

A Study on the Spatial and Temporal Difference of Inbound Tourist Flow and Fluid in Different Cities in Xinjiang

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Abstract: With the implementation of the western development strategy, the level of economic development in xinjiang has been significantly improved, all walks of life are booming, and the impression of xinjiang has been significantly improved, so xinjiang tourism has been developing hotly in recent years. The specific analysis of inbound tourism in Xinjiang in recent years has found that there are obvious differences in inbound tourism flow and fluid of each city state, which is not only manifested in the region, but also in the time level. In order to better develop the tourism industry in xinjiang region, it is of great practical significance to actively analyze the temporal and spatial differences of inbound tourism flow and fluid flow in xinjiang cities and states, so as to bring some reference for relevant scholars.

1. Introduction

Xinjiang is the largest provincial administrative region with a vast land area and rich tourism resources. It has developed significantly under the background of the western development strategy and the "Belt and Road" strategy, and the economic development has led to the progress of the tourism industry in Xinjiang. From the specific analysis, xinjiang is divided into two by tianshan, with obvious north-south differences, and the south and north of the natural scenery are different, so in the tourist attraction, the two places show different characteristics. According to the current data analysis, the total tourism income of the cities and states of Xinjiang is obviously different, which is mainly due to the significant difference of tourism flow and fluid in each region, and the analysis of the spatiotemporal difference of tourism flow and fluid in Xinjiang, and the discussion of the related problems, which has a positive effect on the improvement and development of the tourism industry in Xinjiang.

2. Analysis of Time and Space Differences of Tourist Flow and Fluid in the Cities and Regions of Xinjiang

In order to make a concrete analysis of the tourism flow and fluid difference of the cities and states in Xinjiang, it is necessary to analyze the specific situation of the cities and states in Xinjiang. First of all, from the geographical location division, Xinjiang can be divided into three parts, namely, southern Xinjiang, northern Xinjiang and Hami, Turpan region. As far as the north Xinjiang is concerned, it mainly includes Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Tacheng District, Altay District, Boltara Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Urumqi and Karamay. The southern Xinjiang region mainly includes the Bayinguleng Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Aksu region, Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, Kashgar region, and the field area. After understanding the region of each city and state, it is possible to make a specific analysis of its tourist flow and fluid.

Statistics will show that the number of visitors to the north far exceeds that of Xinjiang each year. In particular, the northern Xinjiang Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture and Urumqi two cities, the

overall scale of tourism comparison. As far as southern Xinjiang tourism is concerned, the most concentrated tourist areas are in Kashgar and Hotan, although there are many tourists in other cities and states, which are relatively small in scale. In Xinjiang, Turpan and Hami are also popular destinations, but their overall visitor numbers are relatively small. In general, there are obvious cascade changes in inbound passenger flow in Xinjiang. If the tourism of 14 cities and states in Xinjiang is ranked as a cascade, then the first step is Urumqi, the second step is Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture and Turpan, the third step is Kashgar region, Altay region and Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, and the fourth step is Bayingoleng Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Hotan region, Aksu region, Kizilsu Korkiz Autonomous Prefecture and so on.

From the point of view of time, there are obvious time changes of inbound passenger flow in Xinjiang, and there are obvious differences in the time changes of tourist population in various regions. From the specific data analysis, urumqi and yili state travel crowd time change is relatively small, these two areas in the peak season in 5—— october, the rest of the time will be a lot of visitors, but compared to the peak season will be a lot lower. In other cities and states, the flow of tourists has changed so much that, for example, in turpan and hami, the crowds in the two cities were concentrated in july —— october, with fewer in other periods. As for other cities and states, the golden stage of tourism is also more than 8.9.10 months. Because there are more monuments in some areas, there will be an irregular increase in the population. In short, from the time dimension analysis of the changes of the tourist population in the cities and states of Xinjiang, its tourist prime time is mostly in summer and early autumn, and the other season tourist population is less.

3. Discussion of Factors Contributing to Space-Time Differences

From the analysis of the temporal and spatial differences of the tourist population in the cities and states of Xinjiang, there are four main reasons for the emergence of this difference, first, natural reasons; second, economic reasons; third, traffic reasons; fourth, tourism resources caused space-time differences, the details are as follows:.

