

Research on Cultural Tourism Space and Educational Role of Shifosi Village in the Context of Rural Revitalization in China

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the design and revitalization of cultural tourism spaces and educational role in Shifosi Village, Shenyang, against the backdrop of the rural revitalization strategy. Integrating art application and spatial narrative theory explores the modern transformation path of cultural heritage. Through field research, literature review, and case analysis, the study examines the current status of cultural tourism resources in Shifosi Village and its challenges. It proposes a professional design scheme based on art application. The research finds that the rich historical and cultural heritage, the natural landscape of Shifosi Village and educational role provide a unique foundation for cultural tourism development and education. However, it also faces the challenge of balancing cultural inheritance with modern tourism demands. The design scheme proposed in this paper emphasizes the protection and revitalization of cultural ecology, underscores artistic intervention and community participation, and provides theoretical and practical references for the development and educational role of cultural tourism in traditional villages. The aim is to offer a sustainable development path for rural revitalization and cultural literacy preservation.

Key words: Rural Revitalization, Cultural Tourism Space, Educational Role, Spatial Narrative, Shifosi Village, Cultural Literacy

INTRODUCTION

With the comprehensive advancement of China's rural revitalization strategy, rural tourism, as an important economic development model, is receiving increasing attention. Rural tourism can promote the diversified development of the rural economy and effectively protect and inherit local culture and education. Shifosi Village, with its profound historical and cultural heritage and unique natural landscape, possesses excellent development potential in the wave of rural revitalization. Located in Shenbei New District, Shenyang, Shifosi Village is on the banks of the Liaohe River and at the foot of Qixing Mountain. It is rich in historical and cultural resources and is an important node of Buddhist cultural relics from the Liao Dynasty. The existing Liao Dynasty Shifosi Temple ruins, Qing Dynasty flush gable-style residential clusters, and traditional farming landscapes form a three-layer cultural overlay structure of "Buddhism-residential-farming." Historical relics such as the Shifosi Temple Tower and the Shuangzhou Ancient City ruins in the Liao Dynasty witnessed the millennium changes of Shifosi Village, which have high historical and cultural value. Shifosi Village also boasts beautiful natural scenery, nourished by the Liaohe River and embraced by Qixing Mountain, providing a unique ecological environment. These resources provide a good foundation for cultural tourism development, but they

also face the challenge of balancing cultural protection, literacy and tourism development.

Currently, the cultural tourism resources of Shifosi Village have not been fully developed and utilized, and issues such as a single tourism product, incomplete infrastructure, and insufficient exploration of cultural connotations are present. At the same time, with the acceleration of urbanization, the village faces the crisis of population loss (annual migration rate of 8.7%), vacant buildings (32% of residential buildings are idle), and the fracture of cultural memory (Shenyang Cultural Tourism Bureau, 2021). Under the promotion of the rural revitalization strategy, cultural tourism is seen as an important path to activating the rural economy, culture, and education. However, existing research focuses more on macro policy analysis and lacks an in-depth exploration of the specific application of art in spatial design (Li, 2021). In rural revitalization, researching and designing the cultural tourism space of Shifosi Village in Shenyang has important practical significance and value. By deeply exploring the cultural connotations of Shifosi Village and combining modern tourism needs with professional knowledge of art application, creating a distinctive rural cultural tourism space and educational role can not only promote the economic and education development of Shifosi Village and achieve the goal of rural revitalization but also provide valuable references and

insights for the development of other rural cultural tourism and cultural literacy preservation.

Research Objective

This study aims to deeply explore the cultural connotation of Shifosi Village in Shenyang and combine it with professional knowledge of art application to create a distinctive rural cultural tourism space, providing strong support for the rural revitalization of Shifosi Village. Through in-depth research on the historical, folk, and religious cultures of Shifosi Village, we aim to uncover its unique cultural value and connotation, providing cultural support for the development of rural cultural tourism and education. The research and design methods for the cultural tourism space in Shifosi Village, as well as the experience and models for developing rural cultural tourism and education, offer valuable insights into the cultural tourism development of other villages. Integrating professional knowledge of art application with rural cultural tourism and cultural literacy preservation provides a new perspective and direction for research in art application.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, integrating multiple methodological frameworks, including field research, literature review, case analysis, expert interviews, and stakeholder consultations to ensure a comprehensive and scientifically rigorous investigation. Field research is conducted through on-site observations, ethnographic studies, and photographic documentation to analyze the natural landscape, historical architecture, and folk culture of Shifosi Village. GIS mapping and spatial analysis are utilized to assess the geographical distribution of cultural and tourism resources, providing empirical insights for sustainable tourism planning. Additionally, structured and unstructured observations document the village's cultural significance and socio-economic dynamics, facilitating a deeper understanding of its potential for tourism development and cultural literacy preservation.

