

Spatial Statistics of the Development Level of Natural Tourism Resources under the Multi-label Time Series after Deformation

Gang Cai

Shandong Women's University, Shandong, 250300, China

Keywords: Natural Tourism Resources; Development Level; Spatial Planning

Abstract: With the rapid development of global economy and science and technology, people have more time and money to participate in various tourism activities. Tourism ushered in the golden age of development and became one of the largest economic industries in the world. There are many negative problems in the development and protection of natural tourism resources, such as the inappropriate coordination of the relationship between the protection and development of natural tourism resources, the impossibility of avoiding the external costs arising from the development of natural tourism resources and so on. The overall spatial layout of tourism resources development is mainly based on the overall direction of economic development of the times. It is necessary to speed up the construction of tourism in scenic spots and develop tourism-related industries. And improve the economic benefits of tourism, as soon as possible to develop into the county's leading industry. Based on the post-deformation time series, this paper studies and analyzes the spatial planning layout and development level based on tourism resources development, which has certain economic value and practical significance.

1. Introduction

Today in the 21st century, tourism has become a new way for people to relax their lives. The vigorous development of tourism industry plays a vital role in economic development [1]. With the rapid development of global economy and science and technology, people have more time and money to participate in various tourism activities. Tourism ushered in the golden age of development and became one of the largest economic industries in the world [2]. Tourism resources are not only a potential form of tourism activities, but also the fundamental source of tourism industry development. The development of tourism has promoted the prosperity of the regional economy and brought about contradictions between resource development and the environment [3]. The proposition of sustainable development of tourism and the coordinated development of resources, environment and tourism economic activities has contributed to the emergence of ecotourism [4]. In the spatial location of the tourism industry, due to poor accessibility, the existing tourism resources are not unique, the planning and construction is late, and the infrastructure is backward [5]. This paper studies and analyzes the spatial planning layout based on tourism resource development, which has certain economic value and practical significance.

2. The Behavior Characteristics of the Subjects of Tourism Resources Development and Protection

2.1. Influence factor

People's longing for modern urban life is inevitable. How to preserve historical information as much as possible while reducing the negative impact on urban development. It is the main problem of protection and tourism development. The generation of tourists is based on the tourist attraction of the destination, and tourism attracts or is called tourism resources. It refers to all the factors that can trigger the tourism interest of tourists and constitute the tourism production factors and the objective things and phenomena that satisfy the needs of tourists [6]. There are many negative problems in the development and protection of natural tourism resources, such as the inappropriate

coordination of the relationship between the protection and development of natural tourism resources, the impossibility of avoiding the external costs arising from the development of natural tourism resources and so on. The demand for human survival and development is the fundamental driving force of social development. More and more theories and practices have proved that development is not only the growth of quantity, but also the comprehensive improvement of quality. Relevant departments should be enabled to abide by the law so as to stop the spread of indiscriminate and random demolition and transformation of historically valuable local buildings as soon as possible, and guide the local authorities to adjust in time the policy of only rebuilding and reconstruction, not focusing on protection, in the process of urbanization construction.

2.2. Principles and guiding ideas

The relevant stakeholders involved in the development and protection of natural tourism resources are very complex. The behavioral strategies chosen by various relevant stakeholders to satisfy their own interests will directly affect the development and protection of tourism resources. Cultural differences, sharing in use, and variability in development. It mainly means that tourism resources have certain cultural differences to some extent and have their specific cultural connotations [7]. The out-of-control phenomenon of eco-tourism resource development has begun to appear in many regions, tourism land is expanding year by year, and the scope of tourism areas is gradually expanding. It is necessary to speed up the construction of tourism in scenic spots and develop tourism-related industries. And improve the economic benefits of tourism, as soon as possible to make it the leading industry in the county. The protection of cultural relics resources is for better development, in order to realize the cultural value, social value and certain economic value of tourism resources. The influence of the public on the supervision of tourism resource developers and government behavior should be reconsidered.

Tourism resources have different categories, and their classification criteria are also different. All objective phenomena are in the process of continuous development and change, and the law of development and change of phenomena. We should not only understand the internal structure and interrelation, but also study the process of evolution with time. No resource can play an independent role as a factor of production. Only when natural resources are combined with social resources can they be transformed into productive forces with use value and value. Figure 1 shows the contribution of different resources in different stages of rural development.

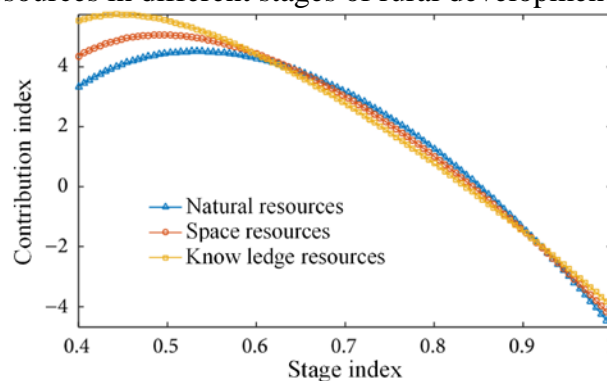


Fig.1. Contribution of different resources in different stages of rural development

From the perspective of input efficiency, the investment of protection is a long-term effect, and it is difficult to get a return in the short term. In many areas, the demonstration and review of tourism development and utilization emphasize environmental protection [8]. Developers are unable to obtain or lose development and business qualifications in order to prevent the lack of environmental protection content. Development and protection are dialectical and unified relations, so the view of pure cultural heritage protectionism separates development and protection [9]. In the market-oriented operation process of tourism resource development and protection, tourism resource developers will be at the center of market-oriented operation, and their development and management behavior will directly affect the environmental protection effect of local tourism

resources.

