

The Driving Logic and Path of New-Quality Productive Forces for Farmers' Common Prosperity

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ABSTRACT

Promoting farmers' common prosperity is one of the key tasks in solidly advancing the common prosperity of all people. As the core driving force for economic and social development and an advanced form of productive forces that conforms to the new development philosophy, the digital productive forces, a component of new-quality productive forces, empower farmers through digital technology and lay a solid material foundation for their common prosperity. Green productive forces provide sustainable impetus for farmers and enhance their spiritual prosperity. Collaborative productive forces optimize the division of labor and promote joint efforts of farmers in pursuing prosperity. Open productive forces facilitate the fair and efficient allocation of resources and enable farmers to share the fruits of prosperity. However, the process of new-quality productive forces driving farmers' common prosperity faces numerous challenges, such as the integration of agricultural digital technology, the green transformation of production modes, the integrated development of rural industries, and the allocation of agricultural production factors. To give full play to the role of new-quality productive forces and advance farmers' common prosperity, it is necessary to promote the in-depth integration of agricultural digital technology, accelerate the green transformation of agricultural production modes, strengthen the collaborative connection of agricultural industrial chains, and realize the efficient allocation of agricultural production factors.

KEYWORDS

Common Prosperity; New-Quality Productive Forces; Digital Technology; Mode of Production.

1. INTRODUCTION

Common prosperity is an important feature of Chinese modernization. As the fundamental force driving the development of human society, productive forces are crucial to the realization of common prosperity. Marx and Engels pointed out that "the inequality in the distribution of products and the division of society into classes are based on the inadequacy of production, and will be eliminated by the full development of modern productive forces".[1] Therefore, to achieve common prosperity for all people, we must vigorously develop productive forces and continuously consolidate the material foundation of common prosperity through high-quality development. "New-quality productive forces are an advanced form of productive forces dominated by innovation, which breaks away from traditional economic growth models and paths of productive forces development, and is characterized by high technology, high efficiency, and high quality, in line with the new development philosophy." They represent the advanced direction of productive forces and serve as the fundamental driving force for realizing common prosperity for all people in the new development stage.

2. THE DRIVING LOGIC OF NEW-QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES FOR FARMERS' COMMON PROSPERITY

As a combination of "new" and "quality" productive forces, new-quality productive forces serve as a new driver for farmers' common prosperity, manifesting in forms such as digital productive forces, green productive forces, collaborative productive forces, and open productive forces.[2] Among them, digital productive forces empower farmers through digital technology and lay a solid material foundation for their common prosperity; green productive forces provide sustainable impetus for farmers and enhance their spiritual prosperity; collaborative productive forces optimize the division of labor and promote joint efforts of farmers in pursuing prosperity; open productive forces facilitate the fair and efficient allocation of resources and enable farmers to share the fruits of prosperity.

2.1. Digital Empowerment for Farmers: New-Quality Productive Forces Driving Farmers' Material Prosperity

Material wealth is the fundamental prerequisite for farmers' common prosperity. As an important form of new-quality productive forces, digital productive forces are becoming a new driving force for promoting the modernization of agriculture and advancing farmers' common prosperity. Digital productive forces are conducive to innovating agricultural production modes, developing appropriate-scale agricultural operations, and fostering new formats in the agricultural industry, thereby increasing farmers' income and enhancing their material prosperity.

First, the introduction of digital technology in digital productive forces has brought about revolutionary changes in agricultural production. Digital technologies represented by big data, cloud technology, and blockchain can realize visual expression, digital design, and information-based management of crops, agricultural environments, agricultural production processes, and processing and circulation processes. This promotes agricultural production to shift from emphasizing the quantitative growth of factors to emphasizing technological penetration, forming a modern agricultural system characterized by precision, intensification, specialization, and socialization.[3]

Second, digital productive forces will further promote appropriate-scale agricultural operations. The development of digital productive forces has brought about changes in agricultural production modes and improved the total factor productivity of agriculture, which will accelerate the transfer of farmers' land contract and management rights and promote appropriate-scale agricultural operations. On the one hand, appropriate-scale agricultural operations help activate idle land and increase farmers' household property income; on the other hand, they help improve production efficiency, enhance the competitiveness of agricultural products, and drive farmers to achieve common prosperity.

