

Current Situation and Analysis of Legislation on Key Fields of Energy, Transportation, Agriculture and Tourism in an Ethnic Minority Region

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Abstract: As an important strategic frontier region in China, an ethnic minority region legislation in the fields of energy, transportation, agriculture and tourism is of great significance for regional development and national security. This study systematically reviews the current legislative landscape across various sectors in an ethnic minority region and delves into the existing issues and challenges. In the energy sector, although the "Regulations on New Energy Development" provide legal safeguards for the sustainable development of an ethnic minority region's energy resources, the current legislation falls short in adaptability and alignment with market demands, particularly in the connection between traditional energy utilization regulations and clean energy strategies. In terms of transportation legislation, an ethnic minority region has initially established an integrated transportation network system covering highways, railways, aviation with current legislation focusing on traffic safety and management. However, the legislation on intelligent transportation management is lagging. Agricultural legislation has transitioned from extensive to refined management, aiming to enhance the quality of agricultural products and strengthen land contract management supervision. The legislation in the tourism sector emphasizes the protection of tourism resources and the quality supervision of tourism operations. However, the study points out that legislation in these areas faces considerable challenges in coordination, foresight, and enforcement. After summarizing the shortcomings and effectiveness of the current legislation, this paper proposes that the legislative system should pay more attention to refinement and differentiation, while also strengthening international coordination and cooperation of regulations to promote steady development of an ethnic minority region under the new era background.

1. Introduction

As an important energy base of China, an ethnic minority region is facing the urgent need to conduct in-depth legislative research in the fields of energy, transportation, agriculture, and tourism,

in response to the growing energy demand and energy conservation pressures. Although relevant policies and regulations have gradually been improved, there are still shortcomings in their specific implementation and enforcement. Particularly in the industrial sector and transportation, energy-saving and consumption-reducing policies have not yet formed a systematic and targeted approach. Additionally, the coordination between agricultural development and energy utilization has not been given sufficient attention, and the lack or lag of relevant laws and regulations poses challenges to the agricultural development in an ethnic minority region.

In response to these problems, the existing research is mostly focused on individual areas, lacking a comprehensive perspective, leading to the lack of coordination of relevant policies. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt interdisciplinary research methods, comprehensively consider the interaction between different fields, and form a complete legislative framework. Starting from the four fields of energy, transportation, agriculture and tourism in an ethnic minority region, this paper summarizes the current situation and shortcomings of the current legislation, and explores the importance of the protection of the rule of law in promoting sustainable development in various fields. The economic development of an ethnic minority region is inseparable from a sound legal system. Legislators need to pay more attention to the combination of the implementation rules of laws and regulations and local economic characteristics in the future, so as to enhance the flexibility and adaptability of laws and regulations. It is hoped that this article can provide references for legislative reforms in relevant fields in an ethnic minority region, helping to achieve dual benefits of economic growth and environmental protection, and pushing an ethnic minority region toward higher-quality development.

2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Energy Legislation

2.1 Overview of Energy Policies

When analyzing the current state of energy legislation in an ethnic minority region, the primary focus is on the types of energy policies, their implementation timelines, and the specific content and expected objectives they encompass. The classification of energy policies covers various aspects, from energy structure adjustment to clean production, each reflecting the nation's emphasis on and expectations for steady development in the energy sector. By examining the data recorded in "Classification of Energy Policies and Implementation Years," it is evident that since 2010, policy support has generally been robust, particularly in policies promoting new energy development, energy security, and sustainable energy development. These policies aim to achieve energy efficiency Improvements and industrial development through fiscal and tax incentives, the establishment of energy reserve systems, and the promotion of resource recycling. Specifically, since the implementation of the energy structure adjustment policy in 2010, corresponding fiscal subsidies, tax reductions, and other specific measures have been formulated with the goal of optimizing the energy structure and increasing the proportion of clean energy^[1]. This policy has significantly advanced the development and utilization of clean energy, reduced carbon emissions to some extent, and improved energy efficiency. The policy focus in 2012 was on promoting electricity market reform, separating electricity production from sales, and accelerating the construction of electricity trading markets. These reforms have fostered competition in the electricity market and reduced electricity costs, having a significant positive impact on the electricity production and supply industry. From 2015 onwards, the new energy development policy has focused on supporting the development and utilization of solar and wind energy, emphasizing the use of fiscal and tax incentives to increase the proportion of new energy in the energy structure. This has provided significant support for the development of the clean energy industry. The main content of the 2011 policy implementation centered on enhancing clean and efficient coal utilization

