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Category Constructivism of Rural Production Measure Factors on Rural Rejuvenation Policy

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ABSTRACT

The Rural Rejuvenation Policy is enacted to facilitate the rural sustainability, revitalization and rejuvenation, to improve production infrastructure, to conserve rural ecology and culture, to upgrade quality of life, and to construct a new rural prosperity and beauty. Sustainable rural development executive power is the interpretation of interest or benefit to rural development arising from. Practical experience to the people is of the extent of the 20 indicators as a public building performance assessment. In order to understand how the rural people cognitive the reconstruction factors of production in government rural regeneration policies, we give the questionnaires of the investigation for the assessment of validities and reliabilities of indicators on public building performance. This research will give the relevant a causal relationship on the increase or decrease investment after rural policy and also will be the important reference on decision-making model for government decision-makers in the future construction of rural development and sustainable system.

KEYWORDS | rural rejuvenation policy, rural production, factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis

INTRODUCTION

Taiwan 's current agricultural problems are land, labor , capital and management, and the interaction of these four factors of production , and coupled with the gradual aging rural population in Taiwan, the resulting production of low rural development imbalances becomes difficulties. Few people will pay attention to whether the rural investment or the number of the employed population increasing or not.

In the process of implementation of rural rejuvenation policies, because there are no clear named factors on the quantifiable indicators or basis for policy evaluation process, the reliability and validity of the rural policy are seriously affected. How to construct classification factor of production of the rural policy and establish a performance evaluation of a rural regeneration policies pipeline to be able to communicate, interviews and surveys and social potential of people to make it suitable for rural residents having a stable basis became an urgent issue.

By the factor analysis to identify rural production factor and to explore the governance project provided rural production , rural regeneration in the process of implementing the policy, the construction of a rigorous assessment system, and let the policy factor named classification clearer, facet classification named construct a more complete , in order to clear interpretation of the performance and sustainability of the degree of future rural development policy implemented on improving basic production conditions, maintaining rural ecology, culture, the quality of life and building a splendid new countryside, the largest rural development purposes by using different means to promote sustainable development in rural areas , to find out the real value of public welfare construction after rejuvenation.

Robinson (1990) supposed that rural areas were defined of social and cultural factors. The study said occupation (or career) was not a good variable.

OECD presented that rural land use was mainly used for agriculture, forestry , aquaculture , fisheries, engaged in economic and cultural activities also include the nature reserve non-urban recreation and leisure areas , or for living purpose.

Kym Anderson, CEPR (2000) suggested reform of agricultural policy was reflected in the national consistency of procedures to meet the domestic agricultural policy objectives for ensuring a minimum supply of food on the basic conditions for survive. He emphasized agriculture was the foundation of the development of rural areas only, or even the main economic activity.

Jacquelin Burgess, Judy Clark, and Carolyn M. Harrison (2000) investigated the total cultivated area to allow for greater public access to land or the public recreation needs and foster programs and recreational needs of wildlife conservation should be made public or the public more recognition.

Francois-Joseph Daniel, and Daniel Perraud (2009) focused on the development of agriculture, rural development and added a lot of versatility to explore agriculture, attention factor sort reconstruct agricultural production on.

Paul Chaney, and Kenneth Sherwood (2000) particularly studied on the rural social change in a highly competitive housing market in rural areas, mainly to allow relatively young, dual-career family moved authors and major cities in the country to live, its meaning performance in the demand for housing.

Heather Mair Dr. Donald Reid Wanda George Jim Taylor (2001) found the opportunity to rethink was rural tourism, but the focus of discussion or inquiry rural tourism was a multi-faceted and complex activities, farm-based tourism, education, tourism, health tourism, the ethnic tourism and ecological tourism as a global transition to a trend of rural development.

Mihaela Roberta Stanef Alina Magdalena Manole Madalina Militaru (2012) pointed out that lifelong learning was a way to shorten the development gap between urban and rural areas, the rural areas considered to achieve the knowledge, values and adjust to change behavior and to improve local employment opportunities to sustain the growth of the economy.

Marleen A.H. Schoutena, C. Martijn van der Heideb, Wim J.M. Heijmana, and Paul F.M. Opdamd (2012) gave that the investigation of the ecological point of view of agricultural policy made sustainable development, sustainable agricultural policy but had to rely on young people , and an aging population and, therefore, the income of farmers was an unpredictable problem.

