

INDEX

- Absolute poverty, 2–3
Accounting, 92
Active villagers, 155–157
Adaptation, Goal-attainment,
 Integration and Latency
 scheme (AGIL scheme), 25
Adaptation function, 25
Agriculture, 172
 agricultural products, 179
 agriculture-based tourism, 12
Agritourism experiences, difference in,
 184
“All-for-one” tourism strategy, 45,
 198
Alternative development theory,
 18–19
An Isolated Island: Extreme Poverty,
 78–81
Archival records, 66
Assets, 23
 asset-based community
 development approach, 23
 asset-based development approach,
 23
Axial coding, 69

B&B Associations, 129, 135, 190
Beijing Consensus, 200
Beneficiaries, spectrum of villagers as,
 151–165
Blood transfusion poverty alleviation
 (1949–1978), 36
Bottom-up community development,
 20–21
Branding Project, 99–100
British Department for International
 Development, 11
Business of “playing”, The, 82
Cambridge Dictionary, 2

Canadian International Development
 Agency (CIDA), 169, 171
Capability, 143
 approach, 196
 poverty approach, 3–5
Cause–effect approaches, 54–55
Chamber of Commerce, The, 178
China
 economy, 99
 poverty alleviation work, 40–41,
 198
 progress on poverty alleviation,
 36–40
 rural community development as
 system, 50–51
 rural revitalization, 40–41
 tourism as strategy to reduce
 poverty, 34–50
 tourism-oriented alleviation and
 development, 41–45
 toward framework of research,
 37
China National Tourism
 Administration, 58
Chinese Communist Party Central
 Committee, 119
Chinese government, 99
Chinese philosophies, 167
Chitan Hydropower Station, 77–78,
 100–101
“Circle of accumulation causality”
 theory, 8–9
Civil societies, 48
Coding, 69
Collective economy, 199
Collective enterprises, 195
Collective entities, 190
Collective management, different
 attitudes toward, 183–184
Collective rent dividends, 195

- Communication and information technologies, 47–48
- Community development, 20, 23, 28 strategies, 9–10
- Community/communities, 190–191 assets, 23 community-based tourism, 31 participation, 21, 28 resources, 144 tourism, 11
- Companies, from factions to, 91–93
- Competition through price and fists, 88–91
- Competitiveness, 18
- Complexity-based system hierarchy, 24
- Confucianism, 187
- Constructionism, 56
- Constructionist research, 62–63
- Constructivism, 55–56
- Constructivist approach of grounded theory, 70–71
- Consumption transformation, 123
- Continuous comparative analysis, 70
- Continuous process, 133
- Cooperative villagers, 157–158
- Critical theory, 56
- Cruise Associations, 190
- Cruise Branch of Taining Tourism Association, 90–91
- Cruise companies, 155–156
- Cusco, Peru, 172–173 results, 176–178 tourism development, 176
- Dajin Lake, villas by, 104–106
- Dajin Lake Administration Bureau of Taining County, 85
- Dajin Lake Attraction, 161–162
- Dajin Lake Chorography, 85
- Dajin Lake Comprehensive Development Leading Group, 87
- Dajin Lake Cruise Association, 113, 115–116
- game between government and, 125–129
- Dajin Lake Cruise Co., Ltd., 114, 121, 137
- Dajin Lake Cruise Dispatching Center, 92
- Dajin Lake Fisheries Association, 111–112, 115 limitations of, 123–125
- Dajin Lake Fishery Co., Ltd., 111, 137
- Dajin Lake Organic Fish, 125
- Dajin Lake Planning Group, 82
- Dajin Lake Tourism Committee, 113
- Data collection, 61–69 techniques, 54
- Data credibility, 70–71
- Dependency theory, the, 17
- Deprivation score, 4–5
- Development mode, 47
- Development process for pro-poor tourism, 11
- Development theories, 17–18
- Development-oriented poverty alleviation (1986–1993), 37
- Dianshang Group, 124
- Direct observation, 63
- Division of labor, 92
- Documents, 66
- Double-cropping rice, 75–76
- Dual-sector model, 8
- Dual-track collaborative development model, 201
- Dual-track hypothesis, 191
- Dynamic equilibrium, 25
- Economic growth models, 16–17
- Economic systems, 24
- Ecosystems, 24
- Effective participation, 9–10
- Egalitarianism, problem of, 129–130
- Eight-point Regulations, 119–121 “8–7 plan”, 38
- Elite groups, 199
- Elite villagers, 151–155
- Empowerment, 21–22