technologies and strictly controlling total coal consumption to address environmental pollution issues. This highlighted the government's requirement for the green and low-carbon transformation of the coal industry. The 2013 energy security policy aimed to establish a robust energy reserve system and strengthen international energy cooperation. The implementation of this policy not only ensured energy supply security but also promoted the expansion of energy cooperation to an international level. The focus in 2014 was on energy efficiency improvement policies, which emphasized the implementation of energy conservation and emission reduction projects and the application of high-efficiency energy-saving technologies. This reflected the government's urgent need to curb the rapid growth of energy consumption and promote low-carbon development, providing an opportunity for transformation and upgrading for energy-intensive industries such as manufacturing and construction. In 2016, the energy price reform policy was launched. Through the reform of the energy price formation mechanism, it is more in line with the market law, which is conducive to guiding the consumption and production behavior of consumers and producers, and has a positive impact on the gas, petrochemical and other industries. The latest energy technology innovation policy and clean production policy were introduced in 2017 and 2019, respectively, emphasizing support for energy technology research and development and the promotion of clean production in industrial sources. These policies aim to enhance the overall technological level of the industry and promote environmentally friendly production methods, expanding from high-tech enterprises to industries such as manufacturing and chemicals. From the above analysis, it is evident that an ethnic minority region has continuously deepened reforms in energy legislation, implementing a series of policy measures. These policies not only reflect the strategic layout at the macro level for energy security and green transformation but also provide clear development paths and policy guidance for various energy-related industries. Through the implementation of these policies, the energy legislation system in an ethnic minority region has gradually become more robust, undoubtedly laying a solid foundation for promoting the sustainable development of the regional energy industry.

2.2 Issues and Challenges in Energy Legislation

In the field of energy legislation in an ethnic minority region, although there are already some regulations and laws, such as the "an ethnic minority region New Energy Development Regulations," aimed at standardizing energy development and utilization, and promoting the healthy development of the energy industry, the reality shows that the adaptability of legal provisions is particularly prominent^[2]. Existing laws often fail to effectively connect with an ethnic minority region's unique resource endowment and socio-economic development, resulting in weak legislative guidance and operability^[3].

The problem of lagging regulatory systems cannot be ignored. The law enforcement teams for water resource management in an ethnic minority region is lagging, resulting in insufficient regulatory strength. Similarly, the regulatory system in the energy sector is also ill-suited to the rapid changes in the current energy industry. The regulatory system is outdated, and regulatory agencies are disconnected from industry development, unable to effectively regulate market order and ensure the rational development and utilization of energy. Especially in the new energy sector, where technology updates rapidly and market changes are numerous, traditional regulatory methods are difficult to adapt to the new situation.

At the same time, the mismatch between current legislation and the needs of the energy market is also very obvious. The assessment of market demand for traditional and new energy is not accurate enough, and the market demand research during the legislative process is insufficient, leading to some policies that cannot meet the needs of energy producers or consumers. For example, in the

legislation promoting clean energy development, the characteristics of an ethnic minority region's abundant wind and solar energy resources were not fully considered, and the planning for wind and photovoltaic power was not reasonable, failing to maximize the utilization and development of an ethnic minority region's clean energy potential. In addition, the legislature pays too much attention to the short-term effect, lacks the long-term perspective and planning, and fails to form an effective mechanism to continuously promote the healthy development of the energy industry.

Despite the above challenges, there are also commendable aspects in an ethnic minority region's energy legislation. For example, an ethnic minority region fully recognizes the importance of developing clean energy and attempts to ensure the implementation of relevant policies through legislation. Multiple wind and solar energy resource development plans have been approved, which to some extent demonstrates the local government's determination and efforts to promote new energy development. The implementation of these plans is expected to enhance the pertinence and foresight of an ethnic minority region's energy legislation in the future, more in line with the ecological efficiency evaluation and improvement strategies of an ethnic minority region as a typical arid resource development region.

Ultimately, to address the problems and challenges in an ethnic minority region's energy legislation, it requires the joint efforts of legislative and executive bodies to repeatedly review and revise existing regulations. Additionally, it is necessary to increase investment in legislative research, through field investigations, market demand research, and other methods, to make legislation more aligned with actual needs and serve the development of the local energy industry. Furthermore, a more efficient supervision system should be established to ensure the enforcement strength and effectiveness of energy legislation, laying a solid foundation for the sustainable development of an ethnic minority region's energy industry.