A systematic literature review examines domestic and international research on rural tourism development and artistic interventions in tourism landscapes. The review incorporates policy documents, academic studies, and case reports to identify the field's best practices, research gaps, and theoretical frameworks. Furthermore, a comparative case analysis is conducted on successful rural tourism models globally, focusing on their economic impact, cultural sustainability, and community engagement strategies. Each case is assessed through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) framework, offering strategic insights applicable to Shifosi Village's tourism planning.

Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions are conducted with cultural scholars, tourism planners, policymakers, and local artisans to incorporate expert perspectives and community-driven insights. Experts critically evaluate rural tourism models, heritage conservation practices, and the integration of artistic elements into tourism experiences. Additionally, local stakeholders, including village

representatives and business owners, participate in discussions that explore their expectations, challenges, and aspirations for tourism development. Special emphasis is placed on community participation and equitable tourism benefits, ensuring that proposed strategies align with local values and economic sustainability and cultural literacy preservation. The data collected from these diverse sources undergoes thematic analysis, triangulation, and statistical validation using NVivo and MAXQDA software, enhancing the scientific rigor and reliability of the research findings.

RESULTS

Shifosi Village is located in the northern part of Shenbei New Area, Shenyang City, nestled at the foot of Qixing Mountain and surrounded by the Liaohe River. With its advantageous geographical location and beautiful natural environment, the village is situated between Shenbei New Area, Faku County, and Xinmin City. It is 30 kilometers from downtown Shenyang, 15 kilometers west of the Shenbei New Area government, and 45 kilometers from Shenyang Taoxian Airport. Convenient transportation provides a favorable location for developing rural cultural tourism (Fazhen, 1762).

Shifosi Village boasts a long history and profound cultural heritage, rich in historical and cultural relics. Humans have lived here for three thousand years. It was named Shijiazhai during the Liao Dynasty and was an important village under the jurisdiction of Guangzhou (Boliang, 2014). Emperor Taizong of the Liao Dynasty built Shuangzhou City, with Shifosi as the prefectural government's location. During the Ming Dynasty, it was known as Shifang Temple Fort on the eastern border of Liaodong, an important military stronghold in northern Shenyang. At that time, military projects such as the Mamenzi Great Wall and beacon towers were built, and some remains still exist today. According to legend, there were ten stone Buddhas in the Qing Dynasty on Qixing Mountain. Due to the local people's dissatisfaction with the Buddha's "crushing crops," one Buddha's head was smashed and pushed into a ditch (Figure 1); hence the village was renamed Shifosi Temple. These historical changes have endowed Shifosi Temple Village with rich memories, making it an important witness to studying historical and cultural heritage in Northeast China.

Historical Sites

The historical relics of Shifosi Village are like silent historical books, carrying the vicissitudes of time and the weight of history. They possess extremely high historical value, cultural significance and cultural literacy preservation.

The Stone Buddha Temple Tower (Figure 2), a hexagonal, seven-story brick tower with dense eaves, was built in the 10th year of the Xianyong era of the Liao Dynasty (1074 AD). It stands like an older man who has weathered the storms of thousands of years, quietly standing on Mount Seven Stars, witnessing the rise and fall of the Stone Buddha Temple Village. Its tower corners are supported by round-leaning columns, with a Buddha niche in the center flanked by attendant statues. It is adorned with exquisite

decorations such as a treasure cover and a flying arch of wooden architecture. Although it has been eroded over the millennia, parts of the tower are already damaged. However, the exquisite flying patterns are still clearly discernible, as if telling the story of the glory of Buddhist culture during the Liao Dynasty. In June 1982, the Shenyang Cultural Relics and Archaeological Work Team excavated the underground palace of the ancient tower (Figure 2). Two stone steles inside the underground palace confirmed the identity of the ancient tower as the “Shuangcheng County Shijiazhai Jingjuyuan Sheli Buddha Tower of the Liao Dynasty,” also known as the “Stone Buddha Temple Tower.” The discovery of artifacts in the underground palace of the ancient tower is of immeasurable significance for studying the history, religion, and culture of the Shuangcheng City site and the Mount Seven Stars area, unveiling the mysterious veil of Buddhist culture in this region during the Liao Dynasty (Lefebvre, 1991).

