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Study on the path to Accelerate the development of new quality productivity and enable high-quality agricultural development

-- A case study of Anhui Province

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Abstract

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the agricultural modernization plan will be realized in 2035. Through the use of new technologies, new equipment and new platforms, the new quality productivity will enable the innovative allocation of traditional agricultural production factors and the deep transformation and upgrading of industries, change the traditional production and management methods, bring digitalization into agriculture, and drive the development of rural agriculture as an inevitable trend. This project aims to explore the new quality productivity to empower agricultural development and promote the path of agricultural development research. This paper will take some towns in Anhui Province as an example to study the impact of digital new quality productivity on agricultural development in Anhui province, collect data from agricultural departments and related departments, establish a regression model for empirical analysis, and analyze from three aspects: the improvement degree of rural digital economic infrastructure, the proportion of new rural talents and talent support, and the development degree of rural agricultural digital commerce. Combined with the agricultural bureau and related data for empirical analysis. On the basis of adhering to ecological priority and green development, it is expected to provide theoretical support for the comprehensive upgrading of agriculture, the steady growth of rural economy and the all-round development of rural residents, and gather strength for the comprehensive construction of a socialist modern country.

Keywords

New quality productivity, digital economy, agricultural modernization, high-quality development.

1. Research background

1.1. Research Background

The 20th CPC National Congress pointed out that the modernization of agriculture and rural areas should be realized by 2035, and the "two sessions" in March 2024 proposed to steadily promote rural agricultural reform. At present, China's agricultural modernization lags behind significantly, agricultural production efficiency is relatively low, and agricultural comparative efficiency is low. Therefore, the introduction of digitization into towns and villages to drive rural agricultural development has become an inevitable trend. The new quality productivity will lead the development of modern agriculture, and realize the phased leap from traditional planting to modern agriculture through smart agriculture and digital agriculture.

1.2. Research Significance

Based on the digital new quality productivity in some areas of Anhui Province to help agricultural development, this project sorted out the appropriate model of digital new quality

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productivity and agricultural development, through the new quality productivity to improve the utilization efficiency of raw materials and reduce labor costs; Improving the output and quality of agricultural products, increasing agricultural income, promoting the development of township economy, improving people's living standards and happiness of life, and effectively safeguarding the fundamental interests of the people are of important practical significance for the national socialist modernization and the promotion of agricultural modernization.

2. Research objectives and main contents

2.1. Research Objectives

By studying the impact of digital new quality productivity on the agricultural development of Anhui Province, this project collects data from the agricultural department and related departments, establishes a regression model for empirical analysis, and provides theoretical support for the comprehensive upgrading of agriculture, steady growth of rural economy and all-round development of rural residents, and gathers strength for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country.

2.2. Research content

The first part is a review of relevant literature. This part first introduces the research background of the project, and explains the purpose and significance of the research, laying the foundation for the follow-up work; Secondly, it combs the relevant literature on digital economy, new quality productivity and agricultural development, summarizes the research status, and summarizes the research premise.

The second part, Anhui agricultural development status. In recent years, Anhui Province has begun fruitful exploration in the aspect of smart agriculture, such as: the level of intelligent production, the level of network management, the level of efficient management, and the establishment of expert system and personnel training. However, there are still some problems, such as the intelligent agriculture system needs to be improved, the shortage of modern compound talents, and the insufficient development of core technologies.

The third part, digital new quality productivity on the development of rural agriculture impact path. In order to facilitate the analysis of the impact of new quality productivity on rural agricultural development and the subsequent path analysis, this project will roughly divide the impact path into three aspects: first, the improvement degree of rural digital agriculture infrastructure construction, second, the proportion of new rural talents and talent support, and third, the development degree of rural agricultural digital commerce. Digital new quality productivity has the characteristics of integration, which is conducive to the expansion of production boundaries. Under the promotion of digital new quality productivity, agriculture and rural industry, commerce, tourism, culture and other integrated development can realize the integration of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. It will open up channels for obtaining means of production, accelerate the matching of supply and demand, expand sales channels, and promote the development of the entire agricultural industry chain.

