



Developing Leisure Agriculture and Educational Trip Model

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Author's contribution

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author TY designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript and managed the analyses of the study. Author YQ managed the literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Leisure agriculture and educational trip are not new concepts, and their integration may contribute to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore the essence of research tourism, including the significance and function of educational trip, and to explore the feasibility of developing a leisure agriculture research tourism model through literature consolidation and analysis. It is found that the development of leisure agriculture and the educational trip model have the feasibility of resource, management, economic and social aspects, and the integration of the two is conducive to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture.

Keywords: *Leisure agriculture; educational trip; integrated development; sustainable development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Educational Trip is one of the forms of domestic tourism, the main participants are primary and middle school students, followed by universities, kindergartens in the students and purposeful study of the general tourists. According to the

definition of Baidu, educational Trip is organized by the school according to the regional characteristics, the characteristics of students' age and the needs of the teaching content of various subjects, to organize students to go out of the campus through group travel, centralized accommodation, expand their horizons, enrich

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their knowledge, deepen their affinity with nature and culture, and increase their experience of collective lifestyle and social public morality [1]. Issued by the General Office of the State Council in 2013 The National Tourism Leisure Program (2013-2020) aims to strengthen the connotation of students' quality education by promoting the educational trip activities in primary and secondary schools. In this case, the need for school trips has increased significantly, from 1.4 million in 2014 to 3.4 million in 2017, and outbound educational Trip has increased from 350000 to 850000, which has also attracted the attention of the tourism industry. One after another launched related products to meet the needs of school trip.

Because the main purpose of the national tourism leisure program is to strengthen the connotation of students' quality education, the product content of educational Trip must meet the students' degree and learning needs to a certain extent, and echo the contents of the course chapters of the students. In this case, travel agencies can plan different visits and travel routes for students of different ages. Other destination receptionists can also design activities and prepare activities according to the age and needs of visiting students, or adjust the way of interpretation to meet the learning needs of students of different ages.

For example, in 2017, the Education Department of Sichuan Provincial issued "opinions on the implementation of promoting the study travel of primary and middle school students", which included the study trip in the school education and teaching plan, defined the significance, time, content, itinerary and so on of the study travel, and informed teachers and students and parents in advance [2]. Educational travel is generally carried out in the fourth to sixth grade of primary school, the first to second grade of junior high school, and the first to second grade of high school. Schools should combine teaching practice, reasonable arrangement of study travel time, as far as possible staggered tourism peak. It was noted that the study tours for primary and secondary school students were organized in a planned manner by the education sector and schools, through the collective Study-based study and travel experience combined with out-of-school education activities. At the same time, all counties and urban areas also opened study and study activities, such as Yuechi County in August 2020," every leaf is wonderful "research and educational tourism activities, students under the leadership of instructors, participated

in the completion of patting, South-to-North Water transfer, natural, plant tapping, joint efforts to build towers, card Fengyun, century battlefield, high-altitude slide, colorful slide, swing, squirrel hole, swing bridge, climbing, shuttle board, military track and other projects [3]. For example, Pujiang County launched the 2020 Pujiang County During the study and study activities, teachers and students went to Chengdu Planning Museum, Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu National Defense Education Base and other places to visit and study, explore knowledge, exchange deeply, enhance national friendship and enhance national self-confidence in various experience activities [4].

For leisure agriculture, it has abundant agricultural production resources, rural ecological resources and farmers' living resources, and forms an interdependent life system with natural environment resources. Its business field is suitable for the destination of educational Trip, and its experience and visit activities cover clothing, food, housing, travel, education and music, which meet the needs of educational trip activities. Against this background, leisure agriculture operators in suburban and rural areas, if they can attract the attention of schools and students and profit from it, will contribute to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture.

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore the essence of educational Trip, including the significance and function, and to explore the feasibility of developing leisure agriculture and educational trip model through literature consolidation and analysis. Finally, some suggestions are put forward. The following will describe the nature of educational Trip, leisure agriculture as a study tourism feasibility analysis and conclusions.

