Research on the Dependency Mechanism of the Tourism Industry on Local Cultural Resources
——An Exploration Based on Grounded Theory

Linlin Tao\textsuperscript{1,a}, Dan Luo\textsuperscript{1,b}, Youjin Wu\textsuperscript{2,c}
\textsuperscript{1}Sanya Aviation&Tourism College, China
\textsuperscript{2}Hospitality Institute of Sanya, China
\textsuperscript{a}lynntao0917@163.com,\textsuperscript{b}624170324@qq.com,\textsuperscript{c}80574087@qq.com

Abstract. Local cultural resources are important factors that the tourism industry relies on to achieve sustainable development. Under the new development pattern, the tourism industry lacks sustainability in cross-border integration and layout optimization. The Grounded theory is used to code and analyze the literature and text materials of the integrated development of culture and tourism, build a dependence mechanism model for the tourism industry to rely on cultural resources, and obtain that the development of the tourism industry depends on local cultural resources.

Keywords: tourism industry, local cultural resources, dependency mechanism, grounded theory.

1. Introduction

In March 2021, the "14th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Outline of Long Range Goals for 2035" (hereinafter referred to as the "14th Five Year Plan Outline") was released, with multiple important contents related to cultural construction and tourism development. It is explicitly proposed to promote the integrated development of culture and tourism. Using culture to shape tourism and promote culture through tourism, tourism is the main carrier for promoting culture, and culture is the internal driving force for promoting sustainable development of the tourism industry (Li Gang, Cheng Jinlong, 2022). The development of the tourism industry has local characteristics, therefore, local cultural resources are important factors for the development of the tourism industry. By excavating local cultural resources, shaping the image of local tourism, promoting the development and innovation of the tourism industry, activating the linkage development effect of the industrial chain, promoting local economic development, and demonstrating the strong vitality of the tourism industry that relies on local cultural resources.

Under the background of cultural tourism integration, the development of the tourism industry relies on local cultural resources. Combining the types of cultural resources, cultivating local cultural advantages, and improving the utilization rate of cultural resources, which can effectively promote the creation of local tourism brands and the connotative development of the tourism industry. The existing research on the integrated development of culture and tourism often adopts quantitative methods to study the integration and coordination of culture and tourism. The quantitative research method verifies theories based on assumptions, making it difficult to generate new theories or phenomena, which have certain limitations (Wu Jia, Chen Jianqin, Liu Yan, 2019). At present, the development of the tourism industry does not attach enough importance to cultural resources and lack of innovation in tourism projects, which results in inefficient industrial integration, severe homogenization of services and products provided, and fierce internal
competition in the industry. The effective theoretical methods of the development of the tourism industry need to be summarized and refined. The qualitative research method is more suitable for the verification of current problems. The Grounded theory is used to sort out the development status of the "cultural and tourism integration" policy, extract and abstract the mechanism model of the tourism industry's dependence on local cultural resources, which has guiding significance for the development of the tourism industry at this stage to rely on the development of local cultural resources, aiming to achieve high-quality development of the tourism industry.

2. Literature Review

In 2018, the "first year" of cultural tourism integration officially began the development of cultural and tourism integration, which has profound epoch-making significance. After searching CNKI and Web of Science with the themes of "cultural tourism integration" and "cultural tourism", it was found that academic research on cultural tourism continues to grow. Taking CNKI as an example, there were 2 articles in 2009 and 1983 articles in 2021, with the fastest growth rate from 2015 to 2018, with an average annual increase of about 200%. The proportion of cultural tourism-related works in tourism-related works is gradually increasing. According to the literature searched research on cultural tourism mainly focuses on the development of cultural resources, the inherent logic of cultural tourism integration, and the measurement of regional cultural tourism coupling.

