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Theoretical and Practical Exploration of Effective Realization Forms of New-Type Rural Collective Economy Based on Cooperative Economic Theory——Taking Donglin Village, Taicang City, Suzhou as an Example

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Abstract:
Rural collective economy, which bears both social and economic functions, serves as a crucial driver for promoting rural revitalization and common prosperity. Exploring effective realization paths of rural collective economy thus holds significant practical importance. Based on cooperative economic theory, this paper conducts theoretical and practical discussions from the perspectives of enhancing collective economic cooperation awareness, improving collective economic efficiency, cultivating collective economic talents, and constructing collective economic financial systems. Taking Donglin Village, Taicang City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province as a case study, and on the basis of field research, this paper summarizes the successful models and experience enlightenment of Donglin Village's collective economy development, extracts the realization paths for the effective development of rural collective economy in Donglin Village, and provides reference for the high-quality development of China's rural collective economy.

Keywords:
Common Prosperity; New-Type Rural Collective Economy; Realization Forms; Practice

Preface

Steadily advancing common prosperity has become a key focus for successfully achieving the Chinese nation's second centenary goal. Narrowing the urban-rural gap and enhancing farmers' well-being are important symbols of substantive progress in common prosperity. Given that rural collective economy, as the "largest institution" in rural China, serves as the economic foundation, institutional foundation, and grassroots work focus in rural revitalization, the development of rural collective economy plays an important role both in national strategies and grassroots work. Whether village collective economy can be run well is crucial to the realization of the Rural Revitalization Strategy; how to run it well is also probably the top concern of current village-level grassroots cadres and has been constantly practiced. There are both successful experiences and

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failed lessons. Currently, China's village collective economy is constantly undergoing reform and exploration. What are the results and what dilemmas exist? These need to be continuously summarized and reflected on. We should actively draw on advanced concepts and experiences worldwide, make adaptations with Chinese characteristics, constantly establish and improve the system of rural collective economy with Chinese characteristics, and explore a path suitable for the development of China's rural collective economy. As an important part of the socialist public ownership economy,The vitality of the rural collective economy lies in its strong adaptability. Since the reform and opening up, challenges such as the household contract responsibility system and the restructuring of township enterprises have not led to the end of collectivism, but rather changes in its specific practical forms. Since the 21st century, the central government has continuously introduced policies to promote land system reform, collective property rights reform, and explore effective forms of realizing the collective economy. Deepening the reform of the rural collective property rights system is a major decision and deployment made by the Party Central Committee and the State Council. In May 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs designated Jiangsu as a provincial pilot for the reform of the rural collective property rights system, leading the province in deepening reforms and building new rural governance and development models. This paper selects Donglin Village, Taicang City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province as a case study. Based on field research, it summarizes the successful models and experience enlightenment of rural collective economy development from four aspects: government guidance, market connection, leadership by capable individuals, and farmers' will, and extracts the realization paths for the effective development of rural collective economy in Donglin Village.

1 Research Progress of Domestic and Foreign Literature

Foreign research on rural collective economy, especially China's rural collective economy, is relatively limited. Foreign scholars have mainly focused on cooperative economy and its efficiency (Amartya Sen, 1970; Alchian & Demsetz, 1972), cooperatives and their efficiency, collective action and its efficiency (Elinor Ostrom, 2012; Olson, 1965; Little, 2000; Kawagoe T, Ohkama K & Bagyo A S, 2010; Holmstrom, 1982; Binswanger & Rosenzweig, 1986; Hayami & Ruttan, 1985; Yujiro Hayami & Masayoshi Godo, 2005). These studies provide theoretical references for China to develop forms of rural collective economy and promote its high-quality development.

Domestic research is relatively abundant and broader in scope, focusing on the historical evolution, institutional mechanisms, organizational forms, operational mechanisms, and influencing factors of rural collective economy development. Regarding institutional mechanisms, many scholars have recognized the imperfections in the operational mechanisms of China's rural collective economy (Liu Yisheng et al., 2019), lack of stable development mechanisms (Tong Zhihui & Chen Shulong, 2018), long-term development mechanisms (Kong Xiangzhi & Gao Qiang, 2017), and asset appreciation and income distribution mechanisms (Tu Shengwei, 2017).