2. THE ESSENCE OF EDUCATIONAL TRIP

In essence, from the travel time and distance, educational Trip does not belong to the category of tourism. Therefore, the following will clarify its significance and function. °

2.1 The Definition of Educational Trip

A study-based study tourism is defined in two parts: research-based study or research and study, known as inquiry-based learning Hands-on Inquiry Based Learning (HIBL) in the world while called training and educational study in China [5,6,7,8]. As for tourism, according to the World Tourism Organization's definition of tourism, it

involves travel time, distance and purpose. For example, if the travel time is more than one day (overnight), leaving the daily residence or life circle and the purpose of travel is not to earn money for work, the tourist may be called the study tourist, and the course and itinerary of the visit and travel may be called the study tourism. Secondly, if the travel time of tourists is not more than one day (back and forth on the same day), the travel destination is within 50 kilometers or the future open daily life place, and do not work to earn money for the purpose, generally called one-day study travel. In order to separate from the overnight study tour, which has study tourism within a night is called study trip in this research.

As mentioned above, scholars [5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,12] collate the significance of educational trip as shown in Table 1. The following will be explained separately for the subject and object of tourism. On the subject of tourism, scholars' views on tourism participants can be divided into two categories. One is the narrow definition of students, such as Zhu [5], the combination of research-based learning and tourism experience. It is an innovative form of school and off-campus education. The other category includes a wide range of non-student tourists who travel for research and study purposes. In the broad sense of Fang [6], educational Trip can be aimed not only at students, but also at other people with purposes of study.

Table 1. The definition of educational trip

Author (year)	The definition of educational trip
Cui (2020)	Educational trip is a new form of study which combines educational activities with tourism experience.
Ding (2019)	Educational trip is an activity organized by school for students to carry out outside-school visit experience.
Gou (2019)	Educational trip is a kind of learning mode which combines tourism with education and teaching, and the purpose of this form of education is to expand the place and scope of education and teaching work through the participation of practical activities and the experience of tourism process.
Chen (2019)	School trip is a kind of educational idea and spirit which combines theory with practice. It not only inherits the original traditional form of study, but also adds new contents and becomes a new form of tourism.
Zhu (2019)	Educational trip is a combination of research-based learning and tourism experience. It is an innovative form of linking up school and out-of-school education. It is a student-centered process that allows students to explore and learn actively in the environment of teachers and students.
Fang (2019)	The main purpose of educational trip is to integrate tourism and learning. The broad sense of it is a special tourism activity with the main purpose of learning. Tourists have a strong desire for knowledge to carry out learning tourism activities in different places. The object of study tourism is not only students, but also other people with learning purpose. The narrow sense of educational trip refers to the organization of students of different ages according to the characteristics of the Ministry of Education and schools, the planned and organized arrangement of collective activities according to different learning aspirations, the expansion of increasing knowledge, experiencing the different charm of cultural knowledge and natural knowledge, and carrying out research and learning travel combined with outdoor experience.
Ren & Ma (2018)	Educational trip is also called "study trip" or "study-based tourism ". In a broad sense, it is a special tourism for the purpose of research-based and inquiry-based learning, and it is a tourist activity carried out by tourists for the need of cultural knowledge.
Chen (2018)	In a broad sense, educational trip is a special tourism activity for tourists to study and study local cultural knowledge from their permanent residence in order to learn the cultural knowledge of other regions. Some students, or non-student groups of people very interested in humanistic knowledge. In a narrow sense, learning tourism mainly refers to a special tourism learning activity organized by the school as a unit, aimed at enriching students' understanding of humanistic knowledge, and managed through unified organization.

Secondly, in the object of tourism, the definition of tourism resources, tourism mode and tourism purpose in the existing literature has not been consistent and clear intersection. For example, Cui [9] defines study trip as a new form of study, which combines educational activities with tourism experience. It only shows the integration of educational activities and tourism experience. There is no more specific regulation on travel mode, travel purpose and destination tourism resources. Moreover, even if Chen [8] defines educational trip in a broad sense, it is a special tourism activity for tourists to learn cultural knowledge from other regions and to study and study local cultural knowledge from their permanent residence. Its tourism beneficiaries are very wide, some students, but also non-student groups are very interested in humanistic knowledge. Such a definition, travel mode and purpose to make more specific norms, but in the definition of tourism resources are still vague. For example, it is not entirely related to local cultural knowledge, but also to local natural resources, landscape and economic development. Then, for researchers, their travel, study and research department are the needs of work, rather than traditional leisure, visiting friends, learning and other travel motivation. In terms of tourism science, the attraction of tourism resources (people, things, places, scenery and activities) of the particular tourist destination varies from person to person. Therefore, in terms of generalized research tourism, the same tourism resources of the same destination may attract different people to study; however, in the narrow perspective of research tourism, based on budget risk and other considerations, the same tourism resources at the same destination may provide regular access to specific ethnic groups. In other words, the motivation and purpose of tourists engaged in educational trip are complex and dynamic. The connotation of tourism object should be different from the needs that can be satisfied in educational trip.