3. Analysis of the Current Situation of Traffic Legislation

3.1 Overview of Traffic Network Construction Regulations

Under the background of the "Belt and Road" initiative, the infrastructure construction of transportation in an ethnic minority region has received unprecedented attention and investment, especially the rapid development of highways, railways, and air transportation, which has injected new vitality into the economic and social development of the region. An ethnic minority region has adopted a legislative system including the "Highway Law," "Railway Law," and "Civil Aviation Law" to ensure the legalization and standardization of transportation construction^[4].

In terms of highway construction, after years of investment and construction, a highway network with national roads and autonomous region roads as the framework has been formed, connecting various states, cities and major transportation nodes, providing a solid foundation for promoting trade circulation between the mainland and an ethnic minority region as well as between an ethnic minority region and surrounding countries. In terms of railway construction, with the implementation of the Western Development Strategy and the deepening of the "Belt and Road" initiative, the scale of an ethnic minority region's railway network has rapidly expanded, not only strengthening the connection between an ethnic minority region and inland regions but also facilitating the export of an ethnic minority region's resources and the introduction of foreign investment. In terms of aviation construction, an ethnic minority region has actively promoted airport construction and renovation, with multiple airports having been upgraded to accommodate large passenger aircraft, and has opened multiple domestic and international routes to serve tourism development and business exchanges.

While actively developing, the transportation network also faces some challenges in terms of construction standards, management systems, and maintenance, particularly with some local

regulations differing from central regulations, affecting investors' decisions and investment efficiency^[5]. To address these issues, it is necessary to further improve transportation legislation, strengthen regulatory efforts, and enhance the applicability and innovativeness of the law.

Based on the summary of existing legislative achievements, an ethnic minority region should propose regulatory revision recommendations for the characteristics of transportation network construction from multiple aspects. For instance, with the swift economic growth, various regions of an ethnic minority region need to increase legislative demands for environmental impact assessments, strengthen the protection of public interests, enhance the synergistic effect between local and central regulations, and ensure that transportation construction meets the practical development needs of the region without deviating from the overall national transportation development plan. It is essential to intensify coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries (regions), formulate special legal provisions concerning international routes, and enhance an ethnic minority region's competitiveness in international transportation.

3.2 Characteristics and Issues of Traffic Safety and Management Legislation

In the study of traffic safety and management legislation in an ethnic minority region, a thorough analysis of the data revealed in the (see **Table 1**) "Annual Report on Traffic Accidents in an ethnic minority region" can clearly reflect the overall trends of traffic accidents in the region and the key influencing factors. By comprehensively analyzing various accident indicators from 2015 to 2022, such as the number of traffic accidents, fatalities, injuries, and direct economic losses, it is evident that the total number of accidents has shown a decreasing trend year by year. Simultaneously, the fatality rate from traffic accidents and direct economic losses have also been decreasing annually. This trend is partly attributed to effective traffic management measures and the steady improvement in accident handling rates.

Further quantitative analysis of the data involves using the (**Formula 1**) $P(\text{accident}) = \text{total number of accidents} / \text{total vehicle mileage}$ to quantify the probability of accidents. By comparing annual accident rates, more scientific and reasonable bases can be provided for legislative work, guiding policy formulation, such as re-planning traffic routes, adjusting traffic light settings, and increasing fines for traffic violations.

In fact, traffic safety issues are closely related to human factors, environmental conditions, vehicle conditions, and many other elements. For example, changes in the main categories of accident causes reflect the evolving focus of traffic accident prevention over time. Accidents caused by speeding and drunk driving have gradually decreased, while violations of traffic signals, poor road conditions, and driver health issues have become the main reasons for increased accidents. Based on this, legislative bodies should make necessary revisions to existing traffic laws and regulations, strengthen driver education and training, enhance warnings for driving in adverse weather, and raise public safety awareness.

At the same time, an ethnic minority region's unique geographical and climatic conditions are also critical factors to consider when drafting traffic legislation. Facing specific climatic characteristics, legislation should focus on regulations regarding the use of snow chains, vehicle anti-freeze facilities, and driving on icy roads. For example, requiring snow chains to be carried during winter driving and setting up anti-freeze fluid replacement points for long-distance vehicles are practical measures to enhance the applicability and effectiveness of traffic regulations.