- Entire-village advancement poverty alleviation (20021–2012):, 38
- Entrepreneurs and first collective investment, 93–96
- Escaped villagers, 159–161
- Ethnographic case study, 57
- Etiquette society, 20
- Evaluation indexes, 174–175
- Expressway Connection Project, the, 99–100
- Factions, 89
to companies, 91–93
- Facts, 72
- Family, 89, 151
- Farmers, 151
- Farming, 145–146
- Fengdong Storage Dam, 102
- Fengdong Villa, 85
- First collective investment, 93–96
- Fisheries Association, The, 107, 113, 190, 193–194
- Fishery Co., Ltd., 135
- Fishing, 78, 145–146
- Focused coding, 69–70
- Forest Travel Company, 91–92
- Four Unifications principle, 92
- Fujian Tourism Group, 126
- Fund-raising enterprises, 195
- Gastronomy, 176
- Gemeinschaft society, 20
- General system theory, 24
- Generational transmission, 40–41
- Gesellschaft society, 20
- Glaser's classical approach, 69
- Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, 4–5
- Goal-attainment function, 25
- Golden age, the
harmonious village, 115–117
hug for warmth, 107–117
pooling resources for tourism projects, 100–104
regulating tourism for sustained growth, 99–117
The Fisheries Association, 107–113
the overlord of the lake, 113–115
villas by Dajin Lake, 104–106
- Golden Cat Travel Company, 91–92
- Golden Lake Travel Consulting Company, 91–92
- Government, 192–193, 199
game between Dajin Lake Cruise Association and, 125–129
government-affiliated attraction management company, 128
intervention, 192–193
interventional strategies, 9
system, 190
traditional top-down management approach, 107–108
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 30, 34
- Handicraft, 176
- Happiness, 6
- Harmonious village, 115–117
- Heritage-based tourism, 12
- Holistic system, 20
- Household Responsibility System, 37, 191
- Human Poverty Index (HPI), 3–4
HPI-1, 3–4
HPI-2, 3–4
- Imbalanced development, spectrum of
villagers as beneficiaries, 151–165
- In-depth interview, 65
- Inductive analysis, 69
- Inequality, 40–41
- “Influence” concept, 27–28
- Initial coding, 69
- Intangible resources, 190–191
- Integration function, 25
- Integrative tourism development, 198
- International associations, 170–171
- International Monetary Fund, 18
- International organizations, 188
- International tourism, 17–18

- Interviews, 54, 62–63
- Jade Dragon Snow Mountain, 179
- Jade Village, 179–180
- Jinxi river valley, 76
- Kakheti, Georgia, 171–175
 - economy, 172–173
 - results, 173–174
 - tourism development, 172–173
- Kakheti Destination Management Organization (Kakheti DMO), 174
- Lake Geneva in China, 81–85
- Land of Fish and Rice, The, 76–78
- Lashihai Village, 183
- Latency, 25
- Legal society, 20
- Light trap method, 107
- Lijiang River, 85
- Living systems, 24
- Local power, 191–192
- Local-based tourism development methods, 19
- Location-based PAT practices and experiences, 45
- Market consumption transformation, 121
- Market economy, 187
 - system, 91
- Market system, 190
- Material well-being, 135–138
- Medical care, 195
- Meikou Town, 61
- Meikou Township Party Committee, 164
- Member-sharing enterprises, 195
- Migration
 - bureau dividends, 195
 - subsidies, 195
- Millennium Development Goals, 1–2
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 34–35
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 103–104
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, 172
- Modern society, 25
- Modernization theory, the, 17
- Multidisciplinary approach, 16–17
- Mutuality of overlapping governance, 193–194
- Nanhai Fishing Village project, 121
- National Administration for Rural Revitalization, 35
- National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS), 37
- National level strategy, 42
- Natural resources, 58
- Natural-based tourism, 31
- Nature-based tourism, 12
- Neoliberalism, 18, 200
- Neoliberalist theory, the, 18
- New villagers, 161–164
- Nongjiale, 42–43
- Nongovernment organizations (NGOs), 171
- Nonlocal investors, 161
- Numerical measurements, 54–55
- Objective approaches, 6
- Observations, 54, 62–63
- Old Town Cruise Company, 91–92
- Online platforms, 142
- Open system theory, 24
- Organic agriculture, 176
- Overlapping governance, mutuality of, 193–194
- Overlord of the Lake, The, 113–115
- Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), 169, 171
- Participant observation, 63
- Participation model, 10, 27–28
- Participation-in-poverty-alleviation method, 9–10
- Participatory governance approach, The, 9
- Participatory process of vulnerable groups, 21–22

