

# Research on the Application of New Quality Productive Forces in Promoting High-Quality Urban Economic Development

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**Abstract:** Urban economy is a crucial engine for driving China's economic growth. In recent years, China's urban economy has achieved significant results, but it still faces many practical problems, among which the most prominent is the unbalanced and insufficient development of urban economy. Based on this, the paper, grounded in the new development concept and high-quality development requirements, deeply analyzes the main problems and their roots in urban economic development, and proposes countermeasures and suggestions for promoting high-quality development of urban economy. This paper conducts an in-depth study on the application of the theory of new quality productive forces in promoting high-quality urban economic development, which is expected to provide theoretical support for improving the quality of China's urban economic growth.

**Keywords:** New Quality Productive Forces; Urban Economy; Connotation; Urban Development

## 1. Introduction

The urban economy serves as a crucial engine for China's economic growth and plays a significant role in fostering high-quality development in the new era. Currently, urban economic development in China faces numerous challenges, particularly concerning unbalanced regional development and sluggish industrial structure adjustments. The introduction of the new quality productive force theory offers a fresh perspective and methodology for addressing these challenges. This theory prioritizes technological innovation as its core element, characterized by digitalization, networking, and intelligence, thereby facilitating the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and leading to a shift in production and manufacturing models. This paper will examine how to leverage the new quality

productive forces theory to promote the high-quality development of the urban economy, enhance the quality of urban economic growth, and provide both theoretical support and practical guidance for urban economic development in China<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2. Connotation, Characteristics, and Foundation of New Quality Productive Forces

New quality productive forces refer to an advanced state of productive forces driven by innovation, which diverges from traditional methods and pathways of economic growth and productive force development in the context of new technological revolutions and industrial transformations. These forces are characterized by high technology, high efficiency, and high quality, aligning with contemporary development concepts and representing a novel form of productive forces that indicates the trajectory of human social development. The fundamental attributes of new quality productive forces encompass a more skilled workforce, labor materials with elevated technological content, a wider array of labor objects, and effective collaboration among elements such as science, technology, and management. The characteristics of new quality productive forces are primarily reflected in the following aspects:

### 2.1 Technological Innovation as the Core Driving Force

New quality productive forces emphasize technological innovation as the core, shifting from an extensive development model that relies on large-scale resource input to one that depends on technological innovation.

### 2.2 Deepening the Application of High and New Technology

New quality productive forces are defined by the intensified application of advanced technologies, with strategic emerging industries and future industries serving as the primary arenas for

fostering and advancing these new quality productive forces.

### **2.3 Broad and Revolutionary Impact on Economy and Society**

The impact of new quality productive forces extends beyond the realms of natural science and economic development; it also exerts a revolutionary influence on the methods of labor, the organization of production, the operations of social organization, and the frameworks of social systems within human society.

### **2.4 Informationization, Networking, Digitalization, Intelligence, Automation, Greening, and High Efficiency**

The new quality of productive forces is rooted in the third and fourth technological and industrial revolutions, with digitalization, networking, and intelligence at their core. By transforming traditional industries through the integration of the internet, artificial intelligence, and other advanced technologies, these forces facilitate changes in production and manufacturing models, reduce production costs, enhance labor efficiency, and give rise to new business forms and industries.

## **3. Major Issues in China's Urban Economic Development**

Since the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, significant achievements have been made in the economic development of cities in China, but many practical problems still exist.

### **3.1 Regional Development Imbalance**

A prominent issue in the economic development of Chinese cities is the imbalance in regional development. Significant disparities exist in economic development levels, infrastructure construction, and public services among cities of varying sizes and types. Notably, a clear gap in development levels is evident between mega and super cities and their smaller counterparts, resulting in uneven resource allocation and imbalanced economic growth.

### **3.2 Slow Industrial Structure Adjustment**

A significant challenge in the economic development of Chinese cities is the sluggish adjustment of the industrial structure. Many cities remain overly reliant on traditional industries, while the growth of emerging sectors

is inadequate, leading to a deficiency in economic growth momentum. The trend of "second industry retreats, third industry advances" is observable; this indicates a decline in the proportion of the secondary industry accompanied by an increase in the tertiary industry. However, this transition is gradual, and its effects are not yet evident.

### **3.3 Insufficient Investment and Consumption Demand**

While investment and consumption continue to expand, certain cities still encounter challenges related to weak investment growth and insufficient consumer demand. Notably, despite the overall contraction in real estate investment, some mega and super cities manage to achieve positive growth in fixed asset investment. However, urban consumption may not experience significant changes overall.

