Cultural and Tourism Integration and Rural Revitalization: Enabling Mechanism and Realization Path

Liu Xi

School of Economics, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, Anhui, China

Abstract: The integration of culture and tourism provides an effective impetus for rural revitalization. This paper constructs the index system and uses the entropy-coupling coordination model to measure the integration level of cultural tourism industry. It is found that the overall integration level of cultural tourism industry in Anhui province is still low, showing a spatial distribution pattern gradually decreasing from south to north. The empirical results show that the integration of cultural and tourism industry is significantly effective in enabling rural revitalization, but the optimization of industrial structure are important mechanisms for the integration of cultural and tourism industry to empower rural revitalization. The heterogeneity analysis shows that the effect of the integrated development of Anhui cultural and tourism industry in enabling rural revitalization is better in northern Anhui and not significant in southern Anhui. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of digital platform, strengthen the power of industrial structure upgrading, and comprehensively promote the integrated development of cultural and tourism industry.

Keywords: Integration of Cultural and Tourism Industry; Rural Revitalization; Anhui

1. Introduction

In the first three quarters of 2023, domestic rural tourism orders have recovered to 264% of the same period in 2019, showing a strong recovery momentum. Among the rural tourism population, the population from the first-and second-tier post-00s generation increased by 164% year on year, becoming the fastest growing passenger group. Young customers also brought popular hiking, camping, parent-child study tour, farming research, rural adoption, rural photography and other rural tourism games. From farmhouse to home stay, from agricultural sightseeing to cultural experience, the form and content of rural tourism are constantly enriched and deepened.

Up to now, people have more expectations for rural tourism. The integration of cultural and tourism and the integration of cultural and tourism industry have increasingly become the trend of The Times, and the empowerment of the integration of cultural and tourism to rural revitalization has also attracted wide attention. The Opinions on the Key Work of Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization in 2023 propose to "implement cultural industries to empower rural revitalization and promote the high-quality development of rural industries"[1]. The Opinions on Promoting Cultural Industry Enabling Rural Revitalization also proposed to list the integration of culture and tourism as a key area, helping to achieve prosperous rural industries, livable ecology, civilized rural customs, effective governance and rich life[2].

As an important economic area with a high proportion of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in China, Anhui Province has profound cultural accumulation and rich rural tourism resources, and has unique conditions in promoting rural revitalization through the integration of cultural and tourism industries. It is the general trend that the integration of cultural and tourism industry and rural revitalization will advance together, but how the integration of cultural and tourism industry can empower rural revitalization has yet to be further explored. This paper will try to explore the mechanism of the integration of cultural and tourism industry to enable rural revitalization, conduct empirical test with the data of Anhui province, and give corresponding policy suggestions.

2. Literature Review

At present, the research on the integration of cultural and tourism industry in China has achieved rich results. The first is to discuss the

connotation of the integration of cultural and tourism industry. For example, some scholars put forward that the cultural tourism industry refers to the process of producing culture into cultural tourism products, obtaining commercial benefits by means of sales and consumption, and industrializing it and gradually forming an industrial chain (Zhang Chaozhi, 2020)[3]. Secondly, the integration of the cultural and tourism industry is refined into a branch of the cultural and tourism integration system, from the overall research to the local research. For example, based on the perspective of internal and external motivation, supply and demand motivation, the integration of cultural and tourism industry is proposed as the background and development orientation of the fourth level under the four-fold progressive system framework of cultural and tourism integration (Hou Bing et al., 2020)[4]. The third is the integration path of cultural tourism industry based on industry dominance: the path mode of cultural tourism industry integration can be roughly classified into two categories, and the integration path mode dominated by cultural industry (Ren Yunlan, 2016)[5]And the industrial integration path model dominated by the tourism industry (Lin Mingshui et al., 2021)[6]. Finally, measure the level of cultural tourism industry integration (Peng Lei et al., 2023)[7].

At present, the domestic research on rural revitalization mainly focuses on two aspects: one is to measure the development level of rural revitalization. The overall level of rural revitalization and development in China is relatively low, and the regional differences are obvious, from the east coast to the central inland, and then to the west, showing a step of decline (Wu Rulian, 2023)[8]. The second is to explore the influencing factors of rural revitalization. For example, from the perspective of digitalization, the author explores the root causes of digital economy in promoting rural revitalization, including technology innovation, rural entrepreneurship and consumption upgrading (Meng Weiwei Fu et al., 2023)[9].

