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ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GUANGXI UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF RURAL REVITALIZATION

Abstract. *Chinese economy is undergoing a transformation towards high-quality development. As the foundation of the national economy, agriculture must also adapt to the trend of social and economic development, transform its development mode, and transform towards high-quality agricultural development. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy must be supported by high-quality agriculture; In the context of rural revitalization, we should focus on the new forms and new connotations of high-quality agricultural development. By establishing an agricultural development quality evaluation index system with 13 indicators from 5 dimensions, including economic benefits, comprehensive production capacity, social services, coordinated development, and sustainable development, we can use the comprehensive index evaluation system to analyze the current situation of agricultural development quality in Guangxi and identify the shortcomings and deficiencies that constrain high-quality agricultural development. The research results of comprehensive indicator evaluation and comparative analysis based on factor analysis method indicate that the overall level of agricultural development quality in Guangxi needs to be improved, with problems such as slow development and improvement speed, common shortcomings that restrict development, relative dispersion of agricultural leading enterprises, and insufficient utilization of agglomeration effect advantages. Based on this, it is proposed to promote the development of agriculture in Guangxi towards branding and intensive scale, cultivate diversified agricultural management entities, improve the agricultural production guarantee system, and accelerate the development of agriculture towards green direction.*

Keywords: *rural revitalization, sustainable development of agriculture, indicator system, factor analysis, regional comparison.*

JEL code classification: Q01, O13,

Introduction. The focus of rural revitalization is on industrial prosperity, improving various supporting measures in rural areas, and accelerating the realization of connotative development in rural areas. The fundamental way to achieve industrial prosperity is to comprehensively promote the supply side structural reform of agriculture and build a more efficient and complete modern agricultural development system that covers agricultural production, processing, transportation, and after-sales services. At present, China has shifted from a one-sided pursuit of high-speed economic growth to a pursuit of high-quality economic growth. Improving the quality and efficiency of agriculture is the fundamental driving force and support for achieving rural revitalization, and is the key to effectively connecting poverty alleviation and rural revitalization.

Literature review. With the development of modern agriculture towards higher levels, the obstacles hindering the high-quality and connotative development of agriculture have become increasingly apparent. Therefore, it is particularly important to deeply analyze and understand the factors that hinder the development of agriculture towards modernization. There have been relatively rich research results on the high-quality development of agriculture in China. Pan Jiancheng believes that the conflict of interests between China and the United States fully demonstrates the profound significance of “at all times, the Chinese people’s livelihood should be firmly in their own hands”. On the basis of ensuring food security, China’s promotion of the transformation and development of agriculture towards higher quality plays an important role in achieving rural revitalization [1]. Zhong Yu believes that the current situation of agricultural development in China has entered a new

stage of transformation from pursuing quantity growth to pursuing quality growth. The improvement of agricultural quality not only includes the improvement of agricultural quality and efficiency, but also includes the improvement of deeper agricultural production and processing systems and industrial performance [2]. From the perspective of accelerating the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural industry, Han Changfu redefines the new connotation of high-quality agricultural development with the “six highs” of agricultural product quality, agricultural industry benefits, agricultural production efficiency, farmer operator quality, international competitiveness of agricultural products, and farmer income [3]. In promoting the development of agriculture towards the use of high-quality evaluation indicators and methods, Shen Qi, Hu Zijun [4], Li Lichun [5], and others respectively used factor analysis and grey correlation analysis to comprehensively evaluate the level of agricultural development. Vijay Kakani the reasons and impacts of polarization effects generated by agricultural specialization development were studied through factor analysis. Based on the results obtained, the theory of agricultural development poles was proposed, and it was believed that the theory of development poles would be influenced by factors such as urban-rural integration, agricultural land use rate, and transportation convenience [6]. Jaye de la Cruz by using structural equation analysis to establish a regression model, it is believed that research on measuring the quality of agricultural development is mainly constrained by changes in policy factors, and appropriate intervention will have a certain positive impact on the rapid development of agriculture [7]. Fang Zhonghua believes that in the current process of high-quality agricultural development, there are four challenges: insufficient utilization of production factors, slow transformation of development modes, inadequate implementation of supporting policies, and low competitiveness of agricultural products. The government should increase policy support to promote the transformation of agriculture from pursuing quantity growth to pursuing quality growth, improve the level of agricultural modernization, and support rural e-commerce networks to participate in online development to broaden the sources of income for farmers [8]. Zhang Bei believes that the purpose of improving the quality of agricultural products and transforming the development mode is to achieve long-term improvement in various resource elements of agricultural products, further promote supply side reform, allocate agricultural product resources reasonably, and ensure long-term supply of agricultural products [9].

