Evaluation System Construction of Rural Comprehensive Reform Effect in Anhui Province

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Abstract   In the perspective of rural comprehensive reform effect and evaluation standard in Anhui Province, according to the experience of relevant regions at home and abroad, we analyze the necessity, reform idea and objective of new round of rural comprehensive reform, in order to review the effect of main policies and measures in the process of reform and construct all-around index system of evaluating comprehensive reform effect scientifically. The results show that by constructing quantified index system including 6 first-level indices, 23 second-level indices and 106 third-level indices, we can not only test the effect of one item of reform (like rural compulsory education), but also conduct overall evaluation on effect of comprehensive reform.

Key words   Rural comprehensive reform, Idea and objective, Evaluation index, Anhui Province, China

Anhui Province, a typical big agricultural province, is the cradle and demonstration point of rural family contract responsibility system reform, rural tax reform and rural comprehensive reform. It is at the rapid developmental stage of industrialization, urbanization and modernization and at the key period of promoting construction of new socialist village and constructing harmonious society. Under the new historical background, the connotation and extension of rural reform both have profound changes, and the rural comprehensive reform will step into the pivotal stage. Taking new round of Anhui rural comprehensive reform as background, the thesis expounds the concept and objective of rural comprehensive reform, and puts forward the index system measuring effect of rural comprehensive reform, which is significant, in reality, to consolidating scientific developmental view, constructing harmonious rural society, promoting comprehensive popularization of rural reform, coordinating urban-rural development, and promoting increasing development of rural economy and society.

1   The objective and content of new round of rural comprehensive reform

In June, 2005, the State Council of China held special meeting and deployed demonstrate points of rural comprehensive reform; in September, 2006, State Council of China held rural comprehensive reform meeting and deployed the reform work comprehensively; at the same time, Office of Panel of Countryside Taxation Reform by the State Council was renamed as Office of Panel of Rural Comprehensive Reform by the State Council, continuing to be subordinate to Financial Ministry. In the same year, prime minister Wen Jiabao released *Seize the Opportunity to Promote Overall Rural Reform and Provide System Guarantee for Construction of New Socialist Countryside*[1]. In November, 2008, the Third Plenary Session of the Seventeenth *Central Committee passed Central Committee of CPC's Decision on Several Important Issues of Promoting Rural Reform Development*, and emphasized continuous promotion of rural comprehensive reform to complete the reform task of town institutions basically in 2012 and strengthen town governmental function of social management and public service[2]. Anhui model of rural reform always leads the nation in fashion. The family contract responsibility system from Xiaogang Village of Fengyang County innovates upon rural management system; the rural taxation reform originating from Anhui forms new rural distribution relations; in 2005, the rural comprehensive reform aimed at rural superstructure[3]. In June, 2005, provincial government of Anhui formulated *Several Opinions on Carrying out the Demonstration Point of Rural Comprehensive Reform and Building New Mechanism of Rural Grass-roots Work*[4], publicized the comprehensive reform taking three items of reform as pivot, and finally determined 18 counties and cities of demonstration point. At the end of January, 2007, Anhui held the meeting concerning rural comprehensive reform in whole province and passed *Opinions on Promoting Demonstration Point of Rural Comprehensive Reform*[5] by provincial party committee and provincial government of Anhui in order to carry put the overall reform work in whole province comprehensively.

The guiding thoughts of rural comprehensive reform are as follows: we should take Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents as guideline; comprehensively implement the scientific thought of development; stick to the guideline of "the policy of giving more, taking less and loosening control" and "using industry to promote agriculture and city supporting village"; firmly focus on the overall requirements of con-

struction of new socialist village; promote reform of town institutions, rural compulsory education and county financial management system; further emancipate and develop rural productivity; consolidate taxation reform results; steadily promote construction of new socialist village. According to the foregoing guiding thoughts, the objective of new round of rural comprehensive reform is as follows: according to the requirements of consolidating rural taxation reform results and perfecting socialist market economic system, we should basically complete the reform task of town institutions, rural compulsory education and county financial management system in the period of the Eleventh Five-year Plan or with more time; build high-efficiency rural administrative management system and operation system, the public financial system covering city and village, rural compulsory education system guaranteed by government; promote farmers' burden-alleviation and income-increase and development of rural social undertaking; promote construction of new socialist village comprehensively.

