

Research on the Practice Path of High Quality Economic Development Based on Marx's Economic Development Theory

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Abstract: Current era, The theory of economic development of Marx offers deep theory instruction for the development of high quality economy. Centered on Marx's concept of economic development, this articler discusses the impact of factors such as technological progress, the contradictory movement the relationship of productivity and production, The development of human beings in a comprehensive manner, and the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature on high-quality economic development. By analyzing practical paths such as technological innovation, industrial upgrading, green development concepts, and common prosperity, this paper proposes specific strategies for achieving high-quality economic development, The purpose of this paper is to offer theoretical support and practical instruction for Chinese modernization.

Keywords: Marxist Economics; High-Quality; Economic Development; Green Development Concept

1. INTRODUCTION

The theory of Karl Marx's economy reveals the law of productive forces and productive forces, emphasizing the core role of technological progress, division of labor in society, all-round development of human being(Orji, 2024). This theory not the only one Not only does it offer a deep insight into how capitalism works and develops but also serves as an important theoretical foundation for socialist economic construction. Against the backdrop of the new era, high-quality economic development has become the core goal of China's economic development, which is highly consistent with Marx's economic development theory. High-quality economic development is not just a quantitative shift in economic growth but a qualitative change in economic structure, development model, and social benefits. This kind of development emphasizes innovation-driven, green, and shared development, focusing on the sustainability of the economy and the comprehensive progress of society, rather than simply pursuing GDP growth. Therefore, in-depth research on Marx's economic development theory is significant in theory and practice for high quality economic

development. Last several years, while economy of China has achieved remarkable success, it also faces many challenges. Resource and environmental constraints are becoming increasingly prominent, and the traditional broad-based progrowth is no longer sustainable. The industrial structure is irrational, with relatively lagging development of up-market manufacturing business and modern service industries(Nagao & Tatemi, 2024). Regional development is unbalanced, and the gap between city and countryside, as well as between regions, remains significant. Solving these problems requires exploration from both theoretical and practical levels. Marx's economic development theory provides a systematic analytical framework that helps us understand the internal contradictions and driving mechanisms in economic development. By combining Marx's economic development theory with the specific practice good quality economic development in China, beneficial guidance can be provided for Chinese economy sustainable development. Marx's economic development theory stress the dialectical unity the relationship of productivity and production. Productive forces are the most active factors in social development, while production relations are the institutional guarantees to develop productivity(Qiangyuan et al., 2023). When productive power develop to a certain phase, contradictions arise with the old production relations, which in turn drive the transformation of production relations. In contemporary China, this contradiction is reflected in the conflict between the traditional economic model and the requirements of high-quality development. For example, traditional high-energy-consuming and polluting industries are difficult to adapt to the requirements of green development, while emerging digital economy and intelligent manufacturing industries need new policy and institutional support. By promoting institutional innovation and transformation of production relations, it can provide space for further development of productive power. In the meantime, Marx's theory also stresses that technology advances play a key role in economic growth. Technological innovation is not only the key to enhancing productive forces, but it is also an important theoretical basis for Chinese socialist economy. In the the new era, China's high-quality economic development cannot be separated from innovation-driven development. For example, breakthroughs in 5G technology, artificial intelligence, and new energy have provided strong momentum for industrial upgrading and economic transformation(Wang, 2025). By increasing investment in technology research, industry, and other fields, China can occupy a more advantageous position in the global industrial chain. This not only helps to enhance the competitive edge of our country's economy, but provides new impetus for

global economic growth. In addition, Marx's economic development theory also focuses on all-round development of human being. In the practice, this is reflected in the implement shared development concept. By narrowing the gaps between city and countryside, as well as between regions and promoting the equalization of basic public services, comprehensive social progress can be achieved (Huang & Deng, 2023). For example, In the recent times, Through rural revitalization and regional coordinated development initiatives, China has promoted the development of rural and underdeveloped areas, and improved the quality of life for its people. In summary, Marx's economic development theory provides profound theoretical guidance for China's high-quality economic development. By combining theory with practice, China can better meet current economic challenges, achieve sustainable economic development, and lay a solid foundation for the realization of Chinese-style modernization.