2.1 Development of Cultural Resources

Cultural resources, as the driving force for the development of the tourism industry, are an important factor in improving the competitiveness of local tourism. Yueh Cheng Wu built a comprehensive performance evaluation model through dynamic Data envelopment analysis (DEA) and believed that improving the understanding of the value of cultural resources was crucial to the development of synergy between tourism and culture (Yueh-Cheng, WuaSheng-WeiLinb,2022 ). Cultural resources belong to developed and artificial values that play or may play an important role in the overall development of tourism. Cultural resources can create competitive tourism services (Florentina, Daniela, Matei,2015 ). Tourists experience, perceive, and disseminate local culture, while also influencing their subjective willingness to revisit (Elfiondri, Zaitul, NovaRina, Heliyon,2021). The integration of intangible culture and material culture constitutes a unique cultural resource, which is integrated with tourism development and promotes local culture. The scope of cultural resources continues to extend outward, such as cuisine, local lifestyles, and cultural products created through new technologies and media (Greg Richards, Edward Elgar,2021). It’s significant that Preserve, protect, and inherit culture to enhance its historical value and attractiveness (Ace Milenkovski, Sashko Gramatnikovski, Dejan Nakovski,2016). In addition, the development of cultural resources should not be limited to a simple level of development but should focus on the symbolization and staging of culture, the branding and visualization of tourist destinations, and the diversification and refinement of tourism product formats.

2.2 The Inner Logic of Cultural and Tourism Integration

The integration of culture and tourism is not only an objective need for the mutual development of culture and tourism but also an inevitable trend in the development of culture and tourism. The development of the cultural and tourism industries has an inherent logical unity (Guoqiang Xiong,
Qing Li, Mengmeng Hu, (2019), thus possessing a foundation for integration. From the perspective of high-quality development, the motivations for tourism integration can be divided into internal and external factors, including industrial linkages, market demand, technological innovation, and policy guarantees (Weinschenk Philipp, 2022). Under the joint action of internal and external factors, the cultural and tourism industries achieve dynamic changes in cultural and tourism integration through complementary advantages and value innovation, thereby expanding the development path of cultural and tourism integration. For example, the utilization of cultural resources should implement cultural compensation strategies, provide economic compensation to residents, establish collective funds for cultural protection, and achieve sustainable tourism development. The application of the theoretical logic of symbiotic system evolution reveals the inherent laws of cultural tourism integration (Wang Mei-Yu, LiYong-Quan, RuanWen-Qi, ZhangShu-Ning, LiRui, 2023), laying a theoretical foundation for cultural tourism integration.

2.3 Measurement of Cultural and Tourism Coupling in Regionalization

Coupling "refers to the phenomenon where two different systems rely on various interactions to influence each other, generate positive forces through combined development, and can promote the development of things. For improving the development speed of the tourism industry, optimize the structure of the tourism industry, innovate the development of business formats, measure the coupling degree between culture and tourism, and propose targeted measures (Chuan Duan, 2014). There are many methods for measuring coupling degree, for example, taking panel data as a reference, and using the internal mechanism of coupling to conduct empirical research on the coupling relationship. Furthermore, a coupling degree model is used to empirically analyze the degree of coupling and coordination of regional cultural and tourism industry development within a certain period. By analyzing the coupling and coordination characteristics of the comprehensive development of culture and tourism industries, the docking points of the industrial chain links are identified, and a model of the impact effect of the cultural tourism integration development index is constructed. After analyzing the coordination degree of culture and tourism development, it is believed that factors such as public capital, social capital investment, use of scientific and technological means, and social consumption support are the driving forces of the cultural tourism integration development (Wang Ligu, Jia Guodong, 2023), which can accurately assist the development of the tourism industry.

In summary, cultural resources can not only increase the added value of tourism resources but also serve as a breakthrough point for achieving sustainable development of the tourism industry, which has become an important factor in the development of the tourism industry. However, the logical relationship between the development of the tourism industry and cultural resources is not yet clear. Therefore, the guiding significance of existing relevant research theories for the development of the tourism industry is rarely sufficient. Clarifying the logical relationship between the development of the tourism industry and cultural resources, and proposing theoretical countermeasures can effectively avoid the phenomenon of "blindness" and "homogenization" that occur during the stage of cultural tourism integration development, and achieve high-quality sustainable development of the tourism industry. Therefore, it is committed to systematically combing and analyzing the information on the integrated development of culture and tourism through the Grounded theory, and clarifying the logical relationship between the development of the tourism industry and cultural resources by building a mechanism model of the tourism industry's dependence on local cultural resources, to supplement the theory of cultural tourism research and
provide theoretical reference for government decision-making, tourism industry management and the development of the local economy at this stage.