At present, the correlation research on the integration of cultural tourism industry and rural revitalization is not yet mature, mainly focusing on the following two aspects: First, the integrated development of cultural tourism industry under the background of rural revitalization (Geng Songtao et al., 2021)[10].

Second, to explore rural revitalization and development against the background of the integration of cultural and tourism industry (Longjing Ran et al., 2021)[11]. To sum up, the domestic research on the integration of cultural and tourism industry and rural revitalization is extensive but not in-depth, especially the enabling research of the former on the latter. Most of the research methods are qualitative description, including few quantitative analysis. The innovation point of this paper is to take the integration degree of cultural and tourism industry as the key influencing factor, and to empirically test the impact size of cultural and tourism industry integration in Anhui Province from the aspects of direct effect and action mechanism.

3. Theoretical Analysis and Hypothesis
3.1 The Impact of Cultural and Tourism Industry Integration on Rural Revitalization
Text brigade industry integration of rural revitalization of fu can, is not just the rural culture industry and tourism industry for simple addition, it can also through the mutual feedback and complement each other, with the rural culture as the foundation to promote the transformation and upgrading of tourism, through tourism consumption to promote the development of rural culture industry, mutual penetration gradually formed new forms, to promote the process of rural revitalization[12]. First of all, the integration of cultural and tourism industry will integrate and reorganize culture, tourism and related factors, optimize the allocation of factors and resources, extend the value chain of cultural and tourism industry, drive the coordinated development of rural industries, and realize the iterative upgrading of the rural industrial chain[12]. Secondly, in the integration of cultural and tourism industry, cultural confidence provides a new impetus for rural revitalization. Through the integration of cultural and tourism industry, it not only improves the cultural driving force of rural areas, but also provides a new impetus for the identity and cultural confidence of rural residents[12]. Finally, rural industrial integration can effectively increase the income of rural residents. By improving the level of rural industrial integration, giving full play to the diffusion effect of rural industrial integration, expanding the strength of new agricultural business entities, and improving the benefit connection

mechanism of rural industrial integration[14]. Based on the above analysis, this paper makes the following assumptions:

H1: Integration of cultural and tourism industry can effectively empower rural revitalization.

3.2 The Function Mechanism of Cultural and Tourism Industry Integration to Enable Rural Revitalization

3.2.1 Integration of cultural and tourism industry enables rural revitalization through industrial structure upgrading

Integration of cultural and tourism industry can promote the upgrading of rural industrial structure. Modularization theory points out that industrial integration refers to the optimization and reorganization of production factors, so that they can carry out continuous innovation in production technology, process, equipment and operation mode, so as to rectify and optimize the internal industrial structure[15]. The integration of the cultural and tourism industry can form economies of scale, improve the operation efficiency of the industrial system, and provide support for the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure. The integration of cultural and tourism industry expands the market through the flow of factor resources, and creates conditions for the formation of industrial clusters. Industrial agglomeration can reduce incomplete and uncertain information, reduce transaction costs, enhance the elasticity of capital chain, improve the efficiency of asset use, produce economies of scale effect, improve the operation efficiency of industrial system, and provide economic, technological and factor basis for the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure. Based on the above analysis, the second hypothesis is proposed:

H2: The integration of cultural and tourism industry can empower rural revitalization through industrial structure upgrading.

4. Measurement and Analysis of Cultural and Tourism Industry Integration Level in Anhui Province

4.1 Model Building

Industrial integration refers to the penetration of different industries or even multiple industries in an industry to form a new form[17]. This paper uses the coupling and coordination model to measure the integration level of cultural and tourism industry in Anhui province from 2015 to 2021. Before this, it is necessary to calculate the development level of cultural industry and tourism industry first. As one of the very objective measures of empowerment, entropy method determines the weight of each index according to the amount of information displayed by the observed value of each index. In order to reduce subjective interference, this paper selects the entropy method to measure the index of the development level of cultural industry and tourism industry. The specific contents are shown in Table 1.The entropy-coupling coordination model is as follows:

$$C^t = 2\left[(u^t \times v^t)/(u^t + v^t)^2\right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

(1)u^ttv^{t}tC^{t}tC^t(1) In this formula, it represents the development level of the cultural industry, the tourism industry and the tourism industry, the value is (0,1], the greater the value, the greater the coupling. Under the calculation of the formula, the prefecture-level cities with low development level of cultural industry and the development level of tourism industry may have high coupling results. In order to avoid the above situation, a more stable coupling coordination model of cultural tourism industry should be constructed:

$$D^t = (C^t \times T^t)^{1/2}; \quad T^t = \alpha u^t + \beta v^t \quad (2)$$

(2)$T^t \alpha\beta\alpha\beta D^t tD^t D^t$ In the formula, indicates the comprehensive development level of cultural industry and tourism industry, and the weight of cultural industry and tourism industry respectively, ==0.5; indicates the integration degree of cultural industry and tourism industry in the first year, the value is (0,1], the greater the higher indicates the degree of integration of cultural industry and tourism industry.

