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A Study on the Integrated Development Model of Agriculture, Culture, and Tourism in Guangxi: Based on a Case Study of Four Locations in Three Cities

Ruimin Qin ^{1,*}, Xin Zhong ¹ and Li Tang ¹

¹ Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, Guangxi, China

* Correspondence: Ruimin Qin, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, Guangxi, China

Abstract: The comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization has been emphasized as a key goal in China's modernization process. The most challenging tasks in building a modern socialist country are still concentrated in rural areas. The integrated development of agriculture, culture, and tourism is recognized as an important approach to increasing farmers' income, achieving prosperity, and advancing the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. By analyzing the theoretical and practical logic of the integrated development of these sectors and examining successful case studies from several regions in Guangxi, it is concluded that the integration's core lies in using agriculture as the foundation, culture as the core, and tourism as the engine. This collaborative effort among various stakeholders aims to promote the diversified development of rural industries, thereby increasing farmers' income and contributing to rural revitalization.

Keywords: agri-tourism; industrial integration; rural revitalization

1. Introduction

The 2024 Central Document No. 1 emphasizes the necessity of enhancing rural industrial development, promoting the integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas, constructing a modern rural industrial system that integrates agriculture, culture, and tourism, and implementing an in-depth rural cultural-tourism integration project [1,2]. Despite these directives, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region continues to face significant challenges in its rural industrial development. For example, consolidating and expanding poverty alleviation achievements remains a demanding task with considerable pressure. The potential and advantages of rural leisure tourism have yet to be fully realized, preventing it from becoming a pillar industry that effectively drives farmers' income growth and prosperity. Additionally, the development level of distinctive rural industries remains relatively low. In response to these issues, the "High-Quality Development Plan for Rural Industries in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (2021-2025)" outlines strategies to enhance the quality of rural leisure and tourism, refine and strengthen distinctive rural industries, promote the integration of agriculture, culture, and tourism, and establish Guangxi as a national model for rural industrial development.

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2. Basic Models of the Integration and Development of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism Industries

2.1. The Theoretical Logic of the Integrated Development of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism Industries

2.1.1. Symbiotic Resource Pool

The symbiotic resource pool mainly includes industrial resources, cultural resources and tourism resources, etc., which are directly related to the development of the three industries of agriculture, culture and tourism [3]. The basic raw materials needed for the development of rural industries all come from rural resources. Therefore, under the background of the integration of agriculture, culture and tourism, it is necessary to incorporate the element of the symbiotic resource pool [3,4]. Under the background of the integrated development of agriculture, culture and tourism industries, the resources needed for rural industrial development can be roughly divided into three categories: agricultural resources, cultural resources and tourism resources. Agricultural resources, such as the planting, processing and sales of agricultural products, are the foundation of the development of the agriculture, culture and tourism industries. Cultural resources, such as farming culture, traditional local culture, ethnic culture, and health care culture, are the intrinsic core of the in-depth development of agriculture, culture, and tourism. Tourism resources, such as mountain and water scenery, characteristic culture and rural scenery, are the adhesive for the integrated development of agriculture, culture and tourism industries. The three together constitute the symbiotic resource pool for the development of agriculture, culture and tourism industries, and they influence each other and develop symbiotically.

2.1.2. Symbiotic Participating Subjects

The construction of the main participants in the integration of agriculture, culture and tourism should be based on the combination of internal and external forces, with "internal driving force + external driving force" as the main approach. Only through the symbiotic operation of multiple participants and the joint efforts of the government, enterprises and farmers can the integration of agriculture, culture and tourism be significantly advanced. In terms of internal driving force, farmers are the main participants, builders, maintainers and beneficiaries of rural development. The construction of rural industries fundamentally relies on the broad masses of farmers. In terms of external driving force, enterprises and the government, as important external driving forces for the construction of agriculture, culture and tourism, play a significant role in revitalizing the symbiotic resource pool, overall planning and development layout, top-level design, and improving the efficiency of resource utilization and profit levels. The grassroots government should play a leading role, form a diversified governance structure, and mobilize the strength of all parties for joint governance to achieve the expected results. Enterprises should communicate with the market to clarify demands, assist in the development of rural industries, promote the aggregation of urban elements in rural areas, and achieve a balanced allocation of resources and elements between urban and rural areas, thereby stimulating the vitality and dynamism of rural development.