Third, digital productive forces will foster new formats in the agricultural industry and expand channels for farmers to become prosperous. New industries are the carriers for the development of new-quality productive forces. The innovation in agricultural technology and models brought about by digital technology will promote the continuous extension of the agricultural chain, forming a "grand agriculture" that integrates economic, humanistic, ecological, and welfare functions. It will also expand new fields and spaces for agriculture and increase the ways for farmers to achieve prosperity.

2.2. Green Development for Agriculture: New-Quality Productive Forces Driving Farmers' Spiritual Prosperity

The dialectical unity of the development of material life and spiritual life is a basic feature of farmers' common prosperity. As a deeper pursuit, spiritual prosperity is a more fundamental and enduring driving force for promoting the all-round development of individuals. "New-quality productive forces themselves are green productive forces." Green productive forces are conducive to building a green

production mode to promote the sustainable development of agriculture, inheriting agricultural culture, realizing the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, and laying a solid spiritual foundation for farmers' common prosperity.

First, green productive forces require respecting the laws of nature and protecting the ecological environment. In the field of agriculture, this means the sustainable development of agriculture and the realization of the goal of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. For a long time, the extensive mode of agricultural development in China has had a significant impact on the rural environment, hindering the realization of green and low-carbon development goals and being unfavorable to the all-round development of individuals. Characterized by the optimized combination of laborers, means of labor, and objects of labor, green productive forces emphasize the transformation of ecological resources into production factors through green and low-carbon technologies, promoting the conversion of ecological advantages into production advantages. They also integrate the concepts of green development and environmental protection into the entire process of agricultural production, enhancing the sustainability of agricultural development, and ultimately meeting people's demand for high-quality agricultural products and ecological products, thereby improving people's sense of happiness.[4]

Second, green productive forces are conducive to inheriting agricultural culture and enriching farmers' spiritual life. Farmers living in rural areas mainly rely on agriculture and its derivative industries for their livelihoods. Agriculture not only has an economic function but also contains profound humanistic values. China has a long history of agricultural culture, which embodies survival wisdom, life pursuits, and the realization of values. It is not only a spiritual food for promoting farmers' march towards common prosperity but also supports the grand development of the Chinese nation.[5] The development of green productive forces will promote the practice of organic agriculture and ecological agriculture, reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, protect soil and water sources, and inherit the concept of respecting nature and living in harmony with nature in agricultural culture, providing an inexhaustible driving force for the realization of farmers' common prosperity.

2.3. Collaboration for Strengthening Agriculture: New-Quality Productive Forces Driving Farmers' Joint Efforts in Pursuing Prosperity

Farmers' common prosperity is not equal prosperity; its fundamental prerequisite is joint construction, joint creation, and joint efforts. Under the new round of technological revolution, collaborative productive forces, as an important form of new-quality productive forces, embody the development concept of coordination and play an important role in promoting farmers' joint efforts in pursuing prosperity. Collaborative productive forces will promote resource sharing, develop economies of scale, advance the integrated development of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas, and drive farmers to jointly pursue prosperity.

First, collaborative productive forces facilitate resource sharing and cooperation among farmers. By jointly utilizing resources such as land, labor, and mechanical equipment, farmers can maximize the efficiency of resources. For example, through cooperatives, farmers can centrally purchase agricultural machinery, seeds, chemical fertilizers, etc., improving production efficiency and reducing production costs.

Second, through collective collaboration, farmers can form economies of scale, enhance their bargaining power for products, and obtain higher market prices. For instance, farmers can sell their agricultural products uniformly through cooperatives, which enables them to better respond to market price fluctuations and strive for higher returns.

