On Rural Collective Economy and Rural Green Tourism

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ABSTRACT

The ecological crisis brought by the rapid development of rural tourism has become a major practical problem that demands prompt solution in the process of rural economic transformation. Seen from the concept of green development, the application of the weight of the green evaluation indicator system in measuring and comparing influences of different economic organizations on the development of rural green tourism aims to analyze and evaluate the positive influence of the rural collective economy on rural green tourism from an empirical perspective. Results show that the collective economy strengthens the overall utility and development level of rural green tourism, contributes to the promotion of economy and the protection of the environment and happiness index, and even contributes to the formation of the “core” of the alliance of the collective economy and individual behavior. Therefore, the conclusion of the research provides new empirical evidence for the in-depth understanding of the development of collective economies under the background of a rural revitalization strategy.

KEYWORDS

Alliance, Collective Economy, Green, Rural Tourism

INTRODUCTION

For a long time, the multiplier effect brought by the development of tourism industry has undoubtedly brought unlimited impetus to the development of rural tourism. But in recent years, behind the rapid growth of rural tourism, resources and environment are under great pressure, farmers’ sustainable income grow weakly, and the coexistence of oversupply and undersupply is worrisome. How to make rural tourism develop in an environment-friendly way and transform from extensive expansion to intensive development? China’s rural collective economy will generate an important impact to rural green tourism.

Amartya (1966) demonstrated that in agricultural labor, the enthusiasm of cooperative labor is higher than that of individual labor. Since then, a large number of literatures studying the relationship between collective economy and labor incentive from multiple perspectives have emerged. Reasons explained by the collective economy on the appearance of labor incentives can be summarized as five
aspects, that is, management system, interest distribution mechanism, equity theory, environmental preference changes and changes in property rights (Mancur & Lloyd, 1971).

Specifically, in the industry study, collective economic theory and empirical study are basically disposed in the following two ways: first, to add information asymmetry variables to the utility function of representative industry; for example, Munshi and Natasha (2006) believe that where time and macro environment remain uncertain, industry stakeholders may have moral hazard conflict of the common faith out of their respective interests, yet the way of collective economy is conducive for industry stakeholders to have synergistic effect, as well as to the promotion of long-term interests. Second, give full consideration to time span and build more complex and comprehensive research framework; for example, Castriota and Stefano (2015) uses dynamic panel data to analyze and verify the nonlinear relationship between the scale of industry and the collective behavior under time span.

Among studies on the relationship between the collective economy and rural tourism industry, more of the studies use case study. For example, Lin (1993) points out that for the long-term discussion of China’s economy on the collective economy, the key to get out of the prisoner’s dilemma lies in the collective motivation, which is particularly important. Through qualitative case study, Trejos and Bernardo (2009) comes to the conclusion that the development of community-based rural tourism by collective property is conducive to the promotion of rural residents’ welfare, and can have more public services and products provided to rural residents. Kayat and Kalsom (2013) conducts a sample survey on 47 rural communities to investigate the difference of individual behaviors and collective behaviors, seeks the perception of different economic organizations on residents in tourist destinations, believes that individual behaviors only meet individual needs and collective behaviors meet public needs, and demonstrates by data analysis that collective behavior is better for residents. Through the long-term follow-up investigation on residents in rural tourism destinations, Amsden, BenoniL & Stedman (2011) analyzes that collective action is conducive to the promotion of innovative ability of rural tourism development, may enhance the sharing function of information carrier, and help residents to meet the demand of daily life. Therefore, under such research method and theoretical analysis framework, depicting promotion of rural tourism happiness index by rural residents’ welfare level, as well as the development mechanism of gradual accumulation of collective behavior influencing the development of rural tourism, and considering the promotion of collective economy and rural tourism happiness index, is one of the research contents of this article.

Most of above-mentioned literatures make a comparative qualitative analysis on the interests of rural tourism residents brought by collective behaviors, and quantitative analyses are relatively less. However, with the great short-term interests brought about by rural tourism becoming the focus, the cost and benefits of resource-plunging development of rural tourism is urgently needed to be explored with mathematical models. Therefore, this paper will carry out a theoretical model analysis of the collective economy and the development of rural green tourism and conduct an empirical test in combination with the evaluation index of rural green tourism.

THEORETICAL MODEL

When people’s living standards turn from “subsistence” to “environmental protection” and living conditions from “survival” to “ecological”, how can the rural green tourism skip extensive growth and enter the intensive growth path is an urgent problem to be solved. Therefore, this part studies the relationship between the collective economy and rural green tourism through a theoretical model and explores how the collective economy can promote the development of rural green tourism. In the model, we explore the influence of the intervention of collective economy on the economic development of resource-constrained industries with reference to the principles of ecology and the logistic equation (1844).
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