Synthesizing the above, this study holds that educational trip can be defined as "tourism activities for which tourists, based on research and learning purposes, travel from their permanent residence to special destinations, and engage in research and study on specific tourism objects (tourism resources) and topics. And do not work to earn money for the purpose of tourism activities".

2.2 The Function of Educational Trip

Educational trip provides tourists to the destination outside the circle of life for planned, targeted and targeted research and study, the function of research tourism consolidation as shown in Table 2.

2.2.1 Education and learning function

The essence of educational trip is the combination of study and tourism. For individual tourists, the most basic function is educational function. For example, Cui [9] believes that the educational function of research-based tourism can improve tourists' problem solving and thinking ability, interpersonal communication ability, information management ability, self-management learning ability, adaptability ability, social and cultural tolerance, time and financial management ability and self-motivation and independent personal character ability. Ren & Ma [7] pointed out that research-based tourism has cognitive and educational functions, that is, finding new things, increasing new knowledge and experiencing in tourism, and understand the function of different cultures. In other words, the education and learning function of research-based tourism is mainly aimed at the tourist's tourism motivation. Educational trip can satisfy the most basic knowledge learning of tourists, followed by adaptability, problem thinking, communication and so on.

2.2.2 Experience and practical function

Secondly, in addition to the educational function, it is very important for individual tourists to provide the functions of experience and practice in research tourism. These experiences and practices include the experience related to curriculum (work), life experience, cultural experience and so on. For example, Fang's research points out that school trip provides tourists with a deep life experience, sees a wider world, shapes a more comprehensive self, and achieves the purpose of relaxing body and mind, broadening vision, expanding talent and developing freely [6]. In addition, Fang [6] also believes that research tourism is a useful supplement to basic education and is an important way for children to maintain their learning continuity Social practice. In other words, research tourism allows tourists to experience life different from that of permanent residence, and provides practical opportunities and fields for tourists to do it themselves. The experience and practice provided by this research-based tourism

can enable tourists to examine the differences between the knowledge, technology, ability and real life learned in the past, how to apply these knowledge, technology and ability in real life, and find out their own shortcomings and ways to improve in the future.

2.2.3 Communication and collaboration function

Educational trip is basically group travel, there may be a few individuals to travel freely. Whether group travel or individual travel to participate in school trip, basically must abide by the relevant activities. For example, walking, living, eating, traveling, entertainment, and shopping should be in and out of the regiment and to avoid falling alone. In scenic spots, tourist must be organized in an orderly manner. In the experience activities, we also need to work together, to take care of each other, and to help each other. Therefore, the tour group members need to maintain good communication and cooperation, so that everyone can be happy to go out and safe to go back.

In addition, apart from the communication and cooperation of the members of the regiment, the study tour leaves the habit life circle, travels and studies to the field, may face different life culture and custom. At this time, the members of the regiment and local residents, staff communication and communication is very important. Good communication between tour members and related personnel can ensure the safety of travel, including personal safety and property safety, and avoid unnecessary misunderstanding and conflict.

2.2.4 Economic function

For tourists, educational trip has the functions of education, learning, experience, practice and communication and cooperation. For tourist destinations, it also has economic function. Scholars point out that educational trip can not only promote the development of tourism industry in the whole city and region, but also promote the development of other industries [13]. In other words, destination development of educational trip, can promote local economic activities, improve the overall economic level. This means that the impact of educational trip on the destination economy may show growth in investment, employment, entrepreneurship and consumption. For example, destination develops educational tourism, which may attract investment attention from tourism enterprise groups and increase investment in tourism

projects at their destinations. Secondly, because of the promotion of new projects, more manpower needs may be generated in order to meet operational needs and jobs for local residents may be increased. Finally, because of the development of educational trip, restaurants, snacks, souvenirs and other industries around scenic spots could develop, and the channels for local residents to increase their entrepreneurial income could also increase. Therefore, educational trip for the economic development of less active areas, there is a function of promoting economic growth.

