

Practical Dilemmas and Practical Paths of Agricultural and Rural Modernization From the Perspective of Chinese-Style Modernization

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Abstract: Promoting agricultural and rural modernization is a practical need in the new stage, and also an inevitable choice to conform to the trend of the times and be based on national and agricultural conditions. Agricultural modernization is the basic support of Chinese - style modernization and an important material guarantee for realizing common prosperity for all people. The grand goal of Chinese - style modernization is to build a strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful modern socialist country. As an important part of this goal, agricultural modernization is directly related to the progress of the goal of Chinese - style modernization. In the new development stage, China's agricultural modernization is facing significant development dilemmas. It is necessary to accurately grasp the crux of the problems, implement precise policies, focus on improving the construction of modern agricultural infrastructure, scientifically adjust the agricultural production model, and build a modern agricultural sharing mechanism, so as to lay a solid foundation for the realization of Chinese - style modernization.

Keywords: agricultural and rural modernization, rural revitalization, agricultural industry

1. Introduction

Accelerating the development of agricultural modernization in the process of Chinese - style modernization is an important measure to do a good job in the "three rural issues", stabilize the basic plate of the "three rural issues", and maintain the foundation of the "three rural issues". It is also a historical opportunity given by the times to open up new prospects, seek new chapters and create new achievements in the midst of changes. Based on the characteristics of China's development, exploring new ideas, new roads and new models for the development of agricultural modernization is a "stabilizer" to promote the scientific development of farmers and rural areas at present. Therefore, sorting out the problems faced by the development of Chinese - style agricultural modernization, analyzing the causes of the problems, and exploring a new path for the development of Chinese - style agricultural modernization are of practical significance for improving China's comprehensive national strength and seizing the initiative in the centennial changes.

2. The Value Implication of Agricultural and Rural Modernization

In the new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all - round way, agricultural and rural modernization, as the overall goal of the work related to "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" in the new era, bears multiple times' missions and profound implications. Agricultural and rural modernization is not only the core path to realize common prosperity, but also an important foundation for national rejuvenation. An in - depth analysis of the times' implication of agricultural and rural modernization is of great significance for doing a good job in the work related to "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" in the new development stage and promoting the practice of sinicization of Marxism in rural areas.

2.1 The Core Path of Common Prosperity

As the essential requirement of socialism, common prosperity centrally embodies the principles of fairness and justice in inclusive development and result sharing in the process of social wealth distribution. Both agricultural and rural modernization and common prosperity aim to narrow the gap in regional development, promote the integration of urban and rural economic and social development, and enable farmers to enjoy the same treatment as urban residents in basic public services such as education, medical care and social security. "Common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism and an important feature of Chinese - style modernization. The common prosperity we refer to is the common prosperity of all people, in which the people are prosperous in both material and spiritual life. It is not the prosperity of a few people, nor is it the egalitarianism of uniformity." [1] Agricultural and rural modernization is by no means a simple modernization of "things". Its essential connotation lies in the modernization of "people". As an inherent requirement of agricultural and rural modernization, "the modernization of people is an inherent requirement of agricultural and rural modernization" mainly

includes the overall improvement of farmers' quality and the development of their spiritual level[2]. This forms a value resonance with the goal of coordinated development of material and spiritual aspects pursued by common prosperity, and together constructs a modern picture of people's all - round development.

2.2 An Important Foundation for National Rejuvenation

In the process of global modernization, all countries in the world regard the construction of a modern system as a strategic goal. As a high - level form of the evolution of human civilization, modernization not only manifests itself as the innovation of development models, but also embodies a kind of civilization transformation phenomenon with universal significance. The modernization transformation is not only the systematic construction of the global development paradigm, but also the profound reform of production relations and civilization forms. Under the background of the great changes unseen in a century, the Communist Party of China has creatively promoted the theoretical innovation and practical breakthrough of Chinese - style modernization. The construction process of this "new form of human civilization" has distinct subjective characteristics. Based on the basic national condition that China is a large country with a population of more than 1.4 billion, Chinese - style modernization must solve the special proposition of "modernization of a super - large population". It is necessary to ensure food security, which is a "major issue concerning the country", and to build a material foundation for common prosperity through agricultural and rural modernization. General Secretary Xi Jinping's important assertion that "valuing agriculture and consolidating its foundation is the foundation of people's stability and the key to governing the country"[3] profoundly reveals the internal relationship between the stability of the agricultural foundation and the effectiveness of national governance.

3. Practical Dilemmas in the Development of Agricultural and Rural Modernization

In the new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all - round way, agricultural and rural modernization is an indispensable part, a key to solving the "three rural issues", and an important embodiment of the practice of sinicization of Marxism in the field of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". There are many practical dilemmas to be solved in the process of agricultural and rural modernization. An in - depth analysis of these dilemmas and their causes is of great theoretical and practical significance for exploring a path in line with agricultural and rural modernization and promoting the implementation of the achievements of sinicization of Marxism at the grassroots level.