2. THE CORE CONTENT OF MARX'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THEORY

Marx's economic development theory is a systematic and profound theoretical framework, encompassing multiple aspects such as the contradictory movement the forces of production and the relations of production, technological progress, social division of labor, and the comprehensive development of human beings. These theoretical perspectives reveal the internal laws of capitalist economic development but also provide important theoretical insights for socialist economic construction.

2.1 Technological Progress and the Expansion of Productive Forces

According to Marx, technological progress is the key driving force for the development of productive power. In his work *Capital*, he highlighted that "Labor productivity is determined by multiple factors." The rise of large-scale machine industry dramatically increased labor productivity and further propelled the advancement of social productivity. In the modern economy, the role of technological progress is even more prominent. With the swift advancement of emerging technologies such as information technology, biotechnology, and new energy technology, productive forces have been enhanced as never before. For example, the rise of Industry 4.0 has enabled the manufacturing industry to achieve

intelligent and automated production, significantly improving production efficiency and product quality(Bhattacharya, 2023). Technological progress has not only changed the mode of production but also driven the adjustment and upgrading of the economic structure.

2.2 The Contradiction between Material Productive Forces and Social Relations of Production

Marx deeply elucidated the dialectical law governing the interaction between productive power and production relations. He argued that the evolution of productive power propels the transformation of production relations, while the reconfiguration of production relation, in turn, exerts a counter-effect on the productive forces(Liu, 2024). When production relations are adapted to the development of productive power, they promote progress in productivity; on the contrary, when production relations impede development of productivity, social transformation will be triggered. Under the framework of socialism, the conflict between productive forces and production relations remains an important factor. Through relevant policies and strategies in our country, China has established a socialist market economy system, greatly liberating and developing productive forces. Since 1978, China has progressively evolved from a centrally planned economy to a dynamic socialist market economy, integrating market mechanisms with the basic socialist system. This transformation has not only unleashed the potential of productive forces but also continuously adjusted production relations to better adapt to the evolving economic base. However, with the development of the economy, some institutional and systemic obstacles have gradually emerged, such as the efficiency of market resource allocation and the relationship between the government and the market(Jiang et al., 2024). Therefore, continuously advancing reforms and adjusting production relations to adapt to the needs of productive forces development is an inevitable requirement for China's high-quality economic development.

2.3 The Well-rounded Development of Human Beings

Marx argued that the ultimate aim of economic development is to achieve the all-around development of individuals. In *Capital*, he criticized the alienation of workers under the capitalist system, pointing out that workers lost control over their labor and became mere appendages of machines in the capitalist production process(Rey-Araújo, 2024). He argued that the goal of socialist economic construction is to eliminate such

alienation and to realize free and comprehensive human development. In the new era, China adheres to a people-centered development philosophy, regarding the development and progress of various aspects of human beings as the core goal of high-quality economic development. This includes not only the improvement of material living standards but also the comprehensive progress in social undertakings such as education, healthcare, and culture. Through measures like promoting employment, improving the social security system, and advancing educational equity, China has achieved notable progress in realizing the all-around development of individuals.

2.4 Harmonious Coexistence between Humanity and Nature

Marx's theory of economic development features the concept of a harmonious interaction between humanity and nature. He argued that the capitalist mode of production, through its overexploitation of natural resources, leads to environmental degradation, which ultimately threatens human survival itself. Therefore, economic development should focus on reconciling human activities with nature and avoiding overexploitation.(Guang, 2024). In this new period, China has introduced the idea of sustainable development and incorporated the building of ecological civilization into the integrated framework of the “Five-in-One” approach. Through implementing measures like enhancing environmental conservation, advancing eco-friendly development, and encouraging low-carbon lifestyles, China has made significant progress in ecological civilization and human social construction. To illustrate, China has made great efforts to advance new energy vehicles to reduce exhaust emissions and has advanced ecological restoration projects to improve environmental quality. These measures have not only promoted sustainable economic development but also contributed Chinese wisdom to global ecological governance.

