

The Current Situation, Problems and Countermeasures of Agricultural Investment in Anhui Province

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Abstract

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and people's livelihood, and also a potential economic growth point. Agriculture is a basic industry, and its production involves the Secondary sector of the economy and Tertiary sector of the economy, which plays a very strong role in driving the economy. The report of the 20th National People's Congress of the CPC points out that we need to build a socialist modern country in an all-round way, and the most arduous and arduous task is still in the countryside. Adhere to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, adhere to the integration of urban and rural development, and facilitate the flow of urban and rural factors. Accelerate the construction of an agricultural power and solidly promote the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology, and organizations. Anhui is located in the north and south species gathering area, and its ecological environment and agricultural resources are very rich, which provides a good material basis for the development of Anhui agriculture. However, there are still some significant issues with agricultural investment in Anhui, such as the reduction of agricultural assets and the low efficiency of agricultural investment, which to some extent limit the sustainable and healthy development of agriculture in Anhui. Therefore, this article mainly analyzes the environment, current situation, problems and obstacles of agricultural investment in Anhui, and proposes corresponding suggestions based on current policies to promote the development of agriculture in Anhui.

Keywords

Agricultural Investment; Investment Efficiency; Agricultural Development.

1. Environmental Analysis of Agricultural Investment in Anhui Province

1.1. Policy Environment for Agricultural Investment

In 2022, the State Council's major decisions and deployments on the work of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers should adhere to the work positioning of ensuring supply and security, and revitalizing smooth circulation. The focus should be on stabilizing the area and increasing production capacity of grain production, stabilizing the foundation and benefits of industrial development, steadily improving the quality of rural construction, and stabilizing the momentum of farmers' income, adjusting and optimizing the stock, and helping to firmly maintain the two lines of ensuring food security and preventing large-scale poverty return, We will make new progress in promoting rural revitalization and take new steps in modernizing agriculture and rural areas.

1.1.1. Steadily Implementing Direct Subsidy Policies

In terms of land, we will steadily implement subsidies for the protection of arable land fertility, conscientiously implement the requirements of the "Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the

Ministry of Agriculture on the Comprehensive Promotion of the Reform of the "Three Subsidies" in Agriculture, and continue to steadily implement the subsidy policy for the protection of arable land fertility. In accordance with the strict implementation of the priority order requirements for farmland utilization, we will further strengthen the policy guidance for farmland protection subsidies, establish and improve a linkage mechanism between the distribution of farmland protection subsidies and the supervision and inspection of farmland law enforcement, and resolutely curb the "non agricultural" of farmland and the "non grain" of basic farmland. According to the requirements of direct fund management, strengthen departmental collaboration, improve policy systems, optimize workflow, standardize management methods, promote policies, and ensure stable implementation of policies.

1.1.2. Improve the Level of Agricultural Facilities and Equipment, and Consolidate the Material Foundation of Agricultural Modernization

The notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the implementation of agricultural production development and other projects in 2022 proposes to implement subsidy policies for the purchase and application of agricultural machinery. Vigorously promote the complete set of facilities and equipment urgently needed for the development of modern breeding and intelligent agriculture. Gradually reduce the subsidy amount for equipment items (grades) with significantly excessive ownership and relatively backward technology in the region, or withdraw from the subsidy scope, with the estimated proportion of subsidy for wheeled tractors reduced to less than 20%. The 2022 Agricultural No.1 Document proposes to improve the level of agricultural machinery and equipment on one hand. Accelerate the filling of shortcomings in equipment, clarify the development goals, tasks, and implementation paths of mechanization by region, industry, variety, and link, compile and improve the demand directory for short board machinery and equipment, formulate action plans for supplementing short board agricultural machinery and equipment, build a leading area for the promotion and application of large-scale high-power high-end intelligent agricultural machinery and small machinery suitable for hilly and mountainous areas, and accelerate the research and development of urgently needed short board machinery and tools for the manufacturing industry and farmers. On the other hand, it is necessary to accelerate the self-reliance and self-improvement of agricultural technology, and improve the innovation system of agricultural technology. Accelerate the development of key agricultural core technologies. Promote the physical operation of the Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation Alliance, strengthen the construction of modern agricultural industry science and technology innovation centers, and accelerate the enhancement of the innovation subject status of enterprises.