Easton (1953) said that the need for a rational government policy and to gain recognition of the people by the implementation of the policy just like doing authoritative allocation of values on society as a whole was important.

Edwards (1980) reported that policy implementation interacted several key variables, and indirectly affected the status of implementation of the policy directly. Those variables were in terms of communication. Effective communication was the first element of policy implementation tasks which executed the command if the content and communicate more clearly hinder the implementation of the policy would be the less.

Davidoff (1965) presented that advocacy planning with particular emphasis on citizen participation in the planning process of democracy that citizens in public policy -making process should play an important role in the planning process, people should not be excluded.

From the literature analysis, a number of scholars had different discussion and exploration for the policy factors of agricultural production.

By Likert measure five scale measurement method table , the aggregated existing government policy of rural production surface 20 factors to measure the metropolitan area of rural people for production- naming policy factor classification construction was done for rural development and as a follow-up inquiry exploration as the causal model of sustainable development .

Designated facilities in rural production areas of political factors were based on the integrity of the principle of agricultural production , and should not impede the agriculture, forestry , fisheries and animal husbandry industry management , so that the policy dimensions of both agricultural production and environmental management of industrial activated .

To the existing agricultural production, rural regeneration policy factor implied allowable land use planning project, also in line with the plan and designated partition function related facilities, such as wholesale distribution of agricultural products distributed wholesale distribution facilities), utilities, Spa spiritual well renewable energy-related facilities, forest recreation facilities, recreational facilities, agriculture, ecosystem protection facilities, historic preservation and isolation facilities and other facilities greenbelt.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATION AND DESIGNS OF QUESTIONNAIRS

Satisfaction Items after developments	Corresponding Constructions	5	4	3	2	1
b1 Industry Development	Rejuvenation Facility					
b2 Production Development	Agricultural Use					
b3Made from the sale	Production and Marketing Facilities					
b4 Carbon Reduction Policy	Forestry Use					
b5Eco- Conservation	Forestry Use					
b6 Long-term Development	Aquaculture Facilities					
b7 Added Value	Livestock Facilities					
b8 Market development	Agricultural Marketing					
b9 Activity Line	Residential Facilities					
b10Acreage Increase	Farmhouse					
b11 Population Added	Utilities					
b12 Tourism Quality	Spa					
b13 Economic Benefits	Renewable Energy Facilities					
b14 Roadside Assistance	Safety Facilities					
b15 Employment Opportunities	Transport Facilities					
b16 Economic Active	Recreation Facilities					
b17 Increase Agricultural Value	Leisure and agricultural Facilities					
b18 Soil and Water Conservation	Ecosystem Protection Facilities					
b19 Development of cultural industries	Historic Preservation Facilities					
b20 Pollution Reduction	Greenbelt Isolation Facilities					

Exploratory Factor Analysis, EFA, mainly formed by using the concept of different facets, is a common underlying construct statistical technique used to simplify and analyze the relationship between groups or variables. The so called construct refers to some ideas, facts or impression that the concept of the system is organized and formed.

The ages of the interviewees were 70% 19-30 year-old, and 30% more than 30. It can be obviously seen that the basic information for this investigation in line with the return of the employment of young people in rural regeneration policies on employment objective played meaningful interpretation. The occupation of interviewees had 80%, majority of the service sector, while the proportion in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries work for five years or less is low which showed that the employment status of the population moved from the previous level of industry -oriented tertiary to service industry. The rural resident population had gradually declined. To minimize this situation, face to face interviewed to collect data would be necessary. Reducing the destructive factor assessment and rural regeneration policies in line with the concept of performance evaluation could help making analysis of the construction of the difference from the basic data, and this process were also good at validities and reliability analyses for the future adjustments in favor of rural development government policy decision-making factor reference.

The purpose of factor analysis was based on the measurement error model to explore the rural policy. In the implementation of the process of factor analysis the similar properties will be classified together which was the largest contribution to this paper. Random measurement error analysis and classification of future credibility as a government policy adjustment factor of legitimacy, in order to facilitate the important objectives of the future development of sustainable rural development of the construction.

