

Research on Scientific and Technological Support Issues for the Green Development of Modern Agricultural Industrial Parks

Caizhou Cui

School of Economics and Management, Zhaoqing University, Zhaoqing 526061, China

Abstract

The construction of modern agricultural industrial parks is a basic demonstrative project to promote rural revitalization. Green development is the core requirement of high-quality development of industrial park. Currently, the development and application of existing science and technology in industrial parks cannot meet the requirements of all-round green development of the parks. To consolidate the technical support for green development of the park, we should strengthen the research and development of agricultural science and technology, improve the green standard system, and improve the supply of green technology in all aspects of production and operation; as well as innovate the mechanism and system, promote science and technology specialists and other technical talents to enter the park, and effectively train the park's farmers to enhance the quality of modern agricultural science and technology of the farmers, and so on.

Keywords

Modern Agricultural Industrial Park; Green Development; Technical Support; Science and Technology Specialists; Farmers' Scientific and Technological Quality.

1. Introduction

The construction of modern agricultural industrial parks is a basic project for revitalizing the countryside. At present, the development of modern agricultural industrial parks has also been the attention of Chinese governments at all levels, agricultural industrial parks at all levels (national, provincial, municipal, county and other levels, most provinces and cities in China take the county level as the basis for the cultivation of industrial parks, which can apply for the creation of municipal parks to directly apply for the creation of provincial and national industrial parks after maturity) has also been gradually established. However, scholars have not explored much about how to further develop industrial parks with high quality as a model to better drive and promote rural revitalization. Existing studies have mainly explored the issue of modern agricultural industrial parks from the aspects of development mode, operation mechanism and planning. Scholars believe that the existing development mode selection of each park should be made in the comprehensive development stage, park functional positioning, characteristics of the region and other factors [1] [2]. At present, the general situation, cooperatives, enterprises gather the main type of park market performance is good, park development company type of park performance is poor, should be innovative in the property rights system [3]. Parks in business management, market development, talent utilization and other aspects of the mechanism is backward, need to further explore the target measures [4]. The scientificity and feasibility of planning should be comprehensively demonstrated on the basis of the analysis of the development status quo of the park, functional and spatial layout, industrial project setup, infrastructure planning, investment estimation and benefits, and the guarantee system for the implementation of the plan [5] [6], and so on.

Based on the lack of domestic research on the overall high-quality development of agricultural industrial parks, one of the hallmarks of high-quality development of parks, namely, green development research articles are even fewer. And green building and green development of the park is one of the basic principles required for the creation of national agricultural industrial parks - according to the April 2017 Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance on the Creation of National Modern Agricultural Industrial Parks, the creation of national agricultural industrial parks should uphold the principles of green development, ecological friendliness, the establishment of green, low carbon, low-carbon, low-carbon, and cyclic development long-term mechanism, and develop green industries. This should also be a requirement for the creation of various types of agricultural industrial parks below the national level. Based on the research of scholars, this paper discusses the green development of modern agricultural parks from the perspective of technological support (including technological innovation, application and promotion, as well as the improvement of scientific and technological service personnel for the implementation of technological application and promotion, and the enhancement of scientific farming level of farmers in the parks, etc.), and then discusses the path of high-quality development of modern agricultural parks (especially the county-level industrial parks).

2. Modern Agricultural Industrial Park Green Development of the Reality of the Difficulties: The Lack of Scientific and Technological Development Capacity

Green development of modern agricultural industrial park is a sustainable development concept. It mainly refers to the use of advanced science and technology, equipment, standardization throughout the entire industrial chain of agricultural production, focusing on improving the effective use of resources and rational allocation in the production process [7]; pay attention to the protection of the park's environment-especially focusing on reducing the amount of nitrogen fertilizer, optimizing fertilizer application, the use of digestive inhibitors, and reducing carbon emissions in order to increase the park's comprehensive economic efficiency of agriculture. The green development of industrial parks referred to in this paper.