4.2 Analysis of the Measurement Results

Compared with the spatial distribution pattern and horizontal development trend of various regions, the integration level of cultural tourism industry in southern Anhui is higher than the average of the whole province, and the integration level in northern Anhui is lower than that of the whole province. The possible reason is that southern Anhui has accumulated and integrated profound diverse cultures, and has a large number of rural tourism resources, which provides an effective boost for the integrated development of cultural and tourism industry. Compared with southern Anhui, the integrated development status of cultural and tourism

industry in northern Anhui still needs to be improved. In general, the integration level of culture and tourism industries in Anhui province has not yet reached a balanced state, and the overall spatial pattern shows a trend of "high in the south and low in the north".

Table 1 Index System of Development Level Measurement of Cultural Industry and Tourism Industry

Level 1 indicators	Secondary indicators	Level 3 indicators	weight
culture industry	Performance of cultural industry	Add value of cultural industry (100 million yuan)	0.174
		The added value of the cultural industry accounted for (%) of GDP	0.051
		Operating income (ten thousand yuan)	0.214
		Total profit (ten thousand yuan)	0.157
	Cultural industry elements	Employees in the cultural industry (a person)	0.172
		Legal entity (individual)	0.098
		Public Library Collection (one thousand volumes)	0.134
recreation industry	Tourism industry performance	Number of inbound tourists (passengers)	0.370
		Number of domestic tourists (ten thousand people)	0.097
		Total tourism revenue (RMB 100 million yuan)	0.151
	Tourism industry elements	Travel agency (one)	0.161
		Star-rated hotel (a)	0.116
		Grade 4A level and above attractions (a)	0.105

5. Research Design

5.1 Model Setting
5.1.1 Benchmark regression model
In order to explore the impact of cultural and tourism industry integration on rural revitalization, this paper uses a fixed-effect model for empirical test, and lists the regression equations as follows:

$$\text{Rural}_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 D_{it} + \alpha_j \text{Control}_{it} + \delta_i + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad (3)$$

(3)D_{it}Rural$_{it}$Control$\alpha_j\delta_i\varepsilon_{it}\alpha_1\alpha_1$In this formula, i and t represent the city and year respectively; the level of cultural and tourism industry integration in period t i; the level of rural revitalization of city in period t, the vector of control variable, the vector of coefficient value of control variable, the vector of fixed effect of urban individual, and the random disturbance item; the degree of influence of cultural and tourism industry integration on rural revitalization, and if> 0, the integration of cultural and tourism industry effectively enables rural revitalization level.

5.1.2 Mechanistic regression model
In order to test whether the integration of cultural and tourism industry can promote rural revitalization through the upgrading of industrial structure and consumption, this paper constructs an intermediary effect model to test, and the regression equation is as follows:

$$\text{industry}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{it} + \beta_j \text{Control}_{it} + \delta_i + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad (4)$$

(4) industry$_{it}\beta_1$ In this equation, the mechanism variables are represented, and the meanings of other variables and symbols are consistent with the above explanation. If the coefficient value is significant at the selected confidence level, it indicates that the effect of the industrial structure upgrading mechanism is significant, indicating that the integration of the cultural and tourism industry can effectively empower rural revitalization through the upgrading of the industrial structure.

5.2 Variable Declaration
5.2.1 Explained variables
This paper is explained variables for rural revitalization, the selection of indicators for Anhui province in 2015-2021 city rural revitalization of development index, around the "prosperous industry, ecological livable, local custom civilization, effective governance, rich life" five dimensions to build rural level of index system, using the entropy method for the index empowerment, specific index system as shown in table 2.