DATA ANALYSES AND THE RESULTS

For the sake of consistency on reliability and validity, we did exploratory classification for rural rejuvenation factor, such as b1, b2, b3 ...., representatively as the 20 topics of rural production facets formed 20 questions shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Items for investigation of satisfaction after rural rejuvenation corresponding construction

And then the classification consistency for reliability and validity verification was used to achieve detection accuracy. Feelings of the people as the construction of classification were grouped in five categories namely sustainable policy, economy, integration, growth and integrity. Sustainability referred to the seven factors in the rural production and marketing facilities policy factor, forestry use of facilities, facilities forestry, aquaculture facilities, ecosystem protection facilities, historic preservation facilities and isolation facilities for rural greenbelt made from the sale, minus carbon, ecology, the degree of emphasis on industry, water conservation, cultural and sources. Economic policy factor referred to the five factors in energy related facilities , security facilities, transportation facilities , forest recreation and leisure facilities, agricultural facilities and other economic benefits for rural farmers, road improvement, employment opportunities, rural economy and agriculture value added emphasis.

Integration was the factor of four people in residential facilities policy, farmhouse, utilities and spa facilities for rural activities, farming area, the crowd and the quality of rural tourism degree of attention. Growth factor referred to two people in the rural policy and agricultural facilities using renewable facilities emphasis on rural industry and production. And integrity referred to two people in the livestock facilities and policy factors wholesale distribution of agricultural marketing facilities,

the degree of attention to the added value of the rural market and rural industries. The results of component matrix were given in Table 2.

Good sampling adequacy was presented as KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) =0.868 which explained the fitness of factor analysis. Chi-square approximation of Bartlett's test of sphericity was 1316.882, P-Value =0.000 in Table 3, also indicated that the design of the questionnaire and collected by a questionnaire survey of data were suitable for factor analysis .

For the research of facets of rural production construct validity of the verification, SUNMODEL of linear Structural Relationship was utilized. CFA (Confirmatory Factory Analysis) was the tool for constructing the rural rejuvenation plans facets of

TABLE 2 Results of Component Matrix

	Ingredient				
	1	2	3	4	5
b6	.677	.213	.069	.115	.275
b5	.666	.211	.109	.140	.362
b4	.647	.095	.364	-.036	.285
b3	.626	.020	.278	.383	.082
b18	.624	.299	.200	.135	.090
b20	.574	.380	.222	.191	.079
b19	.541	.458	.311	.128	-.183
b16	.279	.868	-.012	.047	.092
b17	.353	.769	.206	.092	-.032
b14	.036	.641	.241	.403	.337
b15	.112	.629	.194	.169	.577
b13	.170	.612	.427	.100	.366
b10	.216	.103	.826	.127	.182
b9	.112	.155	.784	.283	.145
b11	.297	.182	.677	.207	.075
b12	.366	.418	.517	.017	.149
b1	.140	.156	.221	.843	.048
b2	.256	.123	.177	.826	.189
b7	.486	.121	.078	.220	.667
b8	.285	.108	.366	.078	.663

TABLE 3 KMO and Bartlett

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin		.868
Bartlett	Chi-square	1316.882
	Degree of Freedom	190
	Sensitivity	.000

rural production factors in Figure 1. Each facet was independent. From the view-point of fitness assessment model, default model was pointed to test the fitness of selected model. Amos (Analysis of Moment Structure) expressed the statistical comparison of the adapter output of the reference line, including NFI (Normed Fit Index), RFI (Relative Fit Index), and TLI (Tucker Lewis Index). CFI (Comparisons indexes of fit) =0.82, and IFI (Incremental Fit Index) =0.825 (greater than 0.8) in Table 4. It obviously expressed that the five classification facets data was suited the analysis of this study. Based on the CMIN (Minimum Discrepancy), Chi-Square obtained 380.137, with DF (Degrees of Freedom)=160, it meant that Chi-Square had the better fitness due to 380.137/160=2.376 (less than 3) in Table 5, it had the agreement of the trends of Bagozzi, R.P. & Yi,Y. (1988) and Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E., & Tatham, R.L., (2006).