The green development of the industrial park referred to in this paper covers the whole industrial chain of the park's agriculture, including the agricultural production process, as well as processing, transportation and logistics, and related social services, such as low-carbon and clean operation requirements.

The inherent requirement of green and sustainable development of modern agricultural industrial parks is that the parks should have a high level of scientific and technological development. However, in the development process of the park, some parks have insufficient scientific and technological development capacity, affecting the park industry "green" process and quality. This is mainly manifested in several aspects.

2.1. Low Level of Scientific and Technological Innovations

The level of scientific and technological innovation is low, especially the characteristic new technologies are few, which leads to the weak development capacity of specialties in some regional parks. For example, many underdeveloped regions feature parks in urgent need of green grains cultivation, purification and processing of green Chinese herbal medicines, medicinal food green product development and other technology research and development can not be carried out. The level of scientific and technological innovation is not high, and the ability of independent research and development is weak, which also makes the mismatch between the supply and demand of agricultural technology. For example, suitable for vegetable greenhouses, mountainous hills of proprietary small agricultural machinery is seriously

inadequate; with intelligent and information-based advanced equipment in the use of facility-based agriculture is also very little, many companies have to spend a lot of money to buy from abroad; modern agricultural inputs (new fertilizers, etc.) production, processing and use of technology R & D is insufficient to fully ensure that the field clean-up, and so on.

2.2. The Agricultural Industry Chain Link Existing Science and Technology Can not Meet the Requirements of Green Development

Agricultural production and related follow-up links, that is, from seed selection and breeding, management of the production process, post-production processing, recycling of agricultural straw, etc., the use of existing agricultural science and technology can not ensure that the green quality of the product and the cleanliness of the production process requirements (this is related to the low level of scientific and technological innovation, but also with the lack of technology promotion and application of the technology, technological innovation, as mentioned above, the use of technology promotion in the following discussion). For example, in the seed selection process, the lack of selection and breeding technology can't block some pests and diseases from the source. In the production process, there is a lack of green production technology standards and operation norms (green standard system), leading to insufficient guiding norms for agricultural development in the park, which affects the large-scale cultivation of high-quality green agricultural products. The lack of technical standards for the performance of green inputs (e.g., processed straw feed, biogas fertilizer, manure organic fertilizer, etc.) is not conducive to their rapid market application (i.e., it is difficult for these agricultural green inputs to quickly become circulating commodities). Insufficient use of bio-pesticides, etc. does not ensure that the planting and rearing process will become more ecological and low-carbon. In the post-production process, straw recycling technology needs to be improved, and it is not possible to ensure that straw is recycled in a low-carbon manner.

Processing and brand innovation, agricultural processing is mostly primary processing, some parks have low level of environmental protection technology, dust, sewage treatment system does not meet the basic environmental requirements. Many parks have low brand innovation capacity due to insufficient investment in science and technology, and there are few brands of agricultural products that meet national green standards.

Agricultural business (sales) links, green product circulation technology to ensure that the green product quality traceability system system has not yet been fully established.

In terms of the functioning of agricultural technology to promote industrial integration, the technology of promoting the integrated development of agriculture, processing industry and tourism services, centering on the Internet of Things, is at a preliminary stage.

2.3. Lack of Agricultural Technology Promotion Talents, Insufficient Training for Farmers, and Weak Promotion and Utilization of Agricultural Science and Technology in the Parks

2.3.1. Lack of Agricultural Technology Promotion Talents and Lack of Popularization and Promotion of Green science and Technology

One of the main reasons for the low level of scientific and technological development in the park and the unsatisfactory effect of popularization and promotion lies in the shortage of scientific and technological promotion talents in the park. Therefore, how to innovate the system to attract all kinds of scientific and technological promotion talents for the park technology promotion services, is the task of the park is urgently needed.