The main tasks of the article. Entering a new stage of improving agricultural quality and efficiency, the academic community and practical departments are paying more attention to how to promote high-quality agricultural development, and research on high-quality agricultural development has become a new hotspot. The author here constructs an evaluation index system for high-quality agricultural development, uses factor analysis method to evaluate the quality of agricultural development in Guangxi, and compares it with the quality of agricultural development in other regions. Guangxi is a major agricultural province, but its comprehensive agricultural benefits are not high, and the task of building a strong agricultural province is still very arduous. The author provides targeted suggestions by analyzing the problems in the development of agriculture in Guangxi.

Main results presenting. The high-quality development of agriculture can be defined from two levels: firstly, at the macro level, the high-quality development of agriculture refers to the strengthening of rural industrial support capacity through the development of agriculture itself, promoting the smooth transformation of urban-rural dual structure in the region, narrowing the urban-rural gap, and promoting sustainable development of regional economy and ecological environment; Secondly, at the meso level, the high-quality development of agriculture refers to the expansion and optimization of the scale and layout of the agricultural industry itself, a more reasonable internal structure of agriculture, a more complete agricultural industry chain, and a higher level of industrialization, which in turn drives the scale, specialization, and branding of agriculture, thereby increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural management. Specifically, it is reflected in the continuous growth of industrial scale, the continuous improvement of internal transformation, the development of innovation driven strategies at higher levels, and the continuous improvement of agricultural development quality. Based on the above connotations, the author constructs a corresponding agricultural development quality evaluation index system.

Taking promoting the transformation of agriculture towards high-quality development as the starting point, five primary indicators were constructed, including economic benefits, comprehensive

production capacity, social services, coordinated development, and sustainable development. Thirteen secondary indicators, including per capita output value, resident income level, agricultural location quotient, mechanization level, water conservancy level, scale level, labor quality, resident consumption level, urban-rural income ratio, tax security level, financial security level, fertilizer use, and pesticide use, were selected to calculate the quality of agricultural development in Guangxi, and corresponding scores were given [10–11], as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Index system for evaluating the quality of agricultural development

Primary indicators	Secondary indicators	Indicator connotation
Economic benefits	Average land output value	Total output value/land occupied by production (yuan/hectare)
	Resident income level	Per capita disposable income of rural residents (yuan/person)
	Agricultural location quotient	(Agricultural sector output value in a certain region/total output value in that region)/(National Agriculture Industrial sector output value/national total output value)
Comprehensive production capacity	Mechanization level	Total mechanical kinetic energy/cultivated land area (kW/ha)
	Water conservancy level	(Effective irrigation area/cultivated land area) x 100 % (hectares)
Social services	Scale level	Number of legal entities in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery/year-end rural permanent population (number/10000 people)
	Labor quality	Per capita education years of agricultural labor force (years)
Coordinated development	Resident consumption level	Rural Consumer Price Index
	Urban-rural income ratio	Income ratio of urban and rural residents (%)
Sustainable development	tax security level	Budget expenditure for agriculture, forestry and water affairs/cultivated land area (10000 yuan/hectare)
	Financial security level	Agricultural insurance premium income/agricultural land area (yuan/hectare)
	Fertilizer use	Fertilizer usage/cultivated land area (hectares/ton)
	Pesticide use	Pesticide usage/cultivated land area (hectares/ton)

Source: author's research

Using data from 2019 to 2023, comprehensively evaluate the quality of agricultural development in eight provinces (regions) including Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hainan, Sichuan, and Fujian. Using the IBM SPSS Statistics statistical analysis tool, the KMO value (test statistic) was calculated to be 0.756, and the Bartlett sphericity test resulted in a p-value of 0.035. Based on the KMO value and the results of the Bartlett sphericity test, factor analysis can be used to determine whether the data can be used. The test results show that the KMO value is 0.756, and the range of KMO values is between 0 and 1. The larger the KMO value, the stronger the correlation between the data. In addition, the P-value is 0.031, indicating significant results. Therefore, factor analysis can be used to evaluate the quality of agricultural development in Guangxi.

