



Research on the Protection and Development Path of Ethnic Minority Characteristic Villages from the Perspective of "Double Cultivation" of Settlements — Taking Shigu Ancient Town of Lijiang as an Example

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Abstract. Ethnic minority characteristic villages are important fields for inheriting national culture. Guided by the method of landscape gene analysis and based on the theory of "double cultivation" of settlements, this paper selects Shigu ancient town in Lijiang City as the research object, adopts the research methods of field research, interviews and literature inquiry, constructs the landscape gene system of Shigu ancient town from two aspects of material form gene and cultural bearing gene, identifies the landscape gene, and points out the difficulties encountered in the protection of landscape gene in ancient town. And then explore the protection and development path of Shigu ancient town from the perspective of "double repair" of settlements, so as to provide reference for the protection and development of minority characteristic villages.

Keywords: settlement "Shuangxiu"; villages with ethnic characteristics; landscape gene analysis; protection and revitalization path; Shigu ancient town

1 Introduction

Villages with ethnic minority characteristics, which have a large proportion of ethnic minorities, obvious cultural and settlement characteristics and complete living functions, have high cultural, historical and artistic values and play an extremely important role in the inheritance of ethnic culture^[1]. From 2014 to 2019, the State Ethnic Affairs Commission carried out the naming of three batches of villages with Chinese ethnic minority characteristics. Up to now, 1652 villages have been named as villages with Chinese ethnic minority characteristics. Yunnan Province has fully responded to the call of the national policy, and since 2017, a total of 499 villages in three batches have been named as villages with ethnic minority characteristics in Yunnan. Villages with ethnic minority characteristics bear the precious non-renewable cultural heritage of the nation. Its protection and development has always been the focus of attention at home and abroad. Domestic research started earlier, mainly focusing on the livelihood

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of ethnic communities [2], community space production [3], tourism development [4], etc. In the research on the protection and development model of villages with ethnic characteristics, it focuses on the construction of village infrastructure and the adjustment of industrial structure. Germany's "village renewal", South Korea's "new village movement" and Japan's "one village, one product" village development model are the most representative [6]. The research on ethnic minority villages in China started relatively late. Generally speaking, there are many research achievements related to the value and construction of ethnic minority villages, mainly from the perspectives of ethnology, economics, management, geography and other disciplines [9]. The research topics focus on the protection and development of ethnic villages [5, 8], the study of village residential buildings, spatial distribution and structure [7], legislative protection, tourism development, etc. Generally speaking, the research perspective is relatively single, and the achievements of protection and development from the perspective of material and intangible culture are not rich enough by using the comprehensive advantages of geography. At present, the protection and development of minority villages are facing many serious problems, such as the construction of new countryside, cultural integration, the destruction of village texture, the disorder of space order, and the damage of cultural heritage^[10,11]. How to protect and renew the landscape genes of villages with minority characteristics more effectively, realize the continuation of regional culture, and better serve the strategic fulcrum construction of rural revitalization has become an urgent problem to be explored. Taking Shigu Ancient Town in Lijiang, Yunnan Province as an example, this paper discusses the practical difficulties in the development of minority villages in the underdeveloped areas of western Yunnan from the perspective of "double repair" of settlements, and puts forward some targeted coping strategies in order to provide experience for the protection and revitalization of minority villages. It provides a case study of the landscape flora of settlements in Yunnan.

2 Connotation of related concepts

2.1 The theory of "urban double cultivation"

In 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the requirement of "advocating urban repair and carrying out ecological restoration" at the Central Urban Work Conference, which resulted in the concept of "urban double repair". The Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on Strengthening Ecological Restoration and Urban Repair clearly points out that the concept of "urban double repair" points out that the concept of re-ecology should be used to restore the damaged natural environment and topography in the city, improve the quality of the ecological environment, demolish illegal buildings, restore urban facilities, space environment and landscape features, and enhance urban characteristics and vitality.