Table 2. Construction of rural revitalization indicators

Level 1 indicators	Secondary indicators	Level 3 indicators	Indicator instructions	weight
rural revitalization	Industry prosperity	Industrial scale	Main business income of agricultural products processing enterprises above designated size (100 million yuan)	0.058
		productivity	Labor productivity in the primary industry	0.134
		level of modernization	Total power of agricultural machinery (KWH)	0.139
	Ecological livable	Living conditions	Solar water heater area (ten thousand square meters)	0.091
		living condition	Amount of pesticide and chemical fertilizer applied (ten thousand tons)	0.043
			Rural greening rate is (%)	0.044
	Rural civilization	cultural consumption	The expenditure of rural residents on education, culture and entertainment accounted for (%)	0.034
		educational level	The proportion of full-time teachers in rural compulsory education schools with a bachelor's degree or above is (%)	0.047
			Average years of education for rural residents (years)	0.045
	Effective governance	urban-rural gap	Income ratio between urban and rural residents	0.064
		governance capacity	Village director, secretary "one shoulder to shoulder" proportion (%)	0.053
			The safe drinking water penetration rate is (%)	0.050
	on easy street	living standard	The Engel coefficient of rural residents	0.051
		level of income	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	0.096
			The growth rate of the farmer's per capita income is (%)	0.044

5.2.2 Core explanatory variables

The core explanatory variable of this paper is the integration level of cultural and tourism industry in Anhui Province. The entropy-coupling coordination model is used to measure the integration level of cultural industry and tourism industry in Anhui province in 2015-2021. The selected measurement index is the integration degree of cultural and tourism industry. The detailed process is as described above. D^t

5.2.3 Mechanism variables

Industrial structure upgrading: select the industrial structure upgrading index to measure it. This paper only takes the upgrading of industrial structure as one of the intermediary mechanisms for the integration of cultural tourism industry on rural revitalization, and focuses on the impact of the integration of cultural tourism industry on rural revitalization, so it refers to the existing research practices[18], The design is the following calculation formula for industrial structure upgrading:

Industrial structure upgrading index $=\mu(v_3/v_2) + (1-\mu)(v_3/v_T)$ (6)

(6)中$v_3v_2v_Tv_3/v_2$ It is the output value of the tertiary industry and the secondary industry; it is the total GDP; it represents the increase of the tertiary industry and taking the relative value; it represents the increase of the tertiary industry and the absolute value; averaging the two, =0.5, indicating that the importance of industrial structure upgrading is equal. $v_3/v_T\mu$ The higher the value of the industrial upgrading index, the higher the development level of the regional industrial structure.

5.2.4. Control variables

Level of financial support for agriculture: dividing the proportion of the expenditure on agriculture, forestry and water resources in the government financial expenditure by the total financial expenditure shows the degree of financial support of the government for rural revitalization.

Marketization: measure the proportion of non-state-owned enterprises in regional fixed asset investment[26]. The degree of marketization is between 0 and 1. The closer the value is to 0, the lower the degree of marketization, and the closer to 1, the higher the degree of marketization.

Rural digital development level. The proportion of administrative villages with Internet broadband services in rural areas is selected to measure the level of rural digital development.
Level of infrastructure construction. This paper selects the per capita road area of each cities to measure the level of infrastructure construction. The higher the level of infrastructure construction, the higher the level of rural revitalization and development.

6. Analysis of the Empirical Results

6.1 Analysis of the Benchmark Regression Results
Table 3 illustrates the return results of the influence of the integrated development of cultural and tourism industry in Anhui Province. Table 3 column (1) is the regression result without adding various control variables. It can be seen that the estimated coefficient of the integration level of cultural and tourism industry is significantly positive, indicating that the integrated development of cultural and tourism industry has significantly promoted the development of rural revitalization. Table 3 (2) is the analysis results after the addition of various control variables. It can be seen that the estimated coefficient of the integrated development of cultural tourism industry is very significant, indicating that the integration of cultural tourism industry does play a promoting role in rural revitalization and development. Therefore, the first hypothesis proposed above is verified. To sum up, the integration of cultural and tourism industry has a positive impact on rural revitalization, which once again verifies the hypothesis H1.
According to Table 3, the overall impact of the increase or decrease of control variables on the regression results of the mechanism of industrial structure upgrading is not very different, indicating that the integration of cultural and tourism industry can promote rural revitalization through the upgrading of industrial structure, so the second hypothesis is verified.