2.3.2. Insufficient Cultivation of New Farmers Who Master Green Development Technology

Green development needs the depth of participation of local farmers, green science and technology only planting farmers to master in order to really play a role in the effect. Therefore,

to promote farmers to learn scientific and technological knowledge, the use of scientific and technological knowledge, that is, to cultivate a new generation of farmers to become the most fundamental support for the development of the park. At present, the status quo of most parks is the mismatch between farmers' existing agricultural skills and the standardized production skills and knowledge required by modern green agriculture in the parks. Due to the poor quality and skills of farmers in modern farming basis, such as the current agricultural industrial parks in the traditional one-family smallholder economic production model gradually transformed into a modern large-scale green agricultural development model, and vigorously produce green agricultural products, you need to promote new seeds, new drugs and fertilizers, new technologies, according to the green standardization system of production, the need to educate and train farmers to improve their modern agricultural production skills, this aspect of work there are still many difficulties to be solved There are still many difficulties to be solved in this regard.

One of the main problems is that many indigenous villagers in agricultural industrial parks are not sufficiently motivated to participate in green production and learn about green technology. The reason for this is that there is a certain contradiction between increasing farmers' income and the use of green technology in the parks - the production of green agricultural products. That is, at present the overall price of agricultural products is low, farmers rely more on the increase in income "yield" to pull. Park development of green agricultural products undoubtedly need more inputs, and these inputs may have certain risks, more inputs will not necessarily bring more income - that is, the current traditional farming under the production of products, its pricing disadvantage is not obvious, and modern technology farming, processing methods of breeding and processing of green products pricing mechanism is not sound, and there is no obvious Price advantage, and part of the park green products based on narrow marketing channels, consumer awareness is also not high, can not be converted into revenue advantage. If these inputs do not bring significant growth in local farmers' income, farmers' motivation will be damaged. Therefore, at present, some industrial parks still adopt rough production methods (excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides as well as lack of attention to land fallow and rotational cultivation) based on farmers' short-term interest needs (i.e., increased yield targets), jeopardizing the sustainable development of agriculture.

In addition, farmers can also rely on their land use rights to rent, discounted shares or part-time work in the park's agriculture-related technology enterprises (i.e., enterprises engaged in the production of green agricultural products) to drive, but due to the current such enterprises and farmers do not have a sound mechanism for the linkage of interests, the land rent or share of the dividends and part-time work income is not stable.

In short, farmers in the park do not feel that the use of green technology has brought about a significant increase in their income. Therefore, how to practically improve farmers' income through the use of green technology is the basis for motivating them to learn and use agricultural technology and supporting the promotion of agricultural technology. Of course, on this basis, how to organize training to improve the effect of learning and applying science and technology is also an issue that needs to be seriously considered.

3. Strengthen Scientific and Technological Innovation, the Use of Modern Agricultural Industrial Parks to Promote All-round Green Development

The key to the green development of the park is especially strong scientific and technological support, that is, the need for scientific and technological innovation and application, in order to improve the science and technology promotion team; the need to mobilize the park's farmers to learn the power of science and technology, and efforts to enhance their knowledge of modern agricultural breeding and other knowledge.

3.1. Accelerate Scientific and Technological Innovation, Promote Agricultural Production, Product Operation of All Aspects of the Extensive Use of Modern Science and Technology

Green development of modern agricultural industrial parks must be centered on improving the core competitiveness of industrial parks, vigorously promote scientific and technological innovation, and accelerate the ability of scientific and technological transformation.

3.1.1. Accelerate Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation

First of all, focus on strengthening the use of agricultural science and technology in the research and development of characteristic green agricultural products. That is, using the park's existing characteristic resources, in-depth research and development of a series of green high-end agricultural products (such as new varieties of miscellaneous grains) and functional (such as health, health care, etc.) food, expanding the value-added space of agricultural products.