According to the foregoing guiding thoughts of reform and reform objective, we further crystallize the main content of comprehensive reform and recapitulate it as "one change, three establishments and one improvement" namely change town government function; establish new rural grass-roots management system and adjust and streamline town institutions, establish new supply mechanism of rural public goods, and establish new socialized service system of "agriculture, farmer and village"; improve evaluation method of rural work. According to the document pith of provincial government in 2007, the reform content is extended into 6 aspects: vigorously change town government function; deepen the reform of town institutions; deepen management system reform of rural compulsory education; perfect county and town financial management system reform; build and perfect rural basic public service system; strengthen matching reform measures. The biggest difference is highlighting "rural compulsory education reform" under "establish new supply mechanism of rural public goods", and correcting "improve evaluation method of rural work" as "strengthen matching reform measures".

2　Evaluation index establishment of new round of rural comprehensive reform

The main basis of this evaluation index system establishment is as follows: *Several Opinions on Carrying out the Demonstration Point of Rural Comprehensive Reform and Building New Mechanism of Rural Grass-roots Work* by General Office of Anhui Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China in June, 2005; *Opinions on Promoting Demonstration Point of Rural Comprehensive Reform* by provincial party committee and provincial government of Anhui. The specific method is to comprehend the pith of the two important documents. And the latter document extends "one change, three establishments and one improvement" into 6 aspects. This evaluation index system is established according to 6 first-level indices.

2.1　The establishment of index system of town governmental function　This first-level index evaluation system mainly measures the reform effect of "change town governmental function", which can be denoted by the following formula (Table 1). The specific evaluation basis is from *Opinions on Promoting Demonstration Point of Rural Comprehensive Reform* by provincial party committee and provincial government of Anhui, which is showed in the first list; the second list and third list stipulate second-level and third-level evaluation index and weight. The specific evaluation method is as follows: if the total mark is more than 90, then the type can be evaluated as "excellent" with conspicuous display effect; if the total mark of this type is below 90 but above 75, then the type can be evaluated as "good", yet to be improved; if the total mark of this type is below 75, then the type can be evaluated as "general" with inconspicuous display effect, yet to increasingly strengthen reform degree.

$$Y_1 = (A_1 \times 10\% + A_2 \times 10\% + A_3 \times 10\% + A_4 \times 10\% + A_5 \times 15\% + A_6 \times 15\% + A_7 \times 15\% + A_8 \times 15\%) \times 30\% + (B_1 \times 30\% + B_2 \times 20\% + B_3 \times 20\% + B_4 \times 10\% + B_5 \times 10\% + B_6 \times 10\%) \times 30\% + (C_1 \times 20\% + C_2 \times 20\% + C_3 \times 20\% + C_4 \times 40\%) \times 20\% + (D_1 \times 25\% + D_2 \times 50\% + D_3 \times 25\%) \times 20\% \quad (1)$$

Table 1　Evaluation index system of transforming town government function

Evaluation basis	Second-level index (weight)	Third-level index (weight)	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Stick to rural basic management system, protect farmers' dominant position and benefit, organize rural infrastructure construction, perfect agricultural socialized service system, and promote modern agricultural construction; quicken rural development of social undertaking and provide more public services for farmers; strengthen social management, carry out rural poverty alleviation and social relief, resolve contradictions of rural society, and keep rural social stability; promote rural democratic political construction and villagers' autonomy, and strengthen farmers' consciousness of democracy and legality	A: Economic management (30%)	A_1: Strengthen policy guidance (10%)	10	8	5
		A_2: Formulate development planning (10%)	10	8	5
		A_3: Serve for the main body of market (10%)	10	8	5
		A_4: Create developmental environment (10%)	10	8	5
		A_5: Foster and develop rural advanced productivity (15%)	15	12	8
		A_6: Develop modern agriculture (15%)	15	12	8
		A_7: Rural surplus labor forces transfer and employment (15%)	15	12	8
		A_8: Promote rapid-increase of farmers' income (15%)			

