Analysis of Multiple-agents’ Symbiotic Patterns of Cultural Community Tourism in Minority Ethnic Area: A Case Study on Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu, Qinghai

Zhongxia Tang¹², Cheng Xiang²³, Li Shao²³, Xixian Ren³³

¹School of Economics and Management, Qinghai Normal University, Xining 810008, China
²Qinghai Province Key Laboratory of Physical Geography And Environmental Process, Xining 810008, China
³School of Geographical Science, Qinghai Normal University, Xining, Qinghai 810008, China)

*Corresponding author’s e-mail: tang29199@163.com

Abstract: As for the tourism development of cultural community in ethnic area, the coexistence(symbiosis) of both the local tourism and local culture is not only connected with the relevant agents of them but also the relation of the relevant agents themselves. This is because harmonious coexistence(symbiosis) of the various agents is the elementary precondition of the ethnic cultural community tourism development. Symbiosis Theory was chosen as the theoretical perspective in this thesis, and Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu was selected as the study area. Then, symbiotic relationships and patterns of the various tourism agents were put into quantitative analysis. The findings displayed as the following: firstly, the four agents’ mutual characteristic symbiotic degree δM belongs to(ϵ) [0.719, 1.390], which illustrates that there exists the symbiotic relation between the every two agents of the four mutual agents and the symbiotic relations are totally positive symbiosis; secondly, the symbiotic coefficient θm belongs to(ϵ) [0.34, 0.66], which approaches to 0.5 except the symbiotic coefficient of G-R(0.34). This illustrates that the mutual incidence of the other agents is basically the same except G-R; thirdly, the symbiotic relevancy of each agent approaches to one another, the symbiotic relevancy δm§ belongs to(ϵ) [0.88, 1.08] concretely as R=E>G>T for the perspective of the tourism subject(tourists); lastly, the mutual behavioral patterns of the four agents of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu belong to the patterns of positive reciprocal symbiosis(the positive symbiotic pattern of “residents-leading, enterprises-boosting” (REGT).

1. Instruction
Tourism of ethnic community is a form of tourism with the aim of attracting the original ethnic tourists in the space-time field, which takes the different ethnic(nationalities or different ethnic groups) unique human resources as the main tourism products[1]. In China, the tourism of minority community is the various ethnic tourist activities undertaken in the minority habitation which incorporates the stockaded villages, the villages and towns, counties and cities, and etc[2]. In recent years, a prodigious effect has been made based on the tourism development of ethnic cultural resources and natural landscape resources[3]. With the rapid growth of tourist person-time and tourist
income in ethnic community, the residents’ income in ethnic community has enhanced a lot, the public construction in ethnic community has obtained the further development, and the ethnic community residents’ living has got the enormous change[4]. With the penetration of the tourist activities, the pluralism of the stakeholders of the tourist activities in ethnic community and the diversification of benefits and requirements and etc. constitute the intricately well-connected network of the tourist activities in ethnic community[5]. The troubles of the stakeholders in the ethnic area increasingly stand out. Furthermore, a few disputes and controversies on the profitable distribution have aroused in some ethnic area[6]. Therefore, more and more scholars have turned the attention to the correlative issues on the multiple-agents of tourism development, and the multiple-agents have been taken as the point of view, such correlation theory as the comprehensive community governance, community participation and etc. have been combined for the aim that some effective methods on community governance are easily to be searched[7]. And then, some scholars have raised that the mutual cooperation among the tourism multiple agents in the ethnic cultural community should be put into practice to participate into the local tourism development jointly, to alleviate community contradiction and harmonize the benefits among the different main agents[8-11]. Based on these, research on the relationships of the multiple agents in the tourist destination is especially essential for the symbiotic tourism development[12].