The forms of rural collective economy have shown diversified development trends. Most scholars believe that the joint-stock cooperative system is a relatively rational reform method (Liu Shouying, 2018; Zhang Hongyu, 2017; Gao Yuncai, 2017; Xu Jingyong, 2017). Under the framework of the joint-stock cooperative system, various regions have explored different forms based on their resource conditions. Li Tianzi & Wang

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Hongbo (2019) pointed out that practices can be summarized into two basic models: land joint-stock cooperatives and joint-stock cooperative companies. Yang Huan (2015) believes that land joint-stock cooperation is an ideal development model. Xue Jiliang (2012) summarized three effective forms of rural collective economy development: rural capable-person-led, government-led, and contract-based. Yuan Peng & Liu Tongshan (2016) summarized four types: industry-driven, agriculture-service-oriented, asset-leasing, and resource-development, with realization forms including unified village collective management, land joint-stock cooperative system, member joint-stock cooperative system, and mixed ownership with social capital.

Han Jun (2019) conducted systematic research on typical representatives across regions, including the industrialization model (collective economic income from industry), late-development advantage model (relying on capable individuals and village cadres), accumulating-small-resources model (activating various 不起眼 funds, resources, and assets), industry-driven model (Tengchong, Yunnan revitalizing rural collective assets through characteristic agricultural industries), collective-driven model (Meitan, Guizhou invigorating the collective economy through property rights system innovation), and government-led model (Chongzhou, Sichuan based on agricultural land management joint-stock cooperation, supported by socialized services and professional management). Some scholars have studied the forms of collective economy in specific regions, such as Xue Jiliang & Li Lutang (2011) on Shaanxi's collective economy forms (farmer autonomy, county-government-organized + farmer-operated, circular industry village collectives, various farmer professional cooperative economic organizations, Yangling High-tech Demonstration Park). Hao Wenqiang et al. (2022) studied the case of Tongxiang City, Zhejiang Province, and found that "group development" is an effective model to strengthen the rural collective economy, which can be divided into independent operation, local investment, enclave investment, and platform operation models. Jiang Yu (2022) investigated the realization path of rural collective economy in Yantai City and found that the participation of party branches in collective economic operations can promote the high-level development of the collective economy, but government guidance is more conducive to healthy development compared to direct government intervention.

In terms of high-quality development and influencing factors of rural collective economy, its development is affected by many factors such as system, technology, culture, organization, and human capital. Some scholars emphasize the influence of technical factors (Schultz, 2004), social factors and social structure (Ye Jingzhong, Wang Yihuan & Norman Long, 2010), and human capital (SA Aulia & TF Sofhani, 2019; Peter Österberg & Nilsson J, 2009).

To sum up, foreign scholars' research mainly focuses on rural cooperative economy, rural collective action, and rural collective property rights. It can be seen that developing various forms of cooperative economy in rural areas, organizing farmers through various means, and clarifying collective property rights are very necessary. However, due to different national conditions, the measures adopted vary. These studies have reference value for developing rural collectives and their realization forms. However, since rural collective economy and its realization forms are relatively Chinese-specific concepts, foreign specialized research on China's rural collective economy and its realization forms is relatively lacking. While referring to foreign research, more domestic relevant studies will be used to highlight Chinese characteristics and reflect China's national conditions. Domestic scholars have relatively rich direct research on rural collective economy and its realization forms, with a large number of achievements theoretically, historically, and practically, laying

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the foundation for this paper. Existing literature provides a reference baseline for understanding the forms of collective economy, but there is still room for in-depth research. First, the theoretical analysis of effective realization forms of rural collective economy, especially the research on internal realization logic, is relatively insufficient. Second, given the diversified and differentiated development characteristics of rural areas in China, sufficient case studies are necessary and important, and the construction of rural collective economic policies and innovation of realization forms urgently need sufficient empirical case support.

2 Theoretical Exploration of Effective Realization Forms of New-Type Rural Collective Economy Based on Cooperative Economic Theory

Given that the rural collective economy is the "largest institution" in rural China, serving as the economic foundation, institutional foundation, and grassroots work focus in rural revitalization, its development plays an important role in both national strategies and grassroots work. Whether the village collective economy can be run well is crucial to the realization of the Rural Revitalization Strategy; how to run it well is also probably the top concern of current village-level grassroots cadres and has been constantly practiced, with both successful experiences and failed lessons. Some scholars point out that the essence of the collective economy is cooperative economy, including labor union and capital union. In view of this, this paper attempts to explore the construction of a theoretical system for effective realization forms of rural collective economy based on cooperative economic theory, from the aspects of enhancing collective economic cooperation awareness, improving collective economic efficiency, cultivating collective economic talents, and constructing collective economic financial systems.

