

How Digital and Intelligent Technologies Empower the Comprehensive Revitalization of Rural Areas

-- Internal Logic, Practical Challenges, and Optimization Pathways

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Abstract

Digital intelligence technology is the key engine to promote the comprehensive revitalization and governance modernization of rural areas. In terms of internal logic, it uses data-driven and platform integration to run through the precision of agricultural production, the inclusive cultivation of talents, the inheritance of cultural vitality, the full-time monitoring of ecology and the reengineering of governance process, and promotes the coordinated and coordinated overall reform of industry, talent, culture, ecology and organization. However, in practice, there are still some constraints, such as the lack of digital concept of governance subjects, uneven infrastructure coverage, inter departmental data barriers and weak privacy protection. The optimization path should focus on strengthening the layout of new rural infrastructure, carrying out digital skills training at different levels, establishing unified data sharing rules and security mechanism, and breaking the bottleneck with systematic system design. The deep empowerment of digital intelligence technology can release the factor multiplier effect, provide sustainable driving force for agricultural and rural modernization, and help realize rural livability and industry, and farmers' prosperity.

Keywords

Digital Intelligence Technology; Digital Village; Rural Governance.

1. Introduction

Digital intelligence technology is the integration of digitalization and intelligence. Enabling rural governance by digital intelligence technology is an effective way to achieve the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas, and also an important means to realize the modernization of national governance capacity. In 2025, the No.1 document of the Central Committee proposed to "take reform and opening up and scientific and technological innovation as the driving force to improve the level of rural industrial development, rural construction and rural governance", marking that China's Rural Revitalization has entered a new stage with scientific and technological innovation as the core driving force. On this basis, the "plan for accelerating the construction of an agricultural power (2024-2035)" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council further proposed that we should promote the comprehensive integration of digital intelligence technology and modern agriculture, give full play to the advantages of digital intelligence technology, and promote rural governance innovation under the guidance of tackling key core agricultural technologies. In 2026, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee stressed the need to further promote the construction of Digital China, and pointed out a new direction for the innovation of rural governance enabled by digital intelligence technology represented by big data, cloud computing, blockchain, artificial intelligence, etc.

2. Literature Review

Existing studies mainly review the practical value and real-world dilemmas of digital empowerment in rural governance. In terms of practical value, scholar Young (2019) argues that the application of new-generation information technologies is gradually reshaping the multidimensional scenarios of rural development. By empowering rural ecological restoration, industrial upgrading, and the balanced allocation of educational resources, digital technologies have significantly enhanced the resilience of rural communities and their capacity for sustainable development^[1]. Meyn (2020) argues that digitalization offers enormous development potential for rural communities; when used appropriately, digital technologies can not only promote transformations in rural development but also bring leapfrogging effects to rural communities^[2]. Rammer et al. (2022) argue that digital intelligence, as an extension and upgrade of digitalization, can apply the cognitive, perceptual, and problem-solving capabilities generated through the use of intelligent algorithms and digital technologies to multiple production and service scenarios, thereby greatly unleashing humanity's potential to transform objective nature and create material wealth^[3]. However, science and technology are also a double-edged sword. Some scholars have noted that the application of new technologies in rural areas may bring challenges, the most prominent of which is the digital divide. In research on digital inclusion, Townsend (2013) points out that the growing urban-rural digital divide is intensifying the risk of spatial justice imbalance and may create new mechanisms of social differentiation^[4].

In terms of real-world dilemmas, Atieno & Moturi (2013) note that the introduction of digital technologies into rural areas faces multiple obstacles, including villagers' low levels of information literacy, difficulties in project branding, and a lack of adequate financial guarantees and communication infrastructure in rural areas^[5]. Cheng (2022) point out that rural governance actors, constrained by age structure and education level, generally lack digital awareness and cannot accurately express their own wishes, which affects their enthusiasm for participating in rural governance^[6]. Wu (2026) points out that, compared with areas with well-developed digital infrastructure, ordinary rural areas are disadvantaged in fiscal endowment, which causes them to fall into multiple dilemmas in digital governance construction, and becomes a key economic factor constraining the comprehensive empowerment of the rural governance system's modernization by digital technology^[7].