2.1.3. Symbiotic Development Model

Everything exists in a systematic way. Different things are incorporated into the same organizational system, interacting and influencing each other [5]. A change in one part will affect the whole, making it an inseparable whole. The integrated and symbiotic development model of agriculture, culture and tourism mainly relies on a symbiotic resource pool, supplemented by symbiotic operation entities. By sorting out the existing and potential resources in rural areas, a characteristic symbiotic resource pool is constructed. The relationship between symbiotic operation entities is studied to establish a symbiotic development model for the agriculture, culture and tourism industry.

2.2. *The Practical Logic of the Integrated Development of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism Industries*

Based on agriculture, centered on culture, integrating villages with scenic spots, and promoting all-round interaction, a new pattern of multi-industry integrated development has been formed to drive a stronger agriculture, a more beautiful countryside, and a wealthier rural population.

2.2.1. Take "Agriculture" as the Foundation

Agriculture serves as the bedrock of a nation's establishment and the foundation of its strength, constituting an essential basis and core function for rural industrial construction. China is endowed with abundant agricultural resources and diverse types of agricultural products. In recent years, the total output and per-unit yield of major agricultural products in China have ranked among the forefront globally. Nevertheless, influenced by factors such as natural endowments, technological innovation, and seed industry resources, the construction of a strong agricultural country in China still confronts numerous practical challenges. The integrated development of agriculture, culture, and tourism should center on new farmers as the core entities, invigorate new business entities, integrate leading agricultural enterprises into rural areas, advance seed research and technology-driven rural enrichment. The government and rural organizations should coordinate the relationships among multiple participating entities to realize the modernization of rural agriculture.

2.2.2. With "Culture" Serving as the Core Element

Rural culture serves as a significant carrier of nostalgia. "Staying in rural houses, consuming farm meals, undertaking farm work, and relishing rural pleasures" constitutes the core selling point for the development of traditional rural tourism. Urban dwellers return to the countryside to enjoy the native rural landscapes, pursue rural life, stir up individual nostalgia, and enhance emotional connections with the countryside. For rural areas to retain nostalgia, it is imperative to rejuvenate rural culture, exhibit its distinctiveness and spiritual core, transform the intrinsic cultural characteristics into extrinsic competitive advantages, and realize cultural revitalization and differentiated development. Through the development of rural cultural revitalization endeavors, the spiritual and cultural construction of farmers can be promoted, their cultural quality enhanced, and their sense of ownership cultivated, allowing farmers to build, develop, rejuvenate, and enjoy the countryside.

2.2.3. Promote Development through "Tourism"

The tourism industry is a burgeoning sector within the tertiary industry and a significant constituent of the "five major happiness industries" [6], possessing a considerable degree of correlation and natural coupling. The integrated development of agriculture, culture and tourism within the tourism sector serves as the principal adhesive and driving force. The natural coupling and strong correlation of this integration organically link the three industries of agriculture, culture and tourism, enhance the overall economic returns and explore the industrial potential, realize the integration of multiple industries and business forms, and continuously extend the rural industrial chain.

3. Case Models of the Integration and Development of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism in Guangxi

3.1. *The Integrated Development Model of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism in the Rice Fragrance Village Tourist Area of Binyang County*

3.1.1. Symbiotic Resource Pool

Take "agriculture" as the foundation: As one of the pillar industries of Binyang County, Nanning City, the Gula fragrant rice industry has been awarded the title of "Guangxi Special Agricultural Product Advantage Zone". The Gula rice is of excellent quality. The Gula Town has firmly grasped the "Gula Rice" brand and adhered to the construction goal of "a strong agricultural industry town". In 2023, the planting area of Gula fragrant rice reached 200,000 mu, and more than 80 village collective economic projects were developed, driving 35.2% of the county's rural population. The per capita disposable income of the Gula fragrant rice industry reached 23,520 yuan.