Continued（Table 1）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
	B: Build service-oriented government and strengthen social management and public service（30%）	B_1: Development of rural education, science, culture, sanitation undertakings（30%）	30	24	18
		B_2: Family plan（20%）	20	16	12
		B_3: Commonweal infrastructure construction and management（20%）	20	16	12
		B_4: Precaution and countermeasure of public emergency（10%）	10	8	6
		B_5: Community construction and famers' autonomy（10%）	10	8	6
		B_6: Comprehensive governance of security and social stability and harmony（10%）	10	8	6
	C: Unravel the relations of county and village（20%）	C_1: As for the administrative affairs county can complete, we implement system of county leading and town assistance（20%）	20	16	12
		C_2: Strictly deploy institutions to towns（20%）	20	16	12
		C_3: Clear various kinds of assessments at town level（20%）	20	16	12
		C_4: Grass-roots party organization and grass-roots polity construction（40%）	40	32	24
	D: System of political status and people's will（20%）	D_1: Broaden interaction channel of political status and people's will（25%）	25	20	15
		D_2: Promote democratic and scientific decision-making（50%）	50	40	30
		D_3: Incorporate people's interests into systemized, normalized and legalized path（25%）	25	20	15

Note：The total mark of this type Y_1 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent", "Good" and "General".

2.2 Establishment of deepening town institution reform assessment index system

In Table 2, the index assessment system is mainly to measure effect of single item of reform（deepen town institution reform）, which can be denoted by the following formula. The standard of assessment level and calculating method of total mark are the same as that of Table 1.

$$Y_2 = (E_1 \times 30\% + E_2 \times 30\% + E_3 \times 40\%) \times 20\% + (F_1 \times 20\% + F_2 \times 15\% + F_3 \times 15\% + F_4 \times 15\% + F_5 \times 20\% + F_6 \times 15\%) \times 20\% + (G_1 \times 40\% + G_2 \times 30\% + G_3 \times 30\%) \times 20\% + (H_1 \times 40\% + H_2 \times 30\% + H_3 \times 30\%) \times 20\% + (I_1 \times 40\% + I_2 \times 30\% + I_3 \times 30\%) \times 20\%. \tag{2}$$

Table 2　Evaluation index system of strengthening reform of town and township government

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Stick to the principles of adjusting function, parity of authority and responsibility, strengthening service, improving management and promoting efficiency; further strengthen town government reform, optimize institutional setting, and streamline institutional personnel; promote administrative efficiency, and establish normalized, balanced, open, incorruptible and high-efficiency rural basic management system and operation system	E: Town organs reform（20%）	E_1: Limit town party institutions to 3 or 4（30%）	30	24	18
		E_2: Strictly limit leaders to 5 – 9（30%）	30	24	18
		E_3: Promote position objective responsibility system comprehensively（40%）	40	32	24
	F: Town institution reform（20%）	F_1: Divide commonweal function and management function（20%）	20	16	12
		F_2: The formers administrative function is returned to town government（15%）	15	12	9
		F_3: Comprehensively set up effective and streamlined commonweal institutions, and the fund is guaranteed by finance（15%）	15	12	9
		F_4: Management service institutions adopt marketization operation（15%）	15	12	9
		F_5: The institution personnel social security system（20%）	20	16	12