It is not difficult to see that digitalization plays a broad and profound role in the process of comprehensive rural revitalization. Digital intelligence, building on digitalization, can further tap into the efficacy of digital technology and data elements and stimulate new momentum for productivity development, which coincides with the essential requirements of comprehensive rural revitalization. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly grasp the internal logic and real-world dilemmas of its empowerment of rural governance and to propose targeted pathways for further promoting the empowerment of rural governance by digital-intelligent technologies, so as to achieve comprehensive rural revitalization.

3. The Internal Logic of Empowering Comprehensive Rural Revitalization through Digital-Intelligent Technologies

The empowerment of comprehensive rural revitalization by digital-intelligent technologies is a holistic transformation characterized by the mutual constitution and interaction between technology and various governance elements. Digital-intelligent technologies give rise to interactions among elements such as industry, talent, culture, ecology, and organization in rural governance across various stages of governance, ultimately achieving the optimization of governance processes and the enhancement of governance effectiveness. This thereby

demonstrates the progressive logic through which digital-intelligent technologies empower rural governance: the reconstruction of governance elements, the optimization of processes, and the enhancement of effectiveness.

3.1. Digital Intelligence Technology Promotes Rural Industry Revitalization

At present, digital intelligence technology is being integrated into all aspects of agricultural production at an unprecedented speed and has become an important engine to promote agricultural modernization. Compared with traditional agriculture, which highly relies on artificial experience and is easily restricted by natural conditions, the overall industrial model is extensive and single. Digital intelligence technology promotes the quality and efficiency improvement, transformation and upgrading of rural industries through precise enabling production, reshaping industrial formats, and escorting green development, so as to inject lasting impetus into the high-quality development of rural industries.

On the one hand, digital intelligence technology enables the intelligent transformation of agricultural production, and comprehensively improves the efficiency of agricultural production and the level of scientific decision-making. The extensive production mode of traditional agriculture not only consumes a lot of human and material resources, but also has many disadvantages, such as low resource utilization and unstable output. With the application of digital intelligence technology, agricultural production has got rid of the development mode of passive dependence on natural conditions, and officially entered the stage of modern production supported by data. Relevant technologies can collect data on soil conditions, climate environment and crop growth in real time, and then complete comprehensive analysis and accurate prediction through the intelligent system, so that the process of sowing, fertilization, irrigation and pesticide application in agricultural production can be finely controlled, reversing the development weakness of traditional extensive manual farming. At the same time, the intelligent algorithm can integrate the information of meteorological changes, the propagation law of pests and diseases, and the market situation of agricultural products, so as to help farmers effectively avoid various production risks and scientifically plan the planting and breeding scale. The popularization of intelligent equipment such as UAV operation, intelligent greenhouse and automatic irrigation has further liberated the rural labor force, steadily improved the output and quality of agricultural products while reducing production and operation costs, promoted the iterative upgrading of agricultural products in the direction of high quality and characteristics, and enhanced the market competitiveness of agricultural products. In addition, digital intelligence technology is also widely used in agricultural management and rural assistance. Relying on the analysis and judgment of massive data, it can accurately predict the agricultural harvest and match the production needs of farmers, providing scientific and effective decision support for agricultural production and supply stability and rural precise assistance.

On the other hand, digital intelligence technology reshapes the development format of rural industries and promotes the diversified integration, transformation and upgrading of rural industries. The traditional rural industry has long relied on a single type of planting and breeding industry, which has the problems of short industrial chain, closed sales channels and low added value of products. The wide application of digital intelligence technology has spawned new industrial forms such as smart agriculture, rural e-commerce, and live delivery, breaking down regional barriers and market barriers, enabling rural high-quality agricultural products to directly connect with the national and even global consumer markets, and effectively solving the problem of unsalable agricultural products. At the same time, digital intelligence technology also promotes the deep integration of agriculture and cultural tourism industry, and fully activates all kinds of idle resources in rural areas. Relying on digital publicity, online drainage and other methods, cultural and tourism projects such as rural farmhouse

entertainment and characteristic home stay have developed rapidly, and a new mode of integrated development of agriculture and tourism has been successfully constructed. This cross-border integrated industrial development model has fully revitalized the idle land, residential buildings and ecological resources in rural areas, continuously enriched and improved the rural industrial system, and gradually formed a virtuous cycle of digital intelligence enabling the development of cultural tourism, which then drives the rural economy, and finally boosts the industrial upgrading, helping rural industries get rid of the development dilemma of single low-end.