With "culture" serving as the core element: The scenic area delves deeply into the local cultural heritage and distinctive resources, relying on the environment of the Ming and Qing architectural complexes and ancient villages. It integrates multiple scenarios such as intangible cultural heritage, traditional Chinese culture, and rice culture to create a "Rice Field Art" rural tourism brand, showcasing the historical context and cultural splendor of the 500-year-old traditional ancient village. It empowers rural tourism with cultural elements. The Daliandun Rice Field Art Scenic Area, in combination with the cultural connotations of Guangxi, has created the original "Absolutely Guangxi" series of rice field art paintings with themes such as "Guangxi Liu Sanjie", "A Zhuang Brocade" and "Gula Xiangmi-The Fragrance of Rice Reminds of Home". Cai Village, with its Ming and Qing period residential building complex of "Cai Family Ancient House" featuring the characteristics of Lingnan, demonstrates a profound cultural background and historical and cultural connotations, adding a "scholarly" atmosphere to the scenic area.

Promote development through "Tourism": The scenic area has created a high-quality rural tourism route named "Fudu-Caicun-Dalu-Gandi" by deeply integrating the "rice fragrance" of Dalu Village, the "book fragrance" of Caicun Village, and the "water town fragrance" of Caicun Village, Yucun Village, Lizhai Village and Dachun Village. This has transformed the traditional one-day tour into a two-day and one-night leisure and vacation tour, increasing farmers' income and promoting rural revitalization. From 2022 to 2023, Ma Jie Village and Caicun Village, through collaborative development and innovative tourism models, have attracted over 100,000 more tourists and increased their income by over 3 million yuan, driving the prosperity of the surrounding communities. In 2023, the various scenic spots received approximately 1.05 million visitors throughout the year and achieved tourism consumption of about 5.5 million yuan.

3.1.2. Symbiotic Participating Subjects

The construction of the Binyang Rice Fragrance Tourist Area adheres to the model of "government-guided planning, enterprise investment settlement, and farmers' integration and development". The government determines the general direction of the scenic area construction, formulates the major policy of industrial integration, enhances local infrastructure construction, actively attracts investment, invites local leading enterprises to enter the scenic area, encourages the establishment of family farms and cooperatives, and provides employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for farmers, allowing farmers to build, develop and enjoy the rural areas.

Among them, Ma Jie Village and Cai Village, as the core villages of the scenic area, have invested a total of over 80 million yuan in fiscal and social funds to vigorously build supporting infrastructure, rural basic medical and health security, kitchen and toilet renovation and other project works, which have greatly improved the appearance of the villages. They have vigorously introduced key leading enterprises in agricultural industrialization such as Bin Yang Hong Fa Rice Industry Co., Ltd., and adopted the agricultural

industrialization operation model of "order agriculture". They have promoted the signing of a strategic cooperation agreement between the Gulap Fragrant Rice Exhibition Center platform and the Rice Research Institute of Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and invested over 11 million yuan to build a platform for cooperation among industry, academia and research, and vigorously promote the implementation of the Bin Yang High-quality Rice Industry Chain Intelligent Management Platform Project (the first in Guangxi), deepen the digital reform of agriculture, and connect the upstream and downstream data resources from seed production to sales. Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the coexistence development model of the rice fragrance village tourist area in Binyang County.

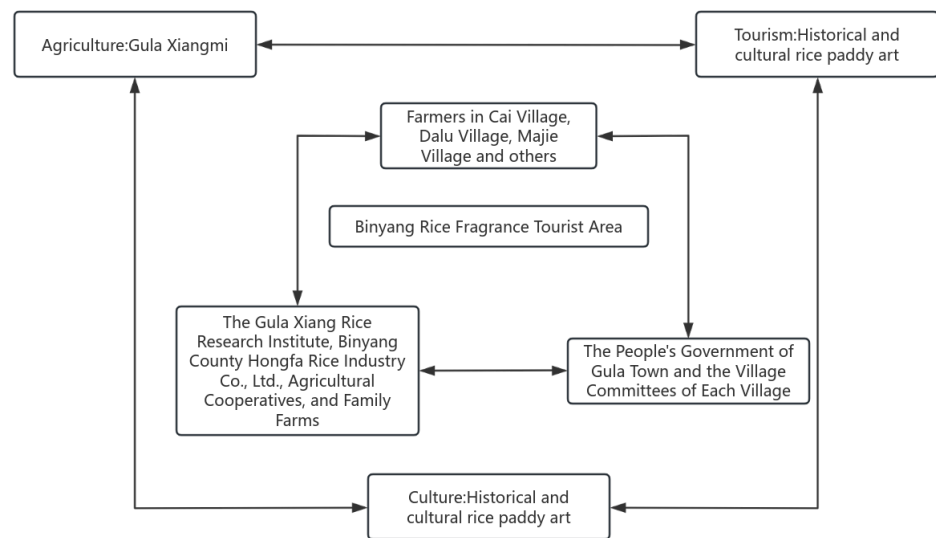


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Coexistence Development Model of the Rice Fragrance Village Tourist Area in Binyang County.