Third, collaborative productive forces will promote the in-depth integration of modern service industries and modern agriculture. This is not only conducive to introducing professional factors such as technology, talents, and capital into agriculture, as well as introducing modern industrial

development concepts and organizational models into agriculture to improve the resource allocation efficiency of the agricultural industrial chain and supply chain, but also helps accelerate the transformation from production-oriented to consumption-oriented development in the process of agricultural development, and accelerate the realization of strengthening agriculture through services and brands.[6] This is an important starting point for addressing the shortcomings in the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and also an inherent requirement for promoting farmers' joint construction and common prosperity.

2.4. Opening-Up for Benefiting Farmers: New-Quality Productive Forces Driving Farmers' Shared Prosperity

The core of farmers' common prosperity is to ensure that the fruits of development benefit the majority of farmers. As a historical product of the development of productive forces and the generalization of exchanges in human society, open productive forces break through the constraints of objective factors such as geographical environment, realize the globalization of the scope of agricultural production factors, and contribute to promoting farmers' shared prosperity.

First, open productive forces mean that farmers can more easily access external resources and advanced agricultural technologies. Through cooperation with external markets, enterprises, and scientific research institutions, farmers can obtain modern agricultural machinery, high-quality varieties, and advanced planting and breeding technologies. The introduction of these external resources and technologies helps improve farmers' production efficiency, reduce production costs, and increase agricultural output, thereby bringing higher income levels to farmers and promoting their shared prosperity.

Second, with the advancement of open productive forces, farmers can learn advanced agricultural production technologies and operation and management models at home and abroad through various digital online training platforms, conduct experience exchanges, and achieve the open sharing of information and achievements. This process helps improve farmers' digital literacy, enabling them to make better use of domestic and foreign resources and markets.[7]

Third, open productive forces are conducive to the promotion of cooperative and sharing economic models in rural areas. Farmers can organize production and sales activities collectively by participating in agricultural cooperatives and rural e-commerce platforms. This cooperative and sharing model not only helps spread market risks but also reduces production and sales costs through economies of scale, thereby improving the overall income of farmers.

3. PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES DRIVING FARMERS' COMMON PROSPERITY

New-quality productive forces have a strong driving force for solidly advancing farmers' common prosperity. However, this process faces numerous challenges in terms of the integration of agricultural digital technology, the green transformation of production modes, the integrated development of rural industries, and the allocation of agricultural production factors.

3.1. Difficulties in the Integration of Agricultural Digital Technology

First, from the supply side, the high investment in the development and application of digital technology and the long-term nature of operation and maintenance determine that the threshold for the transformation of digital technology to be suitable for agricultural applications is relatively high. At present, China's agricultural production is fragmented, the industrial chain is disconnected, and functions are single, which limits the popularization and in-depth application of digital technology. The benefits of agricultural digital technology applications such as agricultural-specific sensors,

intelligent agricultural machinery and equipment, and large-scale agricultural blockchain networks are relatively low. As a result, digital technology suppliers find it difficult to obtain long-term returns despite large-scale investment, leading to insufficient motivation for agricultural digital technology innovation and superficial, fragmented technology supply. Taking agricultural Internet of Things as an example, the number of independently developed agricultural sensors in China currently accounts for less than 10% of the global total, and their performance indicators such as reliability, stability, and accuracy are not optimal.[8]

Second, from the demand side, due to the basic national condition of "a large country with a large number of small-scale farmers" in China, the comparative benefits of agriculture are low, resulting in insufficient effective demand for digital technology. According to the data from the Third National Agricultural Census, China's agriculture is still dominated by household operations, with approximately 230 million small-scale farmer households, accounting for 98% of the total number of agricultural business entities. The average management scale per household is 7.8 mu (1 mu $\approx$ 0.0667 hectares), and the management scale of most farmer households is less than 10 mu.[9] The small management scale leads to low comparative benefits of agricultural operations, resulting in insufficient willingness of small-scale farmers to adopt digital technology. At the same time, the application of agricultural digital technology has high requirements for the quality of the labor force. However, the main participants in rural development in China are elderly laborers, who lack the basic ability to adopt and apply digital technology. This makes it difficult for agricultural digital technology to be integrated into agricultural production and rural life, further affecting the formation of digital productive forces.