1.2. The Economic Environment for Agricultural Investment

1.2.1. Promote Digital Transformation of Agriculture

The digital economy is the main economic form following the agricultural economy and industrial economy, and is driving profound changes in production methods, lifestyles, and governance methods. In order to seize the new opportunities for digital development, expand the new space for economic development, and promote the healthy development of the digital economy in Anhui Province, the People's Government of Anhui Province has issued a notice on the Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of the Digital Economy (2022-2024). The notice clearly stated that we should promote the Digital transformation of agriculture in Anhui Province. Accelerate the digital transformation of agricultural and rural production, operation, management, and services, and promote the construction of four national digital rural pilot counties and 35 provincial-level digital rural pilot projects.

In 2022, industrial production in Anhui Province grew rapidly, and the emerging service industry developed rapidly. The annual growth value of the service industry is increased by 2.2%. Emerging fields such as energy conservation and environmental protection, and internet

platforms have shown strong growth, with operating revenue increasing by 44.8% and 38.9% respectively. There are 3036 newly added industrial enterprises above designated size, with a total of over 20000 households. The added value of high-tech manufacturing has increased by about 10.3%, and 256 national level specialized, refined, and new "small giant" enterprises have been added, ranking 7th in the country. The operating revenue of production services above designated size increased by about 8%, while the main business revenue of the software industry increased by about 20%.

1.2.2. Development Status of Agricultural Industry

From 2012 to 2022, the GDP, the added value of the Primary sector of the economy output value and the total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in Anhui Province all showed a steady upward trend year by year. The agricultural scale gradually expanded, and the growth rate of the added value of the Primary sector of the economy fluctuated within the normal range. The added value of the Primary sector of the economy has increased from 201.857 billion yuan in 2012 to 351.37 billion yuan in 2022. The growth rate has decreased year by year from 2012 to 2018. The growth rate in 2019 has been reviving. In the last three years, the growth rate of the added value of the Primary sector of the economy has slowed down and decreased year by year. The growth rate in 2018 was the lowest in the past decade, and the growth rate in 2019 was the highest in the past decade. The total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery increased from 355.227 billion yuan in 2012 to 627.821 billion yuan in 2022, with a growth rate concentrated between 3% and 7%. In 2019, the total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery reached its highest growth rate in nearly a decade, and its growth rate has slowed down in the past three years. The proportion of total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery to GDP has decreased from 19.37% in 2012 to 13.94% in 2022, and its contribution to Anhui Province's GDP is gradually decreasing.

1.2.3. Sales of Agricultural Products

The agricultural product production price index reflects the relative trend and magnitude of agricultural product price changes within a certain time range in a certain region. From 2012 to 2022, the production price index of agricultural products in Anhui Province fluctuated slightly within a controllable range. From 2012 to 2014, the fluctuation range of the agricultural product production price index was relatively small, and it was all above 100. 2015 was the first time in a decade that the agricultural product production price index was below 100, specifically 99.76. From 2017 until 2020, the agricultural product production price index showed a steady upward trend. In 2020, the agricultural product production price index reached 115.62, which was higher than any previous year. The production price index of agricultural products in 2021 and 2022 began to return to normal levels. In 2022, the total annual grain output of Anhui Province was 82.02 billion catties, reaching a new historical high and ranking fourth in the country, with a unit yield of 373.7 kilograms per mu, an increase of 0.2%. The annual oil planting area was 8.427 million mu, with a total output of 1.732 million tons, both of which increased by 3.6% compared to the previous year. Among them, the sown area of rapeseed is 5.897 million mu, with a yield of 9.634 million tons, an increase of 5.4% and 5.8% respectively. The annual vegetable planting area was 11.538 million mu, an increase of 2.5%, and the yield was 25.381 million tons, an increase of 3.7%. The total output of livestock products for the year was 7.117 million tons, an increase of 4.7%.