2.2 The concept of "Shuangxiu"

The concept of "Shuangxiu" in settlements is extended from the concept of "Shuangxiu" in cities. The theory comes from the Mene (cultural gene) created by Richard Dawkins in *The selfish Gene* and the landscape gene theory put forward by Liu Peilin in *Gene Expression and Landscape Identification of Ancient Village Cultural Landscape*. This theory emphasizes the importance of "cultural gene repair" and "landscape gene repair", which are defined as: cultural gene repair refers to excavating the essence of regional traditional culture, interpreting the cultural value of villages, cultural symbols of village buildings, and inheriting village civilization; landscape gene repair refers to the restoration of environment, architecture, layout and ecological environment, the optimization of industrial structure, and the promotion of village characteristics and vitality. Based on Liu Peilin's "gene analysis", the concept of "double repair" emphasizes the importance of "material form gene repair" and "cultural gene repair", both of which have rich connotations, including not only the material form gene content of village space, architecture and shape, environment, totem, but also the cultural gene content of patriarchal system, festival customs and cultural beliefs. It aims to achieve space renewal through material form gene repair and cultural gene repair to achieve cultural activation.

3 Study Design

3.1 Overview of the Study Area

Shigu Ancient Town is located on the first bay of the Yangtze River in Yulong County, Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, on the sunny side of the "Phoenix Head" overlooking the Phoenix Mountain, which spreads its wings and fat. It is named after the drum-shaped stone brown carved by the chieftain of the Mu family in Lijiang in the twenty-seventh year of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty (548). According to Qianlong "Lijiang Fu Zhi Lue" records: "Stone drum, 70 miles west of the city by the Jinsha River. According to legend, the ancient town of Shigu has gone through more than 1700 years of vicissitudes. Shigu Ancient Town covers an area of about 0.34KM². It is the only ancient town with the largest scale, the longest history, the deepest cultural heritage and the most complete preservation in Yulong County. It has profound cultural accumulation such as tea-horse ancient road culture and Naxi Dongba culture. It is a thousand-year-old Naxi ancient town with natural scenery and humanities. With the further excavation of cultural value, Shigu Town has been selected as "500 pilot units of small town construction in China", "100 classic scenic spots of red tourism in China", "National Patriotic Education Base" and the third batch of "villages with minority characteristics in Yunnan Province".

3.2 Data sources

The data in this paper mainly come from two channels: one is the collection of literature, such as city annals, county annals and characteristic town planning texts; the

other is the exploration data obtained through questionnaires, interviews and other field research. In March and May 2022, we went to Shigu Ancient Town three times to collect basic information on the spatial form, architecture, traditional customs and folk crafts of the ancient town. After the investigation, we sorted out the basic data collected on the spot, the information provided by the town government and the literature data to provide data support for the next research.

4 Identification of landscape genes in Shigu Ancient Town

Shigu ancient town is rich in landscape and cultural resources. On the basis of field research and literature inquiry, following the basic principles of landscape gene identification, based on the actual landscape of Shigu ancient town, the landscape identification index system is constructed to classify and identify landscape genes. The gene of Shigu ancient town is divided into two categories: material form gene and cultural gene; the material form gene is divided into 4 medium categories and 10 sub-categories; the site selection layout includes the overall layout and the street pattern; the residential buildings include the plane layout, modeling building materials and decoration; the main public buildings include buildings, communication spaces and cemeteries; and the environmental factors include the landscape pattern and topography, as is shown in Table 1. Cultural genes are divided into four sub-categories, including regional culture, folk culture, folk art, traditional skills and production traditions, as is shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Material form gene recognition results in Shigu Ancient Town

Division	Group	Class	Description
material form gene	Site selection and layout	Overall layout	The ancient town is built on the mountain.
		Street pattern	The main traffic road in the ancient town is connected with the old street and G353 National Highway in a "Y" shape, and the internal secondary roads and branches are connected to every courtyard in a vine shape. The old streets are distributed in the ancient town, and the new streets are located on both sides of the G353 National Highway; the buildings along the streets are mainly one-storey and two-storey buildings, and some are three-storey buildings. The width-height ratio of the main street is between 0.6 and 1.5, and the width-height ratio of other roadways is between 0.2 and 0.5. Iron Rainbow Bridge. It was built in the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, with a total length of 34 meters and a width of 3.4 meters. There are bridges and pavilions on both sides of the bridge. It was an important passageway in the ancient tea-horse road between Yunnan and Tibet in history.
	Residential buildings	Floor plan layout	Most of the buildings in the ancient town are "three lanes and one screen wall" or simple "L" type, and there are also a small number of "four and five courtyards" and "horse racing turret".