Secondly, continue to carry out technical research on green agricultural development. Promote colleges and universities, research institutes, enterprises and other units to jointly form a green agricultural science and technology innovation alliance, while improving the mechanism of various types of innovation subjects to collaborate on research, in the reduction, cleanliness, resource production technology, the development of special agricultural machinery and equipment for integrated research. Especially in the efficient use of agricultural inputs, waste resource utilization, environmental restoration and other areas to achieve more breakthrough scientific research results to support the park's green development strategy. Such as Guangdong Province in the provincial agricultural industrial parks to implement science and technology docking (especially cooperation in research and development, to provide the park development of urgently needed characteristics of farming technology, mountain specialties harvesting farm equipment, etc.), to carry out team services for the construction of industrial parks inserted science and technology "wings". That is, the implementation of an industrial park and more than one science and technology team (sent by agricultural colleges and research institutions) docking, each park has an average of four science and technology team docking [8].

At present, technology research as well as promotion pay special attention to improve the matching of supply and demand of agricultural green technology in the park through the cooperation platform of industry-university-research. The public service platform of industry-university-research should be constructed, so that the main business of the park can release the technical demand information on the platform, and the scientific research institutions can understand such information in time and develop and transform the technology in a targeted manner; agricultural and agrotechnical institutions can cooperate with the scientific research institutions and promote the transformation of the achievements of the institutions into the technology needed by the park, and also cooperate in cultivating the talents of the agricultural technology research and development; and the institutions relying on the conditions of their faculty strength and equipment (and also Institutions, relying on their faculty strength and equipment conditions (and also relying on the agricultural technology service platform of the agricultural parks), can provide technical education and technical promotion talents for the green development of agriculture in the parks. As a result, there is a seamless connection between the demand and supply of agricultural green development technology, research and development, transformation and promotion, which will strongly promote the green development of agriculture in the park.

3.1.2. Focus on the Use of Green Technology to Develop All Aspects of Agricultural Production

That is, the use of agricultural green technology to improve the cleanliness of agricultural production and related follow-up processes. First of all, carry out fruit and vegetable seedling

breeding in the non-seedling period, improve the coverage rate of good seeds, research and development of high-efficiency, low-toxicity and low-residue biopesticides, etc., to ensure that the quality of the production materials entering the agricultural industry chain is green. Secondly, in the process of agricultural production, it is necessary to improve the standard system for the green development of modern agricultural parks, and clarify the operating procedures of clean production and agricultural green prevention and control technology. Research and development of agricultural waste resource utilization of production technology standards and product performance standards (especially should build feed products, liquid fertilizer, organic fertilizer and other product standard system); further standardize the waste resource utilization product market, promote the healthy development of agricultural waste resource utilization product market, accelerate the process of product commercialization [9]. On this basis, carry out soil testing and formula and increase the application of delicate organic fertilizers. Bio-pesticides and other pesticides should be vigorously adopted to reduce drug residues. Intelligent remote monitoring and control systems should be utilized to implement round-the-clock monitoring and regulation of the breeding environment in the park to ensure the safety of aquatic, livestock and poultry breeding. The quality inspection center for agricultural products can be built in the park to timely test the agricultural products to be listed and ensure the quality and safety of listed agricultural products. In the fruit and vegetable planting area, the continuous construction of standardized (steel, etc.) greenhouses and promote the use of biodegradable film, so that it is built into a modern technology and equipment integration area, advantageous characteristics of the industry to lead the area and the incubation of new business subjects entrepreneurship and innovation incubator area [10]. After production, for all kinds of agricultural final waste such as agricultural film, straw, etc., harmless treatment or secondary production and utilization (promote the use of biogas, etc.), do not add more burden to the agricultural environment [11].

3.1.3. Raise Awareness of Green Brands and Actively Cultivate, Expand and Maintain Regional Specialty Agricultural Product Brands.