1.2.4. Production of Main Agricultural Products

In 2022, the total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery in the province reached 627.821 billion yuan, an increase of 4.56% compared to the previous year. Grain production has achieved "nineteen consecutive harvests". The annual grain planting area was 109.71 million mu, exceeding the national target task. The total grain output was 82.02

billion jin, reaching a new historical high and ranking fourth in the country. The yield per unit area was 373.7 kilograms per mu, an increase of 0.2%. Oil production has achieved a "double increase" in both area and output. The annual oil planting area was 8.427 million mu, with a total output of 1.732 million tons, both of which increased by 3.6% compared to the previous year. Among them, the sown area of rapeseed is 5.897 million mu, with a yield of 9.634 million tons, an increase of 5.4% and 5.8% respectively. The production of vegetables and fruits is stable, with an annual vegetable planting area of 11.538 million mu, an increase of 2.5%, and a yield of 25.381 million tons, an increase of 3.7%; The planting area of fruits and melons is 1.483 million mu, an increase of 1%, and the yield is 4.022 million tons, an increase of 1.9%. The production of livestock products has steadily increased, with a total annual output of 7.117 million tons, an increase of 4.7%. The production of pigs, cattle, sheep, and poultry meat reached 4.73 million tons, an increase of 4.2%. Among them, the production of pork was 2.483 million tons, an increase of 4%, and the production of poultry meat was 1.918 million tons, an increase of 4.6%. The production of poultry eggs reached 1.867 million tons, an increase of 5.4%. The milk production reached 507000 tons, an increase of 6.7%.

1.3. The Technological Environment for Agricultural Investment

1.3.1. Mechanised Agriculture

In the last ten years, the rural production technology in Anhui Province has gradually improved, and the quality of agricultural facilities is constantly improving. Its number has always been at a high level, but there is a large gap in the degree of Mechanised agriculture in each city of Anhui Province. The total power of Mechanised agriculture gradually increased from 59027700 kilowatts in 2012 to 68674900 kilowatts in 2016, decreased to 63128600 kilowatts in 2017, and then began to increase year by year until 69243100 kilowatts in 2021. The number of large and medium-sized tractors has continued to increase from 164500 in 2012 to 259600 in 2017. In 2018, the number of large and medium-sized tractors decreased to 227632. In the past three years, the number of large and medium-sized tractors has steadily increased year by year until reaching 276910 in 2021, maintaining a relatively high level of quantity. In the past decade, the number of small tractors has gradually decreased, from 2327800 in 2012 to 1952521 in 2021, with an annual decrease of approximately 50000 units. As of the end of 2021, the total power of agricultural machinery in the province exceeded 69.24 million kilowatts, ranking fourth in the country; There are 277000, 233000, 49000, 16000 and 11000 large and medium-sized tractors, Combine harvester, rice transplanter, grain dryers and plant protection UAVs, respectively. In addition, it has 100000 straw comprehensive utilization machinery, ranking fifth in the country. The comprehensive mechanization rate of main crop cultivation and harvest is 82.1%, which is 10 percentage points higher than the national level.

1.3.2. Degree of Agricultural Informatization

Agricultural informatization refers to the comprehensive development and application of modern information technology in the agricultural field, allowing it to penetrate into the entire process of agricultural production, market, consumption, as well as various specific aspects of rural society, economy, technology, and so on. It widely applies modern information technology to promote agriculture and rural Economic restructuring, enhance the competitiveness of agricultural land market, develop rural economy, build modern agriculture, increase farmers' income, and accelerate the process of rural modernization.

With the popularization of the Internet, agricultural informatization has further developed. In 2022, Jiangsu Province had the highest level of agricultural production informatization, at 42.6%, followed closely by Anhui Province, with an agricultural production informatization level of 41.6%. Our province takes the implementation of the "Internet+" modern agriculture action as the starting point, actively promoting the application of digital technology in agriculture, rural production and operation, management services, and other fields. At present,

the province has built 300 provincial agricultural Internet of Things demonstration sites and more than 13000 benefit agriculture information cooperatives. The provincial agricultural and rural Big data center comprehensive information service platform has been completed and put into operation, and the online sales of rural products have reached 69.3 billion yuan.

