

Research on the Development Modes of Urban Type Modern Agriculture

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Abstract: The development of urban-type modern agriculture is the inevitable choice of urbanization and industrialization development and meets the requirements of new consumer demand of the development of urban and rural integration. At present, modern urban agriculture has entered a critical development period. With the multi-functional development as the center, the agricultural infrastructure construction has been continuously improved, the agricultural structure has been continuously optimized and the comprehensive agricultural production capacity has been significantly improved. The application level of agricultural science and technology innovation is in the leading position in the country. Under this background, the research on urban modern agriculture is helpful to comprehensively grasp the development level of urban-type modern agriculture from domestic and abroad and provides reference for the further development of agriculture.

1. Introduction

The world recognized that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. In London, New York, Paris and other world cities, agriculture is valued and protected. From the world city and the development history of developed countries or regions, urban-type modern agriculture is the only way of agricultural development in metropolitan suburbs, which is the inevitable outcome of economic and social development to a certain stage. By combing the previous research data and the author's understanding and summarization, the modern urban agriculture refers to the development of urban agriculture in the limited space, with green ecology, sightseeing and recreation, foreign exchange through market, hi-tech as the sign, with horticulture, Production, as a means for the domestic and foreign markets to provide name, gifted, special, new and rare agricultural boutique at the same time, to create a beautiful ecological environment and tourism, sightseeing, leisure and other functions into production, Ecology in one, to provide services for the development of modern urban economy function, but also for the development of rural economic modernization play a demonstrative role in the sustainable development of modern agriculture. Urban-type modern agriculture broadened the connotation of the concept of agriculture. In recent years, with the acceleration of urbanization, the improvement of the level of scientific and technological modernization and the strengthening of people's health care awareness, people's consumption needs are constantly changing, more and more eager to find a return to life in fast-paced and stressful urban life. Naturally, relax and release the boring leisure life. Modern urban agriculture has brought people taste buds to meet at the same time, but also bring people into the natural, broaden their horizons, happy mood, contact feelings, entertaining unlimited space and enjoyment, has become an important urban development important composition.

2. The Definition of Urban Modern Agriculture

Urban-based modern agriculture is a form of agricultural development based on the scope of the city, is an extension and refinement of urban agriculture, with three characteristics of the integration. The spatial scope of urban modern agriculture is in and around the city. It relies on the resource elements brought by the urban economy, and produces and provides efficient and safe agricultural products and cultural and spiritual products according to the principles of the whole industrial chain development and multi-industry integration. , To meet the multi-level needs of urban residents, and

play a role in maintaining the urban ecological balance. Urban-based modern agriculture is different from rural agriculture, mainly because it is not only part of agriculture, but also an important part of urban economy and urban ecosystem, and through natural production links urban people and nature together, is fully embodies the city Construction and natural harmonious development of the special format. At the same time, the modern urban agriculture is more abundant and more targeted than the modern agriculture. It is closely related to the urban development orientation and regional characteristics, especially the development of the leisure and tourism industry. It aims to realize the agricultural value-added through the further development of agricultural functions Efficiency, in order to achieve the goal of urban services. The development of urban modern agriculture in Beijing is the result of the development of industrialization and urbanization, the inevitable choice of sustainable development of capital economy, the inevitable requirement of building an international metropolis, and the effective way of agricultural service city.

3. The Theoretical Basis of Urban Modern Agriculture

3.1 The Industrial Convergence Theory.

Industrial integration theory originated in the late 1970s, the first from the digital technology to promote the interaction between the information industry. Industrial integration is based on the practice of technological innovation and diffusion, the first appeared in the communications technology to the areas of post and telecommunications, broadcasting, communication and penetration. From the research technology to promote industrial integration under the phenomenon began to gradually expand to the integration between products, business integration and market integration. Industrial convergence also changed from a conceptual vocabulary to an important research field of academia. The modern industry-related industry integration theory is a narrow concept, refers to different industries or different sectors within the industry cross, fusion, this process is dynamic and long. With the transformation and upgrading of agriculture, modern science and technology and management means more and more profoundly affect the agricultural production methods, modern agriculture has gradually extended to the secondary and tertiary industries, gave birth to many new types of agricultural industry. In fact, the integration of modern agricultural industry is a two-dimensional path, on the one hand, agriculture and the intersection of secondary and tertiary industries, on the other hand is the interaction between different sectors of agriculture. The integration of agriculture, industry, service industry and high-tech industry has promoted the development of agro-processing industry, leisure sightseeing agriculture, agricultural information industry and bio-agriculture, etc. The integration of planting industry, aquaculture industry and processing industry has formed circular agriculture. The development of industrial integration, making the connotation of modern agriculture has been very different from traditional agriculture, production methods, development patterns and objectives have also undergone profound changes.