2.2.5 Social function

For tourist destinations and tourists, the development of educational trip can increase the communication and interaction between tourists and residents in different places [13], so that tourists can promote different races and cultures [6]. This means that the development of educational trip can promote interpersonal interaction. This kind of interpersonal interaction may come from the interaction between tourists in different regions, the interaction between tourists in different industries and different status, and the interaction between urban tourists and residents in rural areas. In other words, because of the educational trip, the same group of tourists have a common topic to talk about; to participate in cooperative activities, tourists must communicate and interact with each other and work together to complete their tasks, which will help members to communicate, interact and care for each other. For the tourists inside and outside the group, we have a chance to meet in the same destination scenic spots, can observe and learn from each other's advantages, but also a kind of interpersonal, inter-class, inter-school, more than two places of communication.

3. FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR DEVELOPING LEISURE AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATIONAL TRIP MODEL

3.1 Resources - Evaluation of Tourism Resources

3.1.1 The diversity of tourism resources can meet the needs of educational trip

Leisure agriculture is an industry that uses the resources attraction of agriculture, rural areas and farmers and Sansheng (production, ecology and life) to meet the needs of tourists [14]. Therefore, in terms of tourism resources, it

Table 2. Functions of educational trip

Author (year)	Functions of educational trip
Cui (2020)	1.Educational function: Problem solving and thinking ability, interpersonal communication ability, information management ability, self-management learning ability, adaptability ability, social and cultural tolerance ability, time and financial management ability, self- motivation and independent personality ability. 2.Mental cultivation function: Knowledge mind, intrinsic motivation mind, multicultural experience mind, problem discovery mind, special field judgment mind and persuasion communication mind.
Wu & Ma (2019)	1.Enrich tourism products and improve the quality of tourism products. 2.To promote humanistic spirit and cultural exchange. 3.Promote the development of tourism industry in the whole city and region. 4.Promote the overall level of other industries.
Ren & Ma (2018)	1.Cognitive and educational function: Discover new things in tourism, increase new insights, experience and understand different cultures. 2.Overall function: Anything that is helpful to research and study and increase knowledge can be the object of research tourism, not limited to one place, scenic spot, scenic spot or scenic spot. 3.Targeted function: Tourist spots and activities that meet the learning objectives can be selected.
Fang (2019)	1.Life experience function: Carry out in-depth life experience, to see a broader world, to shape a more comprehensive self, and to achieve the research objectives of relaxing body and mind, broadening horizons, expanding talents and skills, and developing freely. 2.Exercise function: Exercise and cultivate children's independent ability, greatly enhancing their self-confidence. 3.Practical function: The unique learning mode of "teaching with pleasure" is a beneficial supplement to basic education and an important social practice activity for children to keep learning coherence. 4.Interpersonal communication function: By contacting and communicating with people of different regions, nationalities and colors, children can learn to respect different cultures and respect and tolerate others. 5.Cooperation function: Cultivate and improve children's team spirit and ability, and effectively cultivate children's noble sentiment and social responsibility.

covers the natural resources, agricultural production resources, rural ecological resources and farmers' living resources in rural areas, which can meet the diversity needs of the development of research tourism. For example, if primary and secondary school students' research and study tourism focuses on science popularization, they can visit popular science based leisure farms or science and technology agricultural parks. Taking Shunyi District of Beijing as an example, Sangao agricultural science and technology park is a park that integrates modern agricultural exhibition, transformation of agricultural scientific and technological achievements, incubation of high-tech enterprises, popular science education for teenagers and agricultural tourism. Its main body includes vegetable center, biotechnology company, Chaiwuji seed source purification center, peony breeding base, garden production and marketing center, vegetable and fruit picking experience area, etc., to meet the needs of visitors for understanding,

learning, experience, entertainment and shopping [1].

Secondly, if the purpose of educational trip is to focus on cultural experience, whether it is farming culture, rural culture or farmers' life culture, leisure agriculture can meet these needs. For example, in agriculture, ethnic minority villages have a special farming culture, which can be used for research, tourism, study and visit. In terms of life culture, ethnic minority villages also have unique catering culture, architectural style, clothing culture, wedding and funeral festival culture, etc., which can meet the needs of research tourists to seek knowledge, discover new things, increase new knowledge, experience and understand different cultures.

Therefore, the diversity of tourism resources of leisure agriculture can meet the diversity needs and travel purposes of educational trip, and leisure agriculture is suitable for the development of educational trip.