Divide the 13 secondary indicators in Table 1 into three categories: economic, social, and ecological. The economic indicators include four indicators: per capita output value, agricultural location quotient, tax security level, and financial security level. Social indicators include four indicators: urban-rural income ratio, resident consumption level, resident income level, and labor quality. Ecological indicators include five indicators: scale level, mechanization level, water conservancy level, fertilizer use, and pesticide use.

Through factor analysis, the comprehensive scores of economic indicators, social indicators, and ecological indicators for 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023 were calculated as shown in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5.

Factor analysis was conducted on 13 indicator systems of 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023, and the comprehensive scores of each province (region) for the years 2019 to 2023 were obtained, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Comprehensive score of annual indicators for 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023

Region	Comprehensive score of indicators for each year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Guangxi	-0.37	-0.28	-0.12	0.23	0.35
Yunnan	-0.55	-0.42	-0.12	0.21	0.32
Sichuan	-0.16	-0.07	0.23	0.56	0.75
Hunan	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.58	0.76
Guangdong	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.87
Fujian	0.94	0.56	0.63	0.57	0.64
Guizhou	-1.03	-0.92	-0.76	-0.12	0.16
Hainan	0.20	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.65

Source: author's research

In recent years, the quality of agricultural development in Guangxi has gradually improved. As shown in Table 2, from 2019 to 2023, the overall score of high-quality agricultural development in Guangxi showed a trend of continuous improvement from -0.37 in 2019 to 0.35 in 2023, indicating that the input of factors for promoting high-quality agricultural development in Guangxi has been continuously increasing and has achieved significant results. This has played a good role in effectively promoting the improvement of agricultural quality and efficiency, and the overall capacity of Guangxi has also been improved. However, Guangxi's comprehensive score for agricultural development quality was higher than Guizhou in 2019, 2020, and 2021, higher than Yunnan in 2019 and 2020, and equal to Yunnan in 2021, and lower than the agricultural development quality scores of Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, Fujian, and Hainan provinces. In 2022 and 2023, the comprehensive scores of agricultural development quality in Guangxi were 0.23 and 0.35, respectively, higher than Guizhou and slightly higher than Yunnan. However, there is still a significant gap in agricultural development quality compared to provinces such as Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, and Sichuan.

The score of agricultural economic indicators in Guangxi has been increasing year by year, with a positive score for the first time in 2022, but still lower than other provinces. As shown in Table 3, the scores of economic indicators in Guangxi from 2019 to 2023 were -0.85, -0.62, -0.23, 0.12, and 0.25, respectively, which were significantly lower than the scores of agricultural economic indicators in provinces such as Guangdong and Fujian. The main reasons are that the overall economic foundation of Guangxi is poor, the development of agricultural industries is unbalanced and insufficient, there are common shortcomings that restrict the development of agricultural economy, and the regional advantages of agricultural economy development are not fully utilized.

Table 3

Score of economic indicators in 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023

Region	Score of economic indicators for each year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Guangxi	-0.85	-0.62	-0.23	0.12	0.25
Yunnan	-0.68	-0.51	-0.32	0.16	0.31
Sichuan	-0.21	-0.12	0.16	0.98	0.89
Hunan	-0.05	0.16	0.97	1.36	1.54
Guangdong	1.76	1.28	1.29	1.88	1.96
Fujian	1.13	0.84	0.82	0.97	1.15
Guizhou	-1.18	-0.78	-0.15	0.25	0.38
Hainan	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.36	0.52

Source: author's research

The scores of social indicators for agricultural development in Guangxi have been increasing year by year, with a significant increase in 2022 compared to 2021 and showing a growing trend. As shown in Table 4, from 2019 to 2023, the scores of social indicators for agricultural development in Guangxi were -0.3, -0.41, -0.16, 0.31, and 0.54, respectively. From 2019 to 2021, the social indicators in Guangxi scored negative, indicating low development quality of social indicators. However, starting from 2022, this indicator scored positive and higher than provinces such as Yunnan, Sichuan, Hunan, and Guizhou. However, the scores of social indicators for agricultural development in Guangxi are significantly lower than those in Guangdong, Fujian, and Hainan. The reason is that Guangdong and Fujian have a higher level of agricultural industrialization, a more developed agricultural product processing industry, a broader agricultural market, and higher agricultural income and labor quality compared to Guangxi. Except for a decline in ratings from 2019 to 2020, Guangxi has shown a rapid growth trend in ratings in other years, mainly due to the significant improvement in per capita income of urban and rural residents and the improvement in the quality of workers.