3.2. Digital Intelligence Technology Helps Rural Talent Revitalization

The key to Rural Revitalization lies in people. Digital intelligence technology has made precise efforts from the two directions of local talent cultivation and foreign talent return, breaking the resource limitations of rural talent development, activating talent vitality in an all-round way, and laying a solid foundation for rural talent team construction.

At the level of local talent cultivation, digital intelligence technology has broken the information barriers between the countryside and the outside world, and built a inclusive and efficient learning platform for the growth of rural local talents. In the past, rural areas were located in remote areas, and resources such as high-quality agricultural technology, vocational skills and market information were scarce. It was difficult for farmers and rural youth to obtain opportunities for systematic learning, and talent growth was limited. With the popularity of Internet and mobile terminals in rural areas, rural residents can connect with national high-quality knowledge resources and industry cutting-edge information anytime and anywhere, and can consult experts remotely, obtain technical data, participate in online training, and improve their own ability. The “digital home entry” project promoted by various regions helps villagers master the skills of basic network operation, so that they can better adapt to the production and life style in the digital intelligence era. In addition, the “digital village” training project carried out by the government in conjunction with universities and enterprises helps rural youth master emerging technologies such as UAV operation through remote teaching and VR simulation training, providing a broad learning space for the growth of rural talents.

At the level of attracting and retaining returned talents, digital intelligence technology has effectively boosted the confidence of talents to return home for entrepreneurship and employment by optimizing the rural public service system. On the one hand, the smart government affairs platform simplifies the process of handling affairs, realizes most of the business online and without leaving home, greatly improves the transparency, efficiency and scientificity of rural governance, and provides convenient and efficient government affairs guarantee for returning talent officers to start businesses. At the same time, digital public services such as telemedicine, online education and smart elderly care have been implemented in rural areas, effectively narrowing the gap between urban and rural life, solving the worries of talents returning home, and attracting more migrant workers and talents to participate in the construction. The use of digital technologies such as the Internet and cloud platform can integrate various skills training resources online, promote the sinking of training resources to the countryside, improve the utilization efficiency of digital training resources, and promote the “two-way rush” of rural industrial development and talent supply.

3.3. Digital Intelligence Technology Promotes Rural Cultural Prosperity

Digital intelligence technology empowers rural culture, which is not a simple technology grafting, but on the basis of bridging the tension between technical rationality and value rationality, it gives birth to new cultural momentum and formats. In view of the long-term lag of rural culture construction, rich resources but Limited dissemination, weak protection and unequal services, digital intelligence technology has systematically exerted its efforts from the

aspects of dissemination, protection and innovation to realize the transformation of rural culture from “passive blood transfusion” to “active blood production”.

Expand communication channels and enhance cultural influence and social identity. Digital intelligence technology breaks the regional barriers of rural culture, vividly presents rural folk activities and historical stories in front of the public with the help of social media platform, attracts social attention, and significantly improves the visibility and attraction of rural culture. At the same time, the Internet e-commerce platform will promote rural handicrafts, characteristic agricultural products and other cultural products to a broader market, which not only expands the scope of cultural transmission, but also increases the economic added value of the cultural industry, making rural culture glow with vitality in the transmission.

Digital preservation and living inheritance protect the cultural roots. On the one hand, through technologies such as three-dimensional scanning and digital storage, we can digitally archive physical cultural resources such as traditional villages, transform tangible culture into permanent digital resources, and sublimate cultural memory from individual bearing to the foundation of collective identity. On the other hand, with the help of virtual reality technology, the intangible cultural heritage is transformed into a reproducible digital model, and an immersive inheritance space is constructed to enable cultural inheritors to teach skills across time and space, so as to realize the reproduction and activation of intangible cultural heritage, and truly “stay” and “pass down”.

Promote cultural innovation and industrial integration, and stimulate endogenous power. Digital intelligence technology provides a platform for rural cultural innovation, promotes the deep integration of traditional elements and modern science and technology, and spawns new cultural products with era characteristics and regional characteristics. Relying on digital means, cultural and creative industries have revitalized traditional handicrafts and become an important resource to attract tourists and investors.