3.2 Business Evaluation

Due to the diversity of business types of leisure agriculture including farmhouse, leisure farm, folk village to leisure agriculture (industrial) park etc., tourists can make plans and choose destinations and activities according to their own research needs to carry out research tourism. At present, the business projects of leisure agriculture are different according to the scale of the enterprises. The large-scale enterprises not only have large field area (more than 100 hectares), but also have many business projects, including six elements of tourism, including dining, lodging, transportation, traveling, entertainment and shopping, which are just like large-scale leisure vacation villages abroad. This kind of large-scale operators can meet the needs of research tourists from simple farming experience, catering experience and accommodation experience to complex cultural experience, special activities and travel experience. For large-scale leisure agricultural business entities, not only its business area is large, but also its capital is relatively strong, and has a perfect organization team, with sufficient resources and capital to carry out research tourism business. Therefore, in terms of business evaluation, it is feasible for large-scale leisure agriculture enterprises to develop educational trip products.

Secondly, for small and medium-sized leisure agriculture operators, their business area is small (perhaps less than one hectare), and their human and capital are relatively limited. Generally speaking, the limited scale makes their business projects less, some focus on catering and accommodation experience, some provide catering and DIY (do it yourself) manual experience, and some provide educational experience. For example, there is a Fu Tian Yuan education and leisure farm in the suburb of Taipei City in Taiwan. The farm is located in the valley of the suburb and covers an area of only three hectares. However, the farm can skillfully design package products for primary and secondary school students and company groups, such as knowing plants, understanding insects, bamboo tube painting, rural catering experience, river tracing, village tour and other activities. Therefore, it can meet the needs of the students in the study and tourism education needs, exercise needs, team cooperation needs and so on. Consequently, the small and medium-sized leisure agricultural operators, under the permission of the site and manpower, can also undertake the educational trip in a limited way. In

summary, this study considers that the feasibility of developing educational trip products for small and medium-sized leisure agriculture enterprises is medium high.

3.3 Economic Aspect

3.3.1 Impact on industrial economy

As a tool for educational trip, leisure agriculture can not only meet the needs of tourism industry to develop unique tourism products, but also meet the needs of leisure agriculture industry. It forms a mutual assistance situation for the economic development of the two industries. For example, some travel agencies have developed "educational trip and leisure agriculture" products to increase their competitiveness and improve the product differentiation with other peers. This not only makes them profit, but also enlarges the market of the whole tourism industry and improves the output value of the whole tourism industry. Therefore, this method not only reduces the industrial concentration, but also improves the overall performance of the industry, forming a positive impact on the industrial economy.

Secondly, for leisure agriculture, most of the small and medium-sized enterprises actually come to concentrate on holidays and holidays. If we can develop the tourist group of research and study, or cooperate with travel agencies to develop educational trip products, we can improve the predicament of less tourists and low turnover in ordinary days. Therefore, the development of R & D tourism products by leisure agriculture operators can not only improve the turnover rate of farm facilities and human resources, create rural job opportunities, but also increase income, form positive benefits on the overall industrial performance of leisure agriculture, which is conducive to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture. Therefore, leisure agriculture and educational trip model has a positive contribution to the development of industrial economy.

3.3.2 Impact on individual economy

The development of leisure agriculture can not only meet the needs of research, tourism, education and learning, but also promote rural employment, entrepreneurship and the development of surrounding industries, and activate the rural economy. For example, there is a tomato farm in Hsinchu, Taiwan, with an operating area of only three hectares. Farmers

grow more than 30 kinds of tomatoes in the world by building greenhouses, and are opened to visiting and picking. Visitors can know different kinds of tomatoes and their uses in the farm, and can pick and taste tomatoes. There are lots of people on holidays. On week days, the farm industry accepts primary and secondary school students' educational trip, which can not only fill the daily income gap, but also meet the needs of teaching, research and tourism outside the school. In order to meet the needs of research and tourism, the farm employs more local farmers to engage in planting, production and harvesting, and also maintains the farm ecology. Due to the development of research, learning and tourism, the sales of their own agricultural products are driven. Children go back to sell farm products to their families. The farm has also developed home distribution business, purchased distribution vehicles and equipment for grading, packaging and packaging, and hired more packers to deal with home furnishing matters. In addition, as the business of the farm is too good, it continues to attract neighboring farms to imitate. More than 30 vegetables, fruit and flower related farms have been set up within one kilometer to replicate its business model.

Therefore, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip products, in addition to increasing employment opportunities, will also drive the development of surrounding industries. In this case, due to the development of educational trip products, the farm not only brings more tourists to their own farmers, but also promotes the sales of agricultural products. As a result, the household income of farmers is doubled, and the household economy is significantly improved.