The negative score of Guangxi's agricultural ecological indicators indicates the urgent need to promote the transformation of agricultural ecology. As shown in Table 5, the total score of ecological indicators in Guangxi has shown a downward trend from -0.13 in 2019 to -0.73 in 2023. The main reason is that the excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers in Guangxi's agricultural production process, the scattered management of land, the extensive agricultural development model still accounts for a large proportion, and factors such as slow promotion of new agricultural technologies have constrained the high-quality development of agriculture in Guangxi. In the overall ecological rating, Hainan and Fujian lead the other six provinces and regions, thanks to their tourism as their pillar industry, which has better environmental protection and soil erosion control; Yunnan and Sichuan have negative scores in the first three years, but their growth rates are relatively fast; The overall scores of Hunan and Guangdong show a trend of stable but rising; The score improvement rate in Guizhou is relatively fast, but there are still certain problems. The main reason is that Guizhou belongs to a typical karst geological landform area, with many karst caves and geological disasters that restrict the development of agriculture. The natural ecological environment is fragile, making it not well protected. However, in 2022, the score increased, thanks to Guizhou Province's vigorous development of big data industry, construction of water conservancy, rapid development of large-scale agriculture, and government governance, which further improved the ecological environment.

Table 4

Scores of social indicators in 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023

Region	Score of social indicators in each year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Guangxi	-0.30	-0.41	-0.16	0.31	0.54
Yunnan	-0.85	-0.90	-0.59	0.24	0.49
Sichuan	0.34	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.13
Hunan	0.17	0.40	0.16	0.22	0.35
Guangdong	0.88	1.14	0.64	1.23	1.33
Fujian	1.15	0.78	0.59	0.72	0.85
Guizhou	-0.93	-0.26	0.14	0.21	0.37
Hainan	-0.45	0.72	0.78	0.63	0.71

Source: author's research

Table 5

Score of ecological indicators in 8 provinces (regions) from 2019 to 2023

Region	Score of ecological indicators in each year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	2	3	4	5	6
Guangxi	-0.13	-0.06	-0.38	-0.68	-0.73
Yunnan	-0.45	-0.26	-0.11	-0.27	-0.35

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Sichuan	-1.04	-0.91	-0.61	0.12	0.28
Hunan	-0.15	-0.22	-0.02	0.30	0.45
Guangdong	0.16	0.19	0.47	0.54	0.78
Fujian	1.47	1.24	1.22	1.06	0.98
Guizhou	-1.38	-0.82	-0.27	0.56	0.63
Hainan	1.15	1.03	1.05	0.76	0.87

Source: author's research

Based on the above calculations, the annual comprehensive scores, economic indicators, social indicators, and ecological indicators of 8 provinces and regions from 2019 to 2023 were calculated. The shortcomings of Guangxi in promoting high-quality agricultural development were compared and analyzed based on various scores. Finally, the comprehensive scores of 13 indicator systems in Guangxi were calculated, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Comprehensive score of 13 indicators in Guangxi

Indicator Name	Comprehensive score
Average land output value	0.5
Resident income level	0.4
Agricultural location quotient	1.3
Mechanization level	0.6
Water conservancy level	0.8
Scale level	1.1
Labor quality	0.3
Resident consumption level	0.5
Urban-rural income ratio	0.8
Tax protection level	0.4
Financial security level	0.3
Fertilizer use	0.3
Pesticide use	0.4

Source: author's research

The overall level of agricultural development in Guangxi is relatively low. From the data in Table 6, it can be seen that Guangxi has a low comprehensive score for 11 indicators in the entire indicator system, with only high comprehensive scores for agricultural location quotient and scale level. However, due to Guangxi's relatively backward overall development level and low gross domestic product, the overall scores for average local product value, resident income level, and resident consumption level are relatively low. The factor analysis method was used to analyze the agricultural development quality target system of 8 provinces and regions as the highest overall target value. The results showed that the overall evaluation value of indicators in each province and region was generally lower than 0.65. Only Guangdong and Fujian provinces were higher than 0.65 in economic and social indicators, and only Hainan, Fujian, and Guangdong provinces were higher than 0.65 in ecological indicators.

This indicates that there is still a problem of low development quality in the current high-quality agricultural development in each province and region. The high-quality development of agriculture is a long-term process, but Guangxi's overall evaluation score only increased by 0.72, economic indicators increased by 1.1, social indicators increased by 0.84, and ecological indicators decreased by 0.6 between 2019 and 2023, indicating a significant lag in the overall economic development speed.

