ISSN: 2710-0170

Exploring the Construction Path of Regional Agricultural Industries in Northern Anhui from the Perspective of Field Theory Coupled with Rural Revitalization

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Abstract

Under the strategic context of comprehensively advancing rural revitalization and building livable and harmonious rural areas, the northern Anhui region, as a key advantageous zone for specialty agricultural products, has seen its industrial upgrading become a pivotal link in driving high-quality regional development. To systematically address the challenges faced by the local specialty agricultural industry, this study introduces Bourdieu's field theory and constructs a three-dimensional "capital-habitus-field" analytical framework for in-depth analysis. The research identifies critical issues such as fragmented value chains, lagging brand development, and insufficient integration between production and rural communities in northern Anhui, which stem from structural contradictions arising from blocked capital transformation pathways and delayed modernization of actor habits within the industrial field. Based on these findings, the study proposes a four-dimensional restructuring approach: fostering cohesive new collaborative habits, promoting organic integration of diverse capital to stimulate endogenous momentum, innovating collaborative mechanisms to improve institutional safeguards, and establishing a value realization system to enhance brand influence. This research not only provides a systematic solution for agricultural transformation and upgrading in northern Anhui but also offers a theoretical model and practical reference for rural revitalization efforts in similar regions.

Keywords

Feld theory; Specialty agriculture; Rural revitalization; Capital integration; Path reconstruction.

1. Introduction

The goal of "building livable and thriving rural areas" emerged from the great practice of the "Ten Million Project," representing a significant decision made by the Party Central Committee in the new era to advance the rural revitalization strategy. It marks a transition in China's rural development from the "Beautiful Countryside" phase, which focused on environmental improvement and infrastructure enhancement, to a new stage that integrates comprehensive revitalization across industry, talent, culture, ecology, and organization. This phase emphasizes the coordination of material and spiritual civilization, as well as the unity of natural ecology and social harmony.

Rural characteristic industries serve as a crucial cornerstone for the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. By adapting measures to local conditions and implementing classified strategies to build regional characteristic industrial fields, their synergy with the construction of livable and business-friendly beautiful villages is achieved, which is a key pathway to activating rural resource elements [1]. The northern Anhui region, encompassing cities such as Suzhou, Huaibei, and Bengbu, is a vital advantageous zone for specialty

ISSN: 2710-0170

agricultural products in Anhui Province and even nationwide. Promoting the value chain upgrading and spatial restructuring of characteristic agricultural industries in this region has become pivotal to driving high-quality regional economic development and achieving a comprehensive leap in rural value. Therefore, this paper systematically examines the spatial distribution and development status of characteristic agricultural industries in northern Anhui, analyzes their current challenges, introduces Bourdieu's field theory, and explores new pathways for the coordinated advancement of characteristic agricultural industries and rural development. The aim is to provide theoretical guidance and practical approaches for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in traditional agricultural regions under the new era.

2. Field Theory and the Development of Characteristic Agricultural Industries

2.1. The Concept of Field Theory

The concept of "field" as an analytical framework draws inspiration from the notion of "field" in physics. In the early 20th century, European academic thought underwent a profound "spatial turn." Against this backdrop, Pierre Bourdieu inherited and synthesized the theoretical essence of several pioneers. He integrated Georg Simmel's sociological analysis of "five attributes of space," Henri Lefebvre's critical theory of "social production of space," Michel Foucault's micro-political analysis of "knowledge, power, and subjectivity," as well as postmodern geographical ideas such as David Harvey's "time-space compression" and Edward W. Soja's "third space." By combining the "space" perspective with his own concept of "field," Bourdieu systematically elaborated the generative mechanisms of "habitus" and the transformation logic of various forms of "capital" within the macro-level field space. The field refers to a networked space or competitive stage formed by objective relations among different social positions [2]. Each field possesses its unique operational logic, specific interests, and access rules. As a relational and relatively autonomous social space, its essence lies not in physical boundary constraints or the construction of illusory imagery, but rather in the dynamic aggregation of forces shaped by actors through interrelational networks within a specific social space [3]. This space is neither a simple mapping of physical regions nor an abstract projection of subjective imagery, but rather a comprehensive complex of power relations constructed by objective relationships among specific social positions. Capital serves as the driving force behind the operation and transformation of fields [4]. Bourdieu categorizes capital into four fundamental forms: economic capital (material wealth), cultural capital (knowledge, skills, and upbringing), social capital (networks of relationships), and symbolic capital (reputation and legitimacy) [5]. These forms of capital can be interconverted, and actors within the field engage in continuous strategic struggles to secure more capital or alter field rules. The key intermediary connecting objective social structures and individual practices is habitus, defined as a "persistent, transposable disposition system," a set of perceptual, cognitive, and behavioral schemata internalized in the body through long-term socialization in a specific field. Habitus shapes actors' strategic choices while being continually reshaped by field structures through practice. The triad of field, capital, and habitus mutually constructs and dynamically interacts, collectively driving the reproduction and transformation of social space. Current field theory has practical applications in real-world issues such as rural revitalization, cultural heritage preservation, and spatial restructuring [6–8].