3. CHALLENGES OF PREMIUM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Challenges in the Transformation of Economic Growth Drivers

For a long time, China's economic growth has primarily relied on investment, exports, and labor-intensive industries. This extensive growth model has become unsustainable against the backdrop of increasing constraints on resources and the environment, yet new drivers of growth have not yet fully emerged(Graves et al., 2023). For example, some local

governments and enterprises are still accustomed to promoting economic growth through large-scale infrastructure construction and resource development, with insufficient emphasis on innovation-driven development and high-quality growth. Despite significant progress in fields such as science and technology, technological innovation, and academic research, China still has considerable gaps compared to developed countries in key core technologies, basic research, and the construction of an innovation ecosystem. The innovative spirit of enterprises as core participants remains partially untapped, and issues such as insufficient innovation investment and low efficiency in the transformation of innovation remain prominent.

3.2 Challenges in Industrial Structure and Regional Development

China's industrial structure is dominated by traditional industries, while the development of high-end manufacturing, modern services, and emerging industries lags relatively behind. Traditional industries face issues such as overcapacity, outdated technology, and low added value, whereas the development of emerging industries is constrained by technological bottlenecks, funding shortages, and an imperfect market environment. The integration and coordinated development among different industries are not close enough, and the mechanism for collaborative innovation among industries has yet to be perfected. There are significant disparities in regional economic development in China, with the eastern regions being relatively more developed, while the central and western regions lag behind. These gaps are not only reflected in the total economic output but also in industrial structure, infrastructure, public services, and innovation capabilities. Imbalanced regional development affects the integrated development of the national economy but restricts the overall scale of high-quality economic development.

3.3 Challenges of Resource and Environmental Constraints

China's resource utilization efficiency is relatively low, with prominent issues of high energy consumption intensity and resource wastage (Sembiring et al., 2025). In particular, in high-energy-use and environmentally harmful industries, the problem of inefficient resource use is especially severe. This not only restricts sustainable economic development but also exerts significant pressure on the ecological environment. Owing to the swift economic development, China is facing increasingly severe ecological and environmental challenges, like air

contamination and soil contamination. Environmental issues affect the quality of life of the people but form a hard constraint on high-quality economic development. We still need to weigh the pros and cons of the two.

3.4 Challenges of Social Equity and Common Prosperity

The income distribution gap in China remains relatively large, with significant disparities in income between metropolitan areas and the countryside, among regions, and across industries. These gaps not only affect social harmony and stability but also restrict the effective expansion of the consumer market, thereby impacting the internal driving forces of it (Kulkarni et al., 2023). In the public service sectors such as education, healthcare, and social security, there are still considerable differences between metropolitan areas and the countryside as well as among regions. The imbalance in public services impacts the living standards of the population but restricts the holistic development of human resources, thereby placing constraints on high-quality economic development..

3.5 Uncertainty in the Global Economic Environment

Recently, the rise of global trade protectionism and unilateralism has intensified international trade frictions (Mishra et al., 2024). This has not only affected China's foreign trade and economic growth but also affected the stability of the global industrial chain and supply chains, increasing the external risks to China's high-quality economic development. The global economic recovery has been slow and uneven, with major economies lacking sufficient growth momentum. This uncertainty in the external economic environment has posed significant challenges to China's export markets, foreign investment inflows, and international investment cooperation, thereby increasing the external pressure on premium economic development (Gheorghe, 2023).

3.6 The Dilemmas of Institutional and Mechanism Reform

High-quality economic development requires systematic and synergistic reform support. However, some reform measures currently face issues of fragmentation and lack of coordination during implementation (Yuxin & Lin, 2024). For example, the lack of synergy between economic system reform, social system reform, and ecological civilization system reform has led to the failure to fully leverage the overall effect of these reforms.

While some reform measures are well-designed at the top level, they

encounter numerous difficulties during implementation at the grassroots level. For example, some local governments, in advancing supply-side structural reform, have issues with inadequate enforcement and policy distortion, which affects the actual effectiveness of the reforms.