The fourth part is the empirical analysis of the influence path of digital new quality productivity on Anhui agriculture. The development of regional agriculture is set as the dependent variable and expressed by agricultural income (Y). Three influence paths were set as independent variables, namely, the degree of improvement of rural digital agriculture infrastructure (X1), the proportion of new rural talents and talent support (X2), and the development degree of rural agricultural digital commerce (X3). ei is the residual item, which is the influence factor not covered by the three influence paths in this project.

The correlation regression model is set as $Y=\beta 1X1+\beta 2X2+\beta 3X3+\ldots\ldots+e_i$

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Data collection and integration will be carried out through the data released by the Agricultural Bureau and relevant departments. With the progress of the project research, the promotion path of digital new quality productivity on agriculture will be improved, the supporting role of digital new quality productivity on agricultural development will be verified and the follow-up impact path will be paved for the research.

The fifth part Countermeasures and suggestions. In this part, from the selected representative areas, according to the later development situation, appropriate to expand the scope. Digital new quality productivity helps agriculture make the most efficient use of digital economy, improve the utilization efficiency of production raw materials, and reduce labor costs;

Improve the output and quality of agricultural products, increase agricultural income; Promote economic development, increase employment rate, improve living standards, and improve regional development level.

3. Innovation points and project characteristics

First, the research perspective. In recent years, the "agriculture, agriculture and agriculture" section of the two sessions proposed high-quality development of agriculture has achieved remarkable results, and digitalization has gradually added impetus to agricultural development. However, as new quality productivity has been proposed, as a more integrated and new connotation of productivity, there are still few specific studies on digital new quality productivity for agricultural development.

Secondly, the research methods. The existing literature focuses on the study of digital economy or new quality productivity on the development of rural agriculture, and the relevant data analysis is less, most of which are text analysis. In this project, three towns are taken as examples, and three major aspects of data are used for empirical analysis, which makes the research results more scientific and rigorous.

Finally, the research content. At present, college students, especially non-agricultural majors, do little research on agriculture. As economics and management students, they consult online literature and make field visits offline. Finally, to complete the research of digital new quality productivity on the efficient development of township economy and the path, belongs to the interdisciplinary, in line with the direction of modern talent training, and further help the efficient development of agriculture.

4. Technical route, problem to be solved and expected results

4.1. Research Methods

Literature review method

Collect and read literature through academic websites to sort out scientific understanding. Firstly, the definition and development mode of digital economy, new quality productivity and high-tech agriculture were sorted out to form the definition basis of project research. Secondly, three influence paths are determined, representative towns in Anhui Province are selected, relevant data are searched, and empirical analysis is carried out to form the basis for optimizing the research method of the project. Finally, the integrated development path can provide scientific and reasonable theoretical support for other regions on the basis of local conditions.

Empirical research method

Because the development of each township and each village in the township is different, and the development is complicated, so the influencing factors are summarized and processed to facilitate further analysis. The first item: modern townships and rural broadband access users, cable route length, mobile phone penetration rate, the number of government network

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websites at all levels, residents' disposable income, etc. These influencing factors can be summarized as: the degree of perfection of the basic construction of rural digital economy (x_1). The second item: the education level of township personnel, the size of the labor force, the number of artificial intelligence talents, whether it is next to the agricultural technology school, etc. These influencing factors are summarized as: the proportion of new talents and the support of talents (x2). Item 3: The influencing factors such as production conditions, production scale, quantity of product e-commerce, and sales channels of agricultural products are classified as (x3) : the development degree of township digital agricultural trade, which is added to x4,x5..... according to the advancement of project research The variables are studied.