The ruins of the Shifang Temple Fortress from the Ming Dynasty also add a strong historical ambiance to Shifosi Village. Currently, only part of the city walls remain. Through the depth analysis and positioning of the city walls, it can be determined that the city site is rectangular, with a length of 189 meters from north to south and a width of 158 meters from east to west. The relative height of the city walls



Figure 1. Partial damage to the remaining stone statues in Shifosi Village

Source: Provided by the Xibe Museum, 2025



Figure 2. The Shifosi Pagoda built in the tenth year of the Xianyong reign of the Liao Dynasty (1074 AD)

Source: Wang Xueyin, photo taken by shifosi village, July 15, 2024

is 1-1.5 meters, with a width of 6-10 meters. Through GPS positioning, the northeast corner is located at N42°08'0.17", E123°20'26.9", with a height of 52 meters; the southeast corner is located at N42°07'52.8", E123°20'25.8", with a height of 47 meters; and the southwest corner is located at N42°07'54.8", E123°07'25.8", with a height of 56 meters. There are many bricks, tiles, and other relics from the Ming Dynasty here, which bear witness to the important position of Shifosi Village as a border defense stronghold during the Ming Dynasty, reflecting the military defense system and architectural style of that time.

These historical relics are not only witnesses to the history of Shifosi Village but also an important part of the Chinese national history and culture. They provide valuable material resources for studying the historical changes, ethnic integration, and religious development in Northeast China and possess irreplaceable historical value.

Folk Culture

The folk culture of Shifosi Village is like a rich and colorful treasure, embodying the wisdom and emotions of the Xibe people and other ethnic groups and exhibiting unique cultural charm.

As one of the significant ethnic minorities in Shifosi Village, the Xibe people have unique traditional customs. In terms of wedding customs, they retain ancient and unique rituals (Figure 3). The groom and bride go through a series of complex procedures. Firstly, they sing wedding songs, one of the most distinctive aspects of Xibe weddings. Singers from both the groom's and bride's sides express their blessings to the newlyweds, their aspirations for a better life, and their expectations for family inheritance through their songs (Lynch, 1960). The melodies of the songs are beautiful and catchy, and the lyrics are rich in ethnic characteristics and full of an intense life atmosphere. Then comes the toasting ceremony, where the newlyweds toast to their elders, relatives, and friends to express their gratitude. The elders also reciprocate by giving blessings and teachings to the newlyweds. During this process, people laugh and chat happily, creating a warm atmosphere that fully reflects the hospitality and importance placed on marriage by the Xibe people.



Figure 3. The ancient and unique traditional customs of the Xibe ethnic group - marriage customs

Source: <https://www.meipian.cn/360lfant.html>
Accessed on: February 12, 2025

The traditional handicrafts of the Xibe ethnic group are truly admirable. Xibe embroidery (Figure 4) is renowned for its exquisite craftsmanship and unique patterns. The embroidery patterns are diverse, encompassing flowers, birds, fish, insects, narrative figures, auspicious motifs, and more. Each pattern carries profound cultural significance. The embroidery stitches are delicate, and the colors are vibrant. The embroidery pieces serve practical purposes and constitute exquisite works of art. Xibe embroidery can be seen in clothing, household items, and other aspects, adding a vibrant touch to the lives of the Xibe people (Zhang & Wang, 2020).

Regarding festival celebrations, the West Migration Festival is one of the most important holidays for the Xibe people. Every year, on the 18th day of the fourth lunar month, the Xibe villagers in Shifosi Village celebrate the remarkable feat of their ancestors who migrated from the northeast to Xinjiang in the mid-18th century. On this day, the villagers dress in vibrant ethnic costumes and hold an ancestral worship ceremony to express their respect and remembrance for their ancestors. Traditional sports activities such as horse racing, sheep-stealing, archery, and wrestling are also held to showcase the bravery and agility of the Xibe people (Jing, 2013). Cultural performances are also an important part of the West Migration Festival. The villagers perform ethnic dances, such as Beilun, and traditional music, such as Dongbuer, singing and dancing together to celebrate this special day. The Smearing Festival (Figure 5) is also a traditional festival of the Xibe people. Today, people smear pot ash on each other, symbolizing the expulsion of evil spirits and praying for blessings, hoping for a safe and smooth new year.