The first is the natural cause. From the psychological analysis of tourists, it is more willing to travel to better-environment areas, because tourism is to enjoy rather than suffer, so when planning the destination, it will give priority to the beautiful environment, which can bring people a good experience. Although all the cities and states in Xinjiang have good tourist resources, the environment in the north is obviously better than that in the environment. The northern part of Tianshan Mountain is affected by the warm and humid flow of the Atlantic Ocean, and the whole area is relatively humid, and the mountain grassland here is especially beautiful, so it attracts a lot of tourists. In contrast to the north, southern jiang has a dry climate and a wide range of deserts. Visitors to southern jiang are partly to appreciate the vastness of the desert gobi and partly to experience the adventures of the desert and gobi. As for Turpan and Hami in the east, the typical temperate continental climate, the most famous in its territory is the grape melon and fruit, so in the ripe season of melon and fruit, the region has more visitors. Figures 1 and 2 are landscape contrasts of southern and northern Xinjiang.



Figure 1 Southern Xinjiang



Figure 2 Northern Xinjiang

Followed by economic reasons. From the overall development of Xinjiang, the economic situation of the northern Xinjiang region is obviously superior to that of the southern Xinjiang region. Urumqi, as the capital of Xinjiang, is the political, economic and cultural center of Xinjiang and the key development city in the "Belt and Road" strategy. Urumqi, as the largest city in Xinjiang, has good economic development, high modernization of Chengdu, and relatively complete construction of supporting facilities for tourism industry, so it can provide better service for tourists. The city of northern Xinjiang is greatly influenced by Urumqi, and the overall development is also relatively good. Based on the relatively perfect development and construction of tourism resources, tourists have a better experience in northern Xinjiang. Looking at the south Xinjiang, because of the economic reasons, the construction of tourism supporting facilities is relatively backward, so although there are resources, but the experience of tourists is not good, which leads to the decline of tourism word of mouth, in the long run, the south Xinjiang tourists are far lower than the northern Xinjiang. In short, economic reasons affect the regional differences in Xinjiang, but also cause the spatial and temporal differences in the development of tourism in Xinjiang.

It's traffic again. In the development of tourism industry, transportation is an important factor that can not be ignored, so to analyze the spatial and temporal differences of tourism development in various cities and states in Xinjiang, we need to explore the influence of transportation in depth. From the area of north and south Xinjiang, the area of south Xinjiang is obviously larger than that of north Xinjiang, but from the point of view of traffic density, south Xinjiang is inferior to that of north Xinjiang. On the one hand, urumqi is located in the north, and it is backed by the tianshan mountain, a natural barrier that blocks the direct link between urumqi and the cities in southern xinjiang, and the first stop for many tourists to xinjiang is urumqi, so considering the transportation cost and convenience, visitors will take urumqi as the origin of the destination plan, and the north jiang will naturally be within its consideration. On the other hand, south xinjiang has the largest desert in china, the taklamakan desert, people will consider the safety of traffic when traveling, so a large number of self-driving tourists will be frightened by the taklamakan desert, so it will choose the less challenging northern jiang when traveling. In short, the traffic difference between the southern and northern Xinjiang causes the travel flow and fluid space-time difference between the two regions.

Finally, tourism resources cause space-time differences. From the analysis of the specific situation of the cities and states in Xinjiang, the tourism resources of each region are completely different. As a modern metropolis, urumqi is not only endowed with natural resources, but also has more human resources, so it is more attractive to tourists. Compared with Urumqi, the tourism resources in other regions are mostly natural resources. Take the cities and states of northern Xinjiang as an example, their proud tourist resources are mountain grasslands, while the most characteristic resources of southern Xinjiang are desert scenery. Turufan and Hami's main tourist attraction is the fruits of the territory. Natural resources have obvious spatiotemporal characteristics, take southern Xinjiang as an example, the change of desert scenery at 04:00 is different, the singular *Populus euphratica*, rivers and so on have obvious seasonal changes, so tourists will choose to

watch in the most beautiful season, which is why the southern Xinjiang region tourists will surge in autumn. Figure 3 shows *Populus euphratica* in the fall of southern Xinjiang.



Figure 3 Southern Xinjiang autumn

4. Conclusion

To sum up, as the largest provincial administrative region with land area in China, there are significant differences in geography, geomorphology and humanistic customs in various cities and states in Xinjiang, thus forming rich tourism resources. Under the background of the western development and the "Belt and Road" strategy, the local industry in Xinjiang has developed rapidly, and has attracted a large number of foreign personnel, among which the tourism industry has developed particularly significantly. Analyzing the tourism data of Xinjiang, it is found that the tourism economy of each city state is increasing, but there are obvious differences, which are manifested in two aspects: region and time. In order to develop xinjiang tourism better, the paper analyzes and summarizes the specific data, discusses the spatial and temporal differences of tourism flow and fluid in xinjiang, and analyzes and studies the specific reasons of the differences, which can provide more perfect data for tourism development in xinjiang, and thus provide guidance and reference for tourism development and construction in xinjiang. In conclusion, it is of outstanding practical significance to analyze the current situation of differences and summarize the specific reasons.

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