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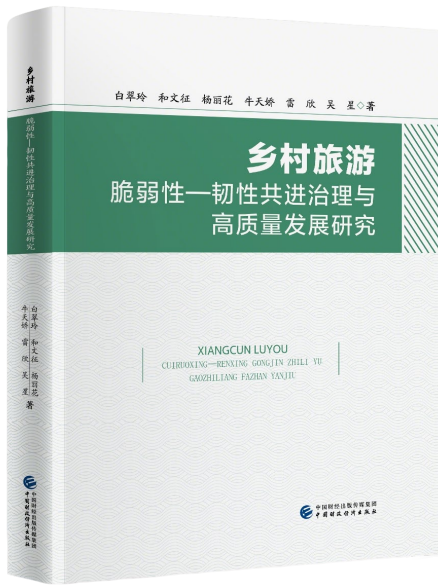
Theoretical Breakthroughs and Practical Guidelines for Rural Tourism Development — A Review of *Research on the Co-governance of Vulnerability and Resilience and High-Quality Development of Rural Tourism*

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Abstract: Rural tourism serves as an important pathway for activating the value of rural resources and functions as a key bridge promoting urban-rural integration. This book establishes a “vulnerability-resilience” framework to identify the weaknesses and risk points in rural tourism development, addressing a gap in existing research that tends to prioritize single-dimensional analyses over systemic coordination. It offers new theoretical perspectives and analytical tools for rural tourism research, providing actionable guidance for the high-quality development of rural tourism.

Keywords: Vulnerability; Resilience; Rural tourism; High-Quality Development

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Against the backdrop of the deepening implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and the realization of common prosperity as a goal of our times, rural tourism, as a core vehicle for “prospering farmers through tourism,” represents not only an important pathway for activating rural resource value but also a key link in narrowing the urban-rural gap and promoting urban-rural integration. However, pervasive issues in rural tourism development — such as high industrial dependence, weak risk resistance, and insufficient sustainability — have become prominent bottlenecks constraining its effectiveness in enabling rural revitalization. The book *Research on the Co-governance of*

Vulnerability and Resilience and High-Quality Development of Rural Tourism, authored by Professor Bai Cuiling’s team, is based on empirical research conducted in 31 national-level key rural tourism villages in Hebei Province. By constructing a research framework from the dual-dimensional perspective of “vulnerability–resilience,” the book provides systematic theoretical support and practical solutions for addressing challenges in rural tourism development and promoting its high-quality development, carrying significant academic value and practical relevance.

The core breakthrough of this book lies in moving beyond the traditional paradigm of studying rural tourism vulnerability or resilience in isolation. Instead, it innovatively constructs a three-in-one theoretical analysis framework. This framework is organized around “sensitivity–coping capacity–reorganization capacity.” It operates across five major systems: economic, social, ecological, cultural, and policy. The work clearly defines the dialectical relationship between vulnerability and resilience. Vulnerability is defined as the degree of damage and sensitivity of a system when subjected to external disturbances. Resilience, in contrast, focuses on the system’s capacity for transformation and reorganization following disturbances. This theoretical foundation yields a complete research chain. The chain encompasses “theoretical construction–level evaluation–configuration analysis–co-governance–path optimization.”

This dual-dimensional synergistic research perspective offers several advantages. It deeply reveals the weaknesses and risk points in rural tourism development. At the same time, it precisely identifies the potential for impact resistance and recovery. In doing so, it fills a gap in existing research, which often “emphasizes a single dimension while neglecting systemic synergy.” Consequently, the book provides new theoretical perspectives and analytical tools for rural tourism research. At the empirical research level, the book demonstrates rigorous academic standards and a solid foundation in fieldwork. The research team conducted a comprehensive assessment of 31 key rural tourism villages in Hebei

Province. This assessment covered population structure, tourism input-output ratios, business format layouts, and policy support. Multiple methods were employed, including questionnaire surveys, in-depth interviews, and statistical analysis. By applying scientific approaches such as the entropy weight method, configuration analysis, and four-quadrant evaluation, the team accurately measured vulnerability and resilience levels. These measurements were performed for each village across five major systems: economic, social, ecological, cultural, and policy. The study found that rural tourism in Hebei Province exhibits several general characteristics. These include prominent economic vulnerability, strong social resilience, low ecological sensitivity, and insufficient cultural resilience. Specifically, 38.71% of the villages experienced moderate or higher levels of vulnerability. In contrast, only 12.9% of the villages exhibited high resilience. This precise diagnostic assessment provides a reliable empirical basis for subsequent policy formulation. Furthermore, the book presents a configuration analysis of vulnerability and resilience across different village types. These types include scenic area-driven, industry-integrated, and government-driven villages. The analysis reveals the formation mechanisms underlying various development models, such as “society + policy-driven,” “ecologically driven,” and “industrially diversified driven.” These findings offer scientific support for targeted policy implementation.

The practical value of the book is mainly reflected in its proposed "vulnerability–resilience co-governance" model and high-quality development pathways. In addressing the core contradictions inherent in rural tourism development, the book advocates for synergistic efforts across five major systems. At the economic level, it promotes deep integration of tourism with agriculture, culture, and health and wellness industries. It also encourages diversifying business formats and reducing dependence on a single industry. At the social level, it calls for improving infrastructure and public services. Furthermore, it emphasizes strengthening talent cultivation and skills training, thereby enhancing villager participation and sense of gain. At the ecological level, it adheres to the principle that "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets." It also advocates for strengthening ecological protection and environmental governance. In doing so, it seeks to achieve a win-win situation between tourism development and ecological protection. At the cultural level, it focuses on tapping into the value of local and folk cultures. It also promotes the living transmission of culture and its deep integration with the tourism experience. At the policy level, it aims to improve policy systems for financial support, land security, and risk sharing. Additionally, it advocates for establishing multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms. These pathway designs are grounded in empirical findings. They are also closely aligned with the requirements of rural revitalization and common prosperity. As a result, they demonstrate strong practical relevance and operability.

Of particular note is the book's consistent emphasis on the concept of "prospering farmers through tourism." It underscores that rural tourism development should pursue not only economic benefits but

also multiple goals. These include improved villager well-being, cultural preservation, and social harmony. Through case studies such as Yesanpo's "scenic area driving villages" and Qiannanyu's "forest fruit industry + red tourism," the book vividly illustrates how rural tourism can transition from "transfusion-style poverty alleviation" to "hematopoietic-style revitalization." This transition is achieved by reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience. These cases provide replicable and scalable practical experiences for other regions. This research orientation closely integrates industrial development with the improvement of people's livelihoods. It therefore precisely aligns with the core requirements of common prosperity. In doing so, it truly makes rural tourism a prosperity-generating industry that benefits the vast number of villagers.

In summary, this book is a work of theoretical depth, empirical solidity, and practical warmth. Its innovative theoretical framework enriches the research system of rural tourism and rural revitalization. Its rigorous empirical analysis provides a scientific basis for policy formulation. Its systematic practical pathways offer an action guide for high-quality rural tourism development. For scholars engaged in rural tourism research, this book is an academic masterpiece of theoretical innovation and methodological reference. For relevant government departments, rural tourism operators, and grassroots governance practitioners, it is an extremely practical manual. This work was published against the contemporary backdrop of rural revitalization and common prosperity. It will undoubtedly provide important intellectual support for improving the quality and efficiency of rural tourism. It will also help enable comprehensive rural revitalization. As such, it carries profound practical significance.

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