3.4. Digital Intelligence Technology Promotes Rural Ecological Construction

Digital intelligence technology is the key to promote the refinement and intelligent governance of rural ecological environment. By building a digital infrastructure, implementing the full scene intelligent governance application, innovating multiple governance modes, and enabling ecological and cultural protection, it can comprehensively improve the quality and governance efficiency of rural ecological construction, and help rural green and sustainable development.

By building an intensive, efficient, green, intelligent, safe and applicable rural information infrastructure, digital intelligence technology promotes the integrated construction of urban and rural networks, unifies the planning, construction and service standards of urban and rural networks, and builds a “base” for digital ecological governance in the whole chain. The basic system can support the unified monitoring and fine governance of the whole ecological environment, effectively strengthen the systematicness, integrity and synergy of rural ecological governance, and provide guarantee for the implementation and application of various digital intelligence technologies.

Relying on multiple digital intelligence technology, it can realize the normalized monitoring and precise protection of rural ecological environment. In terms of ecological monitoring and early warning, the application of digital intelligence technology can effectively improve the monitoring ability of rural ecological environment. For example, the use of sensor networks can monitor soil, water quality, atmosphere and other environmental indicators in real time, and timely find ecological problems and take measures to solve them. Geographic Information System (GIS) and satellite remote sensing technology can carry out fine management of rural natural resources, optimize land use planning, avoid land waste, improve resource utilization, and promote green development. In terms of ecological protection, big data analysis technology can conduct in-depth mining and intelligent analysis of rural environmental data, accurately

locate ecologically fragile areas, formulate scientific and reasonable ecological restoration schemes, and provide strong support for rural ecological restoration and biodiversity protection. At the same time, UAV, artificial intelligence and other technologies can regularly monitor rural houses, roads, watercourses, characteristic landscapes and other public living spaces, accurately detect the disorderly appearance of villages such as disorderly construction, disorderly stacking, and disorderly painting, and provide accurate management basis for renovating the appearance of villages and maintaining the clean and tidy style of villages.

Digital intelligence technology can be applied to the scene of intelligent pollution control in rural areas, aiming to improve the rural living environment. In view of the prominent pollution problems in rural areas, the intelligent operation and maintenance system is used to control rural domestic sewage and waste treatment facilities, rely on the intelligent prevention and control mode to control agricultural non-point source pollution, implement digital supervision on the resource utilization of livestock and poultry waste, and comprehensively improve the intelligent level of rural pollution control. At the same time, the digital supervision system can dynamically monitor the whole process of garbage collection, transportation, recycling and treatment, accurately count the data of garbage removal and transportation, and significantly improve the efficiency of garbage disposal, collection and transportation. On this basis, we will build an online complaint reporting platform for rural human settlements, implement the governance model of "quick change with the camera", build a collaborative governance system combining technology governance and public governance, and comprehensively improve the efficiency of digital governance of Rural Sewage Monitoring and treatment, toilet management and protection, rural housing renovation and other human settlements.

In addition, digital intelligence technology can also enable the protection of rural ecological culture and industrial development. Relying on digital technology, we will carry out the normal protection, digital preservation and wide dissemination of the ancient villages, ancient buildings and other rural ecological and cultural heritage. On the basis of adhering to the bottom line of ecological and cultural protection, we will revitalize the rural characteristic ecological and cultural resources, promote the upgrading of the rural ecological and cultural industry, and realize a virtuous cycle of rural ecological protection, cultural inheritance and industrial development.

3.5. Digital Intelligence Technology Leads the Transformation of Rural Governance Mode

The popularity of the Internet and mobile terminals has broken the dilemma of information blocking between the countryside and the outside world. Villagers can timely obtain policy information, market dynamics and agricultural technology knowledge, broaden their horizons, and enhance their awareness and ability to participate in governance. Villagers can handle household registration, social security, land transfer and other administrative affairs through mobile applications or online platforms to achieve "one-stop" services. At the same time, digital intelligence technology has also promoted the flow of information within the countryside. Villagers can participate in public affairs discussions and express their opinions and demands through wechat groups, community forums and other channels. Through online voting, opinion gathering and other ways, villagers can really participate in the decision-making and supervision of rural governance. This mechanism reshapes the governance process, effectively widens the path of public opinion absorption and policy transmission, and makes the public decision-making process more efficient.