Some correlational research on tourism symbiosis abroad mainly concentrates on tourism, symbiosis of sustainable development and the symbiosis of local residents, transportation, logistics and tourist industry[13-15]. While at present, some correlational researches on tourism symbiosis in China mainly concentrate on the spatial patterns based on the competition and cooperation of the regional tourism, tourism resources integration, the problems among the stakeholders, the protection and development modes of the tourism resources, the symbiotic cooperation among the tourist industries and etc.[16-18]. Throughout these correlational research, it’s not hard to discover that some views on symbiosis and multi-win were raised from the macroscopic perspective. However, it’s fact that there is lack of the quantitative research on the symbiotic relationships of the multiple agents from the micro perspective. Therefore, this research is based on the correct understanding of the transitional connotation of Symbiosis Theory in ethnic area. And then, symbiotic degrees, symbiotic coefficient and symbiotic relevancy are put into use to verify whether there exists the symbiosis among the multiple agents in the ethnic cultural tourism community, and what symbiotic patterns attained by the agents are explored to supply a scientific theoretical foundation for the enhancement of core competitiveness in minority area, the rational exploitation of ethnic culture tourism and the reinforce of the tourism in ethnic area.

2.Materials and Methods

2.1 Study area

Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu is situated in Weiyuan Town, Huzhu Tu Nationality Autonomous County, Haidong City, Qinghai Province. It is 31 kilometers far away from the provincial capital Xining City and boasts the total planning area of 6.81 km², the core sightseeing district of which extends toward 3.25 km². The scenic area of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu mainly incorporates five core scenic spots: Tianyoude(the Cradle of Chinese Highland Barley Liquor), Rainbow Tribe, Nadun Manor, Western Folk Culture Village of Tu Nationality and Xiaozhuang Village, which respectively show the gorgeous folk culture of Tu Nationality, the culture of Highland Barley Liquor with a time-honored history, the ancient and naive architectural culture, the peculiar and inimitably traditional and residential culture, and the rustic and mysteriously religious culture. Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu is the most complete, unadulterated and authentic comprehensive tourist attraction as the theme of “Tu Nationality culture” in the world, which is integrated by sightseeing tourist, leisure, folk-custom experience and religious pilgrimage. It becomes the first domestic and overseas place for the tourists to comprehend the folk culture of Tu Nationality intensively. In February 2017, Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu was elevated to National
Class 5A Tourist Attractions.

Table 1. The main tourist attractions and distribution of the six components of tourism in the five core scenic spots

| Five core scenic spots of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu | The main tourist attractions | The distribution of the six components of tourism |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Rainbow Tribe                                                 | Shibadonggou Ancient Oil Workshop, Shyide Ancient Liquor Workshop, Tusi Horse Training Ground, Xiangmanlou Restaurant, Tu Nationality Costumes Pavilion, Tuyuhun Camp, Religion Pavilion, Anzhao Square, Tusi Grand Alter, Production and living Pavilion, Tusi Mansion, Ancient Courtyard of Tu Nationality | eating, traveling, sightseeing, purchasing |
| Xiaozhuang Village                                            | Tu Nationality households, catering of Tu Nationality, marriage custom of Tu Nationality, songs and dances of Tu Nationality, costumes and handicrafts, idyllic scenery | |
| Western Folk Culture Village of Tu Nationality                | The holy Mani stone, the highland vertical wheel water mill, Benkang (the palace hall lived by one hundred thousand living Buddhas), Rainbow Leisure Centre | eating, lodging, traveling, sightseeing, purchasing, entertainment |
| Nadun Manor                                                   | The Large workshop of Barley Minliu Liquor, underground cellars, The Golden Flower Art Centre, Quanquan feast of Tu Nationality, Village Inns, Tu Nationality households, Jinxiu Commercial Street | |
| Tianyoude (the Cradle of Chinese Highland Barley Liquor)      | steel silos of grains, cellar liquors, the design centre of liquor body, the oak barley liquor of Tianyoude, Maxville Red Wine, Ianyoude Hotel | |

In 2013, Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu officially launched the establishment of National Class 5A Tourist Attractions. The next year, it successfully got through the landscape value evaluation of scenic spot by National Tourism Administration and was enrolled into the establishment list of National Class 5A Tourist Attractions. In the meanwhile, not only the tourism infrastructures were further perfected and upgraded, but also all the tourism elements were planned and deployed as a whole, which boosted the number of tourists and tourist income distinctly. The tourist reception amount and tourist income in the recent ten years (2000-2016) of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The Tourism Statistics of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu (2000-2016)
(Annotation: The statistics are based on the tourism statistics of The Tourism Administration of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu)
2.2 Questionnaire design and processing
The questionnaires used in this thesis are combined with the pertinent literature review and the symbiotic relationships of the different agents in tourism development are established. In allusion to the different agents, such four versions of questionnaires as government staffs, local residents, enterprises (the related enterprises of tourism) and tourists have been respectively designed. Each questionnaire mainly contains five parts, the first three of which mainly aim at the perception of symbiotic relationships generated by the one agent to the other three agents in the process of tourist; the fourth part is the internal and mutual perception of symbiotic relationships among this type of agent; the fifth part is on the the respondents’ social demographic characteristics, which incorporate gender, educational qualifications, monthly income, profession and age, and the the respondents’ origin region.

