

Study on Accelerating the Development of Agricultural Modernization by Fiscal Policies in the Context of "14th Five-Year Plan"

--Taking the Construction of Modernized Agricultural Zones in Sichuan Province as an Example

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the background of the study of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province from the aspects of national policy background, and conducts research on agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province from the connotation and characteristics of agricultural modernization, analysis of the current situation, analysis of the influencing factors, and the choice of path. Through the study, in order to hope can provide help to promote the process of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province. Under the background of the national vigorously promote the modernization of agriculture, in-depth study of the background and path selection of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province, for improving the efficiency of agricultural production and the quality of agricultural products in Sichuan Province, to protect the national food security and to further promote the perfect solution of the three rural issues and economic development has its practical significance.

Keywords

Sichuan Province, Modernized Agriculture, 14th Five-Year Plan, Rural Revitalization.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the foundation of national economic development, but it is also a weak industry that is highly susceptible to the dual risks of nature and the market, and is characterized by large social benefits but small economic benefits. In order to ensure the stable and sustainable development of agriculture, it is a common practice in all countries for the Government to provide financial support and protection for agriculture. Since the founding of New China, China has formulated and implemented differentiated agricultural support policies at different times in the development of the national economy and on the basis of development goals at different stages.

In the process of industrialization, it is a common practice in countries around the world for Governments to provide support and protection for agriculture in order to ensure stable and sustainable development. Since the founding of New China, the central and local governments have actively implemented a series of strong policies to support agricultural development, which have had a positive impact on China's agricultural development. Taking 1978 as a starting point, the total value of China's agricultural output increased from 111.75 billion yuan in 1978 to 592.878 billion yuan in 2016; the total grain output rose from 304.765 million tons in 1978 to 616.251 million tons in 2016, and it has succeeded in feeding one fifth of the world's population with less than 10 per cent of the world's arable land and 7 per cent of the world's water resources.

Although China's agriculture has achieved remarkable growth in recent years, this rapid growth has been accompanied by severe natural depletion and natural hazards. The resulting impacts, such as land erosion, declining water quality, and poor air quality, have become serious challenges in today's world. As global warming and climate warming continue to affect the increasing number of human beings, and the ecology is constantly changing. Therefore, how to balance the relationship between population, economy and the natural environment while protecting and rationally utilizing resources has become a key challenge in China's current transition from tradition to modernity.

2. Background of the study on agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province

2.1. National policy context

Since the 18th National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has been a strong supporter of the development of the "three rural areas", and he has explained this concept in depth, emphasizing that "accelerating the transformation and establishment of comprehensive efficiency and market competitiveness in the rural areas is a key focus of China's agricultural economic policy at the present and future stages". Moreover, he also put "ecological civilization" into a more prominent strategic level, and made comprehensive planning for the realization of "green development". With the launch of the 14th Five-Year Plan, the 14th Five-Year Plan for Modernizing Agriculture and Rural Areas has been formulated with the aim of advancing the development potential and capacity of agricultural development, as well as implementing the urban-rural revitalization strategy more effectively to ensure that poverty alleviation is effective. Enhancing the competitiveness of agriculture is the way to build a strong agricultural country. Based on the current economic situation, we should uphold the principles of innovation-driven, coordinated and sustainable development, build a more open and inclusive economic structure, make agriculture and the countryside a top priority, strengthen support for supply-side structural reform, make rural construction the core of socialist modernization, and strive to closely integrate poverty alleviation with rural revitalization.

It is the time when the "14th Five-Year Plan" vigorously promotes modernized agriculture and connects poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Taking the construction of modernized agricultural areas in Sichuan Province as an entry point, we will explore and discuss how the financial support to agriculture policy can play a public benefit in the economic and social context of the new era, guide the accelerated process of agricultural modernization, and help the revitalization of the countryside, so as to provide a realistic basis for China's financial support to agriculture policy to guide the modernization of agriculture, accelerate the process of high-quality development and the supply-side structural reform and provide a reference significance.

2.2. Factual background

Sichuan, the breadbasket of Southwest China and the land of Heaven, is renowned for its strong agricultural foundation and rich natural resources. However, the dilemma of "big but not strong", the challenge of insufficient competitiveness, as well as the scarcity of arable land per capita, the low income of farmers, and the sluggishness of food production are still problems in front of us. Revitalization of agriculture in Sichuan Province, the key is to enhance competitiveness, which is not only an urgent matter, but also a long-term plan. In-depth analysis of the competitiveness of agriculture in Sichuan, identify the shortcomings, and precise measures will have far-reaching significance in promoting the modernization of agriculture in the province and even in the country.