Secondly, because of the good business model of the farm, it has driven the transformation of the neighboring traditional farms and joined the ranks of leisure agriculture and educational trip model. Compared with the previous years, most of the farms' income has been improved, and economic benefits have been obtained from joining the leisure agriculture and educational trip mode. According to this, the farm can be said to be the leader. In addition to improving the farm economy, it also promotes the economic development of neighboring rural areas, and virtually increases the overall agricultural output value.

In addition, due to the rapid development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, it

promotes the sales of agricultural products. Agricultural products need packaging machinery and equipment and related materials, such as bagging, cartons, commodity label stickers, etc., and also need to be frozen or refrigerated storage, temporarily put or transferred for processing agricultural products. When only one farm implements the leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, the demand is small. With more farm investment in neighboring rural areas, it also drives the development of packaging equipment factory, carton factory, printing factory and refrigeration storage industry. In other words, leisure agriculture and educational trip mode has driven the development of related industries around. Therefore, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can indeed promote the economic development of related industries.

Finally, for the majority of rural residents, because of the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, they get more diversified job opportunities. In the past, most of the rural job opportunities were farm work. Now, in addition to traditional farm work, they can choose jobs as packers, distributors, commentators, receptionists and salesmen according to their specialties and interests. Those who are younger and have higher education background can be engaged in activities planning, product development, network marketing and other work projects. It not only increases employment opportunities and employment options, but also attracts young people to return to their hometown and work nearby. Therefore, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, improve the rural economic model, increase employment opportunities.

3.4 Social Aspect

According to the discussion of Shi and Qin [15] and Yen [14], the social function of leisure agriculture is embodied in the basic function, communication function and welfare function, which are explained as follows.

- Basic functions, including social diversity, stability and sustainability, maintenance of underground society, overcoming specialization and simplicity, social stability and cohesion, etc.
- Communication function, including urban-rural communication, direct selling of

agricultural products, returning from work to agriculture and farming.

- Welfare function, including the life content of the elderly in the aging society, the expansion of rural occupation space, the agricultural work suitable for all ages, and the life security for the disabled population in rural areas.

The development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can make more research tourism participants contact with people and things at different levels, break their regional and social limitations, and promote their cognition of social diversity. Therefore, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode has the basic function of social aspects.

Secondly, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can not only promote urban-rural exchanges, but also promote rural exchanges, so that people of different regions, ages and educational backgrounds can communicate with each other to achieve the social function of urban-rural communication. Moreover, as described in the previous section of the tomato farm case, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can pile up direct sales of agricultural products and attract more villagers to return to agriculture, which is the best example of social communication function.

Finally, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, so that the rural elderly with action can have work to do (simple grading packaging), get together to have a topic to talk about (work together in the farm), so that their elderly life more colorful, but also enrich their life content. Secondly, for example, the tomato farm case in the previous section, because the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, the rural occupation space has become larger, and the employment opportunities of villagers of different age groups have become more and more. Therefore, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode is really conducive to the realization of social welfare function.

4. CONCLUSION

Leisure agriculture and educational trip is not a new concept. If the two concepts can be

integrated, it may contribute to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore the nature of research tourism, including the significance and function of research tourism, and explore the feasibility of developing leisure agriculture and educational trip mode, and finally put forward relevant suggestions. It is found that for tourists, research tourism has the functions of education and learning, experience practice, communication and cooperation. However, for the destination operators, it also has economic and social functions. Secondly, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode has the feasibility of resources, business, economic and social aspects, and the integration of the two is conducive to the sustainable development of leisure agriculture. Among them, in terms of resources, the diversity of tourism resources of leisure agriculture can meet the diversity needs and travel purposes of research tourism; in terms of business, leisure agriculture provides catering and accommodation experience, DIY(do it yourself) manual experience and education experience, which can meet the needs of research tourism education and learning; in terms of economy, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can improve the rural economy, increase employment opportunities, attract young villagers to return home and promote the development of surrounding industries; In the social aspect, the development of leisure agriculture and educational trip mode can not only break the regional and social limitations of the participants, promote their cognition of social diversity, but also pile up direct sales of agricultural products and attract more villagers to return to agriculture and work in agriculture, so as to enlarge the rural occupation space and increase the employment opportunities for villagers of different ages. Therefore, it is feasible to develop leisure agriculture and research tourism mode.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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