2.1 Current Situation and Problems of New-Type Rural Collective Economy Development

(1) Weak sense of cooperation and declining self-generated capacity

The current development of rural collective economy mainly relies on joint-stock cooperation methods such as land, labor, and capital shares, but the links are not close, mostly limited to dividends. The lack of a good sense of cooperation is a common problem faced by the current rural collective economy. Farmers, cooperatives, and enterprises all lack the awareness and habit of cooperation, leading to difficulties in cooperation, low cooperation efficiency, and thus choosing to reduce or avoid cooperation. The lack of cooperation awareness among village collectives is more obvious. Although some regions have begun to try group development and joint development with certain success, most village collective economic organizations are still in a closed development state, with low factor allocation efficiency and difficulty in achieving greater development.

(2) Insufficient development funds and weakened competitiveness

Affected by extreme lack of funds, the competitiveness, organizational cohesion, village construction capacity, and common prosperity driving role of rural collective economic organizations are mostly at a low development level. At the same time, due to the public welfare nature of the rural collective economy, to achieve fairness, a large part of the existing income is used for public welfare undertakings, affecting the

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original accumulation of investment funds and being unfavorable for further investment and profit-making. In addition, most rural collective economies adopt the one-person-one-vote system, limiting capital returns and lacking attractiveness to scarce factor capital. The resulting insufficient development funds affect their growth and competitiveness improvement.

(3) Single operation form and lack of industrial support

Currently, the rural collective economy mainly relies on renting land, factories, and equipment for profit. The lack of supporting industries with sustained blood-making functions is the fundamental reason why the rural collective economy cannot grow. The industrial development led by the collective economy faces constraints in talent, funds, technology, etc. Most rural collective economic projects choose low-level projects with quick returns, making it difficult to invest in projects with long investment cycles but high returns, resulting in obvious insufficient economic development momentum. In some regions, the development of collective economic industries does not proceed from reality, does not consider their own resources, environment, funds, and other conditions, and blindly follows the trend, leading to repeated industrial layouts and low industrial efficiency.

(4) Lack of human resources and prominent supply-demand contradiction

First, the shortage of leading leaders. There is a lack of leaders or leaders of new rural collective economic organizations, specifically very few leaders who can truly drive the development and growth of collective economic organizations. Second, the shortage of various professional and technical talents. The main reason is that the development of rural collective economy is still in a small-scale stage, with limited funds at its disposal, so the treatment provided to professional and technical talents is low, making it difficult for new rural collective economic organizations to attract talents. Third, the serious outflow of talents. Affected by the rural geographical environment, the employment concepts and methods of collective economic organizations, and the limitations of talent's space to display their abilities, even introduced talents are difficult to stay in rural areas and within collective economic organizations for a long time.

(5) Inappropriate government intervention and difficulty in 把握 the "degree" of intervention

Government support is one of the main driving forces for the development of new rural collective economy. Sometimes it is difficult to determine the appropriateness of government intervention, and the problem of inappropriate intervention frequently occurs. First, excessive government intervention will lead to low market efficiency, and collective organizations become government 附属 institutions and tools for performance propaganda. Second, government funding support: a single limited financial allocation cannot solve the many problems faced by collective economic organizations, and in the absence of supervision, it may also lead to problems such as low capital utilization efficiency. Third, excessive government intervention strengthens the administrative function of rural collective economic organizations, weakens their economic function attributes, and makes it difficult for them to profit as an economic unit and drive others.

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2.2 New Strategies for Rural Collective Economy Development Based on Cooperative Economic Theory

(1) Enhance farmers' sense of cooperation and shape new rural cooperative culture

First, demonstrate and guide to improve farmers' sense of cooperation. The key to cultivating farmers' sense of cooperation is to reduce the cost of cooperation among farmers and increase cooperation benefits. By developing and expanding new rural collective economic organizations, participating farmers can obtain benefits, enhancing their enthusiasm and initiative to participate in cooperation. Second, policy support to enhance the sense of cooperation among collective economic organizations. The government guides and supports diversified cooperation among collective economic organizations, encourages group development, diversified alliances, industrial alliances, shared brands, etc., to promote factor flow and efficient allocation. Third, strive to shape a new rural cooperative culture. Increase the popularization of cooperative concepts and the promotion of cooperative ideas, so that farmers truly understand the great significance of cooperation and cooperative economic organizations for agricultural development, rural progress, and farmers' income increase, thereby gradually improving farmers' sense of cooperation and continuously enhancing the 合作社's own capabilities.