3.2. The Integrated Development Model of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism in Longsheng Multinational Autonomous County

3.2.1. Symbiotic Resource Pool

Take "agriculture" as the foundation: With its unique natural ecological conditions, Longsheng Autonomous County adopts the linkage model of "company + base + farmer" to promote the vigorous development of local characteristic industries. By deeply exploring unique and regional green food resources, we have successfully achieved the transformation and upgrading from "Longsheng Products" to "Longsheng Brand" and built a diversified agricultural development system. Up to now, 16 agricultural products such as Luohan fruit, golden chrysanthemum, tea oil, and bamboo shoots have been organically certified, and 6 agricultural products such as Longsheng Phoenix Chicken and Longsheng Green Duck have been awarded the national geographical indication certification. The annual production of green agricultural products reaches 15,000 tons and organic foods are 100 tons, with an annual output value exceeding 1 billion yuan [7,8].

With "culture" serving as the core element: Longsheng Autonomous County is rich in historical and cultural resources. First, the Longji Terraced Fields in Longsheng Autonomous County carry a long-standing agricultural civilization and still retain traditional farming methods such as "culture". The Longji Terraced Fields scenic area, as a key cultural landmark, has been listed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a "Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System". Secondly, the county has a profound red cultural heritage, with many national key cultural relics protection units such as the Red Army Building, the Enemy Trial Hall, the Red Army Bridge, and the Red Army Rock. These red relics bear witness to the weight of history. Moreover, as one of

only two autonomous counties for multiple ethnic groups in the country, Longsheng has an ethnic minority population accounting for 80%. The diverse ethnic cultures blend and the intangible cultural heritages of various ethnic groups are passed down in a living form, showcasing a unique cultural charm.

Promote development through "Tourism": Longsheng Autonomous County of Zhuang and Yao Ethnic Groups has been exploring a path of all-round tourism through the development concept of "promoting agriculture through tourism and benefiting the people through tourism". It has been promoting the integrated development of "ecology + culture + tourism + industry + rural revitalization" in a coordinated manner. The county has built a large eco-tourism and poverty alleviation loop line that connects 10 towns and covers 80% of the administrative villages, forming the "Longsheng Model" of tourism poverty alleviation characterized by "radiation from scenic spots, village alliances, leadership by Party branches, and driving by capable individuals". In 2023, the county received 10.1113 million tourists, with total tourism consumption exceeding 12.588 billion yuan. Among them, the nine villages in the Longji Rice Terraces Scenic Area earned over 11 million yuan in tourism dividends. Currently, more than 30,000 people are directly engaged in the tourism industry in the county, and over 100,000 people have benefited indirectly from the tourism industry. Tourism has become an important engine for promoting the economic development of the county and rural revitalization.

3.2.2. Symbiotic Participating Subjects

The Longji Terraced Fields Scenic Area in Guilin is located in the core area of the integrated development of agriculture, culture and tourism in Longsheng Autonomous County of Multiple Ethnic Groups. The construction concept of the scenic area adheres to the principle of "government planning, company management and farmer operation".

In terms of government planning, the county and township governments attach great importance to the construction of Longji Terraced Fields Scenic Area, constantly improving the infrastructure of the scenic area, achieving full coverage of transportation, and formulating the development direction of the scenic area in a planned manner. In terms of company management, the government has taken the lead in establishing Guilin Longji Tourism Co., Ltd., which is responsible for the unified management of the scenic area's ticket sales, parking lots, and sightseeing vehicles, and distributes the profits according to the number of tourists in each village. In terms of farmers' operations, the government has improved the infrastructure, and the company manages the scenic area, creating a favorable business environment for villagers to work in their villages. Ping'an Village, located in the Ping'an Zhuang Ethnic Group Terraced Fields Scenic Area, currently has over 830 people and more than 230 households. Few young people go out to work, and the local employment rate in the village is as high as 90%. However, it still faces the problem of agricultural planting succession, with the elderly being the main farmers in the village, and most young people choosing to independently operate homestays or restaurants. Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram of the coexistence development model of Longji terraced fields in Longsheng Autonomous County.