TABLE 4.Assessment of model fitness on baseline comparisons

Model	NFI	RFI	IFI	TLI	CFI
	Delta1	rho1	Delta2	rho2	
Default model	0.732	0.681	0.825	0.787	0.82
Saturated model	1		1		1
Independence model	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5.Comparison of models fitness

Model	CMIN	DF		CMIN/DF
Saturated model	0	0		
Default model	380.137	160	0	2.376<3
Independence model	1416.144	190	0	7.453

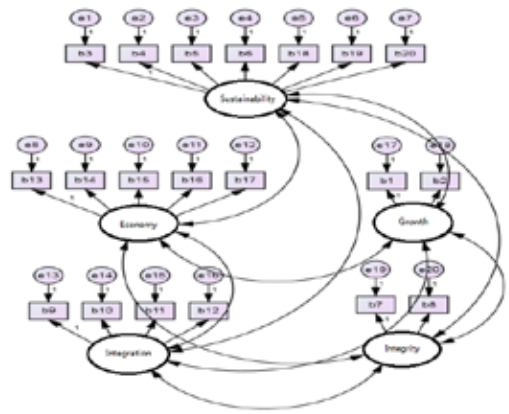


Figure 1. CFA (Confirmatory Factory Analysis)

Reliability was used to check the stability and consistency of questionnaire. In this study, the results of Cronbach's Alpha various facets of the questionnaire variables in Tables 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were greater than 0.7, which meant the reliabilities of various facets of rural classification had good conformance for factor analysis.

TABLE 6. Reliability statistics on Sustainability

Cronbach's Alpha	Items			
.862	7			
Overall statistics project				
	Scale mean	Scale Variance	Overall correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
b3	20.66	12.358	.625	.843
b4	20.82	11.716	.637	.841
b5	20.89	11.782	.662	.837
b6	20.97	12.495	.591	.847
b18	20.67	11.776	.666	.837
b19	20.53	12.644	.584	.848
b20	20.69	11.489	.650	.840

TABLE 7. Reliability statistics on Economy

Cronbach's Alpha	Items			
.884	5			
Overall statistics project				
	Scale mean	Scale Variance	Overall correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
b13	14.52	5.747	.709	.862
b14	14.60	5.905	.695	.864
b15	14.54	5.634	.745	.853
b16	14.53	5.672	.752	.851
b17	14.37	5.936	.700	.863

TABLE 8. Reliability statistics on Integration

Cronbach's Alpha	Items			
.834	4			
Overall statistics project				
	Scale mean	Scale Variance	Overall correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
b9	10.50	4.159	.677	.787
b10	10.55	3.633	.728	.759
b11	10.51	3.841	.672	.786
b12	10.39	4.034	.587	.824

TABLE 9. Reliability statistics on Growth

Cronbach's Alpha	Items			
.816	2			
Overall statistics project				
	Scale mean	Scale Variance	Overall correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
b1	3.46	.363	.691	.[a]
b2	3.44	.417	.691	.[a]

TABLE 10. Reliability statistics on Integrity

Cronbach's Alpha		Items		
.715		2		
Overall statistics project				
	Scale mean	Scale Variance	Overall correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
b7	3.53	.569	.556	.[a]
b8	3.29	.562	.556	.[a]

Validity Analysis

The results of validity analysis in Table 11 were greater than 0.5, which also expressed higher acceptance of these 20 production facets of rural policy factor.

CONCLUSIONS

First, we do the factor analysis of the government policy on rural production and rural regeneration variables. The results of Cronbach's Alpha are allgreater than 0.7 which gives suitable for factor

TABLE 11. Standardized Regression of Group number 1 - Default model

Properties	Estimate
b3 Sustainability	0.671
b4 Sustainability	0.697
B5 Sustainability	0.727
b6 Sustainability	0.664
b18 Sustainability	0.701
b19 Sustainability	0.638
b20 Sustainability	0.711
b13Economy	0.791
b14 Economy	0.763
b15 Economy	0.81
b16 Economy	0.769
b17 Economy	0.749
b9 Integration	0.764
b10 Integration	0.808
b11 Integration	0.748
b12 Integration	0.69
b1Growth	0.775
b2Growth	0.891
b7 Integrity	0.778
b8 Integrity	0.715

analysis on the 20 key factors in rural production facets. After rename these 20 key factors of rural production facets in five categories, such as sustainable policy, economy, integration, growth and integrity, they are grouped as 7 sustainable policy, 5 economic policy, 4 integration, 2 growth and 2 integrity policy, separately. By CFA (Confirmatory Factory Analysis) test, these 20 key factors are independent. The validity and reliability analyses present quite good results in this study.

Here, the key factors in the production of rural rejuvenation is researched only, deeply analyzing the differences of the basic conditions of attribute on rural production policy factors for rural people will be also necessary. The results of this study can be a very relevant reference for future relative study and guide of causal factors of production in rural governance and performance evaluation.

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