Case analysis

This project is Anhui province as an example, select some representative towns for analysis, respectively: Hefei Dawei Town, Anhui Huaiyuan Bengbu, Anhui Hefei Changfeng and so on. Digital new quality productivity gradually into all aspects of modern agriculture, such as: Anhui Dawei,

the cultivation of tomato seedlings without soil, instead, is the coconut shell smashed and then processed to complete the coconut husk, is a new type of sodless cultivation, renewable, recyclable, greenhouses are used in the Netherlands Wenluo greenhouse, the top of the use of scattered glass; Anhui Huaiyuan, from the "seed, pipe, transport, drying, storage" of all links, all into the Internet of Things data platform, for enterprises to provide an effective basis for plastic, to ensure the quality of agricultural products; Anhui Changfeng, digital strawberry experiment greenhouse through the use of sensors, big data, artificial intelligence means, will be collected data transmission to the big datacenter, data modeling and analysis. These are the application of digital new quality productivity to agricultural development.

4.2. Problems to be solved

Analytical data acquisition

The initial plan of this project is to obtain relevant analytical data from the official website of the State Agriculture Administration. However, since Anhui Province is taken as an example, three urban areas or towns of Anhui Province are selected in the early stage, so such detailed data is rarely available on the official website. Therefore, in the later practice, it may be necessary for team members togo to the field investigation and ask the local person in charge to obtain some detailed content.

Consult the professional knowledge

As students of finance and economics universities, our professional knowledge in this project is inclined to analyze the promotion of new quality productivity to agricultural economic development and the study of the path to promote economic development. However, in terms of data analysis on the improvement of agricultural development efficiency, how different crops or agricultural regions change after the introduction of new quality productivity, etc. These professional data need to be solved by students and teachers of agriculture-related majors. In the process of the project, our team members will consult professionals for relevant questions.

Put forward the countermeasures and suggestions on the path analysis of new quality productivity to enable high-quality agricultural development

By analyzing the current situation of the agricultural industry, the degree of penetration of new quality productivity, comparing related industries, searching for relevant improvement strategies worth learning and reading relevant literature, constructive countermeasures are put forward for the existing problems.

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5. Empirical analysis

5.1. Dawei Town, Hefei, Anhui Province

Dawei Town, Hefei, Anhui province, belongs to Baohe District, Hefei City, Anhui Province, is located in the southeast of Baohe District. Agricultural development to play a "brand effect". Dawei resolutely carries the responsibility of national food security, Shenfu village selected good fields, organic planting, limited supply of characteristic long-grain fragrant rice "Dawei Fu rice", this year was happy to harvest. Make the grape industry bigger and stronger, the annual output of "Dawei grape" reaches 15,000 tons, the output value exceeds 300 million yuan, and the e-commerce model helps sales run out of "acceleration". Solid implementation of the "double recruitment and double introduction", landing in Baohe District, the first contracted agricultural project, agricultural digital planting factory will be substantially started construction.

Social undertakings

Education: Dawei Town released nearly 300 "shared electric bicycles", realizing the "two-way rush" of convenient travel and green environmental protection. Fuxing Children's Palace will be put into use at the end of this year, and young people can enjoy "second class" services such as ideology, politics, sports, labor and practice at their doorways. By 2022, Dawei Town will add 2,000 new employees, develop more than 100 temporary special positions and job training positions for college graduates. Science and technology: At the end of 2011, Hefei Agricultural Commission setup a municipal food quality and safety monitoring center and an animal disease prevention and control monitoring center.

The report of the 20th National Congress of the CPC pointed out that it is necessary to coordinate the layout of rural infrastructure and public services, and build a livable, suitable and beautiful countryside. Standing at a new historical starting point, Dawei conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the Party's 20, based on the actual town area, will be in accordance with the "both modern city atmosphere, but also stay homesickness" of the general requirements, gather force rural revitalization, construction and the United States Dawei. Next, Dawei will be closely linked to the "and" word to make an article, to promote the integration of the development of the bank and polder areas, "and different"; Promote the integrated development of the first industry, the second industry and the third industry, "harmony and symbiosis"; To promote the integrated development of villages, communities and communities, and "harmony and happiness"; Closely linked to the "beauty" character painting scroll, guard the "natural beauty",shape the "environment beauty",create the "home beauty".