2.2. The significance of constructing characteristic agricultural industry fields

The characteristic agricultural industry is the core economic form nurtured by specific natural endowments and agricultural traditions in rural areas of northern Anhui, and its healthy

ISSN: 2710-0170

development is the key to promoting comprehensive rural revitalization. However, in current practice, there is a profound structural disconnect between the characteristic agricultural industries in rural areas of northern Anhui and the social, cultural, and spatial fields in which they operate. This disconnect is not simply a technical or financial issue, but stems from the blockage of the transformation path between capital forms within the rural industrial field and the mismatch between the habits of core actors and the development requirements of the field. The specific manifestation is that industrial upgrading and overall rural development are mutually constrained, and resource endowments are difficult to effectively transform into sustainable development momentum, thus falling into the endogenous development dilemma of "having industries but no integration" and "having characteristics but no brand". Based on the field theory, a profound insight into the relationship between actors, capital, and space can go beyond appearances and analyze the generation logic of this structural contradiction from a systemic perspective. Therefore, the application of field theory to systematically reconstruct characteristic agricultural industries aims to fundamentally break the deadlock of the binary separation between industrial development and rural construction, and provide theoretical basis and practical path for achieving deep integration and value transition of the two [9-11].

3. The Current Situation and Existing Problems of the Agricultural Industry in Northern Anhui

3.1. Current situation of agricultural industry in northern Anhui

The rice bowl of Chinese people must always be firmly in their own hands. In the process of industrialization transformation, agriculture in northern Anhui has not fully completed modernization and upgrading, and is at the low end of the value chain. However, as a result, it has retained rich and diverse resources of characteristic agricultural products and traditional agricultural culture. In recent years, relying on the promotion of agricultural and rural departments, a number of geographical indication products such as "Dangshan Crispy Pear", "Huaiyuan Pomegranate", "Bozhou Traditional Chinese Medicine", and "Xiaoxian Lamb" have been initially formed, laying a solid foundation for further in-depth development [12].

3.2. Existing Problems in Agricultural Industry Development

3.2.1. Heavy production and light chain, weak value chain extension and path dependence

In the process of agricultural modernization and industrialization transformation, the lack of synergy between the improvement of production efficiency and the construction of the industrial chain system has become a prominent contradiction restricting the high-quality development of agriculture in northern Anhui. In recent years, with the deepening of the national rural revitalization strategy and agricultural supply side structural reform, the northern Anhui region has achieved significant results in agricultural infrastructure construction and large-scale operation, and the traditional agricultural production mode is transforming towards intensification and standardization. However, the structural contradictions in the agricultural industry system have not been fundamentally resolved, and regional agricultural development has shown obvious characteristics of "low-end lock-in". The industrial development ideas in some regions are still in the primary stage of pursuing output growth and scale expansion, and there is insufficient attention to the overall construction and value enhancement of the industrial chain, forming a development path dependence of "heavy production, light processing, weak brand", resulting in regional agriculture being in the middle and low-end links of the global value chain for a long time [13].

This structural contradiction is directly reflected in practical problems such as low conversion rate of agricultural product processing and serious loss of added value. Taking Dangshan Crispy

ISSN: 2710-0170

Pear Industry as an example, although the annual output exceeds one million tons, the proportion of deep processing is relatively low, and most products still enter the market in the form of fresh sales or primary processing, which significantly hinders the extension of the industrial chain. What is more noteworthy is that there is a clear tendency towards homogenization in the construction of some agricultural product processing parks in the region, and the industrial layout lacks differentiated positioning. Taking the demonstration zone of agricultural industrialization in Fuyang City as an example, the sweet potato full industry chain project with large initial investment has encountered the problem of insufficient capacity utilization due to factors such as mismatched variety selection and processing technology, unclear market positioning, etc. This not only causes waste of resource investment, but also reflects the structural mismatch between regional agricultural industry planning and market demand.

