

Development Dilemma and Relief path of Mountainous Scenic Spots from the Ecological Economy

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Abstract: Ecological resources are the basis for the survival of scenic spots, and it is also an important factor to attract tourists. The protection of natural resources and environment is the premise of the development and management of scenic spots, and the development based on ecological protection can make the scenic spots sustainable and bring long-term benefits and spillover effects. In the promotion and transformation of mountain-type scenic spots, it is necessary to re-plan and re-construct according to the requirements of tourism development on the basis of re-analysis and understanding of tourism resources, develop new products that are in line with the utilization direction of tourism resources, and endow the scenic spots with new vitality by means of development and innovation.

Keywords: Ecological Economy; Scenic Area; Development; Path

1. The Concept of Ecological Economy

The ecological environment is the carrier of all human social activities and economic behaviors, which restricts the quality of economic development and human life. Ecological system is not a simple pile of ecological system, economic system and technical system, which complement each other and influence each other [1]. There is not only the exchange of material, energy and information between ecosystem and economic system, but also the circulation and transformation of value flow.

The relationship between resources and the environment is dialectically unified. There is no fixed subordinate relationship between natural environment and natural resources, and each has its own internal laws, which are the basic factors of natural conditions. Under a certain relationship, they can be each other's contents: when we discuss its components with natural environment as the object, natural resources are one of the contents of the environment, that is, the "resource environment" theory, while when we discuss its components with natural resources as the object, the "resource environment".

2. Economic Development Based on Sustainable Development of Ecosystem

2.1 Dynamic Balance of Ecosystem

Ecosystem balance is a kind of dynamic balance, which refers to the coordinated and stable state between organisms and environment, and between organisms in the ecosystem through interaction within a certain period of time, including structural stability, functional stability and energy input and output stability of the ecosystem. Human beings play a great role in natural forces, and ecosystem balance has become a major concern of all mankind. When the ecosystem reaches the most stable state of dynamic balance, it can self-regulate and maintain its normal function, overcome and eliminate external interference to a great extent, and maintain its own stability. However, this self-regulating function of the ecosystem itself will be damaged, which will lead to ecological imbalance and even ecological crisis. The causes of ecological balance destruction include natural disasters and inappropriate human activities.

2.2 The Stability of the Ecosystem

The stability of an ecosystem is stable in a relative sense and can be changed, rather than fixed. Therefore, although the ecological carrying capacity exists objectively, it is not fixed. Therefore, it is considered that we should actively improve the ecological carrying capacity of the system in a way that is beneficial to us.

The stability of environment is not only at the level of small unit ecosystem, but also at the level of landscape, region, region and biosphere. Similarly, the carrying capacity of the ecosystem is also reflected in the above-mentioned levels, and the ecological carrying capacity is different at different levels.

2.3 Sustainable Development of Natural Resources

According to the traditional concept of development, natural resources are the nurturers of people, and people's survival depends on the material living materials provided by natural resources [2]. With the rapid increase of population and the rapid development of industrial level, the expansion of all kinds of consumer demand has led to the excessive consumption of natural resources, coupled with the discharge of a large amount of waste in the production process, the ecological environment is gradually being destroyed, the homes on which we depend for survival have gradually lost their previous livability, and the sustainable development of economy has also been seriously affected [3].

Around the world, the rational development and utilization of natural resources has been paid attention by governments of various countries, and people began to reflect on the negative impact of development at the expense of excessive consumption of natural resources and environmental pollution. Relevant scholars have studied the economic structure, economic development mode, production technology and resource utilization mode, and put forward the ideas and methods of developing circular economy, clean production and comprehensive utilization of resources, aiming at minimizing the waste and excessive consumption of resources.

2.4 Sustainable Development of Ecosystem

In the process of human development and utilization of nature, the ecological carrying threshold of the ecosystem and nature itself should not be exceeded, and the harmonious coexistence between man and nature should be maintained [4]. Due to the destruction of nature by human beings, the ecological crisis, water crisis, food crisis and energy crisis that human beings are facing are threatening the survival and sustainable development of human beings.

The Outline of World Natural Resources Protection first appeared in 1980 by the International Union for Conservation of Nature: "We must study the basic relationships among nature, society, ecology, economy and the process of using natural resources to ensure the sustainable development of the world." After 40 years of development and perfection, the theory of sustainable development has been greatly developed, and the idea of sustainable development has gradually been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, which has become the consensus of all mankind and a strategic theory to deal with the relationship between man and nature. Applying the theory of sustainable development to practice, establishing a sustainable development model, and finding a realistic way for sustainable development are the common issues facing the international community.