In accordance with the green production standard system - i.e., participate in the establishment of a unified market access standard system for green agricultural products based on national and industrial standards that meet the requirements of green development, promote new varieties, graft and transform traditional products using new technologies, and make every effort to improve the quality of agricultural products in agricultural industrial parks. Regional advantages should be fully utilized to increase the added value and competitiveness of the products by changing the processing mode from crude to refined and constructing a regional brand that organically combines characteristics and green. According to the existing foundation of the industrial park, combined with regional product characteristics, the scope of agricultural products declared for certification of "three products and one standard" (pollution-free agricultural products, green food, organic agricultural products and geographical indications of agricultural products) should be continuously expanded.

Encourage leading enterprises (the park's leading construction enterprises) through the development of agricultural science and technology products, the promotion of agricultural science and technology technology, increase scientific and technological investment to make the green brand bigger, expanding the development of the market space; through the leading enterprises to drive the further development and protection of the park's unique brand as well as the regional public brand, to enhance the value of the brand.

3.1.4. Provide Technical Guarantee for Agricultural Business Link to Ensure Green Product Quality and Effective Monitoring (Traceability)

Promote the green transformation of the circulation and consumption of agricultural products. Internet and big data technologies should be comprehensively utilized to expand the trading

channels of agricultural products. Through the opening of special websites, micro letter malls, the use of cell phone client APP and other ways to build agricultural products e-commerce trading platform. This can be done according to consumer diversification, personalized demand for production, to ensure the effective supply of green agricultural products. In addition, we should pay attention to the combination of online and offline, in particular, we should strengthen the construction of related infrastructure facilities, such as monitoring and scheduling of refrigerated transport vehicles, the internal environment, design the best logistics and transportation paths, etc., to ensure the realization of the special distribution requirements of green agricultural products.

Strengthen market integrity management to ensure the quality of green agricultural products. Expand the application of "Internet+" technology and establish a traceability system for agricultural product quality. First of all, for the many decentralized production subjects (enterprises and farmers) in the agricultural park, the quality of products can be audited through the quality of the product, grading methods (can be combined with the "credible farms" and other assessment work), such as defining the qualifications of the production subjects, standardized management, and control the quality of the production of products from the source. Second, improve the information sharing mechanism. That is, in the production, storage, processing, transportation, sales and other aspects of agricultural products to promote the use of two-dimensional code and other technologies for agricultural products to accurately determine the "identity", so that consumers can easily understand the agricultural products from the production of raw materials to the supply of products throughout the entire process of information, thereby increasing the degree of trust in green agricultural products and recognition.

3.1.5. Enhance the Multidimensional Development Function of the Park and Promote Industrial Integration.

Agricultural Internet of Things (IoT) technology should be promoted in the park to implement automated and digitalized precision management and monitoring of agricultural product production. The Internet of Things should be used as a carrier to continuously promote the new integration of "Internet of Things +" three industries, i.e. to establish a modernized new agricultural development system linking the production, processing and circulation of green agricultural products. At present, the trend of integration and development of the three industries in the agricultural industrial park is becoming more and more obvious, in the green planting, ecological breeding, farmland water conservancy, pest control, agricultural product processing, storage and transportation and other aspects of the technology tends to be integrated, therefore, in accordance with the requirements of the green development to promote the innovation and integration of these technologies is the inevitable requirements of the green development of modern agricultural parks.

In addition, the Internet of Things technology should be used as the basis to vigorously promote the development of new forms of rural industry, and promote the integration of industrial parks with new types of agriculture (experience, facility agriculture, etc.), green tourism and sightseeing, processing services, etc. for the integration of industrial systems (new types of tourism and sightseeing and other agriculture will not be described in detail in this paper), and to promote the green industry chain continues to develop and improve.