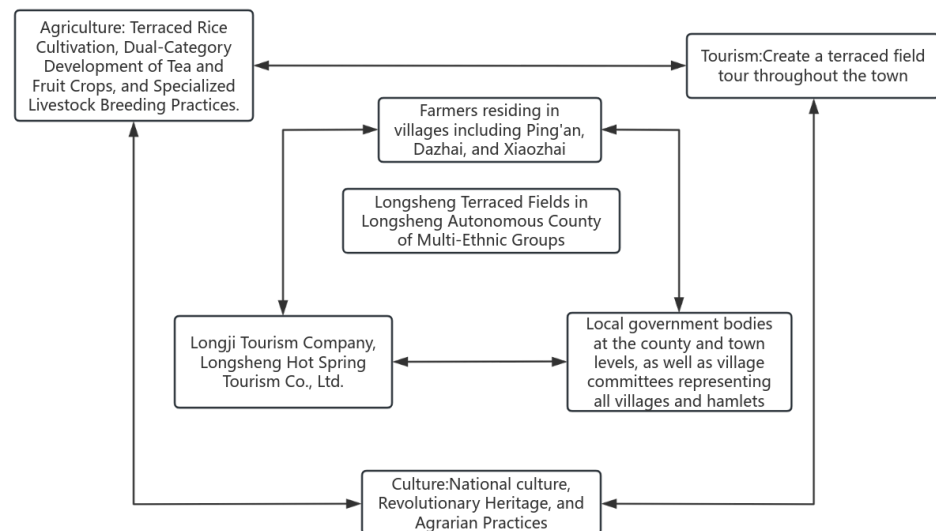


Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of the Coexistence Development Model of Longji Terraced Fields in Longsheng Autonomous County.

3.3. The Integrated Development Model of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism in Maozhushan Village, Caiban Town, Quanzhou County

3.3.1. Symbiotic Resource Pool

Take "agriculture" as the foundation: Maozhu Mountain Village is named after its bamboo and renowned for its grapes. In 2022, the village invested 3 million yuan to improve 39 mu of grapes in 27 households, effectively promoting the development of the village's collective economy. The per capita disposable income of villagers increased to 38,000 yuan, higher than the average level of the entire district and even the whole country [9]. Maozhu Mountain Village has successively integrated various project funds to complete the construction of a 300-plus mu standard grape planting base and the renovation of modern agricultural greenhouses. Through pairing and co-construction with agricultural research institutions such as the Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Guangxi Institute of Special Crops, it has invited agricultural experts to provide on-site guidance on key planting techniques and carried out activities such as online interactive video consultations on crop production and cloud live-streaming interactive exchanges.

With "culture" serving as the core element: Maozhu Village is adjacent to the main battlefield of the "Xiangjiang Campaign of the Red Army's Long March". It has fully developed the local red cultural resources and actively integrated the red genes into the grape industry. By leveraging the advantages of departmental collaboration and taking five national-level and one autonomous region-level major projects, including the Long March National Cultural Park (Guangxi Section) and the National Modern Agricultural Industrial Park, as the driving force, it has integrated project resources and vigorously promoted the construction of a red project cluster, creating the Maozhu Village Long March Spirit Practice Park.

Promote development through "Tourism": The Party Committee and the government of the town have also engaged a professional planning and design team to newly plan and construct three major agricultural and tourism integration sections in Maozhushan Village, namely the folk custom experience area, the ecological landscape experience area and the happy grape park, with a total area of 35.87 hectares. They aim to create a diversified business format of "tourism, learning and shopping". They have successively completed the upgrading and asphalt paving of the roads leading to and within the village, built a new tourist parking lot and a sewage collection and treatment system, and carried out the "toilet revolution" throughout the village. The construction of the tourist reception

center, the happy restaurant and the film and television base is in full swing, and the basic tourism supporting facilities are being comprehensively upgraded.