2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Agricultural Investment in Anhui Province

2.1. Overall Investment and Development in Agriculture

2.1.1. Increase in Total Investment and Slowdown in Growth Rate

Since 2012, the total agricultural investment in Anhui Province has shown a continuous growth trend. Agricultural investment expenditure increased from 37.884 billion yuan in 2012 to 99.100 billion yuan in 2022, with an average annual growth rate of 16.16%. The growth rate of agricultural investment expenditure exceeded 20% in 2012 and 2020, reaching 22.3% and 25.1% respectively. The main reason is that in 2012, Anhui Province increased investment in the construction of modern agricultural demonstration zones and vigorously supported the construction of modern agricultural technology projects; In 2020, Anhui Province continued to issue preferential policies for agriculture, increasing subsidies for agricultural support and protection, implementing the minimum grain purchase policy, and providing subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery, resulting in a significant increase in agricultural investment expenditures. Secondly, the majority of agricultural investment expenditures come from provincial fiscal expenditures, and the proportion of agricultural investment in fiscal revenue from 2012 to 2019 showed a stable and fluctuating trend. However, due to the increased frequency of floods in Anhui Province from 2020 to 2022, the proportion of agricultural investment expenditure has shown a slight increase in the past three years. According to the 2022 data released by the Anhui Provincial Department of Finance, the total fiscal expenditure of Anhui Province in 2022 was 837.9 billion yuan, with agricultural investment expenditure accounting for 11.83% of the fiscal expenditure. The total amount of agricultural investment expenditure has shown continuous growth, with a decrease of 0.57 percentage points in its proportion to fiscal expenditure compared to 2021.

2.1.2. Investment Subject Tends to Be Single

Agricultural investment entities mainly include domestic investment, investment from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, foreign investment, and individual investment. In agricultural investment, agricultural investment is mainly applied to fixed assets investment such as large-scale agricultural infrastructure construction, transportation tools and agricultural machinery purchase. From 2018 to 2021, the overall agricultural fixed assets in Anhui Province showed a fluctuating upward trend. According to the specific investment amount and growth rate, the agricultural fixed assets investment of Anhui Province in 2017 was 77.579 billion yuan. By 2018, it had grown by 32.98% to 103.165 billion yuan. In 2018, in terms of investment entities, domestic investment was 10.485 billion yuan, investment from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan was 36 million yuan, individual investment was 430 million yuan, and foreign investment was only 247 million yuan. The proportion of domestic capital reached 99.34%, which shows that domestic capital accounts for a large proportion in agricultural fixed assets investment. In 2021, the total investment in agricultural fixed assets resumed its growth trend, increasing to 135.854 billion yuan. The proportion of domestic investment reached 99.67%. Investment from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, foreign investment and individual investment continued to decline, and agricultural fixed assets investment tended to be single domestic investment.

2.1.3. Overall Rebound of Investment in Mechanised Agriculture

Mechanised agriculture is the material basis for the development of modern agriculture and the only way to realize agricultural modernization. Anhui Province has a wide planting area for crops, with a long production cycle but low mechanization level. In order to improve the efficiency of agricultural sowing, irrigation and other crop planting and harvesting, the provincial government has introduced policies related to agricultural machinery purchase subsidies to improve the level of Mechanised agriculture to promote the construction of modern agriculture. As an important part of Mechanised agriculture investment, agricultural machinery purchase subsidies will be further carried out in Anhui Province in 2022. The comprehensive mechanization rate of cultivation and income of major crops in Anhui Province will reach 83%, which is at the national leading level.