3. Research Design and Data Sources

3.1 Research Methods

Grounded theory is a widely used qualitative research method. Researchers need to maintain a neutral attitude to collect data related to research topics, extract core concepts that can reflect research issues, and then build logical relationships between core concepts. It is a bottom-up research method (Chen Rui, Liu Yi, 2023). The issue studied in this article is the system of the tourism industry relying on local cultural resources. It is a refinement and summary of the development, utilization, and dependence on cultural resources of the tourism industry since the proposal of "cultural tourism integration" in 2018, and then constructs a mechanism model of the tourism industry's dependence on local cultural resources. Firstly, starting from the relevant text and literature materials on the integration of cultural and tourism development, the core concepts of the tourism industry development process are extracted, and the logical relationship of the core concepts is derived to construct a theoretical model. The conclusion is that the development of the tourism industry relies on local cultural resources. Looking at the overall research idea, the basic step of collecting data and refining concepts to construct logical relations is suitable for the research method of Grounded theory. At the same time, Nvivo 12's word frequency search is used to conduct a temporal comparative analysis of content and categories to extract core concepts.

3.2 Data Collection

The official website of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the official website of the China Tourism Research Institute, and the official websites of provincial and municipal governments are the main sources of data, and literature materials mainly come from the Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure. A total of 457 relevant tourism industry development policies, news, and other textual materials were collected from 10 or more provinces with 5A-level scenic spots, including 177 policy texts, 256 news texts, and 24 data reports. In addition, using the keywords "tourism industry development", "local cultural resources", and "cultural tourism integration", 196 literature materials were selected, including 67 English literature, 86 CSSCI literature, and 43 Peking University core literature. The determination of sample size is carried out according to the time nodes proposed by the "Cultural Tourism Integration" initiative, divided into two stages 2009-2017 and 2018-2022. Multiple rounds of sampling are conducted based on the theoretical saturation principle while retaining one-third of the total sample size for saturation testing. According to the principle of uniform distribution of sample size, 30 samples were selected in the first round, and a total of 60 samples were selected in the second round. After four rounds of sample sampling, due to the lack of an official proposal for cultural tourism integration from 2009 to 2017, the data is not comprehensive. The number of rounds extracted in the first and second stages is 2 and 3, respectively. In the third round, new categories didn’t appear. A total of 480 literature and text materials were used in the coding sample, including 196 literature materials and 284 texts.
4. Category Extraction and Model Construction

4.1 Open Encoding

Open coding is the process of integrating collected materials with a neutral attitude and an open mindset, then recombining and organizing them. During the process of organizing, the materials are conceptualized, and categories are determined based on the categories and attributes of the concepts, and then named (Zhang Shenyang, Chen Yangle, 2022).

According to the requirements of open coding, the initial concepts and inductive categories were developed in the literature and textual materials collected in this study. Using Nvivo 12 software, data is first organized based on the progressive relationship between the integration and development of the tourism industry and local cultural resources. Then, coding and classification are performed to extract the original representative statements of cultural and tourism integration and establish free nodes. A total of 415 original statements are obtained, of which 167 are from cultural materials and 248 are from text materials. The second is to summarize the initial concepts, and by integrating and categorizing free nodes, a total of 35 initial concepts were obtained. The third is to refine the category. Classify and categorize concepts of the same class, and then further refine them to obtain categories. For example, "types of cultural resources", "cultivating local cultural advantages", and "improving the utilization rate of cultural resources" are classified as "richness of cultural resources". After conceptual attribution, there are 13 initial categories, as shown in Table 2. Due to space limitations, only some conceptual codes were displayed.