Main public building	Modeling building materials	Traditional buildings are mostly two-storey to three-storey buildings with sloping roofs of civil and brick-wood structures, with bucket frames, tile roofs, "Xiazi" and gables in the shape of "human".
	Decoration	Architectural doors and windows are decorated with flowers and birds, plants, animals, auspicious cloud patterns, basically not painted, with wood color as the beauty.
	Architecture	1. Red Army Long March Lijiang Memorial Hall. A monument to the Red Army's crossing of the Yangtze River was built in 1977. After the renovation and expansion in 2008, it was officially renamed the Red Army Long March Memorial Hall in Lijiang, with four exhibition halls. There are bronze sculptures of Jinsha Water Warm, Red Army Corridor, Red Army Pavilion, Red Army Sign Gate and Beidu Jinsha River Sculpture in the Memorial Hall. 2. Stone Drum. Also known as "Great Merit and Great Victory", it is located in the Stone Drum Pavilion, round, white marble texture, about 150 centimeters in diameter and 80 centimeters in thickness, with poems written by Mu Chieftain.
	Communication space	Ancient stage. Located on the north side of the middle section of Shigu Old Street from east to west, the platform base is decorated by the unique marble of Shigu, with four eaves flying up and red lacquer threshold pillars, which can be divided into Jiangmen and Xiangmen. It is one of the important positions of early traditional culture education. (Cultural Relics Protection Unit at County Level)
Environmental factors	Graveyard	Tombs of cultural celebrities. Located at the top of Fenghuang Mountain in Shigu, the whole tomb group faces east. There are Fan Yitian's tomb, Li Hang'u's tomb, Zhou Lin's tomb, Zhou Gao's monument, poems, couplets and so on. (Cultural Relics Protection Unit at County Level)
	Landscape pattern	The vegetation around the ancient town is flourishing and growing well, and the ecosystem is running well, which is in line with the Naxi people's idea of "nature worship". In the northwest of the ancient town, the Chongjiang River flows into the Jinsha River, and in the northeast is the Jinsha River.
	Topography	Shigu Ancient Town is located in the valley area of the upper reaches of the Jinsha River in Lijiang, mainly mountainous terrain, high in the northwest and low in the southeast, with an average elevation of about 2000 meters.

Table 2. Cultural gene recognition results in Shigu Ancient Town

Division	Class	Description
Cultural gene	Regional culture	Ancient tea-horse road culture; Dongba culture; red gene culture; the legend of Zhuge Liang's "crossing Luzhou in May" and the historical story of Kublai Khan's "crossing the river with leather".
	Folk culture	Marriage customs: Tricolor ceremony, the legend of Asami; folk culture (chicken bean jelly, spicy river, dessert); go to the street every six days.
	Folk art	Naxi ancient music and riverside tune.
	Traditional skills	Straw weaving technology
	Production tradition	Farming, animal husbandry.

5 Dilemma of landscape gene protection in ancient towns

5.1 Material for gene

5.1.1 The phenomenon of hollowing out is obvious, and the development of commercial functions is not reasonable enough. The structure of the ancient town is characterized by hollowing out, and the newly built courtyards gradually fade out of the ancient town area and radiate to the surrounding areas. The trend of population hollowing out is obvious, young people pursue a more comfortable and convenient living environment, work in the county town to make a living, and the population flows outward; The hollowing of cultural bearing has become increasingly prominent, and the ideas and behavior habits of migrant workers have been integrated into urban life, which makes it difficult to effectively integrate with the traditional culture of ancient towns. The location of the traditional commercial center of the ancient town has changed, and vendors selling chicken-bean jelly, local desserts and handicrafts can be seen everywhere in the new streets, while the commercial atmosphere in the old streets of the ancient town is particularly cold; the development of commercial function modules is not reasonable enough, and there are no restaurants, accommodation and cultural leisure places to meet the needs of middle and high-end consumer groups in the ancient town.