3.2. Innovative Institutional Policies to Encourage Various Types of Scientific and Technological Personnel to Go to the Countryside, to Provide talent Support for the *Promotion and Application of Green Technology

The development of green agriculture in the park requires a large number of agricultural technology and the use of promotion, but all this requires the participation of scientific and

technological personnel. Therefore, supporting various types of agricultural science and technology professionals at all levels to serve the countryside has become one of the key tasks. In the green agricultural technology promotion especially improve the system of scientific and technological dispatches, play the role of college students to the countryside scientific and technological services, and further promote green technology.

Science and technology dispatchers are professional and technical personnel who are selected and dispatched in accordance with certain procedures based on the needs of the market and farmers, and who are engaged in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and the development of characteristic industries. Science and technology specialists go into villages and households (enterprises), guiding the main body of agricultural production in the park to scientific, green planting and raising, maintaining and repairing the ecology of the park (e.g., water pollution control, etc.). In promoting the integration of green three industries and expanding the agricultural industry chain, the science and technology special commissioners can play a special role in organization and mobilization, technical guidance and so on.

Currently, there are the following problems in the system of rural special commissioners: the talents of the sending institutions are still dominated by the agriculture-related institutions, which are mainly engaged in the technical services in the planting and raising link, and there is insufficient technical guidance and lack of talents in the extended link of the agricultural industry chain, such as processing, sales, transportation, etc.; the mechanism of sending the special commissioners is still dominated by the government, and the introduction of the market mechanism is slow. The service mode is monotonous and the specialization is not obvious. The innovation and entrepreneurship supportive policies and measures for science and technology specialists are relatively few. The management mechanism of science and technology specialists is inflexible, mainly rewarding the advanced and lacking exit constraints, i.e., there is no dismissal provision for the specialists with poor performance and unqualified assessment. This should be based on the actual industrial park from a variety of aspects to explore ways to improve the policy.

3.2.1. Broaden the Source Channels and Service Areas of Science and Technology Specialists.

Explore diversified talent dispatch (introduction) channels, so that technical experts from different regions, different professions (mainly green environmental protection), originally engaged in different industries (including college students, etc.) can enter the team of scientific and technological specialists, expanding outside the planting industry, processing, transportation, sales (as well as tourism services, etc.) industry technical personnel to enter the team of specialists to provide diversified services for the park's green industry chain development. Service.

To this end, we should change the practice of relying excessively on administrative orders, emphasizing public welfare support and gratuitous services in the past, and give full play to the resource allocation role of the market mechanism, and build a new socialized agricultural science and technology service support system that is coordinated with both business and public welfare, comprehensive services and special services. Further explore the company-oriented operation mode of science and technology specialists, and construct a mechanism to promote the linkage and integrated operation of "government, market and society" [12].

3.2.2. Innovative Science and Technology Service Mode

Attaching importance to the selection of science and technology specialists in various kinds of special agricultural industrial parks, strengthening their park characteristics of technology and knowledge training, as well as on-the-job retraining. Guide the special commissioners to take the initiative to explore the innovative service model that combines the park's agriculture,

farmers and all kinds of institutions and organizations (especially the leading enterprises in the construction of the park) into a community of interest, such as agricultural science and technology service supermarkets, etc. [13].

According to the industrial characteristics of various types of parks development direction, should also be adjusted in time the form of science and technology specialists sent. From the selection of individual scientific and technological specialists to the team of scientific and technological specialists to the selection of corporate scientific and technological specialists, that is, from a single technical service to the integrated comprehensive service-oriented transformation [14].

3.2.3. Implementation of Preferential Policies to Stimulate the Integration of Science and Technology Specialists into the Park and Service Parks

Introducing supportive supporting policies to encourage S&T specialists to carry out entrepreneurial services in all aspects of the park's specialty agricultural products such as planting, processing, storage, transportation, sales and the integration of all aspects, so as to cultivate a new type of agricultural business and service main body. In addition, it should increase the reward ratio of the income from the transfer of achievements of scientific and technological personnel, formulate a new system to encourage scientific and technological personnel to leave their posts for innovation and entrepreneurship, and set up industrial innovation guidance funds for scientific and technological specialists, etc., so as to vigorously promote scientific and technological specialists' innovation and entrepreneurship in the park.