Table 1 Opening Encode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Original Statements in Text Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>F11</td>
<td>By integrating various traditional cultural resources, we aim to build a region for the integration and development of traditional culture and tourism industry on a provincial, municipal, and even larger scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrating traditional culture into the tourism industry can inject fresh blood into the development of the tourism industry and improve its supply structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>F21</td>
<td>Plateau scenery, Tibetan folk customs, religious culture, and characteristic sports resources are important carriers for leisure tourism in Tibetan areas, and are also non-renewable resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>F31</td>
<td>We should inject cultural elements into rural tourism, adapt to local conditions, focus on exploring local characteristics, shape differentiated brand images, and cultivate advantages for the development of rural tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Real-time monitoring of the development and utilization of tourism and cultural resources in various regions to prevent excessive development and pollution of tourism and cultural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>F41</td>
<td>According to survey data released by the China Tourism Research Institute (Data Center of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), during the National Day holiday in 2020, 85% of tourists participated in cultural and leisure activities, with 41% visiting historical and cultural blocks, museums, and art galleries, respectively 8%, 40% and 27%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| F0       | F01     | Build Development of traditional culture and tourism industry on a provincial, municipal, and even larger scale. |
|          |         | Integrating traditional culture into the tourism industry can inject fresh blood into the development of the tourism industry and improve its supply structure. |
| F1       | F11     | Plateau scenery, Tibetan folk customs, religious culture, and characteristic sports resources are important carriers for leisure tourism in Tibetan areas, and are also non-renewable resources. |
|          |         | We should inject cultural elements into rural tourism, adapt to local conditions, focus on exploring local characteristics, shape differentiated brand images, and cultivate advantages for the development of rural tourism. |
|          |         | Real-time monitoring of the development and utilization of tourism and cultural resources in various regions to prevent excessive development and pollution of tourism and cultural resources. |
| F2       | F21     | According to survey data released by the China Tourism Research Institute (Data Center of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), during the National Day holiday in 2020, 85% of tourists participated in cultural and leisure activities, with 41% visiting historical and cultural blocks, museums, and art galleries, respectively 8%, 40% and 27%. |
4.2 Establishment of The Main Category

By searching for commonalities between concepts and extracting commonalities between concept attributes, we can promote mutual connections within the same dimension and organically combine the content of common concepts. Deeply analyze the concepts and categories extracted from open coding, delete concepts that cannot belong to the same category as other concepts, and then categorize them into categories. By collecting literature again and comparing it, no new concepts have emerged, resulting in scientifically and mutually exclusive categories. This article explores the logical relationship between the tourism industry and local cultural resources. After categorizing different categories from a conceptual level logical perspective, three main categories have been further formed, namely the premise of cultural and tourism integration development, development practice, and development effects. Please refer to Table 3 for details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Category</th>
<th>Corresponding Category</th>
<th>Category Connotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z₁ Development premise</td>
<td>F₁ Fundamentals of Tourism Development</td>
<td>The foundation of tourism development is a comprehensive evaluation of local tourism development based on its scale and industrial structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₂ Abundance of Cultural Resources</td>
<td>The richness of cultural resources reflects the cultural tourism potential of a certain region based on the types of cultural resources, local cultural advantages, and utilization rate of cultural resources.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F₃ Cultural Market Potential</td>
<td>Cultural market potential refers to the development potential reflected by the growth of cultural tourism demand and the increase in the number of cultural tourists.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F₄ Facility Improvement</td>
<td>The tourism supporting facilities in a certain region have been significantly improved.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₅ Government Solves Difficulties</td>
<td>The local government has opened up channels for tourism development through fundraising, technical support, and other means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₆ Participation of Local Residents</td>
<td>Local residents participate in the development of local tourism through technology investment, labor force participation, property investment, and other means, and benefit from it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z₂ Development Practice</td>
<td>F₇ Development of Cultural Tourism Products</td>
<td>Develop multi-level cultural tourism products tailored to the needs of cultural tourists based on the activation and tourism characteristics of cultural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₈ By finding the best intersection point for the integration of resources and cultural resources, we aim to promote mutual development between the two.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₉ Driven by Cultural Needs</td>
<td>The tourism industry enhances cultural attraction, stimulates the sensory experience of cultural tourists, and drives high-quality cultural demand by exploring the characteristics of local cultural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F₁₀ Marketing Cooperation</td>
<td>The cultural and tourism industries integrate various resources, coordinate cooperative marketing plans, and shape local tourism brands based on the establishment of cultural symbols, forming complementary advantages, gaining competitive advantages, expanding market share.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Selective Encoding

After the main category is determined, according to the "core attributes", the main categories are arranged in a logical relationship into a flowchart(Maryam Ebrahimi,2021). Divide existing categories into primary and secondary categories, the "main storyline" was described based on the data in this article, forming a theoretical framework related to the research topic (Wei N,2019).