From the overall development trend of the region, agriculture in northern Anhui has not completely shaken off the development inertia of traditional production orientation. As an important production base for traditional Chinese medicine in China, Bozhou City's local processing enterprises still mainly focus on primary processing such as slicing and packaging, and their layout in high value-added links such as traditional Chinese medicine extraction and pharmaceutical manufacturing is relatively lagging behind, which significantly restricts the industrial value-added space. At the same time, some regions lack systematic planning in the process of promoting industrial upgrading, blindly layout similar processing projects, resulting in homogeneous competition within the region. The Huaibei Modern Agriculture Demonstration Zone has introduced multiple fruit and vegetable juice processing projects simultaneously, but due to factors such as incomplete raw material supply system and low degree of product differentiation, enterprises have fallen into a vicious cycle of low price competition, making it difficult to form a sustainable competitive industrial ecology. This development model of "heavy hardware investment and light system construction" not only restricts the overall efficiency improvement of the agricultural industry, but also hinders the transformation of regional agriculture from scale expansion to quality improvement.

At its core, the challenges faced by agricultural industrialization in northern Anhui stem from the complex interplay of multiple factors such as industrial structure, policy orientation, and resource allocation. In terms of industrial structure, the industrial characteristics dominated by primary products have not fundamentally changed; At the policy implementation level, some regions have a tendency to blindly follow the trend and lack differentiated development strategies based on regional characteristics; In terms of resource allocation, there is relatively insufficient investment in processing and brand building. These factors collectively contribute to the slow pace of regional agricultural industry upgrading and hindered value chain enhancement [14].

3.2.2. Labor outflow and weakening of agricultural management entities

Against the backdrop of rapid urbanization in our country, a large number of rural laborers are transferring to cities, leading to significant changes in the agricultural population structure in northern Anhui. The continuous outflow of young and middle-aged labor force has led to increasingly prominent problems of aging and hollowing out in rural areas, and agricultural production is facing the challenge of a lack of successors. This structural change has had a profound impact on agriculture in northern Anhui. The elderly agricultural workers who stay behind have limited acceptance and willingness to apply new technologies and models, which increases the difficulty of promoting modern agricultural technology and hinders the improvement of agricultural production efficiency. At the same time, the phenomenon of extensive management of arable land has become apparent, and agricultural resources in some areas have not been fully utilized.

ISSN: 2710-0170

Although new agricultural management entities such as family farms and farmer professional cooperatives are developing and growing, they still face many challenges overall. The business scale is generally small, financing channels are limited, risk resistance is weak, and sustainable development capability is insufficient. These factors collectively constrain the driving ability of new agricultural management entities, making it difficult for them to shoulder the responsibility of leading the modernization transformation of agriculture. The dual weakening of labor structure and business entities has become an important factor restricting the high-quality development of agriculture in northern Anhui.

3.2.3. Delayed brand building, insufficient cultural empowerment, and lack of market recognition

In the process of agricultural branding construction, the northern Anhui region generally faces systemic difficulties such as incomplete brand system construction and insufficient exploration of cultural values. The construction of regional agricultural product brands presents structural characteristics of "multiple, scattered, and weak", lacking a unified strategic planning and coordination mechanism, making it difficult to form a brand system with market competitiveness. Especially in the current digital communication environment, the homogenization phenomenon of regional agricultural product brands is becoming increasingly prominent, and the brand narrative ability is insufficient, making it difficult to form effective differentiated positioning in the market environment of information overload.

From the perspective of industrial integration, the synergy between agricultural product brands and other related industries is weak, and the industrialization transformation channels of cultural resources are not smooth. The rich agricultural culture, traditional skills and other intangible cultural assets in the region have not been effectively integrated with the modern brand building system, resulting in a lack of brand cultural connotation and limited product premium ability. The current situation of insufficient cultural empowerment makes it difficult for regional characteristic agricultural products to break through traditional pricing models and fall into the value dilemma of "high quality but low price".