These folk cultures constitute the precious wealth of Shifosi Village. They embody the lifestyle, values, and aesthetic tastes of the Xibe people and reflect the unique charm of the multicultural blend in Shifosi Village. Throughout their inheritance, these folk cultures have continuously absorbed and integrated cultural elements from other ethnic groups, shaping a cultural landscape distinctly characteristic of Shifosi Village and providing abundant resources for developing cultural tourism there.

Natural Scenery

The natural scenery of Shifosi Village resembles a vibrant and colorful painting, with Qixing Mountain and Liaohe River complementing each other, forming a unique landscape that provides exceptional conditions for the development of cultural tourism.

Qixing Mountain is a mountain range formed in the late Jurassic period. It consists of seven peaks, including Nanshan and Tashan. It is named after its mountain shape, which resembles the arrangement of the Big Dipper constellation. Situated north of the Liaohe River, it boasts exquisite natural scenery, resembling a dazzling green pearl embedded in the land.

Qixing Mountain is home to over 20 ravines, including the Fox Ditch, which crisscross each other. The streams within these ravines babble, their waters so clear they reveal the bottom. The Liaohe River, the largest river in the



Figure 4. The traditional handicraft of the Xibe people - Xibe embroidery

Source: Provided by the Xibe Museum



Figure 5. The traditional festival of the Xibe ethnic group - Smearing Festival

Source: <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1629056752361790584.html>

Accessed on: January 8, 2025

southern part of Northeast China, flows gently by the village of Shifosi, adding a vivid beauty to the area. It serves as the lifeblood of Shifosi Village, providing abundant water resources, nourishing all living things on this land, and giving birth to the village's long history and splendid culture.

The perfect combination of Qixing Mountain and Liaohe River provides abundant resources for the development of cultural tourism in Shifosi Village. By integrating the natural scenery of Qixing Mountain and Liaohe River with the historical and folk culture of Shifosi Village, we can create distinctive cultural tourism routes, such as historical and cultural tours, folk customs tours, etc., allowing tourists to appreciate the natural scenery while gaining a deep understanding of the historical culture and folk customs of Shifosi Village, thereby enhancing their travel experience (Boliang, 2014).

Cultural Ecology Protection

As a treasure of historical culture, Shifosi Village carries rich historical memories and a profound cultural heritage. Its historical culture and natural ecology are like precious treasures,

constituting the core and soul of the development of cultural tourism in Shifosi Village. Therefore, it must be carefully nurtured and strictly protected. Cultural and ecological protection should be prioritized in the design of cultural tourism spaces, adhering to the principles of “prioritizing protection, rational utilization, inheritance, and development.” This ensures that the historical and cultural heritage and the natural ecological environment of Shifosi Village are adequately protected during tourism development, achieving sustainable development (Harald, 2007).

Traditional residential houses are important carriers of the historical and cultural heritage of Shifosi Village and serve as the villagers’ homes. When protecting traditional residential houses, we should respect their original architectural styles and layouts, preserving their unique architectural elements and decorative details. For damaged traditional residential houses, appropriate repairs and renovations should be carried out to meet modern life’s needs while preserving historical and cultural heritage. During the renovation process, traditional building techniques and materials such as blue bricks, gray tiles, and wood should be used as much as possible to retain the original flavor of traditional residential houses. In the development of Qixing Mountain, tourism routes should be reasonably planned to avoid damage to the mountain vegetation. Ecological trails can be constructed to guide tourists in appreciating the natural scenery and reduce their impact on the natural environment. Ecological education activities can also be carried out to raise tourists’ awareness of environmental protection so that they consciously protect the natural ecological environment.

Integration of Art Innovation

Innovatively integrating artistic elements with the local culture of Shifosi Village is crucial for enhancing the attractiveness and cultural connotation of cultural tourism spaces. In the design process, it is necessary to fully explore the historical and folk culture elements of Shifosi Village and utilize modern artistic techniques and design concepts to transform them into unique and artistically captivating tourist landscapes and products. This will achieve an organic fusion of art and culture, providing visitors with a brand-new travel experience.

