

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