According to the research paradigm and systematic analysis of the Grounded theory, this study focuses on exploring the logical relationship between the tourism industry and local cultural resources. The "storyline" around this core issue can be summarized as follows: the development basis of local cultural resources, the richness of cultural resources, the cultural market potential, solving development problems, the cultural market potential, and the participation of residents are the prerequisites for the integrated development of culture and tourism, Furthermore, the mutual promotion of culture and tourism can be achieved through four aspects: product development, coordinated development of the cultural and tourism industries, driven by cultural needs, and marketing cooperation. The mutual promotion of development promotes the emergence of economic, social, and endogenous growth effects, ultimately leading to the conclusion that the development of the tourism industry relies on cultural resources.

4.4 Theoretical Model Saturation Test

This article first logically deals with the interrelationships between main categories based on the research method pointed out by Glaser, and conceptually names them. Secondly, collect relevant literature and compare the concepts named in the first step with the newly collected data, so that no new category concepts will appear afterward, indicating that the research has been saturated. Third, according to the research method of Grounded theory, the saturation test of the theoretical model is carried out on the left one-third of the text data. After undergoing the same process of coding and analysis, it was found that the obtained concepts and categories were consistent with the previous ones, and no new main categories were obtained. Therefore, from a theoretical modeling perspective, selective encoding is saturated.
5. Explanation of the Dependence Mechanism Model of the Tourism Industry on Local Cultural Resources

Following the logical approach of "premise process result", this model is explained and analyzed separately, aiming to comprehensively analyze the premise, development practice, and development effects of cultural tourism integration development, to provide targeted guidance and lay a foundation for the development of the tourism industry in the future.

5.1 Preconditions for the Integrated Development of Culture and Tourism

According to the analysis of Grounded theory, the premise of integrated development of culture and tourism can be summarized in two aspects: Local basic conditions, Local support.

5.1.1 Local Basic Conditions

The development foundation of the tourism industry refers to the existing development structure and scale of the tourism industry in the local area, especially since the proposal of "cultural tourism integration", the development of the tourism industry attaches great importance to the integration of traditional cultural resources in the local area to form a large-scale development of cultural tourism integration.

The richness of cultural resources refers to the measurement of the status of local folk customs, religious culture, characteristic sports, agricultural culture, intangible heritage, and other resources. Based on the profound cultural heritage of our country's actual national conditions, tourist destinations continuously tap into local cultural resources and integrate them with local tourism for development. The abundance of cultural resources can serve as one of the key indicators for measuring sustainable tourism development to a certain extent.

The potential of the cultural market is another key parameter for measuring tourism development. Tourists are the main body of tourism activities, and there is an important relationship between tourists' intention to revisit and the destination image, tourism motivation, and return visit intention. Local cultural resources are important factors affecting these relationships. Tourists experience the culture firsthand and perceive it, and the increasing contact experience has a positive impact on their intention to revisit and return, which is one of the potential factors in the cultural market.
5.1.2 Local Support

Local support includes infrastructure improvement, government problem-solving, and resident engagement. Improving infrastructure and achieving interconnectivity among highways, railways, and air routes, provides strong support for the development of the tourism industry. In terms of solving difficult problems, the government has introduced corresponding measures to address different challenges. For example, introducing policies to stimulate tourism consumption and distributing tourism consumption vouchers to citizens and tourists can have a positive effect on the development of the local tourism industry. Residents' participation is the reflection of residents' awareness of participating in local development. Community residents' perceptions and attitudes towards local tourism are affected by individual dependence on tourism, participation, and demography characteristics, and are also closely related to the current situation of local tourism development (Mónica J. Giedelmann Reyes, Oscar Eduardo Rueda Pimiento, 2013).

5.2 The practice of Promoting the Development of Culture and Tourism

The development of cultural and tourism products, the coordinated development of culture and tourism, the drive of cultural demand, and marketing cooperation promote the mutual development of the tourism industry and cultural industry. It is a practice of integrating cultural and tourism development.

Based on the activation and tourism characteristics of cultural resources, the tourism industry will combine local cultural resources with development practices to develop unique local cultural tourism products tailored to the needs of cultural tourists.

Cultural tourism products reflect the transformation of cultural and tourism resources and values. The product range includes "food, accommodation, travel, shopping, entertainment, business, and leisure", meeting the different types and levels of needs of tourism consumers, forming a strong attraction for tourists.