3.2.4. Lack of collaborative mechanism: insufficient integration between industry and rural areas and scattered development momentum

In the process of rural revitalization in northern Anhui, there is a deep-seated contradiction between insufficient integration of industry and rural areas and scattered development momentum. This contradiction is mainly reflected in three interrelated dimensions: development planning, industrial ecology, and institutional mechanisms, which jointly constrain the overall effectiveness of regional rural revitalization.

At the level of development planning, there is a clear structural disconnect between industrial layout and community construction. Some regions simply transplant the industrial park model, overly emphasizing industrial agglomeration and scale expansion, ignoring the unique spatial texture and social network of rural areas, resulting in spatial isolation between industrial parks and rural communities, weakening the collaborative foundation between industrial development and community construction. This deviation in planning thinking directly affects the organic integration of industry and community.

At the level of industrial ecology, the problem of insufficient adaptability between project design and rural characteristics is prominent. The overly standardized industrial layout ignores the endogenous development logic of rural areas, making it difficult for industrial parks to form effective interactions with local communities. At the same time, the incomplete supporting facilities of the industrial chain and the lack of professional services have led to the development of the industry staying at the production stage, failing to fully tap into and utilize the social capital and cultural characteristics of rural areas, and restricting the comprehensive enhancement of industrial value.

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At the institutional level, the lack of systematic collaborative mechanisms is particularly evident. The connection between industrial policies and rural construction policies is not smooth, the allocation and flow mechanism of factors are not perfect, and the governance system involving multiple stakeholders is not yet sound. The lack of coordination at the institutional level has led to the fragmentation of industrial development and rural construction, making it difficult to effectively integrate resources and disperse development momentum, resulting in systemic obstacles to rural revitalization.

These issues are intertwined and mutually reinforcing, collectively constituting the main obstacles to the integration of industry and rural areas in northern Anhui, resulting in a lack of sustained and coordinated endogenous driving force for rural revitalization. It is urgent to establish an effective collaborative mechanism to integrate development resources and consolidate development momentum.

4. Analysis of Elements in the Agricultural Industry Field of Northern Anhui Province

Based on the core elements of Bourdieu's field theory, namely field, capital, and habit, a systematic analysis is conducted on the development of agricultural industry in northern Anhui.

4.1. Field

The agricultural industry field in northern Anhui is a complex network of multiple actors, including various agricultural management entities, processing enterprises, local governments, research institutions, and farmers, within the region. This field is not only a spatial carrier for agricultural production activities, but also a social space for various capital exchanges and competitions.

4.2. Capital

4.2.1. Social capital is the fundamental support for the development of the agricultural industry

The rural society in northern Anhui is a traditional community formed by kinship and geographical relationships, with a close social network and reciprocal norms within it. This social structure constitutes the fundamental environment for the development of agricultural industrialization, providing the necessary social foundation for the integration and coordination of industrial factors. In the rural social field, the trust mechanism and collaborative tradition formed based on long-term shared living have created favorable conditions for the construction of a modern agricultural industry system. This social capital is concretized through organizational forms such as farmer professional cooperatives and industry associations, enabling dispersed farmers to establish stable production cooperation relationships and effectively enhance their ability to cope with market risks. At the same time, the awareness of industrial community based on local identity provides cultural soil for the promotion of agricultural technology innovation and standardized production. This sense of community not only strengthens the cohesion within the industry, but also creates a good social atmosphere for the implementation of industrial policies and the implementation of industrial standards. The degree of accumulation and transformation of social capital directly affects the depth and breadth of agricultural industrialization. Deep social capital can reduce transaction costs, promote knowledge sharing, enhance collective action capabilities, and thus drive the development of industries from decentralized operations to organized and scaled directions.