According to relevant requirements such as the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Guidelines for Subsidies for Agricultural Machinery Purchase from 2021 to 2023 (Agricultural Office Planning Finance [2021] No. 8) issued by the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the General Office of the Ministry of Finance, the Anhui Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs released a list of two batches of agricultural machinery purchase subsidies from 2021 to 2022, including tillage and land preparation machinery, planting and fertilization machinery, field management machinery, harvesting machinery, and post harvest processing machinery. There are 406 small categories of machinery with different sizes and specifications, including agricultural product preliminary processing machinery, irrigation and drainage machinery, agricultural waste treatment equipment, farmland basic construction machinery, facility agricultural equipment, agricultural power machinery, agricultural handling machinery, etc., which are subsidized by the central government for the purchase of agricultural machinery. The subsidy amount ranges from 290 to 102200 yuan.

From 2018 to 2021, due to the impact of the epidemic on economic development, the level of Mechanised agriculture has been improved slowly. In 2022, the economic situation will gradually improve, and social production and life will return to normal operation. The subsidy funds for agricultural machinery purchase in Anhui Province will rise sharply compared with 2021. The subsidy funds for agricultural machinery purchase will increase from 886220200 yuan to 1242172600 yuan, an increase of 40.16%.

2.2. Changes in Agricultural Investment in Different Regions and Cities

2.2.1. Significant Regional Differences in Agricultural Investment

From 2012 to 2021, there was a significant difference in the proportion of agricultural investment to fiscal revenue among 16 cities in Anhui province. As for individual cities, the average annual agricultural investment in Lu'an, Chuzhou, Suzhou, and Anqing accounts for over 14% of fiscal expenditure, with the average annual agricultural investment in Lu'an accounting for 17.83% of fiscal expenditure. Compared to Wuhu, Hefei, Tongling, and Ma'anshan, the average annual agricultural investment accounts for less than 9% of fiscal expenditure. In terms of extreme value, Wuhu's agricultural investment in 2019 was the smallest, only 4.5% of the fiscal expenditure. In 2021, the proportion of agricultural investment in Huainan reached 22.51%, an increase of 4.61% compared to 2020 and 13.22% compared to 2020, indicating a faster growth rate.

2.2.2. Growth in Investment in Agricultural Fixed Asset Recovery

As an important part of agricultural investment, agricultural fixed assets investment can promote the development of agricultural modernization by improving agricultural production conditions, agricultural transportation equipment, etc. However, due to the constantly changing economic situation, the growth of new agricultural fixed assets in 16 cities in Anhui

Province has fluctuated significantly since 2018. According to Table 8, changes in agricultural fixed assets investment in cities and regions of Anhui Province, agricultural fixed assets investment in all regions and cities increased significantly in 2018. Bozhou, Chizhou and Lu'an all doubled their agricultural fixed assets, with growth rates of 118.05%, 104.08% and 102.69% respectively. Due to the impact of the 2019 epidemic, agricultural investment in most cities decreased and fixed asset losses were significant. Therefore, after experiencing a large decline in fixed assets investment, it realized a rapid increase in investment.

3. Problems in Agricultural Investment in Anhui Province

As is well known, agriculture plays an extraordinary role in the national economy and is an extremely important industrial sector. As a major agricultural province, Anhui's agricultural development will to some extent affect the development of other industries. Based on the research foundation mentioned earlier, it can be seen that although the structure of agricultural investment in Anhui is constantly improving, there are still some problems, such as the total amount of agricultural investment still not meeting the requirements, the amount of investment in agriculture is gradually decreasing, and the development imbalance between cities. This section is mainly used to analyze the problems in agricultural investment in Anhui and propose corresponding policy recommendations accordingly.

3.1. The Proportion of Agricultural Investment in Fiscal Expenditure has been Decreasing Year by Year, and the Total Investment is Insufficient

During the ten years from 2012 to 2022, the gross output value of Primary sector of the economy in Anhui Province has shown a gradual and steady upward trend, the scale of agriculture has also gradually expanded, and agricultural investment has also shown a steady upward trend year by year. Although the total amount of investment in agriculture is increasing, compared with the growth rate of investment in the secondary and Tertiary sector of the economy, the investment in agriculture is still slightly lower, and the total amount of agricultural investment is still insufficient, which leads to the decline of the proportion of agricultural investment in the total year by year. In 2022, Anhui's agricultural investment will rise slightly, but there is still a certain gap between the total investment in the Primary sector of the economy and Secondary sector of the economy and Tertiary sector of the economy. Although the agricultural production conditions in Anhui are gradually improving, the foundation of agriculture is still not solid enough to resist natural disasters well. From the above, it can be seen that agricultural investment in Anhui Province is still insufficient, including government financial expenditure, social capital investment, and foreign investment. However, according to the data, foreign investment in Anhui Province is very low.