Continued（Table 2）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
		F_6: Do not keep institutions of self-controlled revenue and expenditure（15%）	15	12	9
	G: Strengthen institution management（20%）	G_1: Organization is assessed by province and controlled（40%）	40	32	24
		G_2: Implements personnel organization identification policy（30%）	30	24	18
		G_3: The personnel supported by finance is not decreased in 5 years（30%）	30	24	18
	H: Cadre personnel system reform（20%）	H_1: Institutions universally implements system of going on duty competitively and admission of public servant after passing examinations（40%）	40	32	24
		H_2: Relocate redirected staff reasonably（30%）	30	24	18
		H_3: Adopt redirection policy of personnel in taxation reform（30%）	30	24	18
	I: Promote rural planning adjustment（20%）	I_1: Plan rural scale（40%）	40	32	24
		I_2: Plan county population and central town population（30%）	30	24	18
		I_3: According to planning of new village construction（30%）	30	24	18

Note：The total mark of this type Y_2 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent", "Good" and "General".

2.3 Establishment of assessment index system of deepening rural compulsory education management system reform

The index assessment system in Table 3 is mainly to measure effect of single item of deepening rural compulsory education management system reform, which can be denoted by the following formula. The standard of assessment level and calculating method of total mark are the same as that of Table 1.

$$Y_3 = (J_1 \times 20\% + J_2 \times 20\% + J_3 \times 20\% + J_4 \times 15\% + J_5 \times 15\% + J_6 \times 15\%) \times 35\% + (K_1 \times 25\% + K_2 \times 25\% + K_3 \times 25\% + K_4 \times 25\%) \times 25\% + (L_1 \times 70\% + L_2 \times 30\%) \times 15\% + (M_1 \times 20\% + M_2 \times 20\% + M_3 \times 20\% + M_4 \times 20\% + M_5 \times 20\%) \times 25\% \quad (3)$$

Table 3 Evaluation index system of strengthening management system reform of rural compulsory education

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Strengthen rural educational reform, stick to giving priority of public educational resources to rural areas, bridging gradually the educational developmental gap between city and village, and promote balanced development of public education	J: Foundation guarantee system reform of compulsory education（35%）	J_1: Perfect foundation guarantee system reform of compulsory education（20%）	20	16	12
		J_2: Do not decrease educational input, embezzle public found to pay wage to teachers and prohibit irregular（illegal）charges（15%）	20	16	12
		J_3: Incorporate compulsory education fund into county budget solely（20%）	15	12	9
		J_4: Educational fund primary and secondary school managed by county（15%）	15	12	9
		J_5: The proportion of education fund appropriation is higher than growth of financial revenue（15%）	15	12	9
		J_6: Provide free books and subsidy for poor students（15%）	15	12	9
	K: Reform of educational system and system innovation（25%）	K_1: The personnel organization in primary and secondary school should be controlled（25%）	25	20	15
		K_2: Allocate teachers in school reasonably（25%）	25	20	15
		K_3: Implements system of teachers qualification admission, recruiting and assessment and teaching quality monitoring system（25%）	25	20	15

Continued（Table 3）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
		K_4：Vacancy of teachers are recruited by county education department（25%）	25	20	15
	L：Self-reform and innovated management system and mechanism（15%）	L_1：Change function，improve management and strengthen service（70%）	70	56	42
		L_2：Improve and perfect education supervision system（30%）	30	24	18
	M：Allocate urban-rural educational resources reasonably（25%）	M_1：City supports village and strong schools support weak schools（20%）		16	12
		M_2：Perfect system of encouraging teachers in whole town，graduates to go to rural areas to provide education aid and establish teachers position（20%）	20	16	12
		M_3：Complete D-level dangerous house transformation（20%）	20	16	12
		M_4：Implements rural distance education project（20%）	20	16	12
		M_5：Adjust layout ad promote resources use rate（20%）	20	16	12

Note：The total mark of this type Y_3 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent"，"Good" and "General"．