Infrastructure

Water supply and drainage: At the end of 2011, 100 percent of residents in Dawei Town had access to tap water. Power supply: By the end of 2011, Dawei Town had two substations (stations) with 220 kV and above, and four main transformers, with a total capacity of 2.86 megavolt-amperes. There are 14 high-voltage transmission lines with a total length of 126 kilometers and a power load of 622,000 kilowatts, which is one of the 15 key power grids determined by the State Grid Company. The annual electricity sales total of 250 million KWH, comprehensive voltage pass rate of 97.8%, power supply reliability rate of 99.8%. Landscaping: As of 2011, there is a park Dawei Town, with an area of 97 hectares and a landscape greening area of 47 hectares, including 25 hectares of public green space, with a green coverage rate of 48%.

5.2. Huaiyuan, Bengbu, Anhui Province

Huaiyuan County, part of Bengbu City, Anhui province. It is located in the northern part Anhui province, in the middle reaches of Huaihe River and at the southern end of Huaibei Plain. As of October 2022, Huaiyuan County has jurisdiction over 3 subdistricts, 17 towns and 1 township,

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as well as 1 farm and 1 development zone. By the end of 2022, the permanent population of Huaiyuan County is 938,000. In 2022, the gross regional product of Huaiyuan County reached 35.72 billion yuan (current price), of which: the added value of the primary industry was 8.7 billion yuan, the added value of the secondary industry was 7.07 billion yuan, and the added value of the tertiary industry was 19.95 billion yuan. The ratio of the three industrial structures is 24.4:19.8:55.8. The per capita GDP was 38,086 yuan (based on permanent population).

ECONOMY

Summary: In 2022, Huaiyuan County achieved a gross regional product of 35.72 billion yuan (current price), calculated at comparable prices, an increase of 1.7% over the previous year. Among them, the added value of the primary industry was 8.7 billion yuan, the secondary industry 7.07 billion yuan and the tertiary industry 19.95 billion yuan. In that year, a total of 11,023 new market entities were added in four categories. In that year, 90 domestic enterprises, 1,876 private enterprises, 8,909 individual industrial and commercial households and 148 specialized farmers' cooperatives were newly established. By the end of 2022, the total number of the four types of market entities will reach 72,316, including 59,640 individual businesses, 12,371 enterprises and 2,305 specialized farmers' cooperatives. In 2022, the added value of the private economy in Huaiyuan County was 22.09 billion yuan, down 2.9 percent from the previous year, accounting for 61.8 percent of the total GDP.

Fixed asset investment: In 2022, the fixed asset investment in Huaiyuan County increased by 31.1 percent. At the end of the year, there were 204 projects (excluding real estate projects) in the library, an increase of 93 projects over the same period of last year, and the number of projects increased by 83.8 percent, hitting a five-year high. Among them, 64 projects were above 50 million yuan; And 128 new projects were started this year. The number of warehousing projects (excluding real estate projects) in the county was 167, an increase of 79 over the previous year.

Fiscal and tax revenue and expenditure: In 2022, the general public budget revenue of Huaiyuan County reached 2.72 billion yuan, an increase of 210 million yuan over the same period of the previous year, an increase of 7.3% (calculated by the same standard). In 2022, the general public budget expenditure of Huaiyuan County is 7.84 billion yuan, an increase of 12.0%. This includes 30.2 percent growth in agriculture, forestry and water resources, 29.9 percent growth in healthcare, 17.1 percent growth in social security and employment, and 5.0 percent growth in education. People's livelihood: In 2022, the per capita disposable income of permanent urban residents in Huaiyuan County will be 39,529 yuan, an increase of 1,829 yuan or 4.9 percent over the previous year. The per capita disposable income of permanent rural residents was 20,918 yuan, 1,137 yuan more than the previous year, an increase of 5.8 percent.