To ensure the accuracy and foresight of legislation, dynamic monitoring and analysis of key indicators are essential. Government departments should continuously collect and update data from the "an ethnic minority region Traffic Accident Annual Report," considering changes in traffic flow, vehicle technology updates, urban development, and other factors, to continuously optimize

the content of regulations, adjust law enforcement priorities, and improve accident handling mechanisms.

The ultimate goal of traffic safety management legislation is to significantly reduce traffic accidents, protect people's lives and property, and reduce social and economic losses^[6]. Legislators need to be vigilant about the loopholes in past traffic legislation, continuously learn from accident case lessons, and, based on data, analyze and predict future traffic safety trends objectively with a scientific attitude. They should promptly adjust and improve laws and regulations to achieve the optimal effect of traffic safety management legislation in an ethnic minority region.

$$P(\text{accident}) = \frac{\text{Total Number of Accidents}}{\text{Total Vehicle Mileage}} \quad \text{Traffic Accident Rate Formula} \quad (1)$$

Table 1: Annual Report on Traffic Accidents in an ethnic minority region

| Years | Total Number of Traffic Accidents (cases) | Number of deaths | Number of Injured | Direct Economic Loss (Ten Thousand CNY) | Main Category of Accident Causes | Traffic Accident Mortality Rate (per 100,000 people) | Accident Handling Rate |
|-------|---|------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|------------------------|
| 2015 | 2569 | 1042 | 3298 | 17345 | Speeding, drunk driving, violating traffic signals, fatigued driving, and illegal passenger transport | 4.2 | 98.6% |
| 2016 | 2371 | 968 | 3124 | 15867 | Speeding, distracted driving, not yielding as required, reckless lane changes, mechanical failure | 3.9 | 99.1% |
| 2017 | 2145 | 895 | 2890 | 14732 | Drunk driving, overloading, non-compliance with traffic regulations, pedestrians jaywalking, improper vehicle maintenance | 3.5 | 99.3% |
| 2018 | 1980 | 825 | 2676 | 13698 | Fatigue driving, adverse weather, pedestrian violations, unskilled drivers, unclear traffic signs | 3.3 | 99.5% |
| 2019 | 1843 | 762 | 2434 | 12550 | Poor road conditions, night driving, improper operation, speeding, and not following traffic rules | 3.1 | 99.7% |
| 2020 | 1629 | 698 | 2210 | 11234 | Driver's slow reaction, running a red light, road construction, not maintaining a safe distance, vehicle load not meeting regulations | 2.9 | 99.8% |
| 2021 | 1457 | 632 | 2018 | 10367 | Disobeying traffic signals, slippery road surfaces, rain and snow weather, brake system failure, driver's health issues | 2.5 | 99.9% |
| 2022 | 1305 | 579 | 1785 | 9402 | Not using seat belts, vehicle overage, obstructed vision, mobile phone use, not yielding to pedestrians | 2.3 | 100% |

4. Current Status of Agricultural and Tourism Legislation

4.1 Development and Practice of Agricultural Legislation

With the continuous improvement of agricultural legislation in the an ethnic minority region, a legal system covering various aspects such as agricultural production, quality safety, and land management has gradually taken shape. Currently, the an ethnic minority region's Agricultural Development Planning Law has clearly defined the development goals of agricultural modernization, optimizing the industrial structure with market demand as the guide, promoting industrialized agricultural operations and brand building. Meanwhile, the Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law ensures the quality and safety of agricultural products from the source, providing consumers with a trusted guarantee^[7].

Under the support of the Land Contract Management Regulations, the land contract relationships in an ethnic minority region have become more stable, protecting farmers' operational rights and thereby stimulating their production enthusiasm, which has driven the improvement of agricultural production efficiency. The institutional support for agricultural technological innovation and transfer has effectively increased agricultural productivity, promoting the overall level of agriculture in an ethnic minority region.

However, there are still some issues that need attention and resolution in practice^[8]. For example, some local legislation is not highly consistent with the central government's agricultural policy development, there is insufficient supervision and enforcement after the enactment of laws, and the efficiency of agricultural resource utilization is low. These issues, to some extent, mitigate the effect of legislation and limit the potential for agricultural development in an ethnic minority region.

In the future direction of legislative development, efforts should be made to enhance the systematicness and coordination of regulations, strengthen support for sustainable agricultural development and ecological protection^[9]. At the legislative level, it is necessary to further clarify legal responsibilities and obligations in areas such as agricultural planning, quality safety, land management, and technological innovation. Additionally, greater support should be given to new agricultural business entities, guiding the sustainable and healthy development of agriculture.