2.4 Establishment of assessment index system of perfecting county and town financial management system reform

The index assessment system in Table 4 is mainly to measure effect of single item of perfecting county and town financial management system reform，which can be denoted by the following formula. The standard of assessment level and calculating method of total mark are the same as that of Table 1.

$$Y_4 = (N_1 \times 20\% + N_2 \times 30\% + N_3 \times 20\% + N_4 \times 10\% + N_5 \times 10\% + N_6 \times 10\%) \times 40\% + (O_1 \times 20\% + O_2 \times 20\% + O_3 \times 20\% + O_4 \times 20\% + O_5 \times 20\%) \times 30\% + (P_1 \times 20\% + P_2 \times 20\% + P_3 \times 20\% + P_4 \times 20\% + P_5 \times 20\%) \times 30\% \quad (4)$$

Table 4　Evaluation index system of perfecting county and town management system reform

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Continue to propel and perfect the financial management mode reform of "county managing town finance and town using finance" and financial management system reform of "province directly managing county"	N：Establish public financial system covering rural areas（40%）	N_1：Increase agricultural input and rural input（20%）	20	16	12
		N_2：Increase fund of education，sanitation and culture and fixed assets investment that are mainly used in villages，such as increasing proportion of land transfer fee that is used in rural areas（30%）	30	24	18
		N_3：Increase demonstration points of new rural cooperative medical service（20%）	20	16	12
		N_4：Public cultural service system covering rural areas（10%）	10	8	6
		N_5：Minimum life guarantee and pension insurance system（10%）	10	8	6
		N_6：System of household enjoying the five guarantees and flood-stricken people aid system（10%）	10	8	6
	O：Divide definitely county and town financial revenue range（30%）	O_1：Management revenue suitable for town is kept for town（20%）	20	16	12
		O_2：Strengthen degree of general transfer payment（20%）	20	16	12
		O_3：Provide subsidy for grass-roots institutions（20%）	20	16	12
		O_4：Reward the commonweal institutions of "one thing，one consultation"（20%）	20	16	12
		O_5：Reform property rights system of rural commonweal undertakings（20%）	20	16	12

Continued（Table 4）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
	P：Define expenditure responsibility of county and town government rationally（30%）	P_1：Town finance provides fund for personnel（20%）	20	16	12
		P_2：The fund of primary and secondary school and hospital is incorporated into county expenditure（20%）	20	16	12
		P_3：The matching of town finance and its responsibility（20%）	20	16	12
		P_4：Wage of financial providers is paid by county（20%）	20	16	12
		P_5：Perfect village aid and rural cadre pension insurance（20%）	20	16	12

Note：The total mark of this type Y_4 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent"，"Good" and "General".

2.5 Establishment of assessment index system of rural basic public service

The index assessment system in Table 5 is mainly to measure effect of single item of rural basic public service, which can be denoted by the following formula. The standard of assessment level and calculating method of total mark are the same as that of Table 1.

$$Y_5 = （Q_1 \times 40\% + Q_2 \times 30\% + Q_3 \times 40\%）\times 30\% + （R_1 \times 20\% + R_2 \times 20\% + R_3 \times 20\% + R_4 \times 20\% + R_5 \times 20\%）\times 40\% + （S_1 \times 40\% + S_2 \times 30\% + S_3 \times 30\% + S_4 \times 10\%）\times 30\% \quad （5）$$

Table 5 Evaluation index system of establishing and perfecting rural basic public service