367 questionnaires have been distributed in this study, 357 of which have been taken back (Table.2). Thereinto, the number of the questionnaires of government is 90, 89 of which have been taken back. And the number of the valid questionnaires of government is 88; as for the working time of the investigated government staffs, 89% of them exceed over one year; 24% of the investigated government staffs are from the local tourist administration. The number of the questionnaires of residents is 82, 81 of which have been taken back; the number of valid questionnaires is 80. As for the nationality of the investigated residents, 59% of them are of Tu Nationality, and they have lived in the investigated place for more than six years. The number of the questionnaires of enterprises is 105, 104 of which have been taken back; the number of valid questionnaires is 103. As for the profession of the investigated staffs, they are mainly self-employed (50%) and employees of the enterprises (31%); the investigated staffs of the enterprises who have worked for more than two years account for 41%. The number of the questionnaires of tourists is 90, 83 of which have been taken back; the number of valid questionnaires is 79. The main representative structure characteristics of these questionnaires guarantee the reliability of such cruising data.

| The Study Area          | Main Survey Agents | Sample Distribution | Sample Collection | Valid Questionnaires | Rate of Valid Questionnaires(%) |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tu Nationality Hometown| Government Staffs  | 90                  | 89                | 88                  | 98.9                           |
|                        | Residents          | 82                  | 81                | 80                  | 98.8                           |
|                        | Enterprises        | 105                 | 104               | 103                 | 99.0                           |
|                        | Tourists           | 90                  | 83                | 79                  | 95.2                           |

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Symbiotic degrees
Both symbiotic unit one and symbiotic unit two are assumed to exist, and the quality parameters of them are respective Z₁ and Z₂. dz₁/Z₁ and dz₂/Z₂ are the variable quantity of the quality parameters for symbiotic unit one and symbiotic unit two respectively (Yuan, 1997). Therefore, the symbiotic degrees of symbiotic unit one and symbiotic unit two are defined as:

\[ \delta_{12} = \frac{dz_1}{Z_1} \cdot \frac{z_2}{dz_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} \cdot \frac{dz_1}{dz_2} \quad (dz_2 \neq 0) \]  

\[ \delta M_{12} = \frac{Z M_1 \cdot dm_1}{Z M_1 \cdot dm_2} \]  

\[ \delta_{12} \] represents the symbiotic degrees of unit one and unit two, which is the change rate of quality parameters \( Z_2 \) of unit two caused by the change rate of quality parameters \( Z_1 \) of unit one (Formula 1). If
Z₁ and Z₂ are the main quality parameters of unit one and unit two respectively, so δM₁₂ represents the characteristic symbiotic degrees of unit one and unit two (Formula 2), which is the variable of the most representative characteristic symbiosis between unit one and unit two and reflects symbiotic relationships of the main quality parameters among the symbiotic units. The hidden variables among the two different agents are translated into the quantitative value of manifest variables by the unit quality parameters of symbiotic agents on the basis of the critical factor of symbiosis (Yuan, 1997). The arithmetic ML in the software AMOS16.0 is put into use for the fitting analysis, and the correlation coefficients R and R² of the symbiotic variables are obtained (Table.2). If δM₁₂=δM₂₁ε(0, +∞), it illustrates that unit one and unit two are in the symbiotic state of positive symmetry; if δM₁₂≠δM₂₁ε(0, +∞), it illustrates that unit one and unit two are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry; if δM₁₂=δM₂₁ε(-∞, 0), it illustrates that unit one and unit two are in the symbiotic state of reverse symmetry; if δM₁₂≠δM₂₁ε(-∞, 0), it illustrates that unit one and unit two are in the asymbiotic state of reverse symmetry.