6.2 Robustness Test
To verify the robustness of the above results, the robustness test was performed with the explanatory variable. According to the concept of time sequence, the current rural revitalization development will not affect the integration of the past cultural tourism industry, and there may be a reverse causal link between the integration of the cultural tourism industry and rural revitalization. Therefore, when dealing with the first and second order lag terms of the explanatory variables, the reverse causal problem can be weakened to some extent. Table 4 columns (1) (2) are the regression results of the first phase and the second phase of cultural tourism industry integration level respectively. It can be seen that both can promote rural revitalization, which is roughly the same as the estimated results of the above benchmark regression.

6.3 Regional Heterogeneity
Considering the differences of regional development, this paper divides Anhui province into northern and southern Anhui, taking the north and south boundary - Huaihe River as the standard. Table 5 presents the regression results of the two subsamples in the north and south of Anhui Province. Listing (1) is the regression results of northern Anhui, (2) is the regression results of southern Anhui, and (3) the regression results of Anhui Province as reference. The results show that the integration of cultural and tourism industry plays a significant role in promoting the rural revitalization and development in northern Anhui, and compared with the whole province, the rural revitalization is more affected by the integration of cultural and tourism industry.

Table 3. Regression Results

variable	rural revitalization		(3)	(4)
	(1)	(2)	upgrading of an industrial structure	upgrading of an industrial structure
Cultural and tourism industry integration	0.665***	0.365**	1.530***	1.059***
	(0.201)	(0.178)	(0.323)	(0.304)
Financial support for agriculture		0.820***		0.792
		(0.299)		(0.511)
general adoption of the market principle		0.873**		0.573
		(0.405)		(0.692)

Rural digital development		0.004		0.009
		(0.008)		(0.014)
infrastructure		0.259**		0.447**
		(0.100)		(0.170)
constant term	0.281***	-1.915***	0.468***	-2.548***
	(0.035)	(0.538)	(0.057)	(0.919)
sample number	112	112	112	112
R2	0.103	0.439	0.191	0.430

Note: In brackets are robust standard error, *, * * and * * * indicate significant at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively.

Table 4. The Robustness Test

variable	(1) rural revitalization	(2) rural revitalization
Cultural and tourism industry integration lags behind one phase	0.655***	
	(0.179)	
The integration of cultural and tourism industry lags behind the second phase		0.903***
		(0.163)
Cultural and tourism industry integration		
Financial support for agriculture	0.729**	0.677**
	(0.305)	(0.290)
general adoption of the market principle	0.795	-0.059
	(0.498)	(0.499)
Rural digital development	-0.002	-0.005
	(0.008)	(0.008)
infrastructure	0.300***	0.286***
	(0.106)	(0.098)
constant term	-2.034***	-1.265**
	(0.591)	(0.596)
sample number	96	80
R2	0.455	0.589

Table 5. Regional Heterogeneity

variable	rural revitalization		
	North Anhui	Southern Anhui	whole province
Cultural and tourism industry integration	0.688*	0.229	0.365**
	(0.402)	(0.210)	(0.178)
Financial support for agriculture	0.749	0.714*	0.820***
	(0.459)	(0.425)	(0.299)
general adoption of the market principle	-0.208	1.296***	0.873**
	(0.843)	(0.466)	(0.405)
Rural digital development	0.006	0.001	0.004
	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.008)
infrastructure	0.288	0.283**	0.259**
	(0.174)	(0.126)	(0.100)
constant term	-1.359	-2.272***	-1.915***
	(0.895)	(0.690)	(0.538)
sample number	42.000	70.000	112
R2	0.434	0.478	0.439

7. Conclusions

Based on the above research, this paper mainly draws the following conclusions: first, the integrated development of cultural tourism industry in Anhui province is unbalanced and

presents the spatial distribution pattern of "high in south and low in north"; second, the integration of cultural tourism industry can significantly promote the development of rural revitalization, and the upgrading of industrial

structure can be the influence mechanism to promote rural revitalization; third, the integration of cultural tourism industry in northern Anhui has more impact on rural revitalization than that in southern Anhui. Based on the above conclusions, the following suggestions are made:

First, to comprehensively promote the integrated development and layout of the cultural and tourism industry. Due to the great differences in the integration level of cultural and tourism industry in different regions, the impact on rural revitalization is also quite different. Therefore, it is necessary to jointly promote the integrated development level of cultural and tourism industry and infrastructure construction among regions, strengthen the coordination of the two comparative advantages, strengthen the flow of human resources, capital, technology, information, society, culture and other factors and resources, and promote the all-round and coordinated development of rural revitalization among regions. Hehe business integration, to achieve the new situation of cultural and tourism integration of "integration, integration".