Moreover, it is essential to strengthen the alignment and learning with international agricultural legislation, absorbing advanced international agricultural management concepts and experiences, and combining them with the actual situation in an ethnic minority region to improve the legal system in the agricultural sector^[10]. For instance, in attracting foreign investment to build agricultural production bases and technical training, projects that can help upgrade an ethnic minority region's industries while maintaining the ecological environment should be selected. Additionally, a comprehensive agricultural investment insurance system should be established to reduce investment risks.

4.2 Characteristics and Issues of Tourism Legislation

In the process of tourism legislation in an ethnic minority region, the rapid development in recent years has formed a stark contrast with the pace of regulatory formulation. According to relevant information from the tourism industry statistics table, since 2010, indicators such as total tourism revenue, number of scenic spots, and travel agencies have been continuously rising, indicating that the tourism industry has become an important engine for the regional economy of an ethnic minority region. However, the current tourism legislation still faces many challenges and issues. In order to adapt to new industry demands and optimize the legal environment, the formulation and revision of tourism regulations are particularly urgent.

The formulation of tourism regulations follows a certain flowchart (see **Figure 1**). Specifically,

the tourism regulation formulation flowchart goes through multiple stages: starting with the analysis of tourism industry needs and the collection of relevant legislative information, as well as studying existing regulations; next is identifying problems and deficiencies in the regulations and widely soliciting public and industry opinions; then drafting regulatory proposals and submitting them for expert review and legal counsel audit. After these steps, the regulatory proposals are continuously revised and improved, eventually being submitted to the legislative body for deliberation. If the regulatory proposal is passed, it is promulgated and implemented; if not, feedback and modification suggestions are required and returned to the review stage until approval is obtained^[11].