2.3.2 Symbiotic coefficient
The fundamental implication of symbiotic coefficient is the mutual incidence among the symbiotic units and the definitional symbiotic coefficients θᵐ of the main quality parameters of unit one and unit two. Namely, it also refers to the proportional relation of the absolute values of the symbiotic degrees of the two symbiotic units’ characteristics and the sum of the the absolute values (Han and Li, 2016) (Formula 3-5).

\[
\theta_1^M = \frac{\left| \delta_{12}^M \right|}{\left| \delta_{12}^M \right| + \left| \delta_{21}^M \right|} \quad (3)
\]

\[
\theta_2^M = \frac{\left| \delta_{21}^M \right|}{\left| \delta_{12}^M \right| + \left| \delta_{21}^M \right|} \quad (4)
\]

\[
\theta_1^M + \theta_2^M = 1 \quad (5)
\]

If θ₁M=0, it indicates that unit one has no effect on unit two; if θ₁M=1, it indicates that the effect unit two has no effect on unit one while only unit one has effect on unit two; if θ₁Mε(0, 0.5), it indicates that what unit two effects on unit one is greater than what unit one effects on unit two; if θ₁M=0.5, it indicates that what unit one effects on unit two = what unit one effects on unit two; if θ₁Mε(0.5, 1), it indicates that what unit one effects on unit two is greater than what unit two effects on unit one.

2.3.3 Symbiotic relevancy
As for Symbiosis Theory, symbiotic relevancy is always used to describe the relations of the quality parameters (Han and Li, 2016). If the main quality parameters are used to replace this, the relevancy 8ᵐ is indicated as Formula 6:

\[
\xi^m = Z_2^m Z_1^m = f(Z_1^m) Z_1^m, (Z_1^m \neq 0)
\]

If the greater \(|\xi^m|\) is, it indicates that unit one has a higher relevancy with unit two.

3. Results

3.1 Test of symbiotic degree
Formula 1 and Formula 3 are utilized to figure out the symbiotic degree of the multiple agents.
Table 3. Symbiotic Degree

| Units of Symbiotic Agents | Relevancy Direction | Symbiotic Parameter Values | Correlation Coefficient | Characteristic Symbiotic Degree |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Governments-Residents (G-R) | G→R                | 5.04                      | 0.79                    | δT_{gr}                         |
|                           | R→G                | 4.45                      | 0.97                    | δT_{rg}                         |
| Governments-Enterprises (G-E) | G→E               | 5.16                      | 0.93                    | δT_{ge}                         |
|                           | E→G                | 4.52                      | 0.85                    | δT_{eg}                         |
| Governments-Tourists (G-T) | G→T                | 5.19                      | 0.93                    | δT_{gt}                         |
|                           | T→G                | 5.19                      | 0.85                    | δT_{tg}                         |
| Residents-Enterprises (R-E) | R→E               | 4.44                      | 0.90                    | δT_{re}                         |
|                           | E→R                | 4.27                      | 0.89                    | δT_{er}                         |
| Residents-Tourists (R-T) | R→T                | 4.99                      | 0.90                    | δT_{rt}                         |
|                           | T→R                | 5.40                      | 0.88                    | δT_{tr}                         |
| Enterprises-Tourists (E-T) | E→T               | 4.73                      | 0.87                    | δT_{et}                         |
|                           | T→E                | 5.12                      | 0.89                    | δT_{te}                         |

Annotation: δT_{gr} represents the characteristic symbiotic degrees between the governments of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu with the local residents; in the same way, the subscript rg represents the local residents to the local governments; the subscript ge represents the local governments to the local enterprises, eg represents the local enterprises to the local governments; the subscript gt represents the local governments to the tourists, tg represents the tourists to the local governments; the subscript re represents the local residents to the local enterprises, er represents the local enterprises to the local residents; the subscript rt represents the local residents to the tourists, tr represents the tourists to the local residents; the subscript et represents the local enterprises to the tourists, te represents the tourists to the local enterprises.

According to Table 3, analysis results of the different agents’ symbiotic degrees show as following.