3.2. Difficulties in the Green Transformation of Production Modes

First, there is insufficient integrated innovation of agricultural green technologies. The innovation and application of green technology are key links in promoting the transformation of agricultural production modes. In recent years, China's environment-friendly and resource-saving agriculture has developed rapidly, but the overall level of green technology innovation in the agricultural field still needs to be improved. There are shortcomings in the R&D of agricultural green technologies, the breakthrough of key core technologies, and the promotion and application of green technologies.[10] First, investment in the R&D of green technologies in the agricultural field needs to be increased. The atmosphere for green technology innovation in the agricultural field is insufficient, and the achievements in green innovation are limited. Second, due to insufficient investment, there are insufficient breakthroughs in key core technologies for green agricultural development, and there is an obvious gap with developed countries. Third, there are many obstacles to the promotion and application of green technologies. A collaborative mechanism for industry-academia-research cooperation in green technologies in the agricultural field has not yet been established. Moreover, small-scale farmers are the main agricultural production entities in China, and their weak awareness of green environmental protection further hinders the application and promotion of green technologies.

Second, the mechanism for the orderly development of capital in the agricultural field is not sound. Since China's implementation of the market economy, agricultural production entities have been increasingly involved in market relations. The market dominates the acquisition of agricultural means of production and the sale of agricultural products, and agriculture has been continuously infiltrated and controlled by capital imperceptibly.[11] Furthermore, with the government guiding social capital to enter the field of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers", the degree of capitalization in the agricultural field will be further deepened. However, capital inherently pursues profits; for example, to reduce production costs and pursue output, it may cause damage to the ecological environment. Therefore, the infiltration and expansion of capital in the agricultural field will undoubtedly bring certain challenges to the green transformation of agricultural production modes and restrict the role of green productive forces in promoting farmers' common prosperity.

3.3. Difficulties in the Integrated Development of Rural Industries

First, the level of integration of rural industries is low, the depth of integration is insufficient, and the agricultural industrial chain is short. In terms of the level of integration: since the integrated development of rural industries in China is still in the primary stage, it is still difficult to achieve industrial integration in the agricultural product processing link. Farmers tend to combine planting, breeding, and tourism and other tertiary industries, mainly in the form of farm stays, which bring limited economic benefits. In terms of the depth of integration: at present, the integration of most agricultural industries with other industries mainly remains at the simple supply level, and the economic value-added effect brought by this integration is relatively limited.[12] If deeper industrial integration can be achieved in aspects such as product production and processing, and the industrial chain can be extended, the economic benefits generated by integration will be more significant.

Second, the driving capacity of the main entities in the integrated development of rural industries is weak. The healthy development of rural industries depends not only on the core role of small-scale farmers but also on the active participation of large agricultural households, farmer cooperatives, and leading enterprises. Although the number of rural households in China is large, their relatively scattered distribution and weak individual strength have restricted their contribution to the integrated development of rural industries to a certain extent. In contrast, the production scale of professional large households is much larger than that of small-scale farmers, but they generally have low informationization levels and low organizational degrees, so their role in promoting the integrated development of rural industries is relatively limited. Most farmer professional cooperatives have insufficient operational capabilities and need to enhance their risk resistance capacity, so their role in the integrated development of rural industries is limited. In contrast, leading enterprises have a larger scale, higher organizational degrees, and more orderly internal management, but due to the lack of motivation for sustainable development, their role in promoting the integrated development of rural industries is also hindered to a certain extent.

3.4. Difficulties in the Allocation of Agricultural Production Factors

First, land resources are scattered and the efficiency of land use is low. Rural land in China is generally managed in a decentralized manner with households as the unit. The land area is small and scattered, making it difficult to realize large-scale production. This decentralized form of land allocation makes it difficult to apply modern agricultural technologies effectively, resulting in high farming costs, low production efficiency, and difficulty in realizing intensive land management.