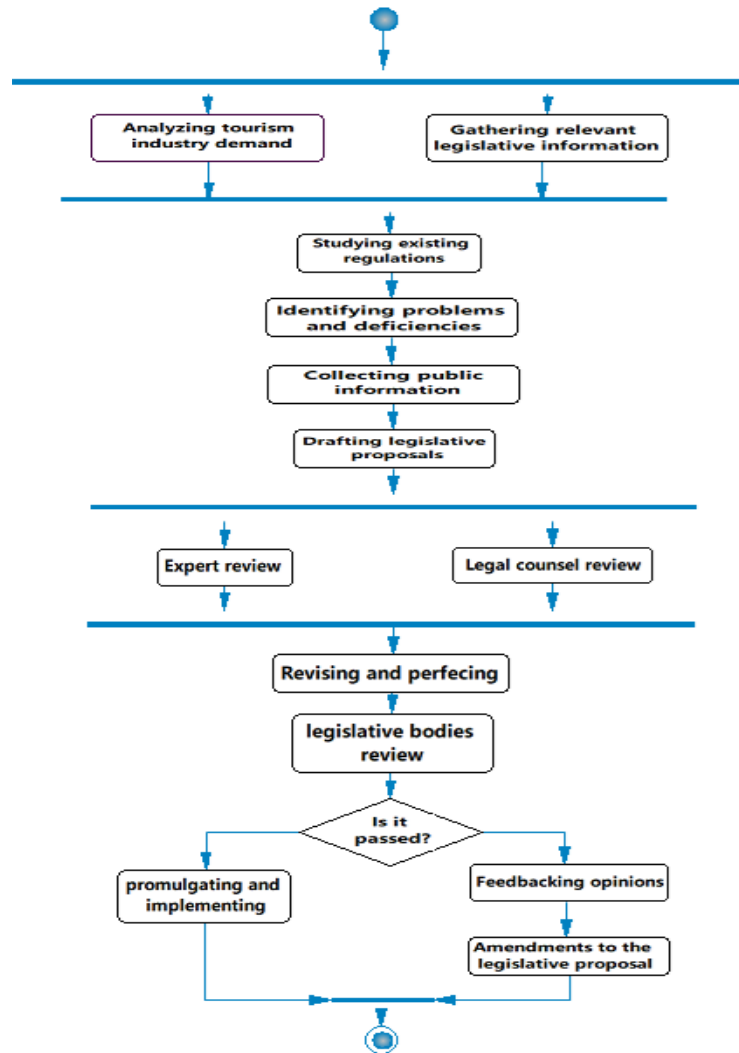


Figure 1: Flowchart of Tourism Legislation Development

In formulating tourism regulations, an ethnic minority region needs to reasonably set legislative provisions in response to the special situations and issues within the tourism industry^[12]. For example, in the face of regional geographical environmental specificity and the integration of diverse cultures, tourism regulations must fully consider the sustainable development of ecological and ethnic culture protection while meeting the personalized needs of different tourists. Additionally, given the significant impact of transportation on the tourism industry and the scattered nature of an ethnic minority region's tourism resources, the regulations should also include provisions on how to enhance transportation convenience, optimize transportation layout, and ensure tourism transportation safety. According to the annual tourism revenue analysis in the

statistical data table, it can be found that the growth rate of the tourism industry has put forward higher requirements for the improvement of transportation facilities. Under the current regulatory framework, although the total mileage of transportation routes has increased. It is far from meeting the rapidly growing demand of the tourism market. Therefore, tourism legislation must emphasize the scientific and forward-looking nature of transportation planning in its design, thereby effectively promoting the coordinated development of tourism and transportation industries. Combining the tourism resource advantages of an ethnic minority region such as convenient transportation and numerous scenic spots. In legislation, the various factors should be comprehensively considered, integrating elements such as agriculture, culture, and natural resources with tourism legislation to form a comprehensive regulatory system that ensures the healthy development of the tourism industry^[13]. In this way, an ethnic minority region's tourism legislation can truly play a role in promoting tourism development and regulating market order, while ensuring the proper protection of tourists' rights and regional cultural heritage^[14].

5. Summary and Outlook

After in-depth analysis of the legislative status in key areas of an ethnic minority region – energy, transportation, agriculture, and tourism, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness, implementation status, and their roles in promoting regional development and social stability of respective laws and regulations. These laws and regulations not only provide guidance for the economic and social development of an ethnic minority region but also largely embody the principles of comprehensive utilization and coordinated development. However, there are still some shortcomings and challenges in legislation that need to be strengthened and improved in our future legislative work.

In the energy sector, despite the series of development, utilization, and protection regulations, such as the new energy development regulations, which have indeed promoted the rapid development of clean energy in an ethnic minority region, the current energy laws still face issues such as insufficient adaptability and lagging regulatory systems in response to changes in the energy market and new environmental protection requirements. Therefore, future energy legislation needs to further integrate with an ethnic minority region's sustainable development strategy, better incorporate international energy policy trends, and achieve dynamic adjustment and improvement of legislation.

In the transportation sector, the regulations on transportation network construction have promoted the modernization of transportation infrastructure, but further improvements in legislation for traffic safety management and intelligent regulation are needed to adapt to the ever-changing traffic management demands, ensuring the safety, efficiency, and sustainable development of the transportation system^[15]. Formulating more forward-looking traffic safety and management legislation is conducive to enhancing an ethnic minority region's function as a major national transportation hub.

In the agricultural sector, the current agricultural legislation, such as the agricultural development planning law, has to some extent ensured the sustainability of agricultural production. However, in the face of growing market demands and the challenges of agricultural modernization, it is necessary to continuously improve the quality of legislation, strengthen the enforcement of the agricultural product quality safety law, and optimize the land contract and management regulations to provide a more solid legal support for the healthy development of agriculture in an ethnic minority region.

The legislative focus in the tourism sector is on the protection of tourism resources and the rights of tourists. While tourism legislation has promoted the development of an ethnic minority region's

tourism industry, it also faces contradictions between resource development and environmental protection. The tourism resource protection regulations need to be further strengthened to clearly define the boundaries of resource protection and development norms in a legal form, ensuring the sustainable development of tourism and the effectiveness of the tourism business quality supervision system^[16].

In summary, through the analysis and evaluation of the current legislation in key areas of an ethnic minority region, it is evident that the legislation plays a significant role in supporting regional economic and social development and ethnic unity and stability. In the future, we should build a more comprehensive and efficient legal system based on summarizing experiences, combining with an ethnic minority region's specific conditions and development needs. It is essential to strengthen the authority and effectiveness of laws in promoting economic and social development by formulating and improving relevant laws, enhancing law enforcement, and supervision. At the same time, an ethnic minority region's legislative process needs to be aligned with national laws and regulations, taking into account ethnic characteristics and market economy needs. All of this aims to create a more prosperous, stable, and harmonious future for an ethnic minority region, achieving a leap-forward development in legislative work.

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