3.1 Insufficient Motivation for Agricultural Technology Application and Innovation

The core position of science and technology as the "primary productive force" has always been a key factor in promoting the transformation of agricultural production methods. Agricultural modernization is a process in which traditional agriculture is transformed into modern agriculture, in which the application and innovation of science and technology are the core driving forces and important driving forces for improving agricultural productivity. The lack of motivation for agricultural science and technology innovation fundamentally stems from the insufficient activation effect of the existing production relations on innovation factors, and the decentralized small - scale peasant economic model restricts the effective aggregation of technical demand. Individual farmers, limited by small scale, weak capital and low ability to resist risks, lack the strength for independent innovation and are difficult to bear the potential risks brought by technological innovation, resulting in a serious lack of endogenous motivation for the transformation of agricultural production methods. The strength of grass - roots agricultural technology extension departments is weak, and the technical service functions of enterprises and cooperatives have not been fully exerted, making it difficult for advanced technologies to reach the fields.

3.2 Lagging Integration of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries in Rural Areas

In the process of promoting agricultural and rural modernization, the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure is an important support for realizing high - quality agricultural development and comprehensive rural revitalization. Among them, the in - depth integration of rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries is regarded as a key path to break the traditional agricultural development model and enhance the vitality of the rural economy. Marx pointed out in "Das Kapital" that "the transformation of the mode of production in one industrial sector will inevitably cause the transformation of the mode of production in other industrial sectors"[4], which provides a fundamental theoretical basis for understanding industrial integration. With the improvement of social productivity and the change of market demand structure, agriculture no longer only undertakes the function of providing raw materials, but should form an organic connection with processing, circulation, service and other links, and build a modern industrial system with agriculture as the foundation and multi - industry coordinated development. Only in this system can agricultural producers truly share the benefits brought by the value - added of the whole industrial chain, and the rural economy can get rid of its dependence on natural conditions and

primary products and move towards sustainable development.

3.3 Weak Modernization Awareness of Agricultural Production and Operation Entities

As the basic unit of rural economic and social activities, the ideas, values and behavior patterns of agricultural production and operation entities not only profoundly affect agricultural production efficiency and organizational forms, but also determine the development direction and realization path of agricultural and rural modernization at a deep level. The weak modernization awareness of agricultural production and operation entities is also closely related to the psychological imbalance caused by the changes in the rural social structure. With the acceleration of urbanization, a large number of young and middle - aged rural laborers have flowed to cities, and the left - behind population is mainly the elderly and children, forming a "hollowing out" phenomenon. This change in population structure not only weakens the main force of agricultural production, but also causes the loss of rural social capital and the decline of collective action ability. Many left - behind farmers lack confidence in the prospects of agriculture, believing that farming is "hopeless", "unprofitable" and "undignified", thus lacking the desire to forge ahead and the enthusiasm to participate in modernization drive subjectively.

4. Practical Paths of Agricultural and Rural Modernization

The "three rural issues" have always been fundamental to national economy and people's livelihood, and agricultural and rural modernization is a key support for the country's modernization drive. "Food security is an important feature of a strong agricultural country. To build a strong agricultural country, China must put agricultural science and technology in a more prominent position, constantly optimize the innovation mechanism and ecology, take scientific and technological innovation as the driving force, integrate superior innovation resources, and cultivate and strengthen the national strategic forces of agricultural science and technology." [5] Marx emphasized that "productive forces also include science". Deepening the adjustment of agricultural industrial structure and cultivating characteristic industries according to local conditions is a vivid practice of Marxism's theory of developing according to local conditions. Promoting the iterative upgrading of traditional production methods, promoting the innovative development of the integration of the three industries, and cultivating modern production and operation entities are the key paths to realize Chinese - style agricultural and rural modernization.

4.1 Promote the Iterative Upgrading of Traditional Production Methods

As the foundation on which human society exists and develops, the transformation and development of production methods is the core driving force for promoting social progress. Agricultural and rural modernization is a key link in its overall development. The traditional production mode has played an important role in the historical process, but in the context of the new era, it is facing deep - seated contradictions that are incompatible with the requirements of productive forces development. Promoting the iterative upgrading of the traditional production mode has become an inevitable choice to solve the development dilemma of agricultural and rural modernization.

First, take scientific and technological innovation as the guide to improve the level of agricultural productivity. Scientific and technological innovation is the core force to promote the transformation of production methods. We should increase investment in agricultural science and technology, establish and improve the agricultural science and technology innovation system, strengthen cooperation with scientific research institutions and universities, and introduce and promote advanced agricultural technologies and achievements. In the field of planting, promote high - quality variety breeding and efficient planting technologies, such as hybrid breeding technology, plastic film mulching technology, three - dimensional planting technology, etc., to improve the yield and quality of agricultural products.