“Many but not strong” is a common problem that restricts the improvement of agricultural development quality in various provinces and regions. The score of economic indicators for agricultural development in Guangxi needs to be improved, mainly due to the low level of

agricultural specialization, branding, and clustering development in Guangxi. Compared with provinces in the eastern region, the average agricultural output value is lower and the income level of residents is not high. Due to factors such as low quality of agricultural labor and low level of financial security, the scale operation and industrialization of agriculture are slowly improving, and the improvement of economic benefits is constrained. At the same time, sustainable development in agriculture faces challenges, mainly due to the high use of fertilizers and pesticides in the agricultural production process, and the lagging development of agricultural green transformation.

Due to Guangxi's hilly terrain, scattered farmland, and a large proportion of primary industry workers, mechanized farming is difficult to carry out, and the comprehensive score of mechanization level is relatively low; At the same time, Guangxi belongs to the underdeveloped western region, where educational resources are scarce and the level is backward. The education level of farmers is generally low, resulting in lower comprehensive quality scores for workers.

Due to factors such as low labor quality and economic development level, advanced agricultural technologies and excellent varieties are difficult to popularize, resulting in low labor productivity. In terms of development mode, the ability for sustainable development is not strong, and the scattered production and operation mode of each household has increased the use of fertilizers and pesticides. The slow development of large-scale agricultural production and outdated technology have also led to the extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides, resulting in lower comprehensive scores for indicators such as fertilizer and pesticide use. Whether it is farmers or specialized cooperative organizations, their awareness of transformation and development is not strong, and their momentum for innovative development is insufficient.

So far, the financial sector in Guangxi lacks a complete system to support agricultural development, and there is a lag in the development of agricultural science and technology financial services. The agricultural science and technology financial service system in Guangxi is not suitable for the needs of farmers, and rural (town) agricultural technology departments generally have problems such as low project funds, outdated service facilities, and weak service capabilities, resulting in slow development of agricultural insurance industry; The financial support for agriculture in Guangxi is not strong enough, neglecting the innovation of agricultural promotion models, making it difficult to effectively integrate agricultural science and technology resources and connect agricultural research and promotion, thus failing to form policies such as service awareness and management mechanisms centered on meeting the interests of farmers. At the same time, there is a lack of relevant supporting measures, and the proportion of various expenditures in the agricultural, forestry, and water affairs budget to the total expenditure is relatively low. The coverage rate of policies such as science and technology, finance, and fiscal promotion of agriculture is low, and most farmers in the region have not received effective agricultural technology and financial services, resulting in a low comprehensive score of fiscal and financial security levels. Due to Guangxi being a major agricultural province with a large number of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery legal entities and a large rural permanent population, the comprehensive score of scale level is high.

Based on the "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the High Quality Development of Modern Characteristic Agriculture in Guangxi (2019)" [12], Guangxi should further improve the policy and regulatory system to support the high-quality development of agriculture, in order to further solve the bottleneck problems that restrict the high-quality development of agriculture at the top-level design level. By increasing special financial investment to promote high-quality agricultural development, we will focus on strengthening the construction of high-quality agricultural industrialization production bases. Develop more policies that benefit farmers and provide precise assistance, with a greater focus on cultivating farmers who master modern agricultural production technology and modern agricultural production capacity, in order to cultivate a large number of new professional farmers for high-quality agricultural development. Continuously promoting the deepening of agricultural supply side structural reform, transforming agricultural development from a simple "quantity" growth to a "quality" growth direction.

Diversified agricultural production and operation entities play a bridging role between the market and farmers, as well as serving as a link for the high-quality development of agriculture. Expand policy support for a series of business entities such as agricultural production enterprises, farmer

professional production cooperatives, and family farms and ranches, and create high-quality and efficient agricultural industrialization consortia; Further optimize the supply of supporting facilities required for agricultural production, expand the supply of agricultural production materials, breeding of high-quality agricultural seeds and seedlings, specialized prevention and control of diseases and pests, land cultivation and use of water and fertilizer formulas, agricultural planting and mechanized production operations, and other productive and operational matching services. Vigorously implement modern agricultural production and operation models such as “production cooperatives + farmers” and “leading companies + production cooperatives + farmers”. Reshape the interest linkage and cooperation mechanism between agricultural production and operation entities, advantageous enterprises, production cooperatives, agricultural product planting bases, innovation demonstration parks, etc., promote personalized customized production, agricultural operation share dividends, sales profit returns, and other methods, further improve the production enthusiasm of agricultural operation entities. Improve the support for agricultural special financial policies, establish a new credit evaluation system for agricultural development, and further increase the scale and support for special credit for agricultural production and operation entities; Further cultivate new types of professional farmers.