Second, strengthen the industrial structure. Pay attention to the multidimensional integration of brigade industry, expand the scope of brigade industry integration, explore the text brigade industry and leisure entertainment, ecological endowment, digital technology characteristics of new industry fusion, promote the brigade industry and the first and third industry, based on the global build diversified, high quality brigade fusion forms and open inclusive brigade industry model, expand the industry cluster effect. At the same time, in the scope of the whole domain and the surrounding radiation area integration brigade industry and other industry resources and utilization of resources, resources, elements, information sharing, reduce trading, production costs, to improve the efficiency of industrial integration, expand the industrial economic benefits, promote the optimization and upgrading of industrial integration from quantitative change to qualitative change.

References

[1] The Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council on Improving the key Work of comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization in 2023.

[2] Opinions on Promoting cultural Industry to empower Rural Revitalization. Cultural and Tourism Industry Development Bureau no. 33,2022.

[3] Zhang Chaozhi, Zhu Minmin. Integration of culture and tourism: the connotation, challenge and practice path of multi-level relationship [J]. Journal of Tourism, 2020, (3): 62-71.

[4] Hou Bing, Yang Jun, Yu Fenglong. Integration of culture and tourism for high-quality development: connotation, motivation and mechanism [J]. Business Economy and Management, 2020 (10): 86-96.

[5] Ren Yunlan. Integrate the historical and cultural heritage resources to promote the coordinated development of the tourism industry in The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region [J]. Urban Development Research, 2016,23 (12): 19-22.

[6] Lin Mingshui, Yan Yi, Zeng Chunshui, etc. Research on the cross-regional integration and development of red tourism resources in the Central Soviet Area: The Perspective of cultural ecology [J]. Journal of Natural Resources, 2021,36 (07): 1734-1748.

[7] Peng Lei Lei, Kang Yimeng. Research on the Level measurement of cultural and tourism integration in China - Discussion on the coupling and coordination of public cultural services, cultural industry and tourism [J]. Decision Making and Information, 2023 (06): 1-13

[8] Wu Ru practice. Analysis of development level measurement and characteristics of spatial agglomeration [J]. Statistics and Decision-making, 2023 (4): 59-64.

[9] Meng Weiwei, Zhang Gaoming, Zhao Fengyang. Digital economy empowers rural revitalization: Influence mechanism and spatial effect [J]. Research on Financial Issues, 2023 (3): 32-44.

[10] Geng Songtao, Zhang Shanyang. Research on the Coordinated Development of Rural Tourism and Cultural Industry under the Background of Rural Revitalization [J]. Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University

(Social Science Edition), 2021 (2): 44-52.

[11] Longjing Ran, Du Shanshan, Zhang Jingqiu. The development mechanism and model of rural revitalization under the integration of culture and tourism [J]. Economic Geography, 2021 (7): 222-230.

[12] Yang Xiaodong. The mechanism and path of cultural and tourism integration to enable rural revitalization [J]. People's Forum, 2022 (24): 81-83.

[13] Cheng Li, Tian Zesheng, Wen Chuanhao. Rural industrial integration and ecological environment coupling coordination and its influencing factors - Based on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River empirical [J / OL]. Journal of Chongqing Technology and Business University (Social Science edition): 1-13 [2023-09-15].

[14] Chen Xiangman, Yu Ke. The impact of rural industrial integration on rural residents' income - Based on the empirical analysis of the spatial Dubin model [J]. Journal of Xiangtan University (Philosophy and Social Sciences edition), 2022 (2): 66-73.

[15] Yuan Yaoqing, Ren Peiyu. The upgrading mechanism and path of the tourism industry structure in the industrial integration domain [J]. Shandong Social Science, 2016 (1): 119-123.

[16] Song Changshan. Research on the Integrated development of Cultural Industry and tourism Industry in Jiangsu province [J]. Art Hundred, 2021,37 (04): 84-91.

[17] Qu Jinghui. Analysis of the temporal and spatial changes of the integrated development of China's cultural industry and tourism industry [J]. Eco-economy, 2016,32 (9): 129-134.

[18] Han Yonghui, Huang Liangxiong, Wang Xianbin. Has the industrial policy promoted the upgrading of the local industrial structure?- Theoretical interpretation and empirical test based on the developmental local government [J]. Economic Research, 2017,52 (8): 33-48.