- Partnerships, 22
- Passive villagers, 158–159
- Peruvian government, The, 175
- Planned economy, 187
- Pooling resources for tourism
 projects, 100–104
- Poor-oriented PAT strategy, 41–42
- Positivism, 54–55
- Postdevelopment, 19–20
- Postmodernism, 19
- Postpositivism, 56
- Poststructuralist approach, 19–20
- Poverty, 2
 absolute and relative poverty, 2–3
 analysis and interpretation, 69–71
 approaches, 2–12
 capability poverty approach, 3–5
 combating poverty through
 tourism, 188–203
 concepts, 2–4, 12, 29
 data collection and sampling,
 61–69
 reduction, 23, 57
 reflections, 71–72
 research paradigm and qualitative
 inquiry, 54–58
 Shuiji Village, 56–57
 subjective well-being approach,
 5–6
 termination, 36
 tourism as strategy to reduce,
 34–50
 in tourism lens, 54–72
- Poverty alleviation, 42–43, 135
 methods, 40–41
 progress on, 36–40
 strategies, 37–38
 tackling key problems of, 38
 impact of tourism on, 29–32
- Poverty alleviation through tourism
 (PAT), 10, 12, 34, 41, 194,
 200
 A Tale of Two Villages in Yunnan
 Province, China, 179–184
 concept of, 40
 Cusco, 172–173
 economic impact, 194–195
 beyond economic impacts,
 195–196
 impacts of PAT in China, 43
 Kakheti, 171–175
 poor people development and
 economic growth, 41–42
 postalleviation issues, 199–200
 rural revitalization strategy, 198
 Sa Pa Town, 168–171
 social stratification, 197–198
 stakeholder participation and
 involvement in, 44
 strategies and modes in China,
 41–42
 subjective well-being, 196–197
 through tourism cases, 167–184
- Pro-poor tourism (PPT), 11–12,
 15–16, 38, 188
 development, 171
- Production method, 151
- Professional training workshops, 169
- Provincial-level poverty village, A,
 79–80
- Qualitative approaches, 5
- Qualitative coding, 69
- Qualitative research, 55–56, 71
- Quantitative approaches, 5
- Quantitative estimation, 5
- Quantitative methodologies, 54–55
- Red Maple Travel Company, 91–92
- Red River Village, The, 180–181
- Regional Competitiveness Plan
 (2012–2021), 177
- Regional development-oriented PAT
 strategy, 41–42
- Regional rebalancing process, 26–27
- Relative poverty, 2–3
- Reservoir Area Migration Bureau,
 137
- Reservoir resources, 107–108
- Resident participation, 21
- Resources, 23
- Restaurants, 135

- Reticular systems, 24
- Rural community, 188, 190
 - development, 50–51, 111–112, 199
 - system, 165
 - tourism, 176
- Rural Household Responsibility System, 78, 95
- Rural revitalization, 40–41
 - poverty alleviation through, 194–200
 - strategy, 198
- Rural social stratification, 164–165
- Rural society, 192

- Sa Pa Town, Vietnam, 168–171
 - PATA Foundation and CIDA Project, 169
 - results, 170
 - tourism development, 168–169
- Sampling, 61, 68–69
- Selective coding, 69
- Self-referentiality concept, 25
- Semi-structured interviews, 65–66
- Sensemaking process, 54
- “Service Guarantee Deposit” system, 92
- Service system, 24
- Shanghai-Dajin Lake, 100
- Shareholding cooperative companies, 137
- Shuiji B&B Association, 115, 117, 129
- Shuiji Cruise Company, 91–92
- Shuiji model, the
 - characteristics of Shuiji
 - experiences, 188–194
 - combating poverty through tourism, 188–203
 - government role, 192–193
 - intangible resources, 190–191
 - local power, 191–192
 - mutuality of overlapping governance, 193–194
 - poverty alleviation through tourism and rural revitalization, 194–200
 - practical implications, 202–203
 - theoretical contributions, 200–202
- Shuiji Village, 56–57, 75, 158–159
 - An Isolated Island: Extreme Poverty, 78–81
 - capability, 143
 - early development of tourism in, 75–85
 - impacts of tourism on, 134–147
 - Lake Geneva in China, 81–85
 - lifestyle, 138–142
 - material well-being, 135–138
 - The Land of Fish and Rice, 76–78
 - topophilia, 144–147
- Shuiji Village Shareholding Economic Cooperative in Meikou Township, 154
- Smart systems, 24
- Social enterprises, 31
- Social income distribution process, 8–9
- Social resources, 23
- Social security insurance, 195
- Social stratification, 197–198
- Social subsystems, 25
- Social systems, 24
 - dynamic equilibrium, 194
 - theory, 24
- Souvenir shops, 135
- Soviet Union, 172
- Spectrum of villagers as beneficiaries, 151–165
 - active villagers, 155–157
 - cooperative villagers, 157–158
 - elite villagers, 151–155
 - escaped villagers, 159–161
 - new villagers, 161–164
 - passive villagers, 158–159
 - rural social stratification, 164–165
- Stagnation of development
 - challenges and opportunities, 120–130
 - game between Dajin Lake Cruise Association and government, 125–129
 - limitations of Dajin Lake Fisheries Associations, 123–125