5.1.2 The structure of residential buildings is disordered, and the style and features of the ancient town are damaged. As an important carrier of production and life for residents, with the development of economy, some problems have also been exposed, which are mainly reflected in the following aspects: some buildings are out of repair for a long time, the foundation sinks, the walls are askew, and large cracks appear on the walls, some of which are not repaired in time, resulting in serious damage to purlins and rafters, and the decoration of exterior wall partitions is rotten. Villagers do not have the awareness of continuing the traditional architectural culture in the new housing and the renovation of old houses. Some demolish the old houses and build new houses with reinforced concrete; At the same time, the new houses have different styles, and the new houses are abruptly mixed between the old houses, which are quite different from the traditional architectural style of the ancient town. In order to improve the living environment, some residents use building materials that are not in harmony with the traditional style, such as colored steel tiles, steel sheds and asbestos tiles, which destroy the overall style of the ancient town.

5.1.3 The texture system of streets and lanes has declined, and the pattern of "courtyard-lane" has been broken. In order to save economic costs and strive for better lighting conditions, the modern elements in the ancient town have been forcibly implanted, and the traditional carved windows have been replaced by large glass windows on the facade of the building. The reinforced concrete buildings stand among them, which are extremely disharmonious with the texture and style of the surrounding traditional streets and lanes, and the "courtyard-lane" pattern has been destroyed.

The cement pavement of some alleys is seriously damaged, and the long-term accumulation of building debris on the roadside affects the overall style. The setting of public facilities lacks the overall consideration of the historical elements of Shigu ancient town and the characteristics of streets and lanes, which makes the streets and lanes fail to reflect the unique cultural characteristics of the ancient town. The vine-like roadway reaches every courtyard, the road network structure is relatively complex, and the lack of road network structure indication marks affects the experience effect.

5.1.4 The industrial development structure is single and the tourism supporting facilities are not perfect. Traditional agriculture and small-scale livestock breeding are the main industries in the ancient town. Under the background of rural tourism development, red tourism and natural scenery tourism are gradually developing, but the tourism industry is single, the development depth and system design are not enough, the construction of scenic spots is relatively weak, and tourists do not participate in many projects in real time, which is not attractive. Imperfect infrastructure construction and lack of investment in transportation and water conservancy facilities make it difficult to support the economic development needs of ancient towns. After the construction of facilities, the later maintenance is not effective, which makes it difficult to give full play to its role.

5.2 Analysis of cultural gene identification results

5.2.1 Decline of folk arts and poor way of living inheritance. Most of the young residents have received modern urban civilization education and lack confidence and patience in the localization of folk culture and etiquette constraints, which makes the traditional skills and folk arts of Shigu ancient town face unprecedented challenges, such as Naxi ancient music played in funeral ceremonies, riverside tunes sung by middle-aged and elderly people, and only a few young people can play and sing; In terms of special dietary customs, the tedious skills of boiling maltose in the traditional dessert perilla sugar production process are mostly in the hands of middle-aged and old people, and are not inherited by young people.

5.2.2 The regional context is desolate and the cultural identity of the village is low. The traditional culture and customs in the village are gradually weakened, and the "tea-horse ancient road" is an important historical relic of the ancient town of Shigu, and the caravan culture is hardly reflected in the tea-horse ancient road in the main street. Residents do not have a deep understanding of the ancient town culture and a low sense of belonging. It is difficult to explain the origin of the historical development and cultural resources of Shigu ancient town. It is even said that the ancient town does not have much cultural background and is of little significance as a tourist destination.

6 Suggestions on the Protection and Development of Shigu Ancient Town from the Perspective of "Double Repair" of Settlements

6.1 To strengthen the protection of ancient towns and maintain the carrier pattern of cultural space.

the first is to construct a landscape gene information base. Under the leadership of the town government, relevant experts were organized to carry out in-depth and detailed measurements of the ecological environment, topography, layout, residential buildings, public buildings, street patterns, folk technology and folk festivals of the ancient town, and a digital landscape gene coding model was established based on the existing information classification and coding technology to identify different types of genes. Construct the landscape gene information database of Shigu ancient town. Second, optimize the layout of land use. The scale of land use in Shigu Ancient Town is limited. In order to better protect and shape the style and features of the ancient town, the relationship between the construction land, ecological land, agricultural land and reserved land for future development of the ancient town should be properly handled in strict accordance with the requirements of the superior territorial spatial planning. Third, establish the principle of "protective development", determine the development concept of "one old and one new", and promote the coordinated development of new and old stone drums. On the one hand, retain the original style and system of ancient villages to the maximum extent, and on the other hand, create an attractive core for tourism reception services; build new areas according to the standards of rural revitalization and the needs of modern life of residents, and resettle villagers.

