Research on the Theory of Governmental Environmental Regulatory Responsibility

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Abstract

In recent years, the environmental pollution caused by the rapid development of tourist attractions has increasingly become the focus of society, which has triggered scholars to think about the government's responsibility for environmental regulation, and has generated a variety of theories in the academic world. For example, the stakeholder theory extends corporate governance to the regulation of tourism scenic spots, and achieves the purpose of perfecting the environmental regulation of tourism scenic spots by continuously enriching the scope of stakeholders' subjects; the property rights theory analyzes the transaction costs generated by various economic activities in the regulation of tourism scenic spots from macro and micro perspectives, and the public goods theory clarifies the concept, types and characteristics of tourism scenic spots as public goods. Therefore, based on stakeholder theory, property rights theory and public goods theory, this paper explores and clarifies the content of the government's responsibility in the environmental regulation of tourism scenic spots, and tries to further enrich the theoretical results of the government's environmental regulation responsibility, in order to provide new ideas for the sustainable development of tourism scenic spots from the theoretical point of view.

Keywords: Tourist Attractions; Stakeholders; Environmental Regulation Model

Tourist attractions are highly valued by various countries due to their scarcity and uniqueness. In many developed countries, national parks are the main form of tourist attractions, and Hardin, in the article "Public Tragedy", regards tourist attractions as national parks. At this stage, researchers in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom and many other countries that are leading in the development of tourism industry generally take national parks as an important object of inquiry and research direction. 1960s, the introduction of stakeholder theory and public goods theory further enriched and improved the theoretical basis for the government's environmental regulation of tourist attractions, and tourist attractions were further developed.

1 STAKEHOLDER THEORY

Originally developed in 1960 and named by the Stanford Research Institute, stakeholder theory was developed in response to the questioning of the "shareholder first" philosophy of corporate development in Europe and the United States, and began to be used in the tourism sector in the 1980s.

Apostolakis Alexandros (2005) explored that the state can significantly improve visitor satisfaction by improving the quality of information dissemination in tourist attractions, but severe crowding can easily have a negative impact on visitor satisfaction. Stefan Claesson (2009) analyzed and explored the management structure of marine attractions in the United States in depth. On this basis, Stefan Claesson (2009) pointed out that it is necessary to clearly delineate governmental authority, responsibility, and identity roles, and to further strengthen local supervision, arguing that a regionalized management structure should be built around an ecological core.

In the late 1980s, stakeholder theory was formally introduced into the field of environmental regulation of tourism scenic spots. Xu Yan and Yin Hongmei (2010) did a lot of analysis and drew a specific genealogical map for the stakeholder problem of Danjiang Ditch Head Tourism Scenic Area, and argued that residents should be the center in

opening up the community; Chen Fei-Fei (2012) started from local government, tourism scenic spot operators, original residents of Yaozhai, tourism scenic spot investors, practitioners and social organizations. conducted a theoretical analysis and empirical study of the stakeholders of Nangang Millennium Yao Village.

2 THEORY OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

Western economists consider Coase as the founder and representative of property rights theory. In the process of defining the meaning of institutions, he put forward the theory of property rights and elaborated the basic connotation of property rights theory from both legal and economic perspectives.

The view of the Williamson-dominated theory of property rights on transaction costs is that the effectiveness of a rational mix of market resources depends largely on the degree of autonomy at the disposal of the transaction model and what the specific transaction costs are. From a micro perspective, all the work done within the scope of the agreement can be considered as costs. From a macro perspective, the cost is the cost of gathering more accurate information about the industry and some of the cost of those efforts.

When scholars study and discuss the environmental regulation model of tourist attractions, a considerable number of scholars believe that the fundamental problem of environmental regulation of tourist attractions lies in the issue of property rights of tourist attractions, and start the preliminary discussion on the property rights of tourist attractions. Wu Chuan table (2002) initially analyzed and researched the actual situation and deficiencies of property rights management of tourist attractions in China, and formulated effective change measures from the dimensions of classification operation, combination of production and management, and strengthening supervision. Long, Jinghong (2004) studied the environmental management, industry resources and ownership of tourism scenic spots, and clearly indicated that the upgrading of tourism scenic spots would focus on the separation of two rights.

3 PUBLIC GOODS THEORY

Public goods means that the benefits and values created by such products are returned to the collective or public in full, regardless of whether the individual is willing to purchase them. Based on this definition, it is clear that tourist attractions are also a type of public goods and therefore need to be regulated by the government.

Demcz clearly defines the meaning of the concepts of "public goods" and "collective goods", stating that the former are non-competitive goods that exist for consumption and include two types, firstly, exclusive public goods and secondly, non-exclusive public goods. The latter refers to products in which the two characteristics of non-competitive and non-exclusive consumption coexist. Buchanan classifies the relevant types of products based on the specific degree and scope of their indivisibility, noting that a product is considered a "purely private product" if the total amount of the product and the sum of private consumption are equal, and a "purely public product" if the total amount of the product and the consumption of individual consumers are equal. "pure public product". Tourism scenic area in essence has three characteristics of public goods, clear nature and characteristics of tourism scenic area is the premise and basis of good environmental regulation of tourism scenic area, and can lay the foundation for the coordination of the relationship between the market and the government.

CONCLUSION

International theoretical research on environmental management of tourism scenic spots has experienced the transformation from single subject management to multiple subject management, and the research on the theory of diversified management has formed a more mature theoretical system, and has made substantial achievements in the practice of scenic spot management. Foreign theoretical research and practical achievements on environmental management of tourism scenic spots have important reference significance for the improvement of our government's environmental supervision responsibilities.

Domestic scholars around the tourism scenic area of the discourse research, still in the early development period, showing a relatively ideal research trend, overall still requires more in-depth analysis, especially in the tourism scenic area perspective for the government environmental regulatory responsibility to carry out analysis of the results

are less. In general, China's tourism scenic area regulatory system is relatively backward compared to foreign developed countries, and still needs to be constantly revised and improved in practice.

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