Primary industry

In 2022, the total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in Huaiyuan County was 14.39 billion yuan, an increase of 5.3 percent over the previous year. The total output value of agriculture is 7.05 billion yuan, up by 3.5 percent; Forestry output was 420 million yuan, down 9.5 percent; Animal husbandry output was 4.16 billion yuan, up 8.2 percent; Fishery output was 1.74 billion yuan, up by 7.0 percent; And the service industry of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery was 570 million yuan, up by 14.6 percent. Agriculture: In 2022, the grain crop planting area of Huaiyuan County will be 3.394,400 mu, an increase of 0.6 percent; The total grain output will be 1.260,700 tons, up by 1.38 percent. Of this total, wheat was 690,700 tons, an increase of 1.6 percent; And rice 324,600 tons, up 1.9 percent. In 2022, the vegetable planting area of Huaiyuan County will reach 228,000 mu, an increase of 2.6 percent over the previous year; The total output of vegetables is 665,000 tons, up 4.8 percent over the previous year. Animal husbandry: In 2022, 579,000 pigs were raised in Huaiyuan County, an increase of 4.4 percent. The output of poultry eggs was 20,000 tons, an increase of

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18.8 percent. The output of aquatic products was 50,000 tons, up 3.5 percent. Production conditions: By the end of 2022, the amount of fertilizer applied in Huaiyuan County (reduced) was 101,000 tons, down 0.95%. The use of agricultural film was 3,128 tons, an increase of 2.4 percent. The use of pesticides was 1,565 tons, down 1.6 percent.

Secondary industry

Industry: In 2022, the industrial added value of Huaiyuan County was 5.30 billion yuan, down by 12.0 percent. Industrial production and marketing are well connected, and industrial economic benefits are steadily improving. The production and sales rate of industrial enterprises above designated size is 98.9 percent, and the operating income of industrial enterprises above designated size is 15.32 billion yuan, up 21.8 percent year on year; The total profit was 730 million yuan, a 7.4 fold increase. Construction industry: In 2022, Huaiyuan County has 59 qualified construction enterprises in the library, an increase of 14 over the previous year, with a total output value of 2.14 billion yuan, an increase of 29.8 percent. The added value of the whole construction industry was 1.78 billion yuan, up by 15.9 percent.

Tertiary industry

Domestic trade: In 2022, the total retail sales of social consumer goods in Huaiyuan County totaled 21.17 billion yuan. By industry, the sales volume of wholesale industry was 11.46 billion yuan, up by 14.1%; That of retail trade was 16.56 billion yuan, up by 3.8 percent; The turnover of the accommodation industry was 180 million yuan, up by 8.7 percent; And the catering industry, with a turnover of 1.96 billion yuan, up 9.2 percent. Foreign economy: In 2022, the total import and export volume of Huaiyuan County was 200 million US dollars, an increase of 30.5 percent over the previous year. Among them, the export volume was 160 million US dollars, up 14.5 percent; And imports amounted to US $40 million, up 2.5 times. Investment promotion: In 2022, Huaiyuan County will have 55 investment promotion projects, with a total investment of 37.57 billion yuan.

Real estate industry: In 2022, Huaiyuan County completed 4.16 billion yuan of real estate investment. Commercial housing sales area of 237,000 square meters, of which residential sales area of 215,000 square meters, accounting for 90.7 percent of the total sales area. Posts and telecommunications: By the end of 2022, Huaiyuan County had 55,000 fixed-line telephone users, 791,000 mobile phone users and 297,000 Internet access users. Financial industry: As of the end of 2022, the deposit balance (in RMB, the same below) of financial institutions in Huaiyuan County was 54.58 billion yuan, an increase of 7.12 billion yuan or 15.0% over the end of the previous year. Among them, household deposits were 41.24 billion yuan, 7.13 billion yuan more than that at the end of the previous year, up by 20.9%. The outstanding loans of financial institutions reached 49.42 billion yuan, an increase of 9.14 billion yuan, or 22.7 percent, over the previous year.