3.2. There is a Significant Gap in Agricultural Investment and Uneven Development among Cities

Anhui Province belongs to the central region of China and can be divided into northern Anhui, central Anhui, and southern Anhui based on geographical differences. There are significant differences in agricultural development in different regions, and there is also a significant gap in agricultural investment among cities. In terms of spatial layout, the central Anhui region represented by Hefei and Chuzhou has the best development in agriculture, while the southern Anhui region represented by Ma'anshan and Wuhu, as well as the northern Anhui region represented by Fuyang and Huaibei, have relatively average development in agriculture. In economically developed regions, agricultural investment accounts for a large proportion of overall investment, with advanced technology, high mechanization level, and relatively high efficiency of agricultural investment; In economically underdeveloped regions, agricultural investment accounts for a relatively small proportion of overall investment, with a relatively

low level of mechanization and low investment efficiency in agriculture. The free flow of funds between cities in Anhui Province is conducive to the effective allocation of resources on the one hand, and can improve efficiency on the other hand. However, due to the creation of conditions by various municipal governments, specific preferential policies are implemented domestically to attract as much foreign investment as possible to the city. These behaviors have caused the smooth flow of natural resources and capital, and led to significant investment differences and uneven development among cities in Anhui Province.

3.3. The Efficiency Level of Agricultural Investment Needs to Be Improved. Underdeveloped Degree of Agricultural Modernization

According to the above research and analysis, the efficiency of agricultural investment in Anhui Province is generally at the middle and upper levels, and its development prospects are good. However, in some parts, Maanshan, Tongling and Chizhou are still at the stage of increasing Returns to scale of investment. That is to say, the agricultural investment level in Anhui Province still has a large degree of room for improvement, and the scale of investment has not reached the optimal allocation of resources, As long as investment in agriculture is increased, the efficiency of investment in agriculture can be further improved. On the one hand, the agricultural development of most cities in Anhui Province is still in the traditional stage of development, with a low degree of agricultural modernization and relatively high production costs; On the other hand, due to the relatively long production cycle of agriculture and its susceptibility to natural environment impacts, the investment risk is very high, which can lead to low investment efficiency and insignificant investment effects in Anhui Province's agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the investment efficiency of Anhui Province's agriculture.

3.4. Insufficient Investment in Mechanised Agriculture and Low Level of Mechanization

Mechanised agriculture and agricultural machinery equipment are the important basis for transforming the agricultural development mode and improving rural productivity, and are the important support for implementing the rural revitalization strategy. Mechanised agriculture is an important symbol to measure the development of modern agriculture, and it is also the only way to realize agricultural modernization. In recent years, with the implementation of preferential policies such as agricultural machinery purchase subsidies, Mechanised agriculture has developed rapidly. According to the previous research and analysis, the degree of Mechanised agriculture in Anhui Province in 2022 is higher than before, but affected by geographical environment, farming system, climate conditions and other factors, the vast majority of farmers basically follow the family based traditional small-scale economic production mode, and the construction of agricultural machinery operation infrastructure lags behind. At present, the unbalanced and insufficient development of Mechanised agriculture and agricultural machinery and equipment industry is quite prominent, especially the weak scientific and technological innovation ability of agricultural machinery, the insufficient effective supply of some agricultural machinery and equipment, and the insufficiently close integration of agricultural machinery and agronomy, which are all problems that need to be solved urgently. To some extent, these problems restrict the development of agriculture in Anhui Province.