Establish a relative competitive advantage in the tourism industry by combining local tourism and cultural resources. The dominant position in the development of the tourism industry is gradually shifting from the supply side to the demand side (Emeka Danielson Odai, Chinedu Clement Azodo, Kumar Gaurav Chhabra, 2019). Compared to traditional tourism, tourism that integrates the characteristics of local cultural resources can better meet the personalized needs of tourists. On the one hand, it is an effective means for tourism enterprises to enhance their operational efficiency (AigulM. Sergeyeva, Miroslava, Omirzakova, GulsezimN. Zhakuda, Khamit A. Telekeshov, 2021). On the other hand, local cultural resources are protected and promoted, driving the development of the cultural industry.

The cultural needs of tourists refer to the need for tourism projects that integrate cultural resources with the general improvement of mass cultural literacy. The increasing cultural needs of tourists can continuously stimulate their travel motivation, thereby driving the mutual development of the cultural and tourism industry. In terms of the current demand for cultural tourism, the development of cultural tourism forms such as rural tourism, red tourism, health tourism, green ecological tourism, and research tourism has become increasingly mature.

Integrating cultural elements into local image and tourism industry branding, by integrating various resources, jointly developing marketing plans, establishing marketing cooperation, polishing exclusive cultural IP symbols, forming differentiated regional tourism characteristics, gaining competitive advantages, and expanding market share.
5.3 The Effect of Cultural and Tourism Integration Development

The integrated development of culture and tourism can generate economic, social, and endogenous growth effects, which are attributed to the mutual promotion of the tourism industry and cultural resources. Tourism not only has fluidity, but also has leisure, enjoyment, knowledge, and aesthetics (Bernard Lane, Elisabeth Kastenholz, 2015). Therefore, the significant attribute of tourism is its economic nature, which is integrated with society, culture, and consumption, and has a comprehensive characteristic (Knudsen Daniel C. Metro-Roland Michelle M. Rickly Jillian M, 2015). Economic effects include improving the income of residents, increasing employment opportunities, and coordinating the development of other industries in the area. By integrating cultural elements, cultivating tourism development advantages, injecting sustainable development momentum, promoting the transformation of cultural value into economic value, and thus generating economic effects.

Social effects include the inheritance of traditional culture, the promotion of cultural exchange, and the improvement of residents' quality of life. Integrating traditional culture into tourism development not only endows tourism products with unique local characteristics but also promotes traditional culture and enhances the cultural confidence of residents. The process of tourists participating in tourism activities is the process of cultural exchange, including the "input+output" of culture. The integrated development of culture and tourism drives various links in the local economic industry chain, with culture as the leadership and technology as the means, to achieve diversified and integrated development, upgrade the tourism industry structure, and innovate the tourism industry format.

The endogenous growth effect refers to the exploration of efficient, scientific, and green paths for resource development, combined with local historical, ethnic, and folk characteristics, to promote the in-depth development of the tourism industry, promote cultural prosperity in tourism development, promote cultural prosperity in tourism industry development, enhance the value of the tourism industry, promote industrial innovation, and enhance industrial competitiveness.

6. Conclusion and Outlook

6.1 Research Conclusion

This paper adopts the method of Grounded theory, focuses on the main research issue of "the logical relationship between the development of tourism industry and local cultural resources", and combs the relevant literature and text materials of "cultural and tourism integration". According to the logical relationship of "premise process result", obtains three major modules of the theoretical model were obtained, namely, the premise of cultural and tourism integration development, the practice of cultural and tourism integration development, and the development effect of cultural and tourism integration. A dependency mechanism model was constructed for the development of the tourism industry relying on local cultural resources, and the conclusion was drawn that the development of the tourism industry is dependent on local cultural resources. This enriches the theoretical content of cultural tourism integration research to a certain extent, providing reference and reference for further research on cultural tourism in the future.
6.2 Research Prospects

The data in this study is sourced from relevant literature and textual materials related to the development of cultural tourism integration. Due to the time lag of the published textual materials, there is a lack of information in the content that cannot be counted by official data. Therefore, in the future, in-depth interviews can be used as a source of data to further validate and supplement the dependence mechanism model of the tourism industry on local cultural resources. Meanwhile, although this article theoretically explores the dependence of tourism industry development on cultural resources based on theoretical analysis, there is no distinction between natural and cultural attractions for tourist attractions, and the degree of dependence of these two types of attractions on cultural resources is inconsistent. In the future, more detailed research will be conducted on this point to provide targeted guidance for the development of the tourism industry and enhance the practical value of the research.

Acknowledgement


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