- problem of egalitarianism, 129–130
 - trap of tourist numbers, 121–123
- Stakeholders
 - approaches and perspectives, 48
 - governance theory, 27–28
 - participation and involvement in PAT, 44
 - participation concept, 28
 - theories, 27–28
- Starving, 78
- Statistical analysis, 54–55
- Structural poverty elements, 40–41
- Structural reform poverty alleviation (1979–1985), 37
- Structured interviews, 65–66
- Subjective poverty, 6
- Subjective well-being approach, 5–6, 196–197
- Supplier system, 190
- Sustainable Development Goals, 176
- Sustainable tourism, 11–12, 22, 168–169, 188
- Sustainable Tourism–Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP), 16, 41
- Sustained growth, regulating tourism for, 99–117
- System theories, 24, 27, 115, 188, 190
 - in tourism, 26
- Taining Agricultural Bureau, 110
- Taining County Archives, 76
- Taining County Bureau of Statistics, 78
- Taining County Chorography (2015), 109
- Taining County Chronicles (2005), 100
- Taining County Government, 82, 99–104, 121
- Taining County Hospital, 160
- Taining County Party Committee, 82
- Taining County Tourism Bureau, 90–91
- Taining Naughty Festival, 122
- Taining Tourism Association, 91
- Taining tourism industry, 120–121
- Taining Tourism Management Committee, 102–103
- Tale of Two Villages in Yunnan Province, A, China, 179–184
 - difference in agritourism experiences, 184
 - different attitudes toward collective management, 183–184
 - different attitudes toward tourism, 181–182
 - Jade Village, 179–180
 - The Red River Village, 180–181
- Taobao, 142
- Taoist relativism, 1
- Targeted poverty alleviation (2013–2020), 39
- Theoretical coding, 69
- Ticket revenue distribution, 128
- TikTok, 142
- Top-down community development, 20–21
- Topophilia, 144–147
- Tourism, 103, 168
 - alternative development, 18–19
 - approaching poverty in tourism lens, 54–72
 - attractions, 58
 - combating poverty through, 188–203
 - community development, 20–23
 - concepts and approaches, 16–32
 - development process, 28, 31, 197
 - development theories, 17–18
 - different attitudes toward, 181–182
 - early development of tourism in Shuiji, 75–85
 - impacts of tourism on Shuiji, 134–147
 - management process, 31
 - pooling resources for tourism projects, 100–104
 - postdevelopment, 19–20
 - poverty alleviation through, 10, 12, 167, 184, 194, 200

- regulating tourism for sustained growth, 99–117
- research, 56
- resources, 23
- stakeholder theories, 27–28
- as strategy to reduce poverty, 34–50
- system theories, 24, 26–27
- impact of tourism on poverty alleviation, 29–32
- tourism-oriented poverty reduction programs, 41
- tourism-related business, 135
- tourism-related companies, 135–136
- “Tourism+” strategy, 45, 198
- Tourist numbers, trap of, 121–123
- Tractor plowing, 75–76
- Traditional production methods, 145–146
- Transportation sector, 30
- Travel agencies, 155–156
- Travel-related companies, 155–156
- Trickle-down effect, 18
- Trickle-down theory, 8

- UNESCO, 103
 - World Heritage Site, 58
 - World Natural Heritage, 102
- United Nations Development Programme, The, 3–4
- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 170
- United Nations Millennium Development Goals, 16–17
- United Nations World Summit on Social Development, The, 1–2
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 11–12, 16, 41, 188
 - sustainable development goals, 167
- Unobtrusive document research, 62–63
- Unstructured/open-ended interviews, 65–66

- Vietnam government, 168–169
- Village committee, 95
- Villagers as beneficiaries, spectrum of, 151–165
- Villas by Dajin Lake, 104–106
- Vulnerability, 79

- WaterStorage Dam Project, the, 99–100, 193
- World Bank, The, 2–4, 15–16, 18, 173–175
- World Geopark, the, 102, 193
 - application, 102
- World Natural Heritage designations, 193
- World Tourism Alliance (WTA), 45
- World Tourism Organization (2005), 176
- Wuyi Mountains, 85

- Xiafang Group, 149–151
- Xinhengji Co., Ltd., 113, 115

- Yequyuan Attraction, 137
- Youke*
 - competition through price and fists, 88–91
 - entrepreneurs and first collective investment, 93–96
 - from factions to companies, 91–93
 - fighting for, 88–96
- Young apprentice, 81
- Youth Travel Company, 91–92
- Yulong Village, 183
- Yunnan Province, 179