4. Strategies for Optimizing Agricultural Investment in Anhui Province

4.1. Reasonably Plan Agricultural Funds and Continuously Increase the Total Amount of Agricultural Investment

The weakness of agriculture determines that the government must fundamentally attach importance to the development of agriculture. Rural areas are the starting point of China's reform, so agriculture has also become a fundamental industry in China. Enhance the attention of government personnel at all levels, gradually increase the investment of government finance in agriculture, and ensure the stable growth of the total amount of government funds used to support agricultural development. Due to the significant time difference between agricultural inputs and returns, internal funds in agriculture cannot effectively meet the needs of agricultural operations. The adequacy of funds has also become a crucial issue for the good development of agriculture. The government should consider the national conditions of our country and fully recognize the importance of government financial investment in agriculture for the development of agriculture in our country. Local governments at all levels should actively respond to and cooperate with the requirements of their superiors, and make good use of government funds used to support agriculture, in order to promote the further development of China's basic industries.

4.2. Narrowing the Gap between Agricultural Investment in Various Cities and Promoting Regional Coordination and Balance

Due to various factors such as resources, environment, and population, there are differences in development levels among cities in Anhui. Economically developed cities such as Hefei and Wuhu have a strong "siphon effect" in terms of technology, capital, talent, and other essential resources, as well as the first-mover advantage of relevant policy support, which has promoted rapid economic growth in the region. To promote regional coordinated development and achieve the transformation of rural areas from unbalanced to balanced development is an inevitable requirement for achieving regional coordinated development. Economically underdeveloped cities should improve the diversified input mechanism, solve the problem of rural industrial development fund in Underdevelopment, speed up the reform of agricultural investment system and operation mechanism, guide social funds to infiltrate into all aspects of agricultural production, closely link Underdevelopment with the process of urbanization and national modernization through various measures, improve the situation of relatively blocked information, and improve the agricultural development of Underdevelopment, Promote regional coordination and balance.

4.3. Promote the Construction of Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure, and Make up for Historical Investment Arrears

In recent years, the rural landscape has undergone tremendous changes, but compared to the requirements of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization, there are still significant weak links in the construction of rural infrastructure. By placing the strategic focus on expanding domestic demand, rural areas will have great room for improvement and can make significant progress. Hundreds of millions of farmers can simultaneously move towards comprehensive modernization, unleashing huge consumption and investment demands. Therefore, the Anhui Provincial Government needs to strengthen the infrastructure construction of agriculture and rural areas, improve farmland water conservancy facilities, strengthen the construction of high standard farmland, improve the rural transportation system, accelerate the construction of urban and rural cold chain logistics facilities, implement large-scale water supply projects, strengthen the construction of rural sewage and garbage

collection and treatment facilities, and promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas through the modernization of infrastructure.

4.4. Emphasize Investment in Agriculture and Establish a Sound Policy System

The Anhui Provincial Government should learn from the experience of modern agricultural development in developed regions and establish a sound policy support system. Firstly, all levels should attach great importance to the development of modern and efficient agriculture, enter the daily discussions of local party committees and governments, formulate development ideas, select leading industries, and take effective measures to promote them. The second is to increase capital investment, increase the proportion of special funds for developing efficient agriculture in agricultural support funds, fully implement preferential policies for agriculture, and attract more social investment, enterprise investment, and farmers' investment through financial fund guidance. Give full play to the role of the financial sector as the main financing channel, strive for more credit funds to be invested in agriculture, and vigorously promote the construction of rural credit projects. The third is to improve various systems, improve the Crop insurance system, gradually expand the scope and coverage of policy insurance, implement the natural disaster relief system, and improve the resistance of agriculture to huge natural disasters and major animal and plant epidemics. Implement the strictest farmland protection system, reduce the occupation of farmland, strengthen farmland consolidation, and ensure the Dynamic equilibrium of the total amount of farmland. Strengthen ecological environment protection, take various measures to control agricultural non-point source pollution, and maintain a good ecological environment. The fourth is to integrate funds for various agricultural projects, increase the construction of agricultural infrastructure, and improve the comprehensive production capacity of agriculture.

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