Strategic Thinking on the Quality-oriented Development of the Physical Economy from the Perspective of Chinese-Style Modernization

Ting He, Jin Dai

Hunan Zhongke Dingli Technology Innovation Research Institute Co., Ltd, Changsha, 410000, Hunan, China weiweimomo2024@outlook.com

Keywords: Chinese modernization; Physical economy; Quality-oriented development; Strategic path; Safeguard measure

Abstract: This article aims to explore the current situation, challenges and strategic path of quality-oriented development of the physical economy in the perspective of Chinese modernization. This article points out the importance of the quality-oriented development of the physical economy to enhance the economic strength and international competitiveness, and makes an in-depth study on the relationship between Chinese modernization and the quality-oriented development of the physical economy by adopting various methods. The research shows that China's physical economy has made remarkable achievements in quality-oriented development, but it still faces challenges such as the pressure of transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and fierce competition in emerging industries. Furthermore, the international environment has a profound impact on the quality-oriented development of the physical economy, bringing both opportunities and uncertainties. Based on these findings, this article puts forward some strategic paths, such as innovation-driven, green development, open cooperation, talent support and policy guidance, in order to provide guidance for the quality-oriented development of the physical economy from the perspective of Chinese modernization. The conclusion is that the quality-oriented development of the physical economy is an important support for Chinese modernization and requires the joint efforts of the government, enterprises and all sectors of society.

1. Introduction

Under the background of global economic integration, the Chinese modernization process is progressing steadily, which is not only an important stage of China's own development, but also a profound impact on the global economic development pattern [1]. As the foundation of a country's economy and the source of wealth, the quality-oriented development of the physical economy is of vital significance for enhancing the economic strength and international competitiveness [2-3]. Therefore, exploring the relationship between Chinese modernization and the quality-oriented development of the physical economy will not only help to deeply understand the internal logic of China's economic development, but also provide scientific theoretical guidance for practice and promote China's economy to achieve higher-quality and more sustainable development [4].

In recent years, due to the ongoing optimization of China's economic structure and the rapid industrial upgrading, research focusing on quality-oriented development within the physical economy has emerged as a notable trend [5]. However, the current research focuses on a single field or aspect, lacking a comprehensive and systematic theoretical construction and analysis of Chinese modernization and the quality-oriented development of the physical economy [6]. Especially in the context of globalization, how to promote the physical economy to make new breakthroughs in technological innovation, industrial upgrading and green development in combination with the reality of China is still an urgent problem [7]. Through in-depth analysis of relevant theories and policy documents, this study explores the connotation and requirements of Chinese modernization and the path choice of quality-oriented development of the physical economy.

DOI: 10.25236/icfmhss.2024.081

2. Theoretical basis of Chinese modernization and quality-oriented development of physical economy

The journey towards modernization in this nation is multifaceted and systemic, encompassing a broad spectrum of domains including the economic, political, and cultural spheres. Economically, the path forward entails a commitment to refining the foundational socialist economic structure, advancing the engines of societal production, and securing stable and robust economic progression [8]. This equilibrium is achieved through a harmonious blend of market dynamics and governmental oversight, which not only fosters market vitality but also nurtures societal innovation.

Culturally, the essence of this modernization is embedded in the cultivation and application of core socialist values, aimed at enhancing civic character and societal refinement. The collective advancement and synchronized growth in these domains provides a robust base for the ongoing modernization effort.

Transformation towards a quality-centric economic model represents a departure from traditional growth strategies, emphasizing instead innovative, coordinated, eco-friendly, open, and inclusive approaches [9]. This shift necessitates a deepening of structural supply-side reforms, driving industrial transition and enhancement, optimizing sectoral composition, and boosting the caliber and productivity of industrial progress. It also requires an innovation-oriented stance to foster deeper integration of science, technology, and the economy, thereby bolstering the overall competitive edge and sustainability of the economic structure. Moreover, this economic development must be attuned to the need for integration and synergy with other sectors to establish a complementary and coordinated pattern of advancement.

There is a close relationship between Chinese modernization and the quality-oriented development of the physical economy [10]. On the one hand, Chinese-style modernization has provided broad development space and opportunities for the physical economy, and promoted the rapid growth of the physical economy and the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure. On the other hand, the quality-oriented development of the physical economy is also an important support and basic guarantee for Chinese modernization. Only when the physical economy becomes stronger, better and bigger can it provide a solid material foundation and economic impetus for Chinese modernization. Therefore, in the process of Chinese modernization, we must always focus on the physical economy to promote the quality-oriented development of the physical economy.