3.7 The Dilemmas of Talent Shortage and Population Aging

The essence of high-quality economic development depends on a broad foundation of high-quality quality, innovative professionals. China still has deficiencies in talent cultivation, introduction, and utilization. Particularly in some key areas and emerging industries, the shortage of talent is more prominent, which restricts the development of related industries. The degree of population aging in China is continuously deepening, with a decreasing working-age population and the gradual disappearance of the demographic dividend. This not only increases the pressure on social security but also poses challenges to the labor market and economic growth(Hirono, 2024). How to mitigate the harmful consequences of population aging on high-quality economic development is an urgent issue that needs to be addressed.

3.8 The Dilemmas in the Development of the Digital Economy

Despite significant progress in China's digital economy, the digital divide remains a prominent issue(Graves et al., 2023). There are still large gaps between city and countryside and among regions in terms of digital infrastructure construction, application of digital technologies, and digital literacy. This not only affects the inclusiveness of the digital economy but restricts the driving effect of digital technology. Alongside the swift expansion of the economy, data security and privacy protection have become increasingly important. Security incidents such as data breaches and cyber-attacks occur from time to time, affecting not only the interests of enterprises and individuals but also posing challenges to the stable enhancement of the digital economy.

3.9 The Dilemma of Insufficient Market Demand

High-quality economic development in China requires strong support from the domestic market, but the potential of the domestic market has not yet been fully realized. On the one hand, residents' consumption capacity and willingness to consume are constrained by factors such as income distribution gaps and insufficient social security(Chen & Pan, 2024). On the other hand, mismatches between the supply structure of the

consumer market and the demand structure of residents make it difficult to effectively release consumption potential. Factors such as sluggish global economic recovery and the rise of trade protectionism have led to increased uncertainty in the international market. China faces significant pressure in its export market. The insufficient external demand weakens its support for economic growth, further exacerbating the dilemma of insufficient market demand.

4. THE PRACTICAL PATHWAYS OF HIGH-QUALITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

High-quality economic development is an inevitable choice for China's economic progress and an important goal for achieving Chinese modernization. Based on Marx's theory of economic development, this paper explores the practical pathways of high-quality economic development from aspects such as technological innovation, industrial upgrading, harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature, common prosperity, as well as deepening reform and expanding opening up.

Table 1(a): Practical Pathways of High-Quality Economic Development

| Pathway | Core Content | Specific Measures |
|--|---|--|
| Innovation-Driven Development | High-quality economic development is largely driven by technological innovation, with technological progress driving qualitative changes in productive forces and economic restructuring. | Establish and improve mechanisms for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements Enhance cooperation among industry, academia, and research; Set up funds for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. |
| Industrial Upgrading and Modern Industrial System Construction | Technological progress and industrial transformation are keys to economic development, driving the digital transformation and the cultivation of emerging industries. | Accelerate the digital and intelligent transformation of traditional industries; Cultivate new productive forces; Support emerging industries through policy and market guidance; Promote the development of the new energy vehicle industry. |
| Harmonious Coexistence between Humanity and Nature | Adhere to the concept of green development, promote the construction of ecological civilization, and achieve a virtuous interaction of economy and the environment | Implement air, water, and soil pollution prevention and control plans; Develop green industries; Promote clean production technologies; Develop a circular economy. |

Table 1(b): Practical Pathways of High-Quality Economic Development

| Pathway | Core Content | Specific Measures |
|---|---|--|
| Common Prosperity and Comprehensive Human Development | economic development is the holistic development of individuals, narrowing the gaps between metropolitan areas and the countryside, among regions, and promoting social equity. | Implement the Rural Revitalization Strategy; Promote rural economic development; Improve rural infrastructure; Implement policies for balanced development of compulsory education Advance the Healthy China Strategy. |
| Deepening Reform and Expanding Opening-Up | The development of productive forces requires corresponding changes in production relations. Deepen reforms, expand opening-up, and promote global cooperation. | Deepen economic system reform; Promote "decentralization, management, and service" (DMS) reform; Optimize the business environment; Promote the Belt and Road Initiative; Strengthen economic cooperation; Build free trade pilot zones; Host the China International Import Expo. |