3.3.2. Symbiotic Participating Subjects

In Maozhu Mountain Village, "under the leadership of the Party and the government, villagers dare to think and act, and organize and coordinate sales." In the construction of the grape industry, the village adheres to the model of "Party branch + association + base + farmers", and under the leadership of the Party and the government, it has built new-style greenhouses and focused on developing new grape varieties.

Maozhushan Village has fully leveraged the leading role of the grassroots Party organization, continuously improving the infrastructure for grape cultivation and building steel frame greenhouses for grape planting. At the same time, local villagers have established cooperatives to communicate and cooperate with fruit merchants from other places, collectively selling the grape products of Maozhushan Village and opening up the grape sales market. Meanwhile, Maozhushan Village has actively introduced new technologies. The Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, research institutes, the Agricultural Bureau, and the Fruit Station have all engaged in cooperation. Experts have visited the grape planting sites in person to provide cutting-edge technical support. While villagers are engaged in grape cultivation, they also offer services such as farm stays, direct sales of grapes from the production area, and opening convenience stores to tourists visiting Maozhushan Village, thereby increasing their income and achieving prosperity. Moreover, they have combined the visitation project of the Red Army's Long March Xiangjiang Campaign Memorial Hall with the rural tourism route of Maozhushan Village to develop red culture and enrich local tourism activities. However, at present, grape cultivation in Maozhushan Village still follows a household-based model. Due to the lack of mature technologies to replace manual labor in aspects such as flower and fruit thinning, grape cultivation is still mainly dependent on human labor. Figure 3 shows the schematic diagram of the coexistence and development model of Maozhushan village, Quanzhou county.

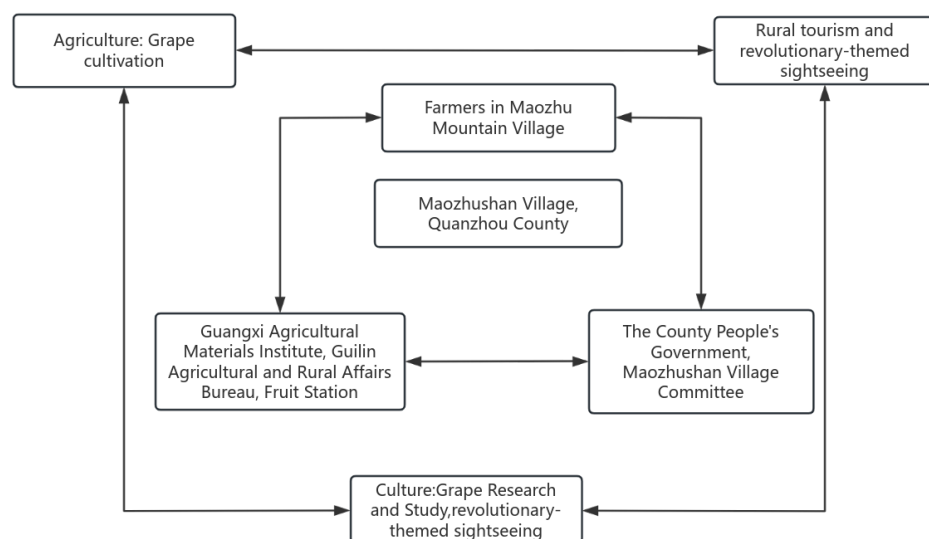


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram of the Coexistence and Development Model of Maozhushan Village, Quanzhou County.

3.4. *The Integrated Development Model of Agriculture, Culture and Tourism in the Volcanic Banana Plantation on Weizhou Island, Beihai City*

3.4.1. Symbiotic Resource Pool

Take "agriculture" as the foundation: The Weizhou Island Tourist Area has innovated its agricultural development model by introducing large-scale enterprises to build a Nan yang Island Farming Complex in Guangxi. It has transferred 400 mu of land in a contiguous area and planted special fruits such as bananas and pitayas. The demonstration area fully leverages the advantages of the volcanic island, turning volcanic soil into fertile ground for pitayas. At the same time, it ferments the by-products of fish, shrimp and crab to create a rich shrimp peptide fertilizer. The unique climate, soil and fertilizer make the pitayas here 3 to 5 degrees sweeter than ordinary ones.