With the progress of economic development in the eastern coastal region, the economic differences between regions have widened, and a pattern of large-scale inter-regional mobility of talents has been increasingly formed. In the face of this phenomenon, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council emphasized the importance of the development of the western region in their strategic plan in May 2020, aiming to create a new impetus for regional development and build a new pattern of harmonious and symbiotic development.

Sichuan Province plays a crucial role in this development plan. As an agricultural town, Sichuan not only sits firmly at the head of the western economy, but is also the only province in the western region whose GDP exceeds the national average. Its economic strength is of great significance in guiding the development of the western region and the neighboring radiation drive under the current western development strategy.

The vigorous development of Sichuan Province has not only provided a powerful engine for rapid economic growth in the western region, but has also injected vitality into the coordinated development of the region. Its successful experience provides an important reference for the promotion of comprehensive development and the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in the western region, with inestimable value and far-reaching impact.

3. Content of research on agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province

3.1. Connotation and characteristics of agricultural modernization

We are striving to modernize agriculture by adopting the latest science and technology, processes and information systems. This goal aims to make our farmers more innovative through continuous updating and upgrading, and to achieve sustainable economic growth while preserving and enhancing natural resources.

3.1.1. Agricultural mechanization is the basis of agricultural modernization

One of the objectives of the "Four Harmonizations", which aims to promote the modernization of agriculture, is to implement a development strategy that is mechanized, technological, intelligent, informative and green. Among these, mechanization is considered the most important development strategy, which aims to replace traditional manual operations by introducing the latest technology, control the entire process of production, reduce the burden on workers, and greatly increase the efficiency of production. Although agriculture can theoretically be made more efficient through the use of agricultural equipment, the limited size of rural areas located in mountainous and hilly areas makes this difficult to achieve.

3.1.2. Scientific production technology is the basis of agricultural development and the driving force behind its progress

By introducing the latest agricultural science and technology, we can drastically improve the way our crops are grown and processed, making them better and more reliable. In this way, the yields, quality and prices of our crops will be substantially improved, and we will also be able to ensure the health of consumers. In this way, we can truly advance agriculture and put it on a better path. With the continuous emergence of advanced technologies, materials and energy sources, the landscape of agriculture is undergoing a profound transformation, gradually evolving from a simple farming model to a more efficient economy of scale. And none of this is possible without the power of science, which are driving revolutionary advances in traditional agriculture.

3.1.3. Promoting agro-industrialization is crucial to the modernization of agriculture

A new market-oriented concept has been proposed, namely rural modernization. This concept wants to be based on farmers, supported by leading companies or partners, and emphasizes economic efficiency. It intends to further increase the incomes of farmers and achieve rural

sustainability. The market orientation also suggests a new approach, namely a diversification approach that enables farmers to engage in various activities and form a well-established chain. Over time, the modernization of the countryside has become an important means of implementing the modernization of agriculture. It not only helps to raise the standard of farm households, but also helps to raise the quality of farm households, and helps to raise the livelihood of farm households. In addition, it has helped to upgrade the lives of farm households and has contributed to improving the quality of farm households. It should be emphasized that industrial agricultural models are not infallible and that, in choosing a model for each location, it is important to take into account the historical origins of its emergence, the manner in which it is implemented, the performance of its results and the possibilities for sustainable development, while over-reliance on domestic models can have disastrous consequences.

3.1.4. Through the implementation of agricultural informatization, we can significantly improve the modern level of agriculture

Known as the digitalization of agricultural products refers to the use of modern Internet technology and information systems for agricultural development production, supply and demand and the corresponding management and services to put forward reliable data support, in order to further improve the comprehensive production efficiency of agricultural products and the operation and management level of the process; that is, in the field of agricultural products application all-around the further development and use of modern Internet technology, so as to make it penetrate into the planting, the city, the residents of the consumer and even the rural community, It is to further develop and utilize modern Internet technology in all aspects of agricultural applications so that it can penetrate into planting, cities, residents' consumption and even rural communities, capital, science and technology, etc., accelerate the transformation of traditions, enhance the efficiency of utilization of agricultural products and the production capacity of agricultural development in a wide range, and push forward the healthy development of agricultural products in a long term, smooth and efficient process. The industrialization of agricultural information is the demand for the vigorous development of one-excellent and two-high agricultural development, the demand for farmers to go into the city, the demand for the promotion of social services in the countryside, the demand for the transformation of the functions of the agricultural information authorities, the demand for their own vigorous development, and the development trend of the countryside economic and social development must be vigorous. It reforms traditional agriculture through the method of Internet digitization, promotes the development of agricultural products to a higher level, and completes the modernization of agriculture in the information age.