4.2.2. Cultural capital is the core value of agricultural industry upgrading

In the agricultural industry field of northern Anhui, cultural capital constitutes the core element for enhancing industrial value. According to its form of existence, cultural capital can be divided

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into two types: tangible and intangible. Tangible cultural capital is reflected in the material form of agricultural cultural heritage, including traditional farming systems, characteristic crop germplasm resources, and historically valuable agricultural facilities. Intangible cultural capital is manifested in intangible forms of cultural heritage, including the agricultural knowledge system passed down from generation to generation, local specialty product production techniques, and festival customs closely related to agricultural production. These cultural elements are the crystallization of wisdom gradually accumulated by rural communities in long-term production and life practices, deeply reflecting the unique production methods and values of the region. Among them, traditional farming techniques contain rich ecological wisdom, local specialty product production processes carry unique technical know-how, and agricultural production related festival customs maintain cultural identity in rural society. These cultural capitals together form the cultural foundation for the development of the agricultural industry, providing unique resource advantages for differentiated competition in the industry.

4.2.3. Economic capital is the material guarantee for the operation of the agricultural industry

In the agricultural industry field, economic capital constitutes the material basis and operational guarantee for industrial development, and its allocation efficiency directly determines the modernization level of the agricultural production system. Economic capital mainly covers multiple dimensions such as land resources, labor resources, financial support, market channels, and infrastructure. As a fundamental means of production, the degree of large-scale operation and intensive utilization of land resources directly affects the level of industrial efficiency; Labor resources are reflected in the quantity, scale, and structural distribution of agricultural workers, providing basic human support for industrial development; The funding support system includes multiple sources of funding such as government financial investment, financial institution credit, and social capital participation; The construction of market channels covers the circulation system, sales network, and brand value of agricultural products; Infrastructure involves material conditions such as irrigation systems, warehousing logistics, and processing equipment required for agricultural production. These economic capital elements, through systematic allocation and collaborative operation, have jointly constructed a complete industrial value chain, providing an indispensable material foundation and development momentum for the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural industry in northern Anhui.

4.2.4. Symbolic capital is the carrier of realizing the value of agricultural industry

Symbolic capital has a unique value empowering role in the agricultural industry field, as it transforms the characteristics of products and regional culture into sustainable competitive advantages through institutional and market recognition. Symbolic capital is mainly manifested in institutionalized forms such as geographical indication certification, regional public brands, and quality traceability systems, which together construct a market identification system for agricultural products. In the process of agricultural modernization, symbolic capital injects additional market value into products through brand narrative, quality commitment, and cultural empowerment. The construction of regional public brands not only enhances the market recognition of products, but also establishes a consumer trust mechanism through strict quality standards and a unified visual system. Geographical indication certification closely links products with the natural endowments and cultural traditions of specific regions, forming a differentiation advantage that is difficult to replicate. The accumulation and dissemination process of symbolic capital is essentially the key path for agricultural products to leap from "use value" to "symbolic value". This transformation not only enhances the market competitiveness of the product, but also directly strengthens the industrial benefits through the brand premium effect. The construction and operation of symbolic capital have become an important

ISSN: 2710-0170

mechanism for realizing the value of modern agricultural industry, and have strategic significance for promoting industrial transformation and upgrading.

4.3. Habits

4.3.1. Traditional farmers maintain a habit of intensive farming and risk avoidance

As the fundamental actors of the agricultural production system, traditional farmers' production practices are deeply shaped by both historical inheritance and regional environment. On the one hand, the rural population has inherited the traditional planting techniques of local specialty crops through intergenerational transmission, forming a production knowledge system with unique regional characteristics. This knowledge system not only includes specific farming methods, but also contains a profound understanding and adaptive wisdom of the local ecological environment. On the other hand, due to the long-term influence of the traditional small-scale agricultural economy model, farmers generally adhere to a cautious and conservative management philosophy, and show a clear tendency to avoid risks in production and operation decisions. This tendency is specifically reflected in a cautious attitude towards new technologies and varieties, and a greater tendency to follow long-term validated production models and management methods. This production habit rooted in local knowledge has a dual effect: it is not only an important foundation for ensuring the unique quality of traditional characteristic agricultural products, but also provides technical support for the regional characteristics of agricultural products; At the same time, it also constitutes an implicit constraint on the transformation of agricultural modernization to a certain extent, affecting the promotion and application of new technologies and models.