(2) Improve the diversified fund-raising mechanism and strengthen financial support

First, set up special support funds. Extract a certain proportion of the total land transfer fees to establish a land compensation fund to support the development of new rural collective economic organizations. Second, give full play to the credit guarantee role of agricultural investment companies. Agricultural investment companies at all levels timely and accurately provide necessary credit guarantees for new rural collective economic organizations lacking development funds, introduce private funds, give full play to the role of special fund subsidies, and improve economic and social benefits. Third, optimize the environment for credit fund issuance. Strengthen the support of credit funds for the development of rural collective economy; as long as the project is good and the returns are quick, banking departments should strongly support it. Fourth, actively explore the development of rural finance. In rural areas with certain economic strength, vigorously promote private financial organizations to carry out credit business to provide the required funds for the development of new rural collective economic organizations.

(3) Innovation of operation forms and strengthening of industrial support

First, encourage collective economic organizations to establish enterprises. Combine the current characteristics of local resource and environmental conditions to establish entity industries with local characteristics and promote the development of new rural collective economic organizations. Second, promote in-depth exploration and utilization of collective resource factors. Support new rural collective economic organizations to make full use of land resources and resource advantages such as forests, minerals, and water resources to develop and establish characteristic entity industries. Third, actively explore diversified operation forms. Encourage rural collective economic organizations to use investment or leased assets as share capital to independently or jointly acquire, participate in, invest in, or hold state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises or foreign-funded enterprises with development potential, reputation, and belonging to key national supported industries, so as to strengthen the collective economic strength. Fourth, develop agricultural industrialization

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management. Actively explore large-scale breeding and deep processing of agricultural and sideline products, actively establish leading enterprises, and drive farmers through leading enterprises to promote the industrialization development of new rural collective economic organizations.

(4) Innovation of employment system and improvement of joint training mechanism

First, innovate the training system for rural professional managers. Establish a system to train qualified rural industry managers, improve their professional management capabilities, assist the management of village collective organizations in operation and management, improve the operational capabilities of collective economic organizations, and enhance member cohesion. Second, establish an agricultural product broker system. Agricultural product brokers can more accurately predict market trends, improve the correctness and timeliness of organizational decisions; strengthen the union with farmers, improve the degree of organization of farmers, enhance farmers' bidding ability in product markets and factor markets, and participate in market price formation on an equal basis. Third, improve the talent retention and employment system. Attract and retain talents by improving talent treatment, optimizing the employment environment, and providing talents with a relaxed space to display their abilities.

(5) Appropriate government intervention and effective policy support

The key to government support lies in performing the guiding role, providing macro-direction guidance, not excessively intervening in specific links of operation and management, and exploring and practicing the new governance idea of "separation of government and economy". First, maintain the essential attribute of new rural collective economic organizations, making them always economic organizations voluntarily combined by farmers to serve their common interests. Second, enhance the service capacity of new rural collective economic organizations, strengthen the ability to seek benefits for members, and truly steadily increase members' income, enrich their spiritual life, and contribute to the gradual realization of common prosperity. Third, implement the cooperative system, promote cooperation among collective economic organizations, expand the scale of collective economic organizations, and enable them to achieve better development.

3 Practice and Effect of Donglin Village Collective Economy Development in Taicang City Based on Cooperative Economic Theory

3.1 Basic Development Situation

Since the reform and opening up, southern Jiangsu rural areas have created countless legends of "no industry, no wealth; no commerce, no vitality". Against the background of industrialization and urbanization, Donglin Village, Chengxiang Town, Taicang City, Jiangsu Province, has shown through vivid practice that rural areas with traditional agriculture as the leading industry can also achieve industrial prosperity, rural civilization, and realize the beautiful wish of common prosperity for villagers by relying on advanced technology and scientific management. Donglin Village focuses on agriculture, mainly on grain production, relies on the collective economy, develops ecological circular agriculture, and develops agricultural product processing to realize rural revitalization and common prosperity. Relying on collective economic organizations, Donglin Village has developed ecological circular agriculture, promoted deep processing of agricultural products, and

