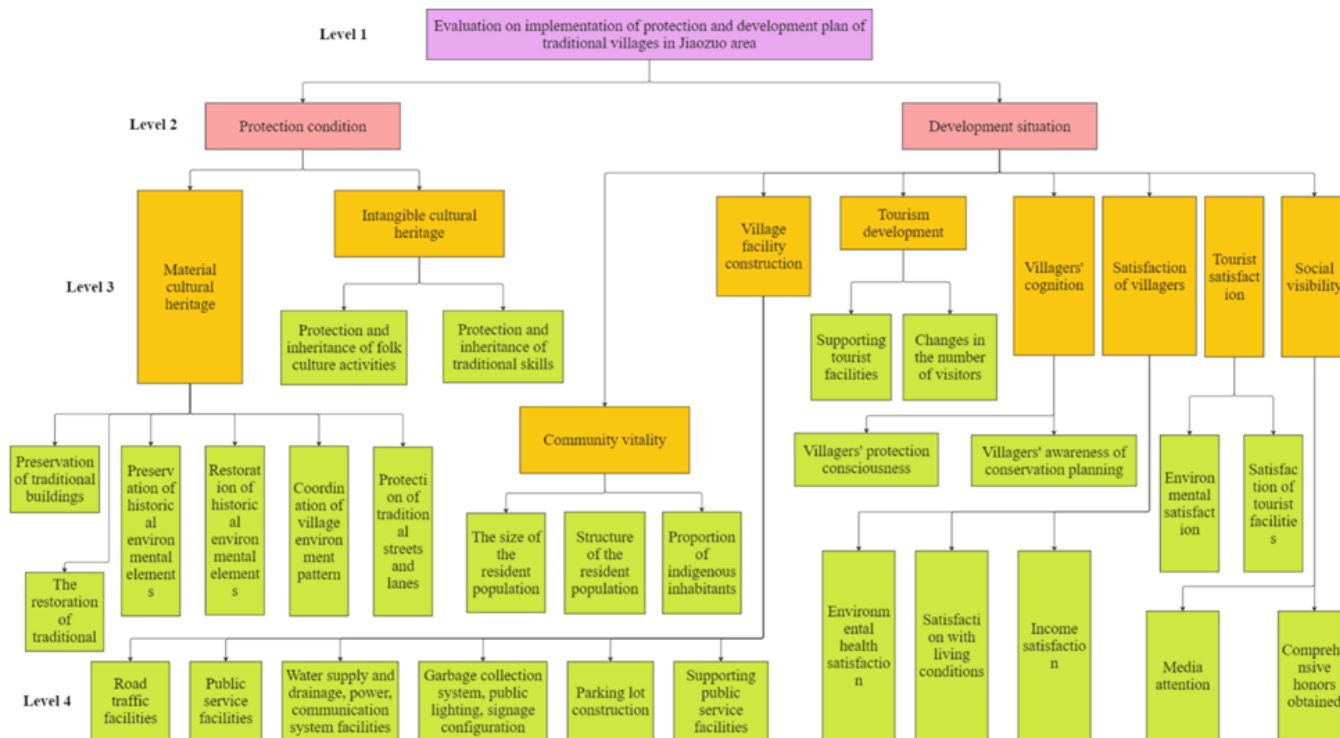


Fig. 4: Evaluation system of protection and development planning of traditional villages in Jiaozuo area.

### 3. Discussion

After the completion of the preset evaluation system, domestic scholars<sup>[1-5]</sup> engaged in the study of traditional villages did not test its rationality. However, scholars<sup>[6-8]</sup> in other fields adopted certain methods to support, delete, add and modify the evaluation indicators. Finally determine the evaluation index system.

There are two methods to determine the indicator system: empirical method and mathematical method. The empirical method has subjective arbitrariness, and the mathematical method can reduce the subjective arbitrariness in selecting the indicator system. However, due to the different sample sets adopted, the uniqueness of the indicator system cannot be guaranteed. At present, in practical application, most studies use the empirical determination method, among which the Delphi method (expert consultation method) is a common method<sup>[9]</sup>.

The Delphi method is applied by sending letters (consultation forms) to experts separately, during which the experts participating in the evaluation do not know each other. Evaluators can list a series of evaluation indicators in the involved questionnaire according to the characteristics of the evaluation objectives and evaluation objects,

respectively consult experts on the designed evaluation indicators, and then conduct quantitative processing of expert opinions, and use statistical methods to process the results of each round, and finally send the feedback consultation results to each expert for reference in the next round of evaluation. After several rounds of consultation, if expert opinions tend to be concentrated, a specific evaluation indicator system is determined by the last consultation.

This method is applicable to all evaluation objects, and can concentrate the collective wisdom of experts, give full play to the subjective initiative of experts, a reasonable evaluation index system is obtained through multi-expert multi-round consultation<sup>[9]</sup>.

### 4. Conclusions

(1) This study preliminarily determined the implementation evaluation system of traditional village protection and development planning in Jiaozuo area, which is divided into four levels. Among them, the target level is the evaluation of the implementation effect of the protection and development plan for traditional villages in Jiaozuo area, the criterion layer are "protection" and

"development", the sub-criteria layer and indicator layer are shown in Figure 4.

(2) The study suggests that on the basis of the preset evaluation index system, the Delphi method is used to complete the evidence and modification of evaluation indicators, so as to obtain a reasonable evaluation system.

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