Second, investment in funds is insufficient. The rural financial market is underdeveloped, and it is difficult for farmers to obtain sufficient financial support for agricultural production and technological transformation. The coverage of rural financial services by banks is limited, loan conditions are strict, interest rates are high, and the risk mortgage mechanism is not sound. These factors lead to low enthusiasm of farmers in investing in agricultural production and restrict the rational allocation of agricultural production factors.

Third, the construction of infrastructure is backward. The construction of rural infrastructure is relatively backward, and problems such as inconvenient transportation, backward water conservancy facilities, and insufficient power supply are common. This backward infrastructure leads to increased logistics costs in the agricultural production process and low efficiency in the use of water resources, further exacerbating the difficulties in the allocation of agricultural production factors.

4. THE DRIVING PATH OF NEW-QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES FOR FARMERS' COMMON PROSPERITY

Promoting farmers' common prosperity is one of the key tasks in solidly advancing the common prosperity of all people. To give full play to the role of new-quality productive forces and advance farmers' common prosperity, it is necessary to promote the in-depth integration of agricultural digital technology to drive farmers' material prosperity through digital productive forces; accelerate the green transformation of agricultural production modes to drive farmers' spiritual prosperity through green productive forces; strengthen the collaborative connection of agricultural industrial chains to drive farmers' joint efforts in pursuing prosperity through collaborative productive forces; and realize the efficient allocation of agricultural production factors to drive farmers' shared prosperity through open productive forces.

4.1. Promote the In-Depth Integration of Agricultural Digital Technology to Drive Farmers' Material Prosperity through Digital Productive Forces

First, increase the popularization and in-depth application of digital technology in the agricultural field. Encourage enterprises and scientific research institutions to develop digital technology solutions suitable for local agricultural production, such as precision irrigation, precision fertilization, and intelligent monitoring of plant diseases and insect pests, to help farmers realize precision agricultural management, thereby improving production efficiency and output. Promote the popularization of intelligent equipment, encourage and support the R&D and promotion of intelligent agricultural equipment, such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), autonomous tractors, and intelligent agricultural machinery. Through the application of intelligent equipment, reduce labor intensity and improve operation efficiency. Establish digital agricultural platforms, integrate the digital management of agricultural production, processing, and circulation links through the establishment of agricultural digital service platforms, provide full-industrial-chain digital solutions, and offer farmers full-process digital support from production to sales, thereby improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the entire industrial chain.

Second, improve farmers' digital literacy and strengthen technical training. Farmers' digital literacy and technical level directly affect the popularization of digital technology. The government and relevant institutions should increase investment in agricultural technical training, and popularize digital technology knowledge and operational skills to farmers through online courses, offline training classes, and technical promotion meetings. In addition, by establishing demonstration bases and benchmark projects for agricultural digitalization, apply advanced digital technology to specific agricultural scenarios, demonstrate the practical benefits brought by technology, and thereby encourage more farmers and agricultural enterprises to take the initiative to adopt digital technology.

4.2. Accelerate the Green Transformation of Agricultural Production Modes to Drive Farmers' Spiritual Prosperity through Green Productive Forces

First, promote the integration and innovation of green technologies. Strengthen basic research on green science and technology, deepen the exploration of basic theories on green agricultural development, quickly tackle a number of key theories and methods, improve the construction level of scientific research infrastructure and resource ecological monitoring systems, and enhance their long-term, stable, and basic supporting capabilities. Conduct research on key technologies; organize scientific research institutions and technical promotion units to carry out joint research on issues such as agricultural water conservation, precision fertilization and pesticide application, heavy metal and non-point source pollution control, and degraded farmland restoration, break through a number of core technologies, and develop a number of green inputs. Promote the integrated innovation of technologies, improve core technologies, promote the digital, intelligent, and green transformation of

agricultural production, integrate a number of green technologies suitable for different crops and regions, and establish a technical system for green agricultural development.