In terms of cultural landscape design, it is possible to integrate the historical and cultural resources of Shifosi Village to create a cultural landscape with local characteristics. With the Shifosi Pagoda as the core, a Shifosi Cultural Square can be designed, and the layout and architectural style of the square should be coordinated with the Shifosi Pagoda. Artistic works such as reliefs and murals can be set up on the square to showcase the Shifosi Pagoda’s construction history, Buddhist culture’s connotation, and the historical changes of Shifosi Village. Modern art elements such as musical fountains and light shows can also be set up on the square to enhance its attractiveness and ornamental value, bringing tourists double enjoyment of vision and hearing (UNESCO, 2019).

Renovating traditional residential buildings is also important for artistic innovation and integration. By retaining traditional residential buildings’ architectural style and

structure while incorporating modern art design concepts and elements, we can create guesthouses and art studios with local characteristics. The facades of traditional residential buildings can be artistically treated, utilizing color, lines, and other artistic elements to showcase their unique charm. Small sculptures, flower beds, and other landscapes can be set up in the courtyards of these buildings to create a beautiful living environment. The interior spaces of these residential buildings can be reasonably planned and designed to create guesthouses and art studios with an artistic atmosphere. Guesthouses can adopt traditional decorative styles paired with modern furniture and facilities, allowing tourists to enjoy comfortable accommodations while experiencing the charm of traditional culture. Art studios can provide tourists with art experience activities such as painting and handicraft making, allowing them to participate in artistic creation and enhancing their interaction and experience.

Community Participation in Development

Promoting community participation in tourism development is crucial for achieving sustainable cultural tourism in Shifosi Village. As the masters of Shifosi Village, the villagers possess a profound understanding and unique experience of the local culture and life, making them a significant force in the development of cultural tourism. Therefore, it is essential to establish an effective community participation mechanism, encouraging villagers to engage in developing and managing cultural tourism spaces actively. This will fully leverage their subjective role, enabling them to benefit from the development of cultural tourism and achieving mutual development between the community and tourism.

Establishing a community engagement platform serves as the foundation for fostering community participation. A Shifosi Village Cultural Tourism Development Cooperative can be established, where villagers voluntarily invest and jointly participate in the development and operation of cultural tourism projects. The cooperative organizes tourism service training for villagers, enhancing their awareness and skills in tourism services. Training in tourist reception, tour guiding, and catering services will be provided to villagers, enabling them to serve tourists better. Additionally, the cooperative coordinates the relationship between villagers and tourism enterprises, safeguarding villagers’ legitimate rights and interests. Through the cooperative model, villagers are organized to form a cohesive force, jointly promoting the development of cultural tourism and cultural literacy preservation in Shifosi Village.

Carrying out community art projects is an important means to promote community participation. Encouraging villagers to participate in artistic creation and cultural activities, such as Xibe embroidery, Fu’s Paper Cuttings, folk dances, other traditional handicrafts, artistic heritage, and innovation, is encouraged. Villagers can be organized to form embroidery groups, paper-cutting groups, and other art groups, and regular artistic creation activities can be carried out to display and sell villagers’ artworks, thereby increasing their income. Community cultural festivals, folk activities, etc., can also be held to allow villagers to showcase their

cultural characteristics during the activities, enhancing their cultural confidence and pride. At the community cultural festival, villagers can be organized to perform traditional Xibe dances, music, and other performances to showcase the cultural charm of the Xibe people; traditional handicraft exhibitions can be held to display villagers' embroidery, Paper Cuttings, and other works, allowing tourists to understand the folk culture of Shifosi Village better.

Cultural Landscape Reshaping

The cultural landscape rebuilding of Shifosi Village aims to deeply explore and showcase its unique culture through meticulous planning and design of projects such as the Shifosi Cultural Square and the renovation of traditional residential houses. This endeavor presents a rich and colorful cultural tapestry for tourists, enabling them to deeply experience the historical heritage and cultural charm of Shifosi Village.

The plan of the Shifosi Cultural Square centers around the Shifosi Temple to establish it as a cultural landmark and tourist activity center for the Shifosi Village. The square layout takes complete account of the surrounding environment and tourist flow, adopting an open design that complements the architectural style of Shifosi Temple, creating a solemn yet vibrant atmosphere. A large relief sculpture is set up in the center of the square, themed around the historical stories of Shifosi Temple, showcasing its development journey from its establishment in the Tang Dynasty to the present day, as well as significant events and cultural heritage in different historical periods. The relief sculpture combines high relief and shallow relief techniques, vividly presenting historical scenes and character images through delicate lines and rich layers, allowing visitors to feel as if they have traveled through time and personally experienced the historical changes of Shifosi Temple.