3.2.4. Strengthen the Dynamic Management of Science and Technology Specialists

Formulate the rules for rewarding the good and penalizing the bad, and give tilted or special incentives to the scientific and technological specialists who have excellent performance in terms of titles, job promotion and material rewards; and resolutely dismiss the scientific and technological specialists who cannot play their roles effectively and fail in the assessment in a timely manner.

In addition to play the role of science and technology Commissioner, should also give full play to the role of college students to the countryside to promote science and technology. College students in the village as village officials, college students three to the countryside and other activities, for the modern agricultural industrial park areas to provide multi-dimensional intellectual support. Government departments and colleges and universities, to encourage more study of agricultural technology, ecological technology, environmental protection technology, modern manufacturing and logistics technology and other fields of college students in the park (village), into the station (agricultural extension station) for the park to provide sustainable technical services. That is, in addition to the establishment of a flexible mechanism to attract short-term, sporadic scientific and technological services (college student volunteer services, etc.), but also to promote the establishment of project-based, group-based and long-term tracking, industry chain group diversified technical services and cooperation, to this end, it is necessary for universities, research institutes and parks where the government, the relevant agribusinesses, such as signing of order-type contracts, giving full play to the college students to serve the industrial parks (villages) in the green industrial chain of the Intelligence.

3.3. Killing Efforts to Promote the Park Farmers Better Grasp of Modern Agricultural Science and Technology Knowledge

The basis of the development of the park should rely on the local villagers, and only by effectively improving their knowledge of modern agricultural science and technology, the development of agricultural greening will have the basic human resources to ensure. To this end, on the one hand, we need to stimulate them to learn, understand, and support the promotion of modern agricultural science and technology of the basic motivation, that is,

through the development of modern agricultural science and technology to support the green agriculture, and effectively improve their income; on the other hand, to carry out effective training to improve their modern agricultural science and technology operating skills.

3.3.1. Ensure Sustained Growth of Farmers' Income in the Park

To promote the green development of agriculture with modern agricultural science and technology, we should take the increase of farmers' income as one of the basic tasks, and construct the industrial chain and value chain of green development, i.e., we should turn green into benefit and promote the increase of farmers' income.

First of all, further improve the market pricing and protection mechanism to protect green agricultural products, especially branded green agricultural products. Realize high quality and good price, brand pricing, so that farmers in the park to see the high technological content of high-quality green agricultural products also have a price advantage. The parks should focus on cultivating green brand agricultural products, focusing on diversified Internet online and offline marketing to promote brand agricultural products (as mentioned above), and enhance the benefits of the green brand so as to increase the farmers' interest in learning the techniques of green agricultural products cultivation and processing.

Secondly, in order to promote farmers' income, a convenient and one of the tasks for the development of agricultural industrial parks is to build a close relationship between enterprises, especially the leading enterprises (which also take the lead in the development of green technology) in the parks, and local farmers.

On the one hand, it is possible to ensure that farmers in the park have a stable rental income by signing land transfer contracts with the enterprises entering the park (through share cooperation land into shares, or leasing, transfer and other forms). That is, to establish and improve the basic rent guarantee and dynamic upward adjustment of the stable growth mechanism, to ensure that the transfer of land farmers continue to benefit.