### **3.4 Urban Renewal and Governance Issues**

With the acceleration of urbanization, the implementation of policies concerning urban renewal, urban village transformation, and the renovation of aging urban communities signifies that the intensity of urban renewal will persistently increase, thereby stimulating related investment and consumption growth. Concurrently, the demand for modernization of urban governance capabilities is becoming increasingly urgent, necessitating the promotion of modern urban governance through digitalization, legalization, and public participation<sup>[2]</sup>.

## **4. Pathways to Promoting High-Quality Development of China's Urban Economy through New Quality Productive Forces**

New quality productive forces, recognized as the most dynamic and influential factors in contemporary economic and social spheres, have the potential to fundamentally address numerous practical challenges in China's economic development. In the pursuit of high-quality development within China's urban economy, it is essential to implement effective measures that leverage these new quality productive forces, as this is crucial for achieving Chinese-style modernization. To ensure the continuous and effective contribution of new quality productive forces in advancing urban economic development, the following measures should be prioritized.

#### **4.1 Strengthen Scientific and Technological Innovation and Promote Revolutionary Technological Breakthroughs**

Scientific and technological innovation is the core driving force of new quality productive forces. There should be a significant increase in the supply of high-quality science and technology, enhancement of original and disruptive scientific and technological innovations, and a focus on national strategic needs to implement a number of major science and technology projects. At the same time, summarize and promote the successful practice of the new national system, resolutely win the battle for key core technologies, and institutionally implement the principal status of enterprises in scientific and technological innovation. Improve the innovation system with enterprises as the main body, market-oriented, and efficient collaboration and deep integration of industry, academia, and research<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### **4.2 Optimize Industrial Structure and Promote In-Depth Transformation and Upgrading of Industries**

Drive industrial innovation with scientific and technological innovation and focus on building a modern industrial system. Empower the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries with advanced technology, promoting the high-end, intelligent, and green development of manufacturing. Cultivate and strengthen emerging industries, promote the integrated and clustered development of strategic emerging industries, improve industrial development policies and governance systems, and guide the healthy and orderly development of industries. At the same time, layout future industries in advance, strengthen institutional supply in new fields and new tracks, and establish a growth mechanism for future industry investment.

#### **4.3 Promote Coordinated Regional Development and Optimize the Layout of New Quality Productive Forces**

The new opportunities brought by the development of new quality productive forces for coordinated regional economic development are mainly reflected in enhancing the level of coordinated regional economic development, expanding the fields of regional cooperation, and improving the effectiveness of regional cooperation, and injecting new vitality into the

revitalization of old industrial bases. Assist the development of new quality productive forces through three dimensions: technological innovation, factor allocation, and industrial upgrading. Implementing a coordinated regional development strategy can optimize the layout of new quality productive forces in three aspects: collaborative innovation in urban agglomerations, development of the digital economy, and leading cluster industries<sup>[4]</sup>.

#### **4.4 Promote Integrated Development of Urban Agglomerations and Solve the Problem of Industrial Isomorphism**

Urban agglomerations are an important engine for promoting high-quality economic development. The radiating and driving effect of core cities in urban agglomerations on surrounding areas should be leveraged to further promote high-quality regional economic development. Break the "one-acre and three-furrow" inertial thinking, focus on building a scientific division of labor and a complementary industrial integrated development pattern, and promote detailed division of labor and strengthened cooperation within urban agglomerations. Improve the multi-level coordination mechanism and normal advancement mechanism for the integrated development of urban agglomerations, strengthen communication and coordination in the implementation of major decisions and the promotion of major projects, and remove institutional and systemic barriers in terms of rules, product markets, service markets, factor markets, circulation systems, and market supervision<sup>[5]</sup>.

#### **5. Conclusion**

In summary, China's urban economic development currently faces many practical problems, the most prominent of which are the unbalanced and insufficient development issues. To achieve high-quality urban economic development, it is essential to firmly grasp the theory of new quality productive forces, scientifically understand the connotation, characteristics of new quality productive forces, and their differences and connections with traditional productive forces. It is necessary to fundamentally break free from the constraints of traditional thinking and management models, starting from production, distribution, exchange, and consumption, to optimize resource

allocation methods, optimize industrial structure layout, and fully leverage the market's decisive role in resource allocation. By continuously improving the urban economic management system and mechanism and accelerating the formation of institutional guarantees for high-quality development, we can provide a continuous driving force for high-quality urban economic development.

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