4.1 Technological Innovation as the Driving Force

Marx pointed out that technological progress can bring about qualitative changes in productive forces and adaptive evolution in economic structures. In practice, it is necessary to strengthen original and disruptive technological innovations, Facilitate the conversion of scientific and technological outcomes into actual productive forces. Over the past years, China has made significant achievements in technological innovation. For example, China has attained a top-tier position in 5G communication technology on a global scale, high-speed rail technology, and artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, when compared to developed countries, China still faces gaps in certain critical core technologies(Hu et al., 2024). Therefore, There is a need to enhance investment in research and development, strengthen basic research and applied basic research, and improve independent innovation capabilities. Moreover, facilitating the application of scientific and technological innovations into practical productive forces is a crucial component of technological progress. China needs to develop and refine systems that support the conversion of these achievements into productive capabilities. This includes enhancing collaboration between industry, academia, and research institutions to foster the seamless integration of scientific and technological advancements with industrial applications. For instance, establishing platforms dedicated to the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and creating specialized funds for this purpose can

significantly expedite the industrialization of these innovations.

4.2 Industrial Upgrading and the Construction of a Modern Industrial System

Marx emphasized that technological progress and industrial changes are the keys to economic development. At present, China should accelerate the digital and intelligent transformation of traditional industries, cultivate new productive forces, and promote the development of emerging and future industries. Through industrial upgrading, the shift from factor-driven to innovation-driven development can be achieved, and the resilience and security level of industrial and supply chains can be enhanced. Traditional industries account for a large proportion in China and face problems including low efficiency in resource use and significant environmental degradation(Hui, 2024). Therefore, accelerating the digital transformation of traditional industries is an important way to achieve industrial upgrading. For example, by introducing technologies such as industrial Internet and traditional manufacturing industries can achieve intelligent production and precise management, and improve production efficiency and product quality. At the same time, cultivating emerging and future industries is also an important direction for industrial upgrading. China has a good development foundation in the fields of new energy, new materials, and biomedicine(Huang et al., 2023). With policy support and market guidance, The development of these emerging industries can be hastened to cultivate new economic growth points.For example, in the field of new energy vehicles,China has accelerated the development of the new energy vehicle sector through subsidy policies and infrastructure construction, making it occupy an important position in the global market.

4.3 Harmony Between Humanity and Nature

Marx's theory of economic development deeply embodies the idea of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, emphasizing that economic development should be coordinated with ecological protection(Qin et al., 2024). The concept of green development has become one of the core ideas for high-quality economic development in China. This is an inheritance and development of Marx's ecological civilization thought, but also a scientific grasp of the laws of China's economic and social development. China has taken a series of measures in the construction of ecological civilization. At the same time, China vigorously develops green industries and promotes the green

transformation of traditional industries. For example, by promoting clean production technologies and developing circular economies, resource waste and environmental pollution are reduced. In summary, China adheres to the concept of green development in the construction of ecological civilization. Through policy guidance, technological innovation, and industrial transformation, it has promoted the modernization of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, laying a solid foundation for achieving sustainable development goals(Li et al., 2024).

4.4 Common Prosperity and the Comprehensive Development of Human Beings

Marx emphasized that the ultimate goal of economic development is to achieve the comprehensive development of human beings. In practice, this objective should be pursued through the realization of common prosperity, which involves institutional innovation and policy support to reduce disparities between cityscapes and rural landscapes, as well as among different regions. These efforts aim to promote social equity and justice, and to meet the people's aspirations for a better life. China has implemented a range of measures to realize common prosperity. For instance, the Rural Revitalization Strategy has been launched to boost rural economic development and improve rural infrastructure, thereby narrowing the urban-rural gap. Meanwhile, the Regional Coordinated Development Strategy has been employed to stimulate economic growth in central and western regions, reducing regional disparities. In addition, China also focuses on the development of social undertakings such as education, health care, and culture, and promotes the comprehensive development of human beings. For example, by implementing policies for balanced development of compulsory education and promoting the Healthy China strategy, the comprehensive quality and living standards of the people are improved.