3.1.5. Upgrading the skills and capabilities of workers is a key factor in promoting agricultural modernization

It is only through the training and promotion of good farmers that agriculture can truly be promoted and thus modernized. Only with a good work ethic and professional knowledge can we make full use of the latest engineering designs, production methods and business models to truly modernize agriculture. As the core force of agricultural development, the responsibilities and obligations of farmers are irreplaceable. Therefore, on the way to promote the modernization of agriculture, we need to continuously strengthen the training of farmers, so that they can better integrate into the tide of social development and better meet the needs of today's society.

Through continuous exploration, invention and reform, it is possible for human beings to master the latest agricultural production and management techniques and integrate them into their own economic development model. It is only through active participation that it is possible to change the working environment of farmers and promote the vigorous development of the countryside. Without people, modernization will not be possible. Therefore, we must commit

ourselves to promoting the modernization of agriculture and establishing it as a people-based concept.

3.1.6. The fact that sustained agricultural development is the key to modernizing agriculture cannot be ignored

With the goal of sustainable development, the modernization of agriculture is not only an efficient use of natural resources, but also a practical, constructive and integrative process. One of the most important aspects is the establishment of a well-developed artificial ecosystem that is capable of adapting to today's environmental changes. The system is designed to promote economic development and avoid over-consumption of natural resources through the provision of a large supply of food to provide people with a basic diet, while at the same time adhering to the principles of eco-friendliness and the goal of conservation-oriented development, which ultimately leads to the sustainable use of resources. In order to implement the scientific concept of development and to construct a sustainable and vibrant society, we must strive to create a harmony between human beings and the earth.

3.2. Analysis of the current situation of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province

Sichuan is located in the south-central part of China, in the Yellow River basin, and is called the "Land of Heavenly Capital". The province has a land area of 183 counties (cities and districts) bordering Chengdu City, Yunnan Province, Guizhou Province, Tibetan countries, Qinghai Province, Gansu Province and Shaanxi Province, totaling 486,000 square kilometers, which is ranked at 5.1% of China's total land area, making it the 5th largest province in China. The province has a resident population of 84 million people, but this is still a problem due to the large population and the scarcity of arable land resources. The terrain of this country is very rich and includes 4 different types of terrain including mountains, valleys, rivers, valleys, and plateaus. These terrains are very important in the whole area of the country. Of these, mountains, valleys, rivers, and plateaus are the four most common, and each of them is very important in the country's domain. Farmland, forests, grasslands, scrublands, prairies, swamps, and lakes are the focus of farmland in this country. Farmland is used mostly to grow crops, while forests and grasslands are the focus areas for livestock farming. In this province, 70% of the land is filled with various crops. Currently, the province's total cropland area is 58.75 million acres, ranking 5th in the country. The soil here has an excellent farming tradition with a high replanting index, which enables people here to grow different crops throughout the year. The total annual cultivated area of the province is about 140 million mu, including 98 million mu of grain, 20.5 million mu of cash crops, and 24 million mu of other agricultural uses, thus making it a major grain, oil, and non-staple food supply area in the western part of our country. In 2006, with the status of the 13 main grain-producing provinces, Sichuan ranked 3rd in the country with an average annual production of more than 34 million tons. Sichuan has a rich national economy of food crops, including vegetables, fruits, tea, oilseed rape, cotton, medicine and sericulture, etc. Among them, the "double-low" Sichuan citrus, oilseed rape, hemp pear, tung seed and other specialty agricultural products into the "Advantageous Agricultural Development Strategy". With 4.7% of its land area, Sichuan Province is large enough to support 6.8% of its inhabitants, and can produce 1.3 million tons of rice, 100,000-150,000 tons of edible vegetable oil, more than 1.2 million tons of fruits and vegetables, 700,000 tons of fruits, and 300,000-400,000 tons of alcohol annually, in addition to a large amount of silk, traditional Chinese medicinal herbs, and a variety of other agricultural foodstuffs. Sichuan's hybrid rice industry has become No. 1 in China, with sales of its products reaching 30 million kilograms, accounting for 60% of total sales in all regions. This shows that the contribution of Sichuan's agriculture to China's agriculture is enormous, and it is particularly necessary to promote the development of modern agriculture in Sichuan.