Social programs

Science and technology: In 2022, Huaiyuan County has a net increase of 24 high-tech enterprises, bringing the total number of high-tech enterprises to 89. The county has 7 engineering (technology) research centers at or above the provincial level. The turnover of technical contracts reached 462,000 yuan, an increase of 7.1 times over the previous year. Forty-three invention patents were granted in the county. By the end of 2022, Huaiyuan County had 524 valid invention patents, including 175 high-value invention patents. The number of invention patents per 10,000 people reached 5.5. Cultural undertakings: In 2022, Huaiyuan County Cultural Center and township comprehensive cultural Service Center will hold 22 exhibitions, organize more than 1,422 literary and artistic activities, hold 82 training courses, and complete22,179 trainings. Infrastructure: In 2022, construction will begin on public rental housing in Liuchengyuan, the second sewage treatment plant and demonstration park to carry out industrial transfer in the Yangtze River Delta will be promoted, and projects such as

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cogeneration of heat and power and "dark transformation of sewage pipe network" will be completed and put into use. 13 "disorderly and polluting" enterprises such as plastic particles will be eliminated, and 13 "double-stop" enterprises will be revitalized. We accelerated the development of the green food industry, started projects on selenium-rich functional food and Lvwochuan Smart agriculture, and completed and put into operation the Yanhu Flour and Yinuo Gardens.

5.3. Changfeng, Hefei, Anhui Province

Changfeng County, which belongs to Hefei City of Anhui Province, is located between the central part of Anhui Province and the Jianghuai River. It is closely grasping cultivated land and seeds to promote agricultural modernization according to local conditions. In the south of the county, integrated seed, smart agriculture, synthetic biology, fungi and other industries; In the north of the county, the strawberry industry has introduced scientific and technological wisdom means to achieve the output value of the whole industrial chain of more than 10 billion yuan. In the past, the wasteland of "planting what is not long and planting what is not" has become a green corridor. "There are about 90,000 mu of thin-shell pecans planted in the county, and they have entered the full fruit-bearing period since this year." Shen Juncheng, president of Changfeng County Thin shell pecan Growers Association, said.

The economy

General: In 2022, Changfeng County's gross domestic product (GDP) reached 82.383 billion yuan, an increase of 3.7 percent over the previous year at constant prices. Among them, the added value of the primary industry was 8.726 billion yuan, up by 3.8 percent; That of the secondary industry was 39.355 billion yuan, up by 13%; And that of the tertiary industry was 34.302 billion yuan, down 4.6 percent. The structure of the tertiary industry was adjusted to 10.6:47.8:41.6 from 10.7:43.3:46 in the previous year. The proportion of industrial added value in GDP rose to 36.2% from 33.4% in the previous year, of which the proportion of manufacturing added value in GDP rose to 35.5% from 32.3%. Based on the registered population at the end of last year, per capita GDP was 101,119 yuan (US $15,034), an increase of 7,197 yuan over the previous year.

In 2022, the fixed asset investment in Changfeng County will increase by 46.1 percent over the previous year; Industrial investment increased by 115.3 percent; And investment in technological transformation grew by 36.8 percent. The growth of the primary industry was 4.9 percent, the secondary industry 115.3 percent and the tertiary industry 8.5 percent. The investment in manufacturing was up by 123.8 percent; Transportation, warehousing and postal services grew by 94 percent. And the production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water grew 28.4 percent. In 2022, the fiscal revenue of Changfeng County was 8.388 billion yuan, an increase of 8.1 percent over the previous year, of which the general public budge revenue was 5.49 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1 percent. The fiscal expenditure reached 12.7 billion yuan, up 43.5 percent.