With "culture" serving as the core element: Actively integrate regional characteristics to cultivate regional brands of agricultural products. The bananas and yellow cattle of Weizhou Island have been successively recognized as national geographical indication agricultural products. Funds have been invested to carry out the project of building the regional brand of Weizhou Island bananas, improving the production and operation systems of bananas, designing the banana image IP "Banana Boy" and the banana brand logo, cooperating with high-quality food processing enterprises to develop diversified banana processing products and add light banana products, and developing a series of cultural and creative products of "Weizhou Banana", integrating island culture into them [10].

Promote development through "Tourism": The Weizhou Island Tourist Area actively promotes the development of high-end leisure and vacation industries. Through investment attraction, it has built the Nanwan Sea Sports Park and the first large-scale vacation-type comprehensive project - the Weizhou Island Tourist Complex. The project covers a variety of marine recreational activities such as sailing, yachting, sea fishing, paddleboarding, diving and camping, comprehensively promoting the development of the "eat, stay, travel, shop, play and study" industrial chain towards high-end. Among them, the Weizhou Island Sailing and Yachting Sea Fishing Route and the Nanwan Sea Sports Base have been respectively rated as "Sports Tourism Premium Routes" and "China Sports Tourism Premium Destinations" by the Cultural Development Center of the General Administration of Sport of China, further enhancing the competitiveness of Weizhou Island in the high-end tourism market.

3.4.2. Symbiotic Participating Subjects

The Weizhou Island Danjia Island Rural Complex is committed to creating an integrated agricultural, cultural and tourism complex that combines modern agricultural cultivation, cultural leisure, theme entertainment, rural sightseeing, fruit picking and playing, study tours and homestay experiences. It actively explores the model of "government planning and leadership, enterprise cooperation and construction, and local farmers' employment".

In terms of government planning and guidance, the People's Government of Weizhou Island Town, the Weizhou Island Tourism Administration Committee, and the grassroots Party organizations have worked together to promote the construction of the rural complex. Through investment attraction and cooperation with high-quality enterprises, they have deepened the industrial chain of characteristic agricultural products and broadened the sales channels of commodities. In terms of enterprise cooperation, they have successfully introduced characteristic homestay projects such as Ctrip Farmhouse Lai She Hotel, Wei Ai Homestay, and San Jing Ying Yun Homestay, forming a characteristic homestay industrial cluster centered on 12 star-rated rural inns in Guangxi. In terms of farmers' employment, the homestays on the island have established stable supply and sales relationships with over 150 local farmers, developing characteristic products such as "Volcanic Island Bananas" and "Weizhou Chickens" that are deeply loved by tourists, and building an industrial chain of "homestay tourism + local specialty sales". In addition, the

Weizhou Island Management Committee has collaborated with JD Technology to formulate a regional brand building plan for Weizhou Island bananas, using rural revitalization subsidy funds to establish sales platforms and channels. The project's profits will be used for the development of public welfare positions, public utility construction, welfare expenditures, and assistance for those in need, further promoting rural revitalization and improving people's livelihoods. Figure 4 shows the schematic diagram of the coexistence and development model of the Danjia Island rural complex in Weizhou Island.

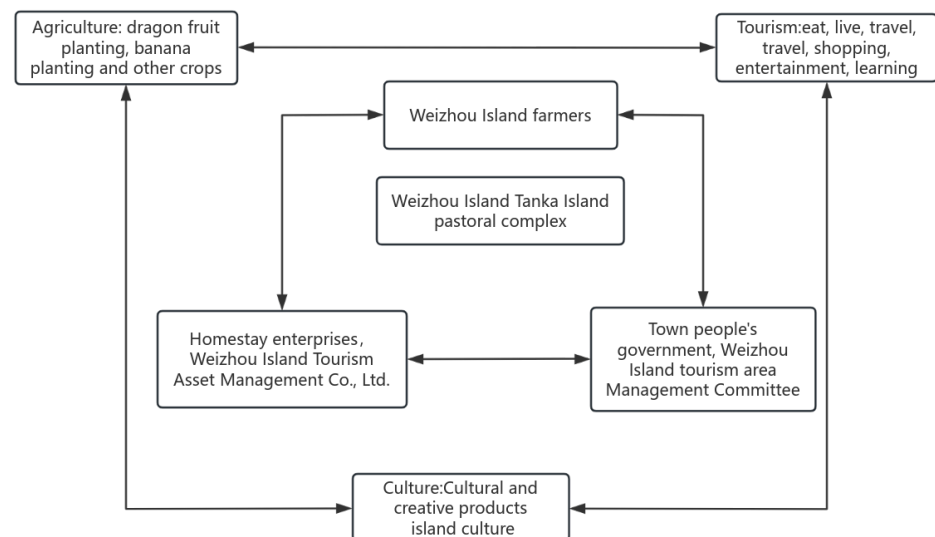


Figure 4. Schematic Diagram of the Coexistence and Development Model of the Danjia Island Rural Complex in Weizhou Island.