3. The Connotation of Relevant Stakeholders in the Development and Protection of Tourism Resources

The tourist's tourism process is a complete tourism experience process, and tourism aesthetic pleasure is the basic goal of the tourism experience. The development of truly successful destination tourism resources undoubtedly requires the aesthetic pleasure of tourists as much as possible. In the development process of tourism resources, it is necessary to drive the development of new development spots through a certain attraction. The development of regional tourism resources lacks some unique tourist attractions to some extent. There are similarities and differences between any thing. Only by comparing the attributes of things one by one can we analyze the similarities and differences. There are some difficulties in attracting investment by interest-driven, only by the government's policy orientation and compulsory measures. The serious damage to the ecological environment and the unreasonable utilization of resources are also widespread. Therefore, the development of tourism resources should be strengthened reasonably in order to further develop the aesthetic characteristics of rural tourism destinations. In order to promote the aesthetic pleasure of tourists, and ultimately improve the attractiveness of tourism resources of the destination. It is impossible to develop rural natural tourism resources simply from the form dimension.

The overall spatial planning layout of tourism resources development is mainly based on the overall direction of economic development of the times as a starting point, as far as possible to plan urban tourist attractions into a unique modern style. In terms of protection measures, the characteristics of various types of cultural heritage must be taken into account. For example, materials, processes and so on, adopt targeted and effective protection methods, technologies and means. The government needs to set up the criteria and index system for evaluating the qualifications of tourism resource developers as business entities, as fair criteria for many tourism resource developers to compete [10]. Public supervision must rely on the government's institutionalized measures to reduce the cost of public participation. Nature must go into the lives of ordinary people and be closely related to the daily activities of the aborigines, in order to truly demonstrate the harmony between the residents of natural and rural destinations. The country itself is a settlement of human beings, and natural humanization is inevitable and reasonable. However, the process of ecological aesthetics requires that this natural humanization process should be non-extensive, and the beauty of nature can be better demonstrated through humanization.

4. Conclusions

With the vigorous development of tourism, how to effectively protect and moderately develop historical and cultural tourism resources has received increasing attention. While the tourism industry is booming, it is necessary to rationalize the planning and layout of the space for tourism resource development based on the principle of sustainable development. The development and protection of natural tourism resources scenic spots should clarify the interests and interests of the relevant stakeholders in the development of various tourism resources and their responsibilities. The government should better serve the tourism resource developers and the local public. Promote society and then establish a comprehensive system for optimizing the selection and supervision of tourism resource development subject behavior. In the process of developing tourism resources, on the one hand, we should protect the local ecological environment and cultural relics in accordance with the principle of protecting the ecological environment. On the other hand, multi-channel financing is needed to comprehensively promote the development of tourism resources. With the deepening of the concept of sustainable development, the exploitation and utilization of natural tourism resources should conform to the trend of the times. Learn from the advanced western environmental ethics feelings and inherit the excellent environmental ethics tradition in ancient Chinese culture. To make due contributions to the sustainable development of China's tourism industry.

References

- [1] Aleksandrova, Yu. A. Typology of countries of the world according to the development level of international tourism. *Geography and Natural Resources*, 2016, 37(1):18-25.
- [2] Nicula V, Spanu S, Neagu R E. Regional Tourism Development in Romania-Consistency with Policies and Strategies Developed at EU Level. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 2013, 6:530-541.
- [3] Johnson K R, Bartlett K R. The role of tourism in national human resource development: a Jamaican perspective. *Human Resource Development International*, 2013, 16(2):205-219.
- [4] Gjorgievski M, Milenkovski A, Nakovski D. Level of adoption of tourism development in the region of Eastern Macedonia.. *Utms Journal of Economics*, 2015, 6(4):242-256.
- [5] Junsheng L. Evaluation and difference analysis on inbound tourists and local resident perception for tourism supply in Beijing. *Resources Science*, 2016, 38(8):41-45.
- [6] Chunmei Z, Yuting G E, Jianchao X I, et al. The comprehensive evaluation research of suitability of cultural tourism base in China. *Resources Science*, 2016, 38(12):17-23.
- [7] Yuanding C, University H M. Explore the Tourism Development Strategy in Minority Areas. *Journal of Shangqiu Vocational and Technical College*, 2014, 39(2):380-386.
- [8] Ala`a Nimer AbuKhalifeh, Som A P M, Albattat A R. Strategic Human Resource Development in Hospitality Crisis Management: A Conceptual Framework for Food and Beverage Departments. *International Journal of Business Administration*, 2013, 4(1):39-45.
- [9] Yanan L. Assessment of Tourism Resource and Development Strategies Based on AHP Method in TangYin. *Journal of Capital Normal University*, 2013, 60(60):51-55.
- [10] Wenbin L, Feixiong X U, Jtimothy D, et al. An Analysis of Factors Influencing the Satisfaction of Urban Visitors: City Features, Personal Characteristics and Tourist Motives. *Tourism Tribune*, 2013, 28(11):50-58.