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Innovate upon public service system, adjust public service mode, improve public service quality and gradually establish and perfect multiplex rural basic public service system integrating government support and market guidance	Q：Whole-process agency system of serving people（30%）	Q_1：Perfect the agency network of taking town service center as leading role and abidance of county, town and village（40%）	40	32	24
		Q_2：Simplify procedure, innovate upon system and provide one package service（30%）	30	24	18
		Q_3：Town does not establish institution of serving people, not establish amenities and not increase organization and personnel（30%）	30	24	18
	R：Strengthen grass-roots agricultural technology popularization system construction（40%）	R_1：County establishes agricultural technology popularization institutions, and town establishes regional station（20%）	20	16	12
		R_2：Land contraction, supervision, collective assets and so on are incorporated into government responsibilities（20%）	20	16	12
		R_3：Ensure that the proportion of leading personnel is not less that two thirds of total organization in county, and the proportion of professional agricultural technology personnel is not less than 80%（20%）	20	16	12
		R_4：Do not mix commonweal agricultural technology popularization personnel and management service personnel（20%）	20	16	12
		R_5：Guarantee the fund for commonweal popularization institutions（20%）	20	16	12
	S：Explore effective realization forms of providing rural public service（30%）	S_1：Reform management of agriculture-related departments and fund guarantee system, and promote service efficiency（30%）	30	24	18
		S_2：Normalize the feasible ways of government（30%）	30	24	18
		S_3：Support professional cooperative economic organization, the trading associations of agricultural products participate in public service（30%）	30	24	18

Continued（Table 5）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
		S_4：Try other ways of providing public service for farmers（10%）	10	8	6

Note：The total mark of this type Y_5 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent", "Good" and "General".

2.6 Establishment of assessment index system of matching reform measures

The index assessment system in Table 6 is mainly to measure effect of single item of matching reform measures, which can be denoted by the following formula. The standard of assessment level and calculating method of total mark are the same as that of Table 1.

$$Y_6 = (T_1 \times 50\% + T_2 \times 30\% + T_3 \times 20\%) \times 25\% + (U_1 \times 50\% + U_2 \times 30\% + U_3 \times 20\%) \times 25\% + (V_1 \times 20\% + V_2 \times 10\% + V_3 \times 10\% + V_4 \times 10\% + V_5 \times 10\% + V_6 \times 10\% + V_7 \times 20\% + V_8 \times 10\%) \times 25\% + (W_1 \times 20\% + W_2 \times 15\% + W_3 \times 15\% + W_4 \times 20\% + W_5 \times 15\% + W_6 \times 15\%) \times 25\% \qquad (6)$$

Table 6　Evaluation index system of strengthening reform matching measures

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
Establish the evaluation system of performance suitable for new function, transform from focusing on form and process to accomplishment and performance, and emphasize the performance evaluation on offering service for "village, agriculture and farmer".	T：Implement comprehensive assessment method of reflecting requirements of scientific thought of development（25%）	T_1：Establish assessment system suitable for new function（50%）	50	40	30
		T_2：Focus on assessment of modern agriculture, and performance of new village construction（30%）	30	24	18
		T_3：Taking assessment of farmers and service target as assessment basis（20%）	20	16	12
	U：Integrate financial farmers-support capital（25%）	U_1：Taking dominant industry, advantageous region and key program as platform, and promote capital use benefit（50%）	50	40	30
		U_2：Financial departments play the role of leading, so as to establish agriculture-support investment planning, panning connection and information share system（30%）	30	24	18
		U_3：Strengthen supervision and ensure capital safe use（20%）	20	16	12
	V：Carry out work of clearing rural debt and eradicate new debt（25%）	V_1：Explore effective ways to clearing rural debt（20%）	20	16	12
		V_2：Assessment system of clearing rural debt（10%）	10	8	6
		V_3：Clear and verify rural debt comprehensively（10%）	10	8	6
		V_4：Use various means to dispose with problems and solve problems step by step（10%）	10	8	6
		V_5：Give priority to solving debts of education, infrastructure construction and utility development concerning farmers（10%）	10	8	6
		V_6：Implement policy of removal of agricultural tax balance due（10%）	10	8	6
		V_7：Strictly implement various systems for preventing new debt（20%）	20	16	12
		V_8：Prohibit loaning blindly to construct new village（10%）	10	8	6
	W：Establish and perfect farmer supervision system（25%）	W_1：Strengthen limitation, conduct democratic supervision, and combine precaution and investigation（20%）	20	16	12
		W_2：The leader responsibility system to alleviate farmers' burden（15%）	15	12	9
		W_3：Normalize charging management of agriculture-related undertakings, formulation of agriculture-related burden document and program assessment（15%）	15	12	9