1. δT_{gr}=0.727 while δT_{rg}=1.375. Namely, δT_{gr}≠δT_{rg}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that governments and residents are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry;
2. δT_{ge}=0.779 while δT_{eg}=1.238. Namely, δT_{ge}≠δT_{eg}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that governments and enterprises are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry;
3. δT_{gt}=0.918 while δT_{tg}=1.090. Namely, δT_{gt}≠δT_{tg}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that governments and tourists are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry;
4. δT_{re}=0.935 while δT_{er}=1.070. Namely, δT_{re}≠δT_{er}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that residents and enterprises are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry;
5. δT_{rt}=1.262 while δT_{tr}=0.792. Namely, δT_{rt}≠δT_{tr}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that residents and tourists are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry;
6. δT_{et}=1.101 while δT_{te}=0.909. Namely, δT_{et}≠δT_{te}∈(0, +∞), which illustrates that enterprises and tourists are in the symbiotic state of positive asymmetry.

3.2 Test of symbiotic coefficient
Both Formula 3 and Formula 4 are utilized to figure out the symbiotic coefficient of the multiple agents.

Table 4. The Correlation Matrix of the Four Symbiotic Agents’ Units

| 0^m | Governments | Residents | Enterprises | Tourists |
|-----|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Governments | \ | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.54 |
| Residents | 0.66 | \ | 0.49 | 0.55 |
| Enterprises | 0.52 | 0.51 | \ | 0.53 |
| Tourists | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.47 | \ |
According to Table 4, $\theta_{v}^{m}$ is utilized to signify the governments’ symbiotic coefficient for the residents while $\theta_{r}^{m}$ signifies the residents’ symbiotic coefficient for the governments. And in the same way, the other symbols signify the similar references of these characteristic symbiotic degrees. The analysis results of the different agents’ symbiotic coefficients show as following.

1. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.34$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.66$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0, 0.5)$. It illustrates that residents’ effect on governments is fiercer than governments’ effect on residents;
2. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.48$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.52$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0, 0.5)$. It illustrates that enterprises’ effect on governments is fiercer than governments’ effect on enterprises;
3. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.54$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.46$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0.5, 1)$. It illustrates that governments’ effect on tourists is somewhat fiercer than tourists’ effect on governments;
4. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.49$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.51$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0, 0.5)$. It illustrates that enterprises’ effect on residents is somewhat fiercer than residents’ effect on enterprises;
5. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.55$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.45$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0.5, 1)$. It illustrates that residents’ effect on tourists is somewhat fiercer than tourists’ effect on residents;
6. $\theta_{v}^{m} = 0.53$ while $\theta_{r}^{m} = 0.47$. Namely, $\theta_{v}^{m} \epsilon (0.5, 1)$. It illustrates that enterprises’ effect on tourists is somewhat fiercer than tourists’ effect on enterprises.

3.3 Symbiotic relevancy
Formula 6 is utilized to figure out the symbiotic relevancy among the units of symbiotic agents.

| Table 5. Symbiotic Relevancy of the Four Symbiotic Agents’ Units |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Units of Symbiotic Agents**                               |
| **G-R** | **G-E** | **G-T** | **R-E** | **R-T** | **E-T** |
| Relevancy $^{8}$ | 0.88 | 0.88 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.08 | 1.08 |

According to the analysis results of Table 5, the symbiotic relevancy interval range of such four agents’ units as a whole is [0.88, 1.08], and they all approach each other except R-T. The relevancy between residents and tourists is highest while the relevancy between governments and enterprises is lowest. The relevancy of others’ is in sequence R-T=E-T>G-T (G=E-G-E=G=R).