3. Present situation of quality-oriented development of physical economy

In recent years, China has achieved notable progress in advancing the quality-oriented development of its physical economy. This has been accomplished through deepening supply-side structural reforms, optimizing industrial structures, and enhancing the quality and efficiency of industrial growth, leading to steady expansion. Notably, significant breakthroughs have been made in key sectors and emerging industries, fostering a globally competitive industrial cluster. These accomplishments are underpinned by China's commitment to an innovation-driven development strategy, increased investment in scientific research and development, and the promotion of industrial technology advancement and innovation. Additionally, fostering local enterprises and enhancing their international competitiveness is another crucial aspect of China's approach to quality-oriented physical economy development.

Despite remarkable achievements, the quality-oriented development of China's physical economy still faces many challenges and problems, as shown in Figure 1.

At present, the international environment has a profound impact on the quality-oriented development of the physical economy. Global economic integration and trade liberalization have brought broad markets and opportunities to China's physical economy, but they are also accompanied by fierce international competition. International trade frictions and geopolitical risks further increase the uncertainty of the development of the physical economy. Therefore, China needs to persist in opening to the outside world, and at the same time strengthen independent innovation and industrial upgrading, so as to enhance the international competitiveness of the

physical economy. Pressure for industrial structure transformation and upgrading, overcapacity in traditional industries, and insufficient development of emerging industries Lack of innovation capacity, low R&D investment, and shortage of high-end talent Significant pressure on environmental protection and sustainable development, low resource utilization efficiency, and severe environmental pollution issues Fierce competition in both domestic and international markets, and increased trade frictions and uncertainties Relatively high financing costs for the real economy, and the need to Challenges and Issues Facing the High-Quality strengthen financial support for it Development of China's Real Economy Imbalanced infrastructure development, with lagging transportation and energy infrastructure in some regions Rising operating costs for enterprises, including labor costs and land Incomplete policies and regulations, with issues in market access and property rights protection Insufficient integration of the real economy with the digital economy, and a slow process of digital transformation New patterns of international cooperation and competition in the context of globalization, requiring enhanced international competitiveness

Figure 1 Challenges and problems faced by the quality-oriented development of China's physical economy

4. The strategic path of quality-oriented development of physical economy

4.1 Innovation Drive: Advancing Science, Technology, and Industrial Transformation

Innovation serves as the core force driving the quality-oriented development of the physical economy. To achieve this, China must continue investing in scientific research and development, fostering industrial technology upgrading and innovation. By establishing an innovative nation, nurturing innovative enterprises, and enhancing independent innovation capabilities, China can facilitate the transition of industries from low-end to high-end, ultimately improving the overall quality and competitiveness of the physical economy.

4.2 Green Development: Constructing Ecological Civilization for Sustainable Growth

Green development represents a vital direction for the quality-focused advancement of the physical economy. China must adhere to ecological civilization construction and promote green, low-carbon cycles. Through strengthened environmental protection and governance, along with improved resource utilization efficiency, China can achieve harmonious development between the physical economy and the ecological environment, laying a foundation for sustainable development.

4.3 Open Cooperation: A Strategic Path in a Globalized World

In the context of globalization, open cooperation is crucial for the quality-oriented development of the physical economy. China must actively engage in global economic cooperation and competition, advocating for trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. By strengthening international collaboration and addressing global challenges together, China can advance the international development of its physical economy and elevate its position in the global industrial and value chains.

4.4 Talent Support: Nurturing Human Resources through Education and Training

Talent is a pivotal factor in the quality-driven development of the physical economy. China must prioritize human resources development, education, and training, aiming to enhance the quality and skill levels of its workforce. By reinforcing the vocational education and training system and cultivating high-quality, highly skilled talents, China can provide robust support for the quality-oriented development of its physical economy.

4.5 Policy Guidance: The Government's Role and Support System

The government plays a pivotal role in guiding the quality-oriented development of the physical economy. China must leverage the government's guiding role and establish a scientific, reasonable policy support system. By optimizing the industrial structure, lowering market access barriers, and offering financial support, the government can create a favorable policy environment and development conditions. Additionally, the government must strengthen supervision and services to ensure effective policy implementation and maintain fair market competition.

5. Implementation strategies and guarantee measures for quality-oriented development of the physical economy

5.1 Implementation strategy: phased objectives and key tasks

In the perspective of Chinese modernization, the implementation strategy of quality-oriented development of the physical economy needs to be clear about the phased goals and key tasks. In view of these goals, specific key tasks need to be formulated, as shown in Figure 2.