3.2 Comparative Advantage Theory.

The theory of comparative advantage originated in the middle of the 18th century and was first proposed by Adam Smith, a British economist. The theory of comparative advantage was improved and enriched in practice. The contributions of David Ricardo, Heckscher and Olin were the most outstanding. . After the 1930s, a more complete and scientific theoretical system of comparative advantage was formed. As a basic theory of regional development and international trade activities, it played an important role in national construction and industrial development. The theory of comparative advantage of classical economics mainly includes "absolute superiority theory" and "relative comparative advantage theory", so far, a more practical "resource allocation" and other modern economic theories have been formed. Absolute Comparative Advantage Theory "and" Comparative Advantage Theory "all emphasize that the social division of labor is due to the existence of individual differences in production technology, the difference is that the" comparative advantage theory "will be the division of labor and exchange the reasons for the improvement and

complement , That the relative differences in technology will lead to different opportunity costs, thus enabling producers to automatically choose the product with relative technical superiority of production. Modern "resource allocation" theory to consider the technology than the more complex factors, such as the scarcity of elements Factors and factors such as factors, will encourage producers to compare the advantages, and according to their respective advantages of their own positioning.

3.3 Theory of Industrial Structure Evolution.

Industrial structure refers to the economic and technical links between industries and the main form of expression is the number of industries between the proportions of distribution relations. The theory of industrial structure evolution is mainly proposed by Clark. On the basis of the three industry classification methods, Clark and Petti's findings on the relationship between national income and labor mobility show that the law of labor transfer in economic development is the national income level, Labor resources will gradually shift from the primary industry to the secondary industry, with the further development of the labor force will be transferred to the tertiary industry. The main reason for the shift of labor force is the income gap between service industry, industry and agriculture. The evolution of industrial structure in horizontal contrast in the performance is also very obvious, the more economically developed countries or regions, the proportion of agricultural labor force will be smaller.

4. The Development Model of Urban Modern Agriculture

With the development of China's economy and society and the acceleration of urbanization process, agriculture and the secondary industry, the tertiary industry a high degree of integration, the connotation of agriculture continues to widen. Such as agricultural and tourism integration, resulting in tourism and leisure agriculture; agriculture and processing industry integration, produced processing agriculture; agriculture and export trade integration, resulting in foreign exchange earnings; agriculture and logistics industry integration, resulting in agricultural products distribution; Integration, resulting in science and technology agriculture, seed agriculture and so on. The practice of urban agriculture in various regions of China mainly has the following development modes.

4.1 Facility Agriculture.

The facilities agriculture can change the natural environment by adopting modern agricultural engineering and mechanical technology, and provide relatively controllable and even optimum temperature, humidity, light, water and fertilizer environment for animal and plant production. It can get rid of the natural environment to a certain extent Of the agricultural production. It has the characteristics of high investment, high technology content, high quality, high yield and high efficiency. It is the most dynamic new agricultural industry. Facility agriculture is a systematic project covering disciplines such as architecture, material, machinery, automatic control, variety, cultivation technology and management. Its development degree is one of the important symbols of modern agriculture.

4.2 Tourism and Leisure Agriculture.

Tourism and leisure agriculture, also known as sightseeing agriculture or leisure agriculture, is to adjust the agricultural structure in the emergence of a new type of agricultural production and management. It takes agriculture and countryside as the carrier, takes the rural landscapes and the natural resources as the backing, utilizes the rural facilities and the space, unifies the agriculture and forestry fishery production, the agricultural management activity, the countryside culture and the farmer life, through the plan design and the construction, causes it to become Economic characteristics of agricultural management region. Tourism leisure agriculture has two meanings: narrow sense and broad sense. Sightseeing and leisure agriculture in the narrow sense refers only to the agriculture used to meet the tourists' sightseeing needs. In the broad sense, the sightseeing

leisure agriculture should cover different concepts such as "ornamental agriculture" and "rural tourism". In the current tourism has become a hot social consumption situation, the development of tourism and leisure agriculture is a huge market potential. Visitors can sightseeing and understand the peasant life, enjoy the local taste, part of the labor process of tourists can personally participate in and experience. Through the form of entertaining, so that participants more cherish the natural and cultural resources in rural areas.

5. The Policy Recommendations for the Development of Urban Modern Agricultural Development Model

To develop modern urban agriculture, we should respect the objective laws of development, lay a solid foundation for agricultural development, base on the actual situation of agriculture, and explore the urban-type modern agricultural development model suiTable for rural resources. To learn from the experience of developed countries, attach importance to the protection of urban agriculture and support, through the establishment of a sound policy system to guide the healthy development of modern urban agriculture. It is suggested to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of the departments, establish and improve the urban-type modern agricultural development policy support system, support the modern agriculture of the city from the aspects of finance, taxation, finance and insurance, and vigorously promote the development of agriculture in urban areas. System and mechanism innovation, and strengthen the urban-type modern agricultural development system guarantee.

Urban-type modern agriculture is an important feature of urban development and close ties, while integration with other industries. The higher the level of modern agricultural production, the degree of integration with the secondary industry is also higher. Therefore, it is necessary to take the agricultural production as the basis, to improve the processing rate of agricultural products, to extend the industrial chain as the direction to focus on the development of agricultural services to accelerate the pace of integration of agriculture and secondary and tertiary industries, the development of functional diversity, product diversity, highlighting the benefits of urban modern agriculture.

6. Conclusion

In different historical periods, the modern urban agriculture of all countries and regions provides the indispensable urban service function for the city's economic and social development. However, due to the different degree of regional development, different characteristics, their market demand and development patterns are also different. In the rapid development of urbanization process, in order to meet the needs of urban development, the region gradually cultivated a distinctive modern urban agriculture. The development model is the concrete realization form of the development of the modern urban agriculture and the efficient development model is the effective realization form of the urban type modern agriculture innovation development.

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