Second, take talent training as the support to improve farmers' quality. Farmers are the main body of agricultural production and the key force to promote the iterative upgrading of traditional production methods. We should strengthen farmers' education and training, establish a multi - level and multi - form farmer training system, and improve farmers' scientific and cultural quality and professional skills. On the one hand, carry out training on practical agricultural technologies, and teach advanced planting, breeding, processing and other technologies for different agricultural industries and production links, so that farmers can master new production skills. On the other hand, strengthen the training of farmers' operation and management ability, cultivate farmers' market awareness, competition awareness and cooperation awareness, so that they can rationally allocate resources and carry out production and operation activities under the condition of market economy.

4.2 Promote Innovative Development of the Integration of the Three Industries

In the development process of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, agricultural and rural modernization is both the core goal of realizing common prosperity and a key field for promoting high - quality economic development. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly put forward that "we should build a new

system of high - quality and efficient service industry, and promote the deep integration of modern service industry with advanced manufacturing industry and modern agriculture"[6]. This strategic arrangement provides a theoretical guide for breaking the urban - rural dual structure, optimizing resource allocation and improving total factor productivity.

First, build an entire industrial chain development system to consolidate the industrial foundation for the integration of the three industries. We should strengthen the fundamental position of agriculture, improve the quality of agricultural product supply, and always take ensuring food security and the effective supply of important agricultural products as the primary task. Strengthen the protection and utilization of seed resources, increase investment in agricultural science and technology innovation, build high - standard farmland, develop smart agriculture, and improve the comprehensive agricultural production capacity. Promote the green development of agriculture, strengthen the supervision of agricultural product quality and safety, create more green and organic agricultural product brands, and provide high - quality raw materials for the development of the secondary and tertiary industries.

Second, optimize the factor allocation mechanism to break the bottlenecks restricting industrial integration. Strengthen the construction of talent teams, adhere to the combination of "introducing" and "cultivating well", formulate preferential policies to attract urban talents to start businesses and employment in rural areas, establish an incentive mechanism for urban talents to enter rural areas, and give preferential treatment in professional title evaluation, project application, living treatment and other aspects. Strengthen cooperation with universities and scientific research institutions, establish expert workstations and doctoral service groups, etc., to provide intellectual support for rural industrial development. Strengthen the training of local talents, and cultivate a number of local talents, skilled craftsmen and business experts rooted in rural areas relying on vocational colleges and agricultural technology extension institutions.

4.3 Cultivate Modern Production and Operation Entities

The transformation of production relations is the core driving force to promote the development of productive forces. As an important part of agricultural production relations, the cultivation of modern production and operation entities is essentially a systematic response to the contradiction between the traditional small - scale peasant economy and the development needs of modern agriculture. Therefore, cultivating modern production and operation entities is not only a practical path to optimize resource allocation and improve agricultural efficiency, but also a theoretical necessity to realize the leap of productive forces through the adjustment of production relations.

First, adhere to the basic position of family operation and cultivate specialized family farms. On the premise of keeping the rural land contract relationship stable for a long time, we should guide the orderly transfer of land management rights, encourage new professional farmers with culture, technology and management skills to expand the operation scale through contracting, leasing, shares and other ways, and form family farms with appropriate scale. Establish a professional farmer training system, and improve the agricultural science and technology literacy and operation and management ability of family farmers through targeted training and regular training, so that they can become modern production entities "with knowledge, good at operation and management".

Second, develop farmers' cooperatives and build a new form of collective ownership. Farmers' cooperatives are the specific practice of Marxist cooperative economic theory in rural China, and an effective organizational form to connect small farmers with the big market. Engels pointed out in "Letter to A. Bebel" that "our task for small farmers is, first of all, to transform their private production and private ownership into cooperative production and ownership"[7]. In accordance with the principles of "run by the people, managed by the people and benefited by the people", we should guide farmers to invest in land, funds, technology and other production factors as shares, set up various professional cooperatives, and focus on developing various forms of cooperative economy such as production cooperation, supply and marketing cooperation, and credit cooperation.

5. Conclusion

Theoretically, this paper deepens the understanding of the era connotation of agricultural and rural modernization by explaining the internal relationship between common prosperity and national rejuvenation, and provides a localized supplement to the relevant theoretical system. In practice, the path design proposed for practical problems such as technology application, industrial integration and subject cultivation provides an operable practical framework for solving the "three rural issues". Compared with existing studies, this paper focuses on the "problem - countermeasure" closed loop, highlights the practical orientation, and makes up for the limitation that some studies focus on theory rather than application. However, the analysis of deep - seated mechanisms such as urban - rural factor flow is slightly weak. The study attempts to combine the transformation of traditional production methods with the application of digital technology, and integrate regional characteristic elements into the three - industry integration model, which reflects the innovative development of existing

achievements. The study has some problems, such as insufficient coverage of regional cases and limited depth of quantitative analysis. In the future, cross - regional comparative studies can be expanded, the attribution of dilemmas can be deepened with the help of big data methods, and differentiated practical paths can be further explored to provide more accurate theoretical support and decision - making reference for comprehensively promoting rural revitalization.

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