4.3.2. New business entities adhere to the habit of innovation exploration and market orientation

As an important actor in the modern agricultural system, the new type of agricultural management entity exhibits behavioral habits that are compatible with the modern market economy system. These entities have shown significant innovation consciousness and market-oriented characteristics in the production and operation process, actively introducing modern agricultural technology and management methods, and committed to promoting the standardization and normalization of the production process. They continuously enhance the market competitiveness of their products by establishing a sound quality control system, while focusing on brand operation to increase product added value, and striving to build stable market channels. At the organizational management level, new business entities demonstrate strong contractual spirit and cooperation awareness, which can effectively integrate various production factors and promote the transformation of agricultural production from decentralized operation to organized and large-scale direction. This organized operation mode not only improves the efficiency of resource allocation, but also enhances the overall competitiveness of the agricultural industry. The habitual behaviors of new business entities have injected new vitality into the agricultural industry system, and through continuous practical exploration, have promoted innovation and transformation of industrial development models, becoming an important force leading the modernization transformation of agriculture.

4.3.3. Agricultural enterprises maintain a habit of resource integration and value chain extension

Agricultural enterprises in northern Anhui actively guide capital factors to cluster in the agricultural sector and build a complete industrial ecosystem by keenly grasping changes in market demand. At the strategic level, enterprises focus on the layout of the entire industry chain, promote the transformation of agricultural production from a single link to a comprehensive service system, and achieve the extension of the value chain from planting to processing and marketing. In terms of resource allocation, enterprises fully leverage their

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integration capabilities, organically combining modern management concepts with local resource advantages, and improving industrial efficiency through standardized production systems and branded operation strategies. Of particular note is that enterprises establish a close agricultural enterprise interest linkage mechanism to promote the effective connection between small farmers and modern agricultural development, forming an industrialization path with regional characteristics. This development model, which is driven by innovation and value enhancement, not only promotes the transformation and upgrading of regional agricultural industries, but also provides important practical references for traditional agricultural areas to achieve agricultural modernization.

4.3.4. Local governments maintain a habit of policy guidance and overall coordination

Local governments have shown a significant habit of coordinating planning and institutional supply in the agricultural industry field. By establishing a comprehensive policy support system, including formulating industrial development plans, providing financial support, and building infrastructure networks, the system guides the optimization and transformation of the agricultural industry structure. In governance practice, government departments focus on coordinating the interests of multiple stakeholders, promoting the establishment of collaborative innovation mechanisms between industry, academia, and research, and facilitating the efficient allocation of various factors in the industrial ecosystem. Especially in promoting the integrated development of industries, local governments create a favorable development environment for market entities through institutional innovation and service supply, while promoting the coordinated development of various links in the industrial chain through effective resource integration. This behavior model centered on institutional guarantees and public services not only provides basic support for the healthy development of the agricultural industry, but also demonstrates the key role of local governments in the modern agricultural governance system, providing important institutional guarantees for the modernization transformation of regional agriculture.

In short, in the agricultural industry field of northern Anhui, various actors have formed relatively stable behavioral tendencies and cognitive patterns based on their location and capital ownership status. These habits not only reflect the interests and value orientations of different entities, but also profoundly affect the path and effectiveness of agricultural industry development. Understanding and guiding the modern transformation of these habits is an important prerequisite for achieving high-quality agricultural development in northern Anhui.

5. The Reconstruction Path of the Characteristic Agricultural Industry Field in Northern Anhui Province

In the characteristic agricultural industry field of northern Anhui, multiple actors, based on their respective capital types and habitual characteristics, promote the dynamic reconstruction of the field structure through continuous interaction and strategic adjustments. This reconstruction process is influenced by the comprehensive factors of regional resource endowment, industrial foundation, and policy environment, as well as the creative transformation of capital forms and the modern transformation of habitual models by various actors, in order to construct a new industrial field with regional characteristics in northern Anhui.

5.1. Cultivate new habits of collaborative governance and enhance the cohesion of industrial development

In the process of systematic reconstruction of the agricultural industry field in northern Anhui, building a new governance network with collaborative governance of multiple subjects is a fundamental project for achieving field transformation. This reconstruction requires all actors

