

The Practical Significance and Countermeasures of Agricultural Waste Resources Utilization

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Abstract: The development of modern agriculture, the enhancement of Eco-environmental awareness, and the recycling of agricultural waste have become the consensus of scholars in the industry. In line with the development trend of the market, the idea of com-modification, scale, and industrialization is the only way for the future utilization of agricultural waste resources. Considering the long-term development perspective, it is difficult to achieve sustainable use of agricultural waste resources. From this, we will discuss the urgency of resource utilization of agricultural waste, explain the countermeasures for the utilization of agricultural waste resources, increase the research and development of practical technologies, provide technical support for the utilization of agricultural waste resources, and improve policy subsidies. The mechanism provides policy guarantee for the utilization of agricultural waste resources; promotes the development model of professional cooperatives, forms cooperative development of profit sharing and risk sharing; improves the system of storage, storage and transportation of agricultural wastes, and solves the problem of procurement and transportation of agricultural waste materials. And other key knowledge for reference and reference.

China is a large agricultural country, accompanied by a large amount of waste organic substances in the entire agricultural production process, and is increasing at a rate of 5% to 10%. At present, most of China's agricultural waste is discarded as garbage in the field, decayed or dried, and burned on the spot, resulting in waste of available resources and air pollution, and some even caused fires due to open burning. China is a big agricultural country. The economic benefits of resource utilization of agricultural waste are very potential, and the social benefits are huge, which should cause widespread concern in society.

1. The urgency of resource utilization of agricultural waste

The utilization of agricultural waste resources is to convert agricultural waste recycling into usable resources, and resource utilization can be widely applied to agricultural and industrial uses. For example, the use of agricultural waste to reclaim fertilizer, the use of waste to build biogas digesters, and the repeated use as industrial raw materials are all important ways to utilize agricultural waste resources. The development of this project is very important, and it plays an extremely important role in the development of ecological agriculture and the promotion of new rural construction.

1.1 Reducing the amount of open-air residual waste, which is conducive to the maintenance of farmland environment

According to relevant data from China's agricultural sector, the annual output of rural agricultural waste is about 900 million tons, of which about 300 million tons are burned, causing a large amount of smoke and dust, polluting the atmosphere and becoming an environmental problem. China has formulated relevant regulations on agricultural waste disposal at the national level and everywhere. However, due to the large and scattered amount of waste, farmers have less access to technology and more problems in recycling. Therefore, incineration has become the most convenient treatment method. With the increase of national air pollution control, the continuous promotion of relevant national policies, the reduction of open burning of agricultural waste, and the

development of agricultural recycling economy are still unavoidable problems in rural areas.

1.2 Waste resources are widely used and have broad development space.

In recent years, agricultural waste has been greatly developed in terms of energy utilization, feed utilization, and industrial material utilization. Key technologies for resource utilization, such as fertilizer application for straw returning, energy technology for pyrolysis gas production, rural biogas engineering technology, silage for straw, etc., have been gradually promoted, and various technical combinations in different application fields have been Optimization, the formation of a complete set of utilization systems, improve the agricultural industry chain, improve resource utilization, is a very effective way to reduce reuse costs.

1.3 Better than traditional agricultural economic industry, it is an economic model for sustainable development

The recycling of agricultural waste is an important part of the development of circular economy. Moreover, this model is superior to the traditional economic form and is a sustainable economic model. Under this economic model, natural resources can be reused, and the ecological and economic value of resource utilization can be greatly improved. In short, realizing the resource utilization of agricultural waste is the only way for the development of modern agricultural economy in China.

2. Countermeasures for resource utilization of agricultural waste

The utilization of agricultural waste resources is a project to benefit the people, and it is also a project to generate income-generating economy. The smooth implementation of this project cannot leave the government's policy support. At the same time, it should be actively integrated into the market economy system, relying on market-oriented ways to fully exploit the value sources of waste materials, and gradually promote industrial development, and greatly enhance the recycling of agricultural waste. In short, the sustainable use of agricultural waste resources must be sustained, and it is necessary to achieve the combination of government policy support, industrialization and marketization.