Second, improve the mechanism for the entry and exit of capital in the agricultural field, and prevent the disorderly expansion of capital. Formulate clear access standards for capital to enter the agricultural field, regulate the source of capital, investment direction, and use of funds, and ensure that capital entry conforms to the national strategic goals and directions of agricultural development. In particular, encourage the entry of long-term, public welfare, and technology-innovation-oriented capital.

4.3. Strengthen the Collaborative Connection of Agricultural Industrial Chains to Drive Farmers' Joint Efforts in Pursuing Prosperity through Collaborative Productive Forces

First, promote the development of the full industrial chain and increase the added value of agricultural products. Agriculture is not only about planting and breeding; the industrial chain also includes links such as the processing, logistics, and sales of agricultural products. By extending the industrial chain, complete the primary and deep processing of agricultural products in the place of origin, increase the added value of agricultural products, and realize the integrated development from "field to table". For example, promoting the development of the deep processing industry of agricultural products can transform primary products such as fruits, vegetables, and grains into food or raw materials with higher added value.

Second, promote collaboration among small-scale farmers, cooperatives, and leading enterprises. Agricultural cooperatives are important platforms for farmers to develop collectively. Through cooperatives, farmers can realize the sharing of production materials, the reduction of production costs, and the improvement of production efficiency. The government should strongly support and guide the development of cooperatives, improve their standardized and professional operation levels, enable them to better serve farmers, and play a key role in the industrial chain. Leading enterprises have advantages in capital, technology, and markets; they can drive farmers to participate in various links of the industrial chain and jointly pursue prosperity through the "company + cooperative + farmer household" model. In cooperation, a reasonable benefit distribution mechanism should be established to ensure that farmers can fairly share the value-added benefits of the industrial chain. Methods such as equity cooperation and profit sharing can be adopted to distribute the benefits brought by the development of the industrial chain to farmers, and motivate farmers to actively participate in the construction of the industrial chain.

4.4. Realize the Efficient Allocation of Agricultural Production Factors to Drive Farmers' Shared Prosperity through Open Productive Forces

First, optimize the allocation of land resources. Land is the most basic factor in agricultural production. By promoting land transfer, scattered land can be concentrated in the hands of agricultural business entities with production capabilities and technical levels, realizing large-scale and intensive operation. The government should establish a standardized land transfer market, ensure that the transfer process is open and fair, and protect farmers' land rights and interests. At the same time, promote the separation of land contract rights and management rights, and encourage farmers to obtain income through land transfer.

Second, realize the efficient allocation of information and market factors. Information is an important resource for modern agriculture. By developing agricultural informatization, establish an information system covering the entire industrial chain of agricultural product production, processing, and circulation, to help farmers grasp market trends and optimize production decisions. At the same time, promote the development of agricultural Internet of Things, and realize real-time monitoring and

management of agricultural production through technologies such as sensors and big data, thereby improving the efficiency of resource utilization.

5. SUMMARY

General Secretary Xi Jinping profoundly pointed out: "The most arduous and onerous task in promoting common prosperity still lies in rural areas." Promoting farmers' common prosperity through high-quality development is one of the key tasks in the process of comprehensively building a modern socialist country. As the core driving force for economic and social development and an advanced form of productive forces conforming to the new development philosophy, new-quality productive forces not only consolidate the material foundation of "prosperity" for farmers but also ensure farmers' equal access to basic rights, interests, and opportunities by establishing a new type of production relations. Therefore, exploring the driving logic of new-quality productive forces for farmers' common prosperity, identifying the pain points and challenges in this process, and proposing relevant solutions are of great significance for realizing farmers' common prosperity in the course of Chinese modernization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is funded by: Student Special Research Project of the School of Marxism, Sichuan University, "Studying and Implementing the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee"—"Research on New Quality Productive Forces Promoting Common Prosperity from the Perspective of Marx's Social Reproduction Theory."

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