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to establish new interactive relationships through habitual modern transformation while maintaining their subjectivity. Specifically, local governments need to go beyond the traditional administrative led model and shift towards a governance paradigm centered on institutional supply and service empowerment. By constructing a differentiated policy tool system and optimizing the institutional environment, they can provide systematic support for the development of agricultural industries in northern Anhui. New agricultural management entities should cultivate a modern management philosophy that integrates market orientation, brand strategy, and sustainable development concepts, and play an innovative leading role in the integration of the industrial chain and the enhancement of the value chain. Traditional farmers need to gradually transition from traditional production cognition to modern agricultural management concepts by establishing a systematic skills training system and demonstration promotion mechanism. Research institutions should strive to build an innovative ecosystem that deeply integrates industry, academia, and research, and open up key channels for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements into real productivity. This multi-party collaborative governance not only requires all actors to complete the modern transformation of their roles, but also requires the establishment of effective interactive mechanisms. Through resource complementarity, information sharing, and action coordination, a new ecology of co construction, co governance, and shared industrial development with regional characteristics of northern Anhui will be formed, providing a solid governance foundation for the reconstruction of the agricultural industry field.

5.2. Promote the organic integration of diversified capital and stimulate the endogenous driving force of industrial development

The core of field reconstruction lies in the systematic integration and creative transformation of economic capital, cultural capital, social capital, and symbolic capital. At the level of economic capital, the focus is on building an industrial system with circular agriculture as the core, promoting the extension of characteristic agricultural products to the field of deep processing, and improving the mechanism for enhancing the value of the industrial chain. In terms of cultural capital, we will focus on exploring the cultural connotations of traditional agricultural techniques and local characteristic products in northern Anhui, and cultivate industrial forms with regional characteristics through the integration and innovation of agriculture, culture, and tourism. In terms of social capital construction, actively cultivate new types of cooperative organizations and industrial alliances, and build a collaborative development network based on trust and cooperation. In the field of symbolic capital, the focus is on building a regional public brand system with market competitiveness and utilizing digital communication methods to enhance brand influence. Through the collaborative operation of diversified capital, effectively activate the endogenous driving force of industrial development.

5.3. Establish a collaborative mechanism for the operation of innovative fields and build a system guarantee for integrated development

Field reconstruction requires the establishment of a multidimensional and multi-level collaborative development mechanism. At the level of institutional design, it is necessary to improve the matching connection between industrial policies, environmental policies, and cultural policies, and form a policy synergy that promotes integrated development. At the level of factor allocation, it is necessary to establish a two-way flow mechanism for innovative factors such as talent, capital, and technology between urban and rural areas to promote optimized resource allocation. At the level of platform construction, it is necessary to build a comprehensive service platform that covers production services, technological support, and market expansion. Special efforts should be made to promote the deep integration of digital technology and modern agriculture, innovate production and sales docking models through the construction of smart agriculture and the development of rural e-commerce. At the same time,

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a scientific mechanism for linking interests should be established to ensure that all parties share benefits in industrial development and form a sustainable development model.

5.4. Build a system for realizing industrial value and enhance regional brand influence

The ultimate goal of field reconstruction is to establish a comprehensive system for realizing industrial value. To systematically promote the construction of regional public brands, a unified quality standard system and traceability mechanism should be established to achieve a dual wheel drive of "quality assurance+cultural empowerment". At the institutional level, we should actively promote the certification of geographical indications and green food, and effectively transform institutional recognition into market competitiveness. At the communication level, it is necessary to innovate the use of digital communication methods, enhance consumers' emotional identification with regional agricultural products through narrative of agricultural culture and shaping of rural imagery. At the same time, we should pay attention to the organic combination of traditional festivals and modern marketing, and build a multi-level and three-dimensional brand communication system. Through the systematic construction of symbolic capital, a fundamental transformation from product output to value output can be achieved.

6. Conclusion

This study is based on Bourdieu's field theory and systematically constructs an analytical framework for the "capital habit field" of the characteristic agricultural industry in northern Anhui, revealing the structural difficulties and operational mechanism obstacles in industrial development. By proposing a four-dimensional reconstruction path that cultivates new habits, integrates diverse capital, innovates collaborative mechanisms, and constructs a value system, a field reconstruction plan with regional characteristics has been formed. This study not only provides theoretical support and practical guidance for the high-quality development of agriculture in northern Anhui, but also provides a regional sample and development paradigm for the rural revitalization practice of similar traditional agricultural areas.

Acknowledgment

This work is supported by Anhui University of Finance and Economics National College Student Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program Project "Field Construction and Value Reconstruction: An Analysis of the New Path of Coupling Livable, Business friendly, and Beautiful Rural Construction in the Characteristic Agricultural Industry of Northern Anhui" (Project Number: 202410378040).

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