2.1 Increase the research and development of practical technologies to provide technical support for the utilization of agricultural waste resources

The most cutting-edge practical R&D technology is the key to improving the utilization rate of agricultural waste resources. To this end, local governments at all levels and relevant scientific research departments must exert their utmost efforts, draw on the experience of foreign advanced technology, and pay attention to the development of more practical and practical waste recycling technologies. For example, agricultural waste is rapidly prepared to do farmer's fertilizer technology, agricultural waste is fermented for livestock and poultry feed, etc., which are close to the grassroots and practical and reliable people's livelihood technology. Also, feed silage, waste solidified fuels, bioreactors, etc., are constantly being stabilized, promoted and applied. There are also mechanized operations to reduce costs, waste collection balers, waste crushing and returning machines, etc. The development of these new mechanical technologies provides reliable technical support for the recycling of agricultural waste.

2.2 Improve the policy subsidy mechanism and provide policy guarantee for the utilization of agricultural waste resources

At this stage, the high cost of resource utilization of agricultural waste has far exceeded the level of financial resources acceptable to the people. To this end, the government needs to introduce corresponding incentive policies for guidance and support. In fact, in recent years, the government has successively issued a series of tax reduction policies and special subsidy policies, which can play a good role in some projects. However, due to insufficient support and inadequate supporting systems, the initiative and enthusiasm of relevant units and people are insufficient. To this end, on

the basis of clarifying the responsibilities and tasks of farmers and village collective organizations, we will continue to improve the incentive compensation mechanism and increase the scope and support for subsidies for the comprehensive utilization of agricultural waste. For example, increase the special subsidies for incineration subsidies, silage subsidies, and reactor technology subsidies; include the purchase of equipment such as baling, silage, and straw returning into subsidies; and gradually increase the purchase price of agricultural waste.

Etc., can greatly mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers to sell agricultural waste. At the same time, special funds will be set up for the purchase subsidies of related technologies, equipment and facilities to ensure the smooth promotion of the utilization of agricultural waste resources.

2.3 Promote the development model of professional cooperatives and form a cooperative development of profit sharing and risk sharing

Under the premise of improving the comprehensive utilization rate of crop waste and realizing the combination of government policy support, industrialization and marketization, it is also necessary for the industry groups to continue to grow bigger and stronger. At present, the utilization of domestic agricultural waste is still in the initial stage of development. The high input cost, low market competitiveness and shortage of industrial chain are the bottlenecks to curb its development. In this regard, it is necessary to build a community of interests for hedging risks and promote the development model of professional cooperatives. For example, agricultural waste edible fungus professional cooperatives, rice and wheat straw picking and baling professional cooperatives, agricultural waste biomass energy conversion production cooperatives, etc., are more advanced and used development models.

2.4 Improve the collection, storage and transportation system of agricultural waste, and solve the problem of procurement and transportation of agricultural waste materials

At present, the difficulty in purchasing raw materials and the difficulty in transportation are one of the problems affecting the utilization rate of agricultural resources. In terms of agricultural waste materials, it takes a lot of space to dry or store. At present, the storage and transportation services for this purpose are dominated by the decentralized storage and transportation service system. Provide raw materials for the resource utilization of enterprises through the centralized distribution of waste resources by intermediary brokers. The biggest advantage is to transfer the problem of storage and transportation to the farmers. The enterprise does not need to invest in the construction of the storage and transportation system, which greatly reduces the cost of business operations. However, potential hidden dangers, farmers will sit on the ground. To this end, the most ideal approach is to set up a special agricultural development company, specifically responsible for the intensive storage, storage and transportation of waste. In this way, the agricultural waste is diverted, 50% of the raw materials are controlled by the company, and the rest are provided by professional cooperatives, so that the price control will be guaranteed. The choice of the company's site can be based on the amount of local raw materials, and rent the farmer's land to build a factory. At this stage, the domestic agricultural waste storage and transportation system is still not perfect, and the establishment of professional companies and development broker groups is bound to become a trend and be promoted and applied.

3. Conclusion

The significance of the utilization of agricultural waste resources has reached a consensus in the whole society. The most urgent task at present is that, on the one hand, the government departments should take this work as a long-term unremitting project, create a good social atmosphere, and encourage and guide all sectors of society to participate in environmental governance and protection. Actively promote the sustainable development of the modern agricultural circular economy. In particular, tax reduction policies and special subsidy policies have slowed down, and we must continue to give the most preferential policies and guidelines, which can play a role in project-driven. On the other hand, pay attention to the development and promotion of practical

resource utilization technology. On the basis of fully drawing on the experience of foreign advanced technology, pay attention to the development of more practical and practical waste recycling technology, and develop a simple and effective technology suitable for China's agricultural status. The low-cost comprehensive utilization of new technologies and the provision of cutting-edge technical support for this work are the top priority.

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