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built cultural tourism projects, becoming a well-known new model of rural revitalization. Donglin Village is located by the Beijincang Lake in the north of Taicang urban area, with a village area of 7 square kilometers, 4,400 mu of cultivated land, 47 villager groups, 765 households, and a registered population of 2,985. In 2021, the village-level assets exceeded 300 million yuan, the total collective economic income of Donglin Village was 56.37 million yuan, the disposable income was 31 million yuan, and the per capita disposable income of farmers was 40,500 yuan, nearly three times the national average (national average 18,931 yuan). It has entered the top ten rural economic villages in Taicang City and the top 100 village-level economic villages in Suzhou City for 12 consecutive years.

3.2 Innovative Practice of Donglin Village Collective Economy Based on Optimized Cooperation

(1) Demonstration and expansion of cooperation

Donglin Village has explored and formed an effective realization model of rural collective economy with close integration of multiple subjects through "large contracting + small contracting" operation. According to the idea of the whole industry chain operation, remarkable achievements have been made in practice. First, the collective economic income has increased significantly. The composition of Donglin Village's collective economic income consists of two parts: asset leasing and industrial operation, with annual income reaching tens of millions of yuan, including about 9 million yuan from factory building leasing, and 8 million yuan from operating income of Donglin's cooperative farm, labor service cooperative, pig and sheep breeding base, and forest and fruit base. Second, collective income distribution benefits farmers. Donglin Village has fully implemented the villagers' land-for-social security policy, concentrated the 全村 labor force and land to establish Donglin Labor Service Cooperative and Donglin Cooperative Farm, etc., to increase collective benefits and strive to enhance villagers' sense of gain. Third, create employment and stabilize income. Donglin Village has established a labor service cooperative to realize that farmers "do not lose income when losing land". Provide various public welfare positions. The public welfare positions such as greening maintenance and road and river cleaning in towns, villages, and communities are purchased by towns and villages and all arranged for employment of working-age personnel in the "three replacements". At the same time, increase the intensity of targeted vocational skills training for working-age personnel to create conditions and foundations for their employment. The labor service cooperative has seven subordinate companies: Property Management Company, Landscape Architecture Company, Housekeeping Service Company, Ecological Breeding Company, Clean Vegetable Cooperative Company, Sanitation Cleaning Company, and Labor Service Agency Company. All landless farmers in Donglin Village who are willing can join the cooperative to work and become employees of subordinate companies, obtaining stable income. The village has also established the Jincanghu Agricultural and Sideline Products Marketing Center, mainly engaged in selenium-enriched rice, which has successfully entered Suzhou, Shanghai, and surrounding areas, solving the employment and income increase of landless farmers. Fourth, increase the construction of cooperative farms. Donglin Village has vacated 1,800 mu of land in the Yaowan area through "three replacements" to establish a cooperative farm, which is operated uniformly by the village, implementing large contracting and small contracting, and fully implementing mechanized seedling raising and planting. The village has signed an agreement with Suzhou Selenium Valley Technology Co., Ltd. for the planting of 1,000 mu of organic selenium rice, with unified variety layout, uni-

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fied service provision, unified product quality standards, and unified purchase and storage.

(2) Multi-party fund-raising to increase financing

First, actively apply for policy fund support. In recent years, through cooperation with scientific research institutes, Donglin Village has undertaken various scientific and technological innovation research projects and has successively applied for special financial support funds such as key demonstration zones for circular ecology and rural revitalization funds. Second, legally and orderly guide industrial and commercial capital to enter rural areas for development. Expand financing channels by entrusting professional institutions to provide loans, supporting bank-cooperative cooperation, and initiating the establishment of mortgage guarantee and discount interest mechanisms. Guide banks to conduct comprehensive evaluations of collective economic organizations and grant mortgage-free credit lines for collective economic development projects in accordance with relevant regulations.