4. Discussion and conclusions

1. Each of the tourism agents of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu is in the condition of symbiotic state, the behavioral patterns of which totally belong to the positive symbiotic patterns (the reciprocal symbiotic patterns). Except that G-R, G-E and R-T are the positive asymmetric patterns (also called the asymmetrically reciprocal symbiotic patterns), the other agents totally have the symmetrically reciprocal symbiotic patterns with each other. Those illustrate that in the symbiotic interface mingled with the local culture and tourism, the symbiosis of all the symbiotic agents are in the optimal symbiotic types. That is, they fundamentally attain the target state of symbiosis. Under the circumstance that the symbiotic interface almost does not shift: the higher the symbiotic relevancy is, the greater the gross energy generated by the symbiotes will be[19]. According to Table 5, it is observed that the symbiotic relevancy of each agent $^{8}$ belongs to (c)\[0.88, 1.08\] which illustrates that it is of the strong symbiosis. If such symbiotic relations are in sustained and steady state, it can be promoted endurably[20]. The symbiotes composed by the governments, residents, enterprises and tourists of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu generate the fresh total revenue by means of each agents’ division and cooperation. In the aspect of cultural protection and tourism development, the requirements of the local governments, enterprises, residents and tourists are totally fulfilled, especially the local governments, enterprises, residents and tourists have gained equivalent development opportunities in the field of respective requirements. However, the local governments’ effect on the symbiosis between the tourists of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu is fiercer,
which illustrates that the development of the local governments between the local governments and tourists was in the asynchronous state simply because Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu officially launched the establishment of National Class AAAA Tourist Attractions. The next year, it successfully got through the landscape value evaluation of scenic spot by National Tourism Administration and was enrolled into the establishment list of National Class 5A Tourist Attractions. In the meanwhile, not only the tourism infrastructures were further perfected and upgraded, but also all the tourism elements were planned and deployed as a whole, which attract more and more tourists. In such progress, the local government played an essential role in the development of the cultural tourism development and exerted a significant influence on the tourists. However, the symbiotic relevancy between the local governments and enterprises is weaker than that between the local residents and enterprises while the symbiotic relevancy between the local governments and enterprises equals to that between the local governments and residents simply because more and more local residents have been attracted by the community elites for the business according to the population characteristics in questionnaire survey, which cases that the local enterprises can perceive much more on the significant influence exerted by the local residents than the local governments. As for the relation of each agent, it not only means the communication of one or two agents, but also both the communication and cooperation of substance and information of each different agents. Therefore, the local residents of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu should abide by the ethical standards, enhance the identification and pride of the native nation and reach a consensus of protection and inheritance of their ethnic culture. The tourism information issued by the local enterprises should be access to the public and be transparent, and the profits should be shared reasonably. The local governments of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu should establish the special supervisory organizations for all the tourism development.

(2) The mutual behavioral patterns of the four agents of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu belong to the patterns of positive reciprocal symbiosis(the positive symbiotic pattern of “residents-leading, enterprises-boosting” REGT). This study indicates that the symbiotic relevancy of R-E is 0.95 which is larger than that of G-E(0.88), while the symbiotic relevancy of G-T(1.00) is inferior to that of both E-T(1.08) and R-T(1.08), concretely as R-T=E-T>G-T>R-E>G=E=G-R. For the perspective of the tourism subject(tourists) and according to the indications above, it is observed that the symbiotic relevancy of each agent approached to one another, and the symbiotic relevancy G-E=G-T=E(0.88), 1.08], concretely as R=E>G>T. These finally illustrate that REGT symbiotic pattern of the cultural tourism community of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu is a kind of symbiotic pattern in a “enterprises-boosting” way and it is dominated by the original residents of the community. As for the five core scenic spots of Tu Nationality Hometown Park of Huzhu, the initial tourism development of such three core scenic spots as Rainbow Tribe, Western Folk Culture Village of Tu Nationality and Xiaozhuang Village was spontaneously organized and involved by the individual community elites. With the flourishing of the special cultural tourism, the individual community elites put more and more original residents in motion to participate in the tourism development comprehensively. For quite a long time, all the local enterprises of the community have been in the state of independent management by the original residents of the community and the local governments’ early guidance were not that obvious. So, the patterns of positive reciprocal symbiosis(the positive symbiotic pattern of “residents-leading, enterprises-boosting” REGT) requires that the original residents of the community should be regarded as the agent of the core interests. And then, some ways of community empowerment such as economy-based empowerment, mentality-based empowerment, society-based empowerment and politics-based empowerment should be taken as the effective measures to prompt the original residents obtain the profits in aspect of economic benefit, senses of national pride and cultural identity, consciousness of community and satisfaction. In the meantime, the pluralistic development of the local tourism industry structure rooted by the culture of Tu Nationality and the culture of highland barley liquor should be prompted to afford sufficient job opportunities to the original residents. The community elites’ leading and demonstration should be put into practice in order that more and more original residents can be encouraged to involve themselves in tourism
production and management and obtaining benefits directly. Furthermore, more analogous measures should be taken to enhance the original residents’ participation ability and certainly keep the original residents from draining outside. As for the local governments, more efforts should be done in the supervision and standard of tourism market, and the supports in some policies and economics should be put into practice in order that some phenomenons of community disempowerment that the original residents drain outside and the tourist income flows towards the migrant operators can be avoided to the full extent.

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