4.5 Deepening reform and expanding opening-up

Marx believed in the development of productive power requires corresponding changes in production relations. China should deepen reforms to remove institutional and systemic barriers and enhance the internal driving force of economic development. At the same time, it should adhere to high-level opening-up and promote inclusive and universal global economic development. China has made significant achievements in reform and opening-up. By deepening economic system

reform, China has established a socialist market economy system, which has greatly liberated and developed productive forces(Wang et al., 2024). Simultaneously, China has stimulated the vitality of market entities through promoting "decentralization, management, and service" reforms and optimizing the business environment. In terms of opening-up, China adheres to high-level opening-up, and strengthens economic cooperation with countries along the route. Through the construction of free trade pilot zones and the hosting of the China International Import Expo, China continuously enhances its say in global economic governance.

5. EPILOGUE

Marxist economic development theory, as an important component of classical Marxism, profoundly reveals the laws of the contradictory movement between the advancement of productive forces and the established production relations. It emphasizes the core role of technological progress, division of labor, and the comprehensive development of human beings in economic development. These theoretical insights not only provide a profound understanding of the operation and development of capitalist economies but also offer an important theoretical foundation for socialist economic construction[1](Orji, 2024). Against the backdrop of the new era, by deeply studying Marxist economic development theory and integrating it with the specific practices of China, beneficial guidance can be provided for China's sustainable economic development. In the past couple of years, while China's economy has achieved significant accomplishments, it also faces numerous challenges. Constraints on resources and the environment are becoming increasingly prominent, making the traditional extensive growth model unsustainable[3](Qiangyuan et al., 2023). The industrial structure is irrational, with relatively underdeveloped high-end manufacturing and modern service industries. Regional development is unbalanced, and the gaps between urban and rural areas as well as among regions remain significant. Solutions to these problems require exploration from both theoretical and practical perspectives. Marxist economic development theory provides a systematic analytical framework that helps us understand the internal contradictions and driving mechanisms of economic development. By integrating Marxist economic development theory with the specific practices of China, beneficial guidance can be provided for China's sustainable economic development. In practice, China has been

promoting development by pathways such as industrial upgrading, green development, and common prosperity. Technological innovation, as the core driving force of productive development, provides technological support for industrial upgrading. Industrial upgrading optimizes the industrial structure. The concept of green development emphasizes harmony between human progress and the natural environment and has propelled the construction. The goal of common prosperity narrows the gaps between urban settings and rural environments as well as among regions, promoting social equity and justice. These practical pathways are not only in line with the core views of Marxist economic development theory but also provide concrete and effective strategies for China's development. Deepening reform and expanding opening-up are also important guarantees for promoting high-quality economic development. Marx believed that the development of productive forces requires corresponding changes in production relations. China has enhanced the internal driving force of economic development by deepening reforms and removing institutional and systemic barriers. Meanwhile, by adhering to high-level opening-up, promoting the "Belt and Road" Initiative, and strengthening economic cooperation with countries along the route, China has increased its say in global economic governance. These measures have not only injected new vitality into China's economic development but also contributed Chinese wisdom to the inclusive and universal development of the global economy. In summary, Marxist economic development theory provides profound theoretical guidance for high-quality economic development. By following practical pathways such as technological innovation, industrial upgrading, harmony between people and the natural environment, common prosperity, and deepening reform and expanding opening-up, China can better achieve the goal of high-quality economic development and comprehensively advancing the modernization of China. Looking ahead, China should continue to adhere to the guidance of Marxist economic development theory, combine it with the economic characteristics and developmental needs of the new era, and continuously explore and innovate practical pathways for high-quality development. This will drive Chinese towards more sustainable, equitable, and dynamic development and provide a solid economic guarantee.

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