In recent years, the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government have been actively promoting the work of "Three Rural Areas", vigorously investing in agriculture, accelerating the construction of agricultural infrastructure, optimizing the industrial structure, perfecting the rural market system, and upgrading the quality of farmers, thus laying a solid foundation for the development of modern agriculture in Sichuan. In recent years, the rapid development of agricultural industry in Sichuan Province, the gross value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery has grown rapidly from 493.273 billion yuan in 2011 to 938.332 billion yuan in 2021, an increase of 445.059 billion yuan, or an increase of about 90.23%, with a compound annual growth rate of about 6.64%. Among them, the total output value of agriculture grew from 245.426 billion yuan to 508.948 billion yuan, an increase of 263.522 billion yuan, an increase of about 107.37%, with a compound annual growth rate of about 7.57%; the total output value of animal husbandry grew from 211.92 billion yuan to 330.528 billion yuan, an increase of 118.608 billion yuan, an increase of about 55.97%, with a compound annual growth rate of About 4.55%; the total output value of fishery increased from 14.716 billion yuan to 32.782 billion yuan, an increase of 18.066 billion yuan, an increase of about 122.76%, with a compound annual growth rate of about 8.34%; the total output value of forestry fluctuated from 13.01 billion yuan to 40.844 billion yuan, an increase of 27.834 billion yuan, an increase of about 21.394%, with a compound annual growth rate of about 12.12%. The compound annual growth rate was about 12.12%. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main agricultural industries developed in Sichuan Province, and the growth rate of agricultural output value is obviously higher than that of animal husbandry. the rapid growth of Sichuan's agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery GDP is mainly driven by the growth of agricultural output value, and its proportion in the province's agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery GDP is also on a growing trend. in 2011, the proportion of agricultural output value in the province's agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery GDP was about 49.75%. The proportion of pastoral production value accounted for about 42.96%, the proportion of the two is relatively close; 2021, Sichuan agriculture and pastoral production value accounted for the proportion of 54.24% and 35.23%, the proportion of the two opened up a more obvious gap. 2023 National Bureau of Statistics statistics of the country's total grain output of 139.82 billion pounds, an increase of 17.77 billion pounds, the total output of a new record high; grain yield 389.7 kg/mu, an increase of 2.9 kg over the previous year. Among them, Sichuan province's total grain output of 71.88 billion pounds, an increase of 1.67 billion pounds over the previous year, and the country synchronized with a record high. Sichuan as one of the country's 13 grain-producing areas, in the face of China's basic national conditions, more and more difficult to increase the area of arable land, through the modernization of agriculture measures, on the one hand, through mechanization to improve agricultural production capacity, to tap the agricultural potential, on the other hand, through the industrialization of agriculture to provide more comprehensive agricultural security and agricultural support, while constantly encouraging agricultural workers to enhance the quality of their own workers to better Service modernization of agriculture to promote.

3.3. Analysis of factors affecting agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province

Factors affecting agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province mainly include policy factors, economic factors, scientific and technological factors, human resources factors, natural resources factors and so on.

Policy factors mainly include national policies, local policies, etc.; in the national "one, four, five" development strategy and the western development strategy of the policy support background, Sichuan Province, give full play to the subjective initiative, with the Sichuan Province, "one, four, five" agricultural development plan, Sichuan Province, the modern agricultural development

plan, and so on, a series of from the coverage of the three rural issues of the agricultural support area policy.

Economic factors mainly include the level of economic development, the level of investment, etc.; economic level, although there is a strong east and west, the eastern coastal areas economically developed, the formation of a more developed regional economic system, resulting in a large flow of talent, but in the western development strategy to support the western province in the western region of the economy in a high position, the surrounding areas have a strong talent attraction, while the economic investment from the east and center and the At the same time, it has a high capacity to accept economic investment and industrial transfer from the east and the center.

Others include scientific and technological factors mainly including scientific and technological innovation capacity, technology promotion level, etc.; human resource factors mainly including farmers' quality, rural labor force transfer, etc.; and natural resource factors mainly including land resources, water resources, etc.