On the other hand, through labor cooperation, order agriculture, i.e. "enterprise + base + farmers" and other modes, we can promote extensive participation of farmers in large-scale and skillful green agricultural production, and ensure that farmers can obtain production and wage income, as well as participate in the sharing of value-added income brought by modern skillful processing, storage, transportation and sales of agricultural products, and also experience the benefits of scientific and technological planting and raising, business operation and management. That is, they experience more benefits from scientific and technological farming and management. For example, Guangdong's provincial industrial parks are driven by the three-tier "industrial parks + management bodies + small farmers" to give full play to the demonstration function of industrial parks. Through a variety of ways to implement the main body (large-scale agribusiness) and participating enterprises to cultivate and strengthen, and further adhesion, drive small farmers into the industrial park, to realize the common construction, sharing, and common wealth. Zhanjiang Suixi Dragon Fruit Industrial Park, that is, to take the "company + professional cooperatives + base + farmers", "guaranteed + dividend" way, through the new agricultural management body (Guangdong Meichen Biological Co., Ltd.) to further drive the farmers to increase their income, has a typical demonstration Significance [8].

The development of agricultural science and technology in the current agricultural industrial park and the promotion of green development will further enhance the welfare of farmers. Relevant measures should be further improved to steadily increase farmers' income in the green development of industrial parks and enhance the motivation of farmers to learn green technology.

3.3.2. Enhance the Knowledge Ttraining of Green Production and Management, and Improve the Ability of Farmers in the Park to Produce andM manage Green Products.

On the basis of innovating the linking mechanism between the park and farmers, protecting farmers' interests and steadily increasing farmers' incomes in the park, the role of cultivating talents in agricultural science and technology departments and universities, especially agricultural colleges and universities, should be fully utilized. In addition to cultivating practical agricultural technicians by the above mentioned universities in collaborative innovation, we can also cooperate with local governments (through the government's purchase of training services, etc.) to cultivate more native technicians for the villages. In particular, it should be combined with the current new farmer training program, as soon as possible, the green agricultural development of production technology specifications (standardized production knowledge, etc.), business management, green product marketing, etc. into the training of practical rural personnel, farmers and technical backbone training, to form a strong intellectual support, and to further promote the park's green development of agriculture [15]. Training methods can take advantage of the Internet, through the site and TV network lectures, WeChat group, public number consultation, but also on-site (practice base) direct guidance and so on. To develop specific training projects according to local conditions, in the seed selection, greenhouse cultivation, disease and insect control, seedling (livestock and poultry) management, quantitative fertilization, exquisite processing, cold chain storage, multi-dimensional marketing (quality supervision and brand expansion) and other technical learning links (projects) to give a full range of counselling, and try to do face-to-face guidance, such as in the field of soil testing and formula fertilizer technology training, fertilizer comparative testing and demonstration of model technology effects For example, in the training of soil testing and fertilizer application technology, the effects of fertilizer comparison tests and demonstration samples are shown to the trainees.

In addition, the training and demonstration roles of rural science and technology dispatchers, college student village officials, and students going to the countryside for three times, etc., in the promotion of green agricultural technology, i.e., directly helping and initially training and guiding farmers in the fields to master the basic skills of green product breeding, processing, and management, etc., have also been utilized.

4. Conclusion

In order to promote the high-quality development of modern agricultural industrial parks and better play its fundamental role in rural revitalization, especially in industrial prosperity, local parks should be based on local resource endowments, promote clean production, and enhance the scale and branding of green products grown in the parks. To this end, we should vigorously research and development, promote the use of new agricultural science and technology to enhance the level of green agricultural products breeding, processing, etc.; promote the standardization of green production; focus on the use of green science and technology in agricultural production and operation of the various links of the industrial chain; we should promote the innovation of the green brand with scientific and technological innovation, and expand the functions of modern agricultural industrial parks, etc.. In order to guarantee the promotion and application of science and technology, we should innovate the mechanism and system, fully mobilize agricultural science and technology specialists, college student village officials and other enthusiasm in the transformation and promotion of green technology, and consolidate the talent base of the park's green development; effectively promote the income of farmers and carry out multifaceted and targeted training for farmers in the park, that is, to

mobilize them to learn the power of agricultural science and technology to enhance the skills of their green product production and management.

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