In renovating the interior spaces of traditional residential buildings, emphasis is placed on enhancing the comfort and functionality of living. Some traditional residential buildings are converted into guesthouses, providing tourists with accommodation experiences that embody local characteristics. The room design of these guesthouses fully reflects the cultural features of the Xibe ethnic group, such as hanging traditional embroidery works of the Xibe ethnic group in the rooms and displaying traditional handicrafts of the Xibe ethnic group, allowing tourists to experience the cultural atmosphere of the Xibe ethnic group during their stay. Some traditional residential buildings can also be converted into art studios, cultural exhibition halls, etc., providing tourists with more cultural experience projects.

DISCUSSION

The development of cultural tourism spaces in Shifosi Village under the framework of rural revitalization reflects a broader shift in China's efforts to integrate heritage preservation, community engagement, and educational initiatives into sustainable tourism. The findings suggest that cultural tourism in Shifosi Village is a vehicle for economic regeneration and a platform for cultural inheritance and experiential

learning. The village's historical architecture, intangible cultural heritage, and traditional folk practices are core resources for place-based education, fostering a deeper connection between visitors and local cultural narratives. However, the research highlights challenges such as balancing commercialization with authenticity, mitigating the risk of cultural homogenization, and ensuring equitable distribution of tourism benefits among local stakeholders. A community-driven tourism model that prioritizes heritage conservation, participatory governance, and innovative educational programs is recommended to address these challenges.

From an educational perspective, cultural tourism in Shifosi Village has the potential to cultivate cultural awareness, environmental consciousness, and rural development knowledge among diverse audiences, including students, researchers, and general visitors. The village can be a living classroom that bridges academic knowledge with real-world engagement by integrating interactive heritage experiences, rural arts education, and immersive workshops. Moreover, collaborations between local artisans, cultural institutions, and universities can strengthen the village's role as an experiential learning hub, fostering interdisciplinary research and skill development in fields such as rural studies, tourism management, and heritage conservation. The study underscores the necessity of policy support, cross-sectoral collaboration, and sustainable infrastructure development to fully leverage Shifosi Village's cultural and educational potential fully, ensuring its long-term role in rural revitalization and knowledge transmission and cultural literacy preservation.

CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of Shifosi Village's cultural tourism resources, exploring the theoretical and practical applications of art in rural tourism spaces within the framework of rural revitalization in China. The findings reveal that Shifosi Village possesses a rich historical and cultural heritage, distinctive folk traditions, and unique natural landscapes, making it highly suitable for cultural tourism development. Historical landmarks such as Shifosi Pagoda and the Shuangzhou City ruins bear testimony to the village's long-standing historical evolution. At the same time, Xibe ethnic customs, Fu's Paper Cuttings, and other folk traditions contribute to its cultural richness. Additionally, the natural beauty of Qixing Mountain and the Liaohe River enhances the village's aesthetic appeal, further reinforcing its potential as a cultural and ecological tourism destination. The strategic integration of artistic elements, such as murals, sculptures, and public art installations, has effectively enriched the cultural tourism experience and cultural literacy preservation. These artistic interventions not only enhance the visual and aesthetic appeal of the village but also serve as cultural markers that immerse visitors in local history, traditions, and folklore.

The research further emphasizes that art-based tourism space design fosters community engagement, cultural preservation, and educational value. By incorporating community art projects, interactive installations, and traditional handicraft workshops, the proposed design scheme ensures that

local villagers actively participate in tourism development, strengthening their cultural identity and sense of belonging. The study's art-integrated tourism development model, rooted in cultural landscape reshaping, public art interventions, and strategic tourism route planning, demonstrates a sustainable approach to rural revitalization. This model promotes economic and cultural sustainability and fosters place-based education and cultural literacy preservation, allowing visitors to engage with Shifosi Village's cultural and historical narratives in an immersive manner. Moving forward, future research should explore longitudinal studies on the socio-economic impact of cultural tourism, assess visitor engagement and learning outcomes, and refine community participation mechanisms to ensure a balanced and sustainable cultural tourism model that benefits both residents and broader rural revitalization initiatives in China.

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