3.4. Path Choice of Agricultural Modernization in Sichuan Province

Accelerating innovation in agricultural science and technology. In today's era, science and technology are key factors in promoting the modernization of agriculture. In order to enhance the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, we should actively explore and vigorously develop modern agricultural technology and integrate it into our daily lives. For example, we can promote efficient and environmentally friendly planting techniques, intelligent and automated agricultural production equipment, and advanced agricultural pest control techniques.

Promoting the industrialization of agriculture. Traditional agricultural production methods tend to be decentralized and small-scale, which is not only inefficient but also detrimental to the sustainable development of agriculture. In order to achieve sustainable development, we must take more vigorous measures, such as implementing large-scale, sophisticated and comprehensive technological transformation, as well as implementing a more scientific and advanced business management system. At the same time, we can also promote the integrated development of agriculture and industry and services by developing the industrial chain of the agricultural product processing industry and the agricultural product distribution industry.

Focus on the protection of the agro-ecological environment. In the process of promoting agricultural modernization, we should not neglect the protection of the agro-ecological environment. We should promote green and environmentally friendly agricultural production methods, reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and protect the soil, water sources and other agricultural ecological environment. At the same time, we can also improve the economic and social benefits of agriculture through the development of eco-agriculture and sightseeing agriculture.

Focus on talent development. In the process of promoting agricultural modernization, talents are a crucial factor. We should increase our investment in agricultural personnel training, cultivate a group of talents who understand technology, management and the market, and provide a strong talent guarantee for agricultural modernization.

In order to achieve agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province, it is necessary to accelerate scientific and technological innovation, promote industrial upgrading, focus on ecological protection, and pay attention to the cultivation of talents. Only in this way can we truly realize the high-quality development of agriculture in Sichuan Province.

4. Conclusion

This paper analyzes the background of the study of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province from the aspects of national policy background, economic development background, and the current situation of agricultural development, and conducts research on agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province from the connotation and characteristics of agricultural modernization, analysis of the current situation, analysis of the influencing factors, and the choice of path. Through the study, it can provide theoretical and practical guidance for promoting the process of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province. Modern Meaning of Three Rural and National Development Sichuan Province, as an important agricultural province in Southwest China, its agricultural modernization process has a far-reaching impact on the three rural (rural, agricultural, farmers) and national development. This paper will explore the modern significance of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province and how it promotes the development of the three rural areas, which in turn has a positive impact on national development.

An important symbol of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province is the application of science and technology and the improvement of agricultural facilities. Through the introduction of modern agricultural science and technology, such as precision agriculture and intelligent agricultural equipment, the efficiency of agricultural production in Sichuan Province has been greatly improved, and at the same time, the quality of agricultural products has also been enhanced. This has not only met the growing consumer demand in the province, but also provided the country with a stable supply of agricultural products. The modernization of agriculture has also promoted the development of the rural economy. With the application of agricultural science and technology and the improvement of agricultural facilities, many farmers have been liberated from traditional agricultural production and turned to the emerging agricultural services and rural tourism industries. This has not only increased farmers' incomes but also improved their quality of life.

Modernization of agriculture also creates new opportunities for employment in rural areas. Modernized agriculture requires more manpower support, such as the operation of agricultural machinery and agricultural science and technology services. These new occupations provide more employment opportunities for young people in rural areas, while also attracting more foreign talent to rural areas and injecting new vitality into rural development.

The modernization of agriculture has also had a positive effect on improving the ability of agriculture to withstand risks and protecting the ecological environment. Through the introduction of modern agricultural science and technology and the optimization of the structure of agricultural production, agricultural production in Sichuan Province has become more resistant to natural disasters, and at the same time helps to protect the ecological environment. This is not only conducive to the long-term development of farmers, but also provides strong support for the country's sustainable development strategy.

The significance of the modernization of agriculture in Sichuan Province for national development lies in the fact that it not only promotes the development of the three rural areas, but also drives the development of the regional economy, providing a new impetus for the country's economic development. At the same time, the successful experience of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province also provides a model for other regions to follow, which is conducive to the process of agricultural modernization on a national scale.

The modernization of agriculture in Sichuan Province has a positive and modern significance for the three rural sectors and national development. It improves the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, promotes the development of the rural economy and employment, enhances the risk-resistant capacity of agriculture and protects the ecological environment. It

will undoubtedly have a far-reaching impact on the future development of Sichuan Province and even the whole country.

In conclusion, the study of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province is of great theoretical and practical significance. With today's central government actively investing in the modernization of agriculture in Sichuan Province and exploring a sustainable way of development, it will not only greatly improve the farming conditions in Sichuan Province, but also greatly enhance the efficiency of agricultural production in Sichuan Province, improve the varieties of crops, ensure the country's food security, promote the profitability of farmers, and contribute positively to the economic and social development of Sichuan Province and the whole of China.