We made innovation our top policy and worked hard to catchup

In the past, the detection of soil nutrients was manually operated, which had a long cycle, high cost and easy error. Hefei Institute of Intelligent Machinery is trying to develop an intelligent soil component detection robot by integrating machine vision, multi-arm collaboration and optimal scheduling algorithms. In 2020, the Hefei Institute of Physical Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences signed a framework agreement and a work agreement with the Hefei Municipal People's Government and the Changfeng County People's Government respectively to build the Hefei Smart Agriculture Valley. From agricultural sensors to big data, from robots to new materials, applied basic research, key core technologies and integrated innovative applications have been carried out successively, and artificial intelligence and agronomy have been deeply integrated. The scientific research achievements of the Smart Agriculture Valley are

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closely linked with local industries. Open the Changfeng strawberry industry Internet platform, township planting area, main sales areas, radiation driven areas and other data at a glance, but also to view the strawberry market and the dynamic trend of diseases and pests. Taking innovation as the biggest policy is an important driving force and key path for Changfeng's leapfrog development. "We are thinking about setting up a 'deputy general manager of science and technology'to encourage university researchers togo deep into the frontline of enterprises to overcome research and development difficulties." Zhang Fan, director of the science and Technology Bureau of Changfeng County, said that the government gives incentives, enterprises pay salaries, and universities provide technology to effectively solve the technical problems encountered by enterprises in the production process.

Transform talent potential energy into development momentum

There are new workers coming in, and there are "new makers" coming in. Ma Ying used to be a hollow village with no industry and young people moving out. In 2015, the Maying Plan was launched with the goal of "assisting students, farmers and villages". "I want to build a bridge between the city and the countryside, attract volunteers to join, and let makers change the countryside through public welfare." Zhong Yu, the first secretary of Mayying Village, said. With the arrival of volunteers, the "Ma Ying Plan" has a new content: through the maker program, attract volunteers to transform locally and setup a cultural tourism creative industry here. Volunteers from schools to teach children English and opera; Artists came to the village to do flower art, burn pottery, make printing and dyeing, so that Ma Ying and culture combine; The villagers planted strawberries, raised lobsters and opened restaurants, and the days became more and more prosperous. Activate the talent engine and enable rural revitalization. Today, the 244 villages in Changfeng are collectively economically strong villages with an average annual income of 1.12 million yuan, with the highest income reaching 10.21 million yuan. In 2022, Changfeng will achieve "three net inflows" of population, primary and secondary school students and capital, and the potential energy of talent is continuously transformed into a driving force for development.

6. Conclusion

According to the analysis of relevant agricultural bureau and regional data, with the promotion of new quality productivity, the popularity of digital agriculture is getting higher and higher, the proportion of educated people in rural areas and the proportion of higher educate people are increasing, and the development level of rural digital commerce has also been improved. Because the empirical analysis is carried out on the basis of the relevant agricultural bureau data, and the method of induction and summary is adopted, the scale of 1-10 is used to express the three regions five years ago, and the data at the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023 is taken as the analysis end point, and the data five years ago is taken as the benchmark to express the respective values of the three places. It is expressed by agricultural income (Y). Three influence paths are set as independent variables, which are: the degree of improvement of rural digital agriculture infrastructure (X1), the proportion of new rural talents and talent support (X2), and the development degree of rural agricultural digital commerce (X3). ei is the residual item, which is the influence factor not covered by the three influence paths in this project.

Let the correlation regression model be $Y=\beta 1X1+\beta 2X2+\beta 3X3+\ldots\ldots+ei$, put the relevant data into the relevant model for simple analysis, and it is obtained that β_1、β_2、β_3 is greater than zero. Therefore, the new quality productivity can promote the development of agriculture and enable the efficient development of agriculture in the aspects of the improvement of rural agricultural infrastructure, talents and agricultural digital commerce. On the basis of adhering to ecological priority and green development, it provides theoretical support for the comprehensive upgrading of agriculture, the steady growth of rural economy and the all-round development of

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rural residents, and gathers strength for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country.

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