Resource environmental carrying capacity of resources is an important index to comprehensively measure whether the population, resources and environment are coordinated and whether the economic development is sustainable [5]. Although under the guidance of the concept of sustainable development, the protective development of resources and environment has achieved success in some areas, the research on regional resources and environment carrying capacity is relatively few, and the theoretical research system around regional resources and environment carrying capacity has not yet been formed. The research on basic theories such as connotation and extension, basic characteristics, carrying mechanism and evolution mechanism of regional resources and environment carrying capacity needs to be strengthened urgently.

3. Analysis of the Development Dilemma and Restrictive Factors of Mountain Scenic Spots

3.1 The Homogenization Competition of Mountain Scenic Spots Is Serious

Most of the so-called "featured tourism commodities" sold by scenic spots shops come from the wholesale market of tourism commodities, and some of them still have quality problems, which not only lack local characteristics and creativity, but also can hardly arouse tourists' consumption desire and reduce the style and taste of the whole scenic spot.

3.2 Dependent on Ticket Economy, Poor Industrial Viscosity

The national consumption demand and the demand for tourism products are developing in a higher direction. However, at present, the main income source of most mountain-type scenic spots is the basic income necessary for sightseeing such as scenic spot tickets and cable cars, and many well-known scenic spots are still satisfied with relying on mountains to eat mountains. With the rapid development of national economy and tourism industry, tourism is not only a separate industry, but also an adhesive that can simultaneously promote the coordinated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries. The local government also lacks the idea of taking advantage of the famous mountain effect, promoting the economic development of the whole region by tourism, and integrating various industries into a chess game.

3.3 Excessive Dependence on Natural Resources, Lack of Tourism Product Innovation

From the perspective of economic benefits, tourism management departments and tourism companies hope to vigorously develop tourism resources to obtain economic benefits. Unreasonable development of tourism resources will destroy the ecological environment, strengthen the greenhouse effect and damage the air, water and other resources on which human beings depend.

3.4 Difficulties in Ecological Restoration

With the rapid development of human science and technology, the rapid expansion of population and the intensive exploitation of natural resources, many wild animals and plants have disappeared. The habitats of wild animals are divided into isolated units by streets, towns and villages, and some habitats are divided into patches of different sizes that are not related to each other, which leads to the fragmentation of the ecological environment and the difficulty of ecological restoration.

4. The Development of Mountainous Scenic Spots Relief Path

4.1 Overall Planning and Strengthen Collaborative Governance Efforts

Deal with policy coordination, departmental coordination and regional coordination. Policy coordination has the characteristics of subjectivity, governance, gradualness and limited influence. The realization of policy coordination goal depends on the implementation of coordination concept, promotion of meta-policy, corresponding coordination scheme and corresponding adjustment opportunities. The frequent occurrence of inter-departmental problems tests the government's governance ability. In order to promote the implementation of inter-departmental policy objectives, it is increasingly necessary for higher-level government departments to integrate policies among different departments through organizational coordination. By establishing relevant mechanisms, different departments can reasonably express their views, organically combine the attitudes, interests and preferences among departments, and find the best combination point of system optimization. Due to the over-utilization of natural resources by human beings, the ecological environment has become fragile. We should analyze the causes of the fragile ecological formation of the ecological environment, evaluate it with scientific analysis methods, and then make scientific and reasonable use and protection according to the evaluation.

4.2 Pay Attention to Ecological Restoration

The ecological restoration process must follow the objective laws of natural science, and the ecological restoration practice conforming to the objective laws of nature often has twice the result

with half the effort. Accurate identification of priority restoration areas is the basic premise for orderly promotion of ecological protection and restoration work [6]. The construction of the whole ecological restoration system should follow the principles of biodiversity, food chain and food web, collaborative restoration and reconstruction, and local conditions. On the basis of fully investigating the present situation, understanding and summarizing the present situation of each node, targeted and appropriate planning methods and schemes should be adopted, and the most implementable and operational planning should be formulated. Only in this way can all components of the ecosystem develop synergistically and form a reasonable ecosystem structure and function.

4.3 Promote the Construction of Ecological Corridors

From the biological point of view, the more complex the ecosystem and the more levels in the food chain, the more advanced and stable the ecosystem will be. Ecological corridors can connect these independent small ecosystems together to form a large and complex system. For example, connecting wetlands with lakes and mountains by rivers and river vegetation areas will form a large and complex ecosystem with wetland system, mountain system and river system, which is of great benefit to the survival and development of living things.

4.4 Strengthen Ecological Education and Enhance the Awareness of Ecological Protection

People's awareness of environmental protection is closely related to the improvement of Taishan's ecological environment. If the environmental pollution that has already occurred is an external factor, then people's awareness of environmental protection is an internal factor. Education is the foundation of educating people, law is the requirement, education is solved from inside and law is solved from outside, thus enhancing people's awareness of environmental protection; essentially, it will change the overall quality of the masses and enhance their consciousness of protecting the environment.

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