With the help of tool embedding, digital intelligence technology comprehensively digitizes various elements such as people, things, objects and organizations in the countryside. This enables complex governance situations and dynamic social needs to be quantified, tracked and warned. Through online learning platform and distance training, grass-roots cadres can master

the latest spirit of the party at the first time, and Party member education is more convenient and efficient. At the same time, with the help of digital management tools such as process reengineering, intelligent supervision, the governance behavior can be left in the whole process, the power responsibility relationship is more clear, and the performance is more visible. These measures have effectively promoted the development of the governance process in the direction of refinement, transparency and synergy, and improved the level of multi governance and the ability of consensus building.

4. The Current Practical Predicaments of Empowering Rural Revitalization through Digital-Intelligent Technologies

The multi-dimensional empowerment of digital technology constitutes a powerful driving force for the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. However, there are still many problems in the governance concept, governance technology, governance resources and other aspects, which restrict the breadth and depth of rural digital intelligence governance.

4.1. Weak Digital-Intelligent Rural Infrastructure

The pioneering work of building digital-intelligent villages is to improve digital infrastructure. However, at present, the informatization foundation in some rural areas of China is weak, which directly restricts the breadth and depth of rural digital-intelligent governance. Although the state has vigorously promoted network access to villages, there are still blind spots in 5G coverage in some remote villages. The level of new infrastructure for digital villages in Zhejiang and Shanghai is far ahead, so the completion of new infrastructure for digital villages shows a pattern of "high in the east and low in the west." According to some research findings, urban digital governance can play a driving and radiating role, but because rural areas have a relatively weak capacity to agglomerate production factors, it is difficult to generate radiating and scale effects in digital-intelligent rural construction. At the same time, the digital economy has become an important engine of economic growth and can better help improve the quality and efficiency of "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers." Due to shortcomings in the supporting infrastructure needed for rural e-commerce, smart agriculture, and facility agriculture, the proportion of the agricultural digital economy in agricultural added value is relatively small. At present, agricultural digital services lag behind, and the construction of modern logistics and intelligent warehousing facilities cannot meet the rapidly growing demand of rural e-commerce.

4.2. The Digitalization Level of Rural Governance Is Relatively Weak

In terms of the digitalization of rural public administration and grassroots government services, not many agriculture-related management departments have built data management platforms, and even fewer units have completed the construction of a "one map" of resources and environment. Digitalization closely related to the lives of rural residents, such as the supervision and management of rural human settlements, the three-level networking of rural public security, public opinion monitoring on "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers," and statistical monitoring of rural social undertakings, remains relatively backward. In terms of village-level affairs governance, there is relatively little participation in discussions or voting on village public affairs decisions through the internet, and enthusiasm for using the internet to express public opinion is not high. Various regions are actively promoting the construction of the rural "Xueliang Project," hoping to use this as an opportunity to promote the building of safe villages and strengthen the digitalization of rural public security governance. However, at present, the coverage of the "Xueliang Project" in townships and towns is not extensive, and many village-level Xueliang Projects have not achieved real-time, shared operation. The main reason is that the focus of work is placed on front-end camera installation, while back-end support platforms are insufficient. In addition, as key executors of governance, rural grassroots

cadres have only a shallow understanding of the concept of digital governance and have not fully recognized its important value. Having long relied on the traditional working method of going from household to household, they generally face dilemmas such as insufficient motivation, lack of ability, and limited development potential when facing technological change.

4.3. Security Risks Exist in Digital Intelligence Governance

On the one hand, for a long time, the rural governance system has been characterized by fragmentation. Different functional departments such as agriculture, civil affairs and health often work independently within their respective business scope, which is easy to form a data island. In addition, the scattered distribution of rural settlements and the complex geographical environment have increased the coverage difficulty of unified data collection, leading to the dilemma of rural governance. On the other hand, there are security concerns about data use at the institutional and ethical level. Data integration inevitably involves the cross departmental flow of sensitive information, which brings not only legal risks related to privacy protection, but also governance challenges in data security. As the data subject, the villagers' right of informed consent is difficult to be fully guaranteed under the current institutional framework. The data security awareness and risk prevention ability of rural grass-roots staff are relatively weak, and the risk of data leakage and abuse is high.