(3) Industrial integration for support

First, integration of planting and breeding. After years of practice, Donglin Village has formed an ecological circular model of "planting - straw feed - breeding - organic fertilizer - planting". Donglin Village mainly focuses on rice and wheat planting, plus ecological orchards, mainly producing rice, wheat, fruits, and vegetables; the straw produced from rice and wheat is sent to feed factories for processing into breeding feed using modern straw collection and storage equipment; the village's ecological sheep farm breeds local characteristic Hu sheep, with an average of about 1.8 kg of straw feed consumed per sheep; sheep manure is collected into fertilizer factories, and organic fertilizer is produced by fermenting with straw, bacteria residue, etc., to improve the organic matter content of the soil. Ecological circular agriculture constitutes an important foundation for Donglin Village's economic and social development. Second, integration of production and processing. On the basis of ecological circular agriculture, Donglin Village has vigorously developed deep processing of agricultural products. The village has successively established Jincanghu Rice Industry Company, Jincanghu Food Co., Ltd., and Sprout Vegetable Production Base, and the agricultural product deep processing projects have achieved good economic benefits. Third, integration of agriculture and cultural tourism. Taking advantage of its proximity to metropolises such as Shanghai and Suzhou, Donglin Village has gradually developed cultural tourism projects in recent years. In September 2020, Donglin Village established Taicang Suiyue Culture Co., Ltd., mainly engaged in cultural and artistic exchanges, education and training services, rural tourism resource development, and scenic spot management, forming a unique rural landscape by Jincang Lake and gradually expanding the popularity of Donglin Village's rural tourism.

(4) Gather talents for development

First, management talents as leaders. Facing various difficulties in economic development, party member Su Qifang gave up her own enterprise to become the village party secretary and promised to change the face of Donglin. With the support of party members and villagers, Su Qifang seized several major opportunities in Donglin Village, chose the unique path of developing circular agriculture, and transformed an economically weak village into a wealthy village, realizing the villagers' wish of enriching the people and strengthening the village. Second, scientific and technological talents to promote innovation. Donglin Village has actively connected with universities and scientific research institutes, cooperated with Nanjing Agricultural Universi-

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ty, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and other units to establish research and development projects, introduced resident experts, and the cooperative construction of ecological breeding and breeding circular agriculture model has obtained the "National Ministry of Science and Technology Spark Program Project" certificate. Third, labor services to promote employment. The labor service cooperative of Donglin Village has organized the 全村 labor force. On the one hand, Donglin Village has established the collectively-controlled Jincanghu Agricultural Technology Company, bringing various production and processing enterprises in the village under its management, providing sufficient local employment positions for villagers. On the other hand, the labor service cooperative actively connects with external employment needs to provide more employment opportunities for villagers and ensure continuous income increase.

(5) Separation of government and economy to improve efficiency

A large part of Donglin Village's collective economic income comes from its cooperative farm, labor service cooperative, pig and sheep breeding base, and forest and fruit base. After long-term exploration, the cooperative base has tried various operation models such as village collective self-operation, entrusted operation by internal personnel, and external employment of entrepreneurs. At present, a relatively stable mode of employing capable individuals from outside has been formed. Taking the operation of Donglin Pig and Sheep Breeding Base as an example, the person in charge is not from Donglin Village, has decades of sheep breeding experience and a sheep feed company, and has signed a cooperation agreement with the village collective to be employed as the person in charge of the sheep farm, receiving a salary and a commission. The operation efficiency of the sheep farm has been significantly improved. Through the introduction of external capable individuals, Donglin Sheep Farm carries out operation activities with separation of government and economy, relying on the well-known brand of Donglin ecological breeding to further improve sheep breeding efficiency. The village collective is responsible for the construction of some demonstration projects. The sheep farm has opened a demonstration breeding house, mainly undertaking scientific research demonstration projects, while the remaining 12 houses are operated independently by the person in charge with independent accounting. In addition to the normal monthly salary, the person in charge can also obtain 30% of the profit share at the end of the year. The profit-sharing mechanism has greatly stimulated the operator's business motivation, and the operation efficiency has been significantly improved.

4 Summary

The successful development of the rural collective economy in Suzhou can provide relevant experiences and enlightenment for the development of rural collective economy in other regions. The case analysis of Donglin Village, Taicang, Suzhou is not only an effective verification of the rural collective economy realization form constructed based on cooperative economic theory, but also a specific deepening of the theory. The research results can focus on starting from the cooperative economic theory, better reveal the cooperative nature of rural collective economy development, and explore the way of cooperation from the aspects of cooperation awareness, talent gathering, industrial integration, and fund-raising. However, the relevant research results on Donglin Village's cooperative economy still need to be continuously improved and deepened. Through continuous follow-up research, the research conclusions can be deepened to provide relevant experiences and enlightenment for the development of rural collective economy in other regions.

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