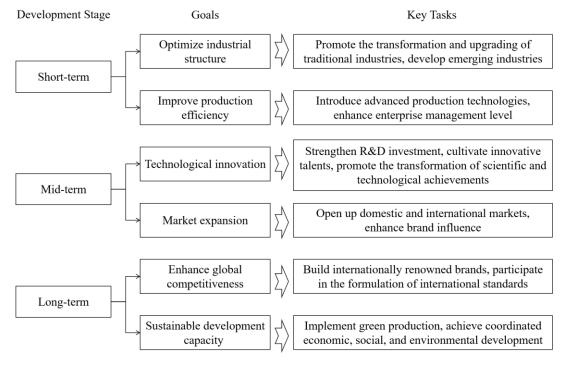


Figure 2 Goals and key tasks of quality-oriented development of the physical economy

5.2 Safeguard measures: laws and regulations, finance and social services, etc.

In order to ensure the implementation of the quality-oriented development of the physical economy, it is needed to provide comprehensive support in laws and regulations, finance and social services. In terms of laws and regulations, we should improve the relevant laws and regulations system, protect the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, and create a fair competitive market environment. In finance, the government can provide financial subsidies, tax incentives and other policies and measures to reduce the operating costs of enterprises; Furthermore, financial institutions should also increase their support for the physical economy and provide diversified

financial products and services. In terms of social services, we should strengthen infrastructure construction, improve the level of public services, and provide a good external environment for enterprise development.

5.3 Risk assessment and coping mechanism

In the process of quality-oriented development of the physical economy, it may face various risks and challenges. Therefore, it is needed to establish a risk assessment and response mechanism to identify and evaluate potential risks and formulate corresponding countermeasures. For example, a risk early warning system can be established to detect and deal with risks such as market fluctuations and policy changes in time; Furthermore, an emergency response mechanism can be established to ensure that emergencies can be dealt with quickly and reduce losses.

5.4 Monitoring, evaluation and feedback adjustment mechanism

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the quality-oriented development strategy of the physical economy, it is needed to establish a monitoring and evaluation and feedback adjustment mechanism. By collecting and analyzing relevant data and information regularly, the implementation effect of the strategy is monitored and evaluated. If the strategy is found to be insufficient or needs to be adjusted, feedback and adjustment should be made in time to ensure the adaptability and effectiveness of the strategy.

6. Conclusions

In this study, the strategy of quality-oriented development of the physical economy is deeply considered from the perspective of Chinese modernization. By systematically analyzing the present situation, challenges and opportunities of the quality-oriented development of the physical economy, the article puts forward specific implementation strategies and safeguard measures. It is found that the quality-oriented development of the physical economy requires the joint efforts and cooperation of the government, enterprises and all sectors of society; Furthermore, we also need to pay attention to the role of key elements such as innovation, green, openness, talents and policies.

The quality-oriented development of the physical economy plays an important role in Chinese modernization. In the long run, the physical economy will continue to be the main driving force for China's economic growth and an important support for industrial upgrading. With the continuous advancement of Chinese modernization and the changing global economic environment, the quality-oriented development of the physical economy will face more opportunities and challenges. Therefore, it is needed to continuously pay attention to and study the internal laws of the quality-oriented development of the physical economy and the changing trend of the external environment in order to formulate more scientific and effective strategies and policy measures. Furthermore, it is also needed to pay attention to training innovative talents, strengthening scientific and technological research and development, and promoting industrial upgrading and transformation to ensure the sustained, healthy and quality-oriented development of the physical economy in the process of Chinese modernization.

References

- [1] Yang Jun. The innovative path to promote the high-quality development of the physical economy from the perspective of Chinese modernization [J]. academic journal of zhongzhou, 2023(3):36-42.
- [2] Li Juan. Five basic characteristics of Chinese modernization of rule of law [J]. Journal of Ningxia Party School, 2023, 25(2):40-50.
- [3] Luo Jianwen. On the new structure and new order of Chinese governance system modernization
- [J]. Academic Abstracts of Liberal Arts in Colleges and Universities, 2023, 40(6):122-123.
- [4] Zhang Jinsong. New industrialization adheres to the road of Chinese modernization [J]. Guangxi

- Social Sciences, 2023(3):10-16.
- [5] Wang Hongcai. The meaning and practice of Chinese higher education modernization [J]. Journal of Suzhou University: Education Science Edition, 2023, 11(1):9-17.
- [6] Pei Changhong, Ni Jiangfei. The theory and method of focusing on the physical economy in economic development [J]. Economics Trends, 2023(9):3-16.
- [7] Hu Hongbing, Zhao Chunxu, Wang Xiujing. Financial development helps Chinese modernization: practical exploration, characteristics of the times and ways to advance [J]. Journal of Lanzhou University of Finance and Economics, 2024, 40(1):1-11.
- [8] Ren Baoping, Dou Yuanbo. Multidimensional transformation of the foundation of Chinese modernization development under the global digital economy wave [J]. Journal of Xiamen University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2024, 74(1):12-21.
- [9] Zhu Qiaoling, Wan Chunfang. Digital supply chain empowers Chinese modernization-dynamic balance of supply and demand perspective [J]. Reform and Strategy, 2023, 39(5):104-115.
- [10] Xiao Lei, Tang Xiaoyong, Hu Junchao. Chinese-style economic modernization: development law, practice path and world significance [J]. Contemporary Economic Research, 2023(7):37-52.