5. Pathways for Optimizing Digital-Intelligent Technology Empowerment of Comprehensive Rural Revitalization

At present, although digital intelligence technology enables rural governance to face practical challenges, it has become an inevitable trend to promote the modernization of rural governance with digital intelligence technology under the background of accelerating the construction of digital countryside. To promote the comprehensive revitalization of digital intelligent technology enabled rural areas, we need to start from multiple key areas, and realize the sustainable development of rural economy, society and ecology through systematic layout and collaborative promotion.

5.1. Strengthen the Construction of Rural Digital Infrastructure

Digital infrastructure is a key and foundational task in advancing work related to agriculture, rural areas, and farmers. We must attach importance to and strengthen the development of rural digital infrastructure and give full play to its role as the cornerstone and safeguard in rural revitalization. First, we should accelerate the construction, upgrading, and transformation of rural network infrastructure to increase coverage and signal strength. Second, we should strengthen the construction of hardware facilities. We should accelerate the optimization and upgrading of rural broadband networks, expand 5G coverage, and improve network speed and stability to ensure the smooth operation of digital-intelligent technologies. At the same time, we should promote the digital transformation of rural infrastructure such as power and transportation to enhance its intelligent level. In addition, we should improve the rural logistics distribution system, integrate resources, optimize the layout of outlets, reduce logistics costs, and improve distribution efficiency, so as to provide strong support for the upward flow of agricultural products and the downward flow of industrial products.

5.2. Strengthen the Cultivation and Introduction of Digital Talents

Talent is the primary resource for rural revitalization. For different groups such as farmers, returning entrepreneurs, and rural cadres, multi-level digital skills training should be carried out to improve their digital literacy and application capabilities. For grassroots cadres, they can be organized to participate in digital-intelligent governance workshops or conduct field studies in advanced areas, where, through case analysis, scenario simulation, and other methods, their

awareness of data-driven decision-making can be strengthened and their capabilities in risk early warning, resource optimization, and precision services can be enhanced. For villagers at large, knowledge of digital-intelligent technologies should be popularized through channels such as bulletin boards and radio broadcasts, demonstrating their typical applications and potential value in production, daily life, and governance, and guiding villagers in hands-on practice so that they can learn through use and improve through tangible benefits. At the same time, cooperation with universities and research institutions should be strengthened, and an industry-university-research mechanism should be established to provide technical support and intellectual support for the development of the rural digital economy.

5.3. Create A Good Digital Ecological Development Environment

At the level of data sharing, the provincial competent departments, together with key business departments such as public security, health, and agriculture, jointly formulate data sharing specifications for rural governance, unify index definitions, data formats, coding rules, and update frequencies, and build a global collaborative data sharing platform. On this basis, we will work together to build a rural big data center, integrate information in the fields of population, industry, poverty alleviation, medical treatment, transportation and education, break down rural information islands, achieve full coverage of information services, and promote the governance of digital intelligence to comprehensively radiate people's livelihood. At the security level, build a solid digital security protection system. We will strengthen the security protection capacity of rural digital infrastructure, establish and improve the network security monitoring, early warning and emergency response mechanism, and regularly carry out security risk assessment and vulnerability screening. Through case warnings, brochures, special lectures and other forms, farmers' recognition and prevention ability will be improved, and their awareness of active protection will be enhanced to ensure the safe and stable operation of rural digital systems.

6. Conclusion

Digital intelligence technology is an important driving force and positive variable to promote the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to fully release the multiplier effect of data elements, solve the practical difficulties in the construction of agricultural and rural modernization, promote the upgrading of digital intelligence in rural infrastructure construction from the aspects of rural production, life and ecology, speed up the new expansion of digital intelligence application scenarios of rural inclusive services, innovate the value realization mechanism of digital intelligence technology enabling rural ecological products, promote the digital intelligence innovation of the integration of agriculture, culture and tourism, enhance the efficiency of digital intelligence management of rural human settlements, and improve the comprehensive quality of farmers, so as to accelerate the realization of the construction goals of high-quality and efficient agriculture, livable and industrious rural areas, and rich farmers. In the future, we need to further pool the forces of the government, enterprises, farmers and all sectors of society to promote the deep integration of digital intelligence technology and "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", so that the technology dividend can truly benefit the fields.

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