4. A Comprehensive Study on the Commonality of Integrated Development Models in Agriculture, Culture, and Tourism Industries

The symbiotic development models in case study regions exhibit distinct emphases and varied approaches, yet they share significant commonalities in construction. These include the comprehensive mobilization of elements within the symbiotic resource pool to facilitate industrial integration, the concerted efforts of all participating entities to promote industrial convergence, and the coordinated advancement of symbiotic models that firmly grasp the integration of agriculture, culture, and tourism.

4.1. Effectively Mobilize the Elements Within the Symbiotic Resource Pool to Facilitate the Integration and Development of Industrial Sectors.

Identifying and leveraging rural resources and distinctive advantages form the foundational elements of agricultural-cultural-tourism integration. With agriculture as the cornerstone, it is imperative to actively develop local agricultural cultivation, extend the industrial chain through technological empowerment, and establish distinctive brands. Culture serves as the core element, requiring in-depth exploration of local cultural characteristics to highlight differentiation. Tourism acts as the catalyst for development, utilizing its inherent synergy to promote the symbiotic integration of agriculture, culture, and tourism. The convergence of these sectors significantly expands rural employment opportunities, endowing the new generation of farmers with multifaceted roles. They transcend the traditional identity of "tillers of the soil" to become "operators" of agritourism businesses, "managers" of e-commerce sales, and ultimately, "new farmers" of the modern era – the "drivers" and "builders" of Chinese-style modernization.

4.2. *The Collaborative Efforts of Symbiotic Participants Drive the Integrated Development of Industries.*

Mobilize the initiative and enthusiasm of local farmers in rural development, guided by the Party and government, with enterprises actively participating in industrial construction. Adhere to government planning to guide industrial development, improve regional infrastructure, and establish fundamental conditions for a favorable business environment. Proactively attract investments, encourage corporate participation to diversify stakeholders, and implement scientific, systematic, and efficient project construction and operational management. Expand the role of farmers as primary stakeholders, enhance their risk resilience, and diversify income channels. Achieve increased income and prosperity for farmers, enabling them to build, maintain, and enjoy rural development, thereby effectively implementing the rural revitalization strategy.

4.3. *The Coordinated Development of Symbiotic Models is Firmly Grounded in the Integration of Agriculture, Culture, and Tourism.*

By leveraging a symbiotic resource pool and harnessing the collaborative potential of symbiotic participants, a balanced distribution of interests among stakeholders can be achieved, thereby establishing a symbiotic development model. The overarching strategy for the integrated development of agriculture, culture, and tourism industries is rooted in agriculture, which provides the material foundation for cultural construction and tourism development. Culture serves as the core, highlighting local characteristics and offering the spiritual essence for tourism development and cultural confidence. Tourism drives development by creating markets for agricultural product sales and regional cultural promotion, enabling rural areas to maintain agricultural production while diversifying farmers' income sources beyond agriculture. Tourism also promotes agriculture through comprehensive regional coordination, expanding the scope of influence and accommodating the overflow of tourists from growth poles, thereby enhancing the quality of rural infrastructure and the personal competencies of farmers. This creates an environment and conditions conducive to the return of young talents for employment and entrepreneurship, mitigating the outflow of population from rural areas.

5. Conclusion

The integrated development of agriculture, culture, and tourism plays a critical role in promoting rural revitalization. By establishing a theoretical framework and analyzing successful cases from Guangxi, this report highlights the importance of agriculture as the foundation, culture as the core, and tourism as the driving force for this integration. The collaborative efforts of various stakeholders are essential for diversifying rural industries, increasing farmers' incomes, and achieving sustainable rural development. The integration of these three sectors not only promotes economic growth but also enhances the social and cultural vitality of rural areas, ultimately contributing to the modernization of agriculture and rural revitalization.

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