Guangxi is the only province in the western region with a sea outlet. In promoting high-quality agricultural development, Guangxi should fully utilize its natural geographical advantages, extend the deep processing industry chain of agricultural products, broaden the supply range of agricultural products, promote the development of modern farm management systems, and achieve scale and cluster management; At the same time, based on the impact of agricultural product branding, further promote the development of agriculture towards scale, systematization, industrialization, and marketization. Guangxi has distinctive agricultural product brands. In the process of promoting high-quality agricultural development, it is necessary to fully utilize the advantages of agricultural resource endowments, characteristic subtropical agricultural product cultivation, and high-quality agricultural product production bases to promote the development of agricultural production in the direction of alienation, and to use characteristics to drive the uniqueness of agricultural production development, thus shaping distinctive agricultural product brands. The specific approach is to accelerate the exploration of distinctive agricultural product brands. Increase the certification of green, organic and pollution-free geographical indications, promote the creation of distinctive brands of agricultural products with a certain history, scale, development foundation and popularity in the region, pay attention to the protection of “time-honored brands” of agricultural products, focus on the development of agricultural product brands with Guangxi characteristics, increase the brand publicity of distinctive agricultural products, vigorously promote the “Internet plus agricultural products” business model by holding exhibitions of distinctive agricultural products, and implement a new mode of brand marketing of distinctive agricultural products.

Conclusions. The primary task of achieving high-quality agricultural development is to achieve green production in the process of agricultural transformation and development. Fully based on the advantages of ecological development in Guangxi, implementing the guidance of green coordinated development, and promoting the unity of agricultural production and environmental protection at a deeper level. One is to deepen the implementation of the zero use plan for agricultural fertilizers, promote green agricultural production methods, expand the promotion and application of clean livestock and poultry breeding technology, and deeply implement the application of green production technology in crop cultivation and pesticide and fertilizer usage, popularize harmless agricultural production and comprehensive pest control technology. The second is to innovate and promote the new green ecological planting and breeding model of “microorganisms + agriculture”, widely carry out the construction of demonstration zones for the green development of animal husbandry industry, standardize the use of feed and other additives, and use green agricultural organic fertilizer as the main raw material for agricultural production.

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АНАЛІЗ РОЗВИТКУ СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА В ГУАНСІ НА ТЛІ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ СІЛЬСЬКИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ

Анотація. Китайська економіка переживає трансформацію в бік якісного розвитку. Як основа національної економіки, сільське господарство має також адаптуватися до тенденції соціально-економічного розвитку, удосконалити свій спосіб розвитку та трансформуватися в бік якісного розвитку сільського господарства. Реалізація стратегії відродження сільських територій має бути підкріплена якісним сільським господарством: у контексті відродження села слід зосередитися на нових формах і нових конотаціях якісного розвитку сільського господарства. Встановивши систему індексів оцінки якості сільськогосподарського розвитку з 13 індикаторами з 5 вимірів, включаючи економічні вигоди, комплексну виробничу потужність, соціальні послуги, скоординований розвиток і сталий розвиток, можна використовувати комплексну систему оцінки індексів для аналізу поточної ситуації розвитку сільського господарства в Гуансі та визначити недоліки, які стримують його високоякісний розвиток. Результати дослідження комплексної оцінки показників та порівняльного аналізу на основі методу факторного аналізу вказують на те, що загальний рівень якості розвитку сільського господарства в Гуансі потребує покращення через такі проблеми які сповільняють та обмежують розвиток: відносна дисперсія передових сільськогосподарських підприємств, недостатнє використання переваг ефекту агломерації. Виходячи з цього, пропонується сприяти розвитку сільського господарства в Гуансі в напрямку брендингу та інтенсивного масштабу, культивувати диверсифіковані суб'єкти господарювання в сільському господарстві, вдосконалювати систему гарантій виробництва сільськогосподарської продукції та прискорювати розвиток сільського господарства в напрямку зеленої стратегії. Досліджені в статті способи аналізу розвитку сільського господарства не є аксіомою та можуть бути доповнені.

Ключові слова: відродження села, сталий розвиток сільського господарства, система індикаторів, факторний аналіз, регіональне порівняння.