Continued（Table 5）

Evaluation basis	Second-level index（weight）	Third-level index（weight）	Excellent	Good	General Mark
		W_4：Supervise fund-raising，charging professional cooperative economic organizations，financial subsidy for farmers and subsidy for village（20%）	20	16	12
		W_5：Prohibit rural organizations to set up charge items，or adopt illegal ways to restrict farmers，and to transfer fund gap to famers and rural organizations（15%）	15	12	9
		W_6：Normalization and systemization of rural financial supervision（15%）	15	12	9

Note：The total mark of this type Y_6 and evaluation grades are classified as "Excellent"，"Good" and "General".

3　Blending method of rural comprehensive reform evaluation system

As for blending of overall index system, according to the importance and difficulty of reform, we stipulate 6 first-level index weight respectively as follows：the first item of "change town governmental function" and the sixth item of "strengthen matching reform measures" are 20% respectively；the second item and the fourth item both belong to three main aspects of new round of rural comprehensive reform, accounting for 15% weight respectively；the fifth item of "perfect rural basic public service system" likewise is stipulated as 15% weight, thus the calculation formula of total mark（Y）is：$Y = Y_1 * 20\% + Y_2 * 15\% + Y_3 * 15\% + Y_4 * 15\% + Y_5 * 15\% + Y_6 * 20\%$ 　　(7)

As for the evaluation method of overall effect of rural comprehensive reform, we summarize the mark of foregoing 6 first-level index evaluation items. If the final total mark of comprehensive reform in one region is more than 90, then the region can be evaluated as "excellent", indicating that the effect of reform is marvelous and the reform experience is further popularized and promoted within and without province；if the total mark of comprehensive reform in one region is below 90 but above 75, then the region can be evaluated as "good", indicating that the reform has achieved certain results, but it needs to conduct increasing optimization and upgrade of reform policies；if the total mark of comprehensive reform in one region is below 75, then the region can be evaluated as "general", indicating that the overall effect of reform is not good, yet to be improved in terms of policy implementation and propulsion degree.

All in all, by the quantified disposal on 6 first-level indices, 23 second-level indices and 106 third-level indices, we construct index system which can not only test the effect of one item of reform（like rural compulsory education）, but also conduct overall evaluation on effect of comprehensive reform. Along with the further promotion and implementation of comprehensive reform across China, it is necessary to establish scientific and rational quantified evaluation model. The evaluation system designed by us is a try, and the practical effect certainly needs to be further tested and optimized in the process of reform according to the characteristics of different regions.

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Xiqing District supplies vegetables for Tianjin City, such as the "Tianjin Celery Cabbage", "Shawo Green Turnip" and other high quality well-known goods, and has developed green agriculture and facility agriculture. At the same time, Xiqing District is in the suburbs of Tianjin City, having convenient traffic network. The Tianjin Hongqi Farm Market in the suburbs is a major wholesale market of agricultural products, which radiates the whole city of Tianjin. In recent years, with the implementation of various preferential agricultural policies, Xiqing District accelerates the development of agricultural modernization, transforms from decentralized agriculture to intensive agriculture and modern agriculture, relies on Tianjin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tianjin Agricultural University and other research institutions, improves the level of agricultural indus-

trialization, and promotes the new varieties. In future, we should take vegetable as the leading industry and value-added chain center of Xiqing District, optimize the regional distribution, promote the standardization production, accelerate the science and technology promotion and innovation, improve the market system, expand the value chain of main products, and create conditions for the income increase of farmers.

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