5. Recommendations

Research and Recommendations on Agricultural Development in Sichuan Province and National Development As an important agricultural province in China, the agricultural development of Sichuan Province has an important impact on the food security and economic development of the whole country. With the increasing population, the accelerating pace of urbanization and the constant push of global warming, the agricultural development in Sichuan Province is facing an unprecedented severe test. This paper will put forward some research conclusions and recommendations, with a view to providing reference for the agricultural development of Sichuan Province and the whole country.

First of all, we should strengthen the research and application of agricultural science and technology. Modern agriculture is no longer the traditional mode of planting and breeding, but requires more efficient, environmentally friendly and intelligent technical support. By promoting advanced technologies such as intelligent irrigation, precise fertilization and biological control, reducing resource consumption can not only greatly enhance agricultural productivity, but also effectively reduce environmental pollution.

Secondly, we need to optimize the structure of the agricultural industry and develop characteristic agriculture. Sichuan Province is rich in natural resources, such as mountains, hills and plains, and can develop diversified specialty agriculture, such as ecological farming, organic vegetables and fruits. This will not only raise the income level of farmers, but also promote the development of the regional economy.

Finally, strengthening rural infrastructure is key. Infrastructure is the foundation of rural development, including transportation, water conservancy, electricity and communications. The improvement of these infrastructures will provide better conditions for agricultural production and farmers' lives, thereby increasing farmers' well-being and satisfaction.

For national development, the development of agriculture in Sichuan Province is also relevant. In order to ensure food security, we must continue to promote agricultural scientific research, substantially improve crop varieties and increase the harvest per hectare, so as to ensure sustainable growth for society as a whole and to be able to provide more financial input for the country's sustainable development. From the perspective of the development structure of the three major industries, we need to optimize the structure of the agricultural industry, the development of special agriculture and modern agricultural services, to truly achieve the integrated development of the three major industries, and truly promote the three rural issues in the new century to deliver a qualified answer. From the point of view of the three rural issues, we need to strengthen the construction of rural infrastructure, improve the overall level of rural development, promote the return of the population, for the country's next step in economic development to provide strong logistical support. From the viewpoint of agricultural development, Sichuan Province has provided new ideas and experience for agricultural development in the central and western regions, further promoting innovation in agricultural

science and technology and improving the level of agricultural science and technology production techniques.

In summary, agricultural development in Sichuan Province needs to be approached from a number of angles, including science and technology, industry and infrastructure. It also needs nationwide policy support and guidance. Only in this way can we achieve agricultural modernization, improve the living standards of farmers and promote the development of the national economy. With regard to the background and current situation of agricultural modernization research in Sichuan Province, the following recommendations are made.

(1) Increase policy support and optimize the environment for agricultural development. In order to promote agricultural modernization, the Government should strengthen its policy support for agriculture, optimize the allocation of agricultural production resources, and enhance the efficiency of agriculture and the quality of agricultural products.

(2) Strengthen scientific and technological innovation and improve the technical level of agricultural production. The Government should increase investment in agricultural science and technology innovation, strengthen the construction of agricultural science and technology personnel and improve the level of agricultural production technology.

(3) Promote the structural adjustment of the agricultural industry and improve the efficiency of resource utilization. The Government should actively promote the development of characteristic advantageous industries and improve the efficiency of resource utilization in order to help farmers optimize the structure of agricultural production.

(4) Accelerating the transfer of rural labor and promoting the growth of farmers' incomes. The Government should actively promote the mobility of the rural workforce and vigorously upgrade the employment skills of farmers with a view to realizing steady growth in farmers' incomes.

(5) Strengthen farmers' quality education and improve their quality. The Government should strengthen the education and training of farmers, improve their quality and provide human resources for the modernization of agriculture.

(6) Strengthen international cooperation and exchanges and learn internationalized advanced teaching methods. The Government should strengthen cooperation and exchanges with the international community and learn from advanced international experience in agricultural modernization, so as to provide lessons and inspiration for the modernization of agriculture in Sichuan Province.

In short, accelerating the construction of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province is an important task to realize the economic and social development of the province and even the whole country. Only through in-depth study of the background and path selection of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province can we provide a scientific basis and an effective way to promote the construction of agricultural modernization in Sichuan Province.

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