6.2 Strengthen marketing measures and expand the tourist market.

One is to clarify the orientation of development goals. At present, the tourism of Shigu Town is still in its infancy. Therefore, it is necessary to combine its own cultural characteristics, refine the core elements, improve the basic service facilities, improve the service quality, create a unique tourism image, expand the market influence, and strive to build the ancient town into the second back garden of Lijiang after Lashihai. Second, broaden the channels of cooperation. Seek project cooperation with government departments and local universities, establish training bases, improve the management and service level of tourism practitioners through continuing education and order-based personnel training, and enhance the tourism impression of ancient towns. The third is to carry out tourism and leisure projects such as leisure vacation, greening ecology, fitness and rehabilitation relying on characteristic resources, develop short-distance tourism, actively cooperate with urban enterprises, customize exclusive tourism packages, create destinations for enterprise group building activities, and gradually form scale benefits; actively seek cooperation with other well-known scenic spots, and implement mutual recommendation of tourists. Fourth, we should make good use of Internet marketing channels, establish Weixin public numbers and official micro-blogs, cooperate with local influential news media, launch a series of travel guides,

and make every effort to promote tourism products in ancient towns; We should attach importance to spontaneous forces, encourage villagers to shoot propaganda micro-videos spontaneously, enhance their influence through online red cards and live broadcasting, absorb popularity, open up income growth points for villagers, and boost local economic development.

6.3 Improve the tourism module and activate the development momentum of ancient towns.

One is to create excellent tourism projects. A "multi-track" development path that integrates natural scenery tourism, cultural tourism and red gene tourism. Under the background of the construction of Jinsha River Green Economic Corridor, the landscape economic belt with 353 National Highway as the carrier is constructed. Integrate the tourism resources in the town area, develop tourism modules around the human resources of Shigu ancient town, and show the profound accumulation of tea-horse ancient road, Naxi Dongba culture and historical culture. Taking Shigu Ancient Town as the center, we should strengthen the spatial correlation of adjacent resources such as Dongsheng White Pagoda, Shimen Guandian Jiangtai, Shigu Cultural Celebrity Tomb Group and the First Bay of the Yangtze River, and establish a convenient tourism network. Construct the red cultural heritage belt with the Red Army Long March as the core, refine and develop the red tourism cultural products with local customs, culture and historical resources. Second, make good use of folk culture resources. To create a sustainable development of folk culture based on folk customs and to satisfy tourists' experience of pursuing novelty and difference. Through the formation of Naxi ancient music and riverside tune teams, performances disseminate local characteristic culture. Develop characteristic scenes to reproduce historical scenes such as Zhuge Liang's "May Crossing Luzhou", Kublai Khan's "Genang Crossing the River", the ancient tea-horse road, and the victory of the Second Front Army of the Red Army across the Jinsha River, and reproduce them in a situational way through residents' participation and tourists' interactive experience, thus forming the linkage development of culture and tourism.

6.4 Regain cultural memory and cultivate internal driving force for development.

In order to ensure the permanent inheritance of ancient town culture, it is particularly important for the aborigines to be familiar with, participate in and recognize the culture. One is to play the leading role of the government. Relevant government departments invite experts to sort out and study the historical context, historical stories, cultural elements and future industrial development channels of Shigu ancient town through literature review, interviews and research, and publicize them among the residents of the ancient town. The second is to cultivate the "internal development" of villagers. Fully mobilize the enthusiasm and participation of villagers, stimulate endogenous motivation, and participate in the overall development of ancient towns. The training of traditional skills such as straw weaving skills and the production of

traditional snacks such as "chicken bean jelly", "rice with bean dregs", "hot pepper by the river" and "perilla sugar" will be carried out for villagers. The regional synergy and regional linkage effect will be formed. The county-level rural e-commerce service stations will be actively joined to solve the problem of difficult sales of agricultural products for farmers with the help of the network platform.

7 Conclusion

Based on the theory of "double cultivation" of settlements, explore the protection and revitalization path of Shigu Ancient Town. It provides new ideas and methods for the sustainable development of ancient villages in western Yunnan, and has certain theoretical and practical significance. On the one hand, Using the method of landscape gene analysis material form gene and cultural bearing gene, analysis problems, The path of protection and revitalization is proposed to achieve the sustainable inheritance of natural space and human environment.

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