

Theoretical Thinking on the Development of New Quality Productive Forces According to Local Conditions in Heilongjiang Province

Haoran Shen, Yan Li

Institute of Economics, Heilongjiang Academy of Social Sciences, Harbin 150028, China

Abstract: *The new quality productive forces reflects the systematic remodeling and revolutionary transition of the old productive forces, which is the quality of productivity in line with the requirements of high-quality development. The formation of new quality productive forces can effectively energize the revitalization and development of Heilongjiang Province. From the perspective of the revitalization of the old industrial base in Northeast China, opportunities, advantages and challenges coexist in the development of new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province. Based on the current situation, the practical path for the development of new quality productive forces according to local conditions in Heilongjiang Province is proposed: Cultivate innovative thinking leading the development of new quality productivity, form the industrial base for the development and growth of new quality productivity, shape the innovation economic system for the development of new quality productivity, and build innovation clusters of new quality productivity.*

Keywords: New quality productive forces; Heilongjiang Province; Revitalization and development; Practice path.

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposal of new quality productive forces is a "revolution in terminology" and a new requirement for practical development. Accelerating the development of new quality productive forces is a strategic move and an important starting point for Heilongjiang Province to realize all-round revitalization. This paper analyzes the advantages, opportunities and challenges faced by Heilongjiang Province in developing new quality productive forces from the perspective of combining theory and practice. And based on scientific economic work methodology, this paper puts forward relevant practical paths, in order to enrich the theoretical research system of new quality productive forces, and provide theoretical references and policy suggestions for fostering new quality productive forces to promote the revitalization and development of Heilongjiang Province.

2. ADVANTAGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPING NEW QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES IN HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

2.1 Advantages of developing new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province

2.1.1 Advantages of industrial base

Heilongjiang Province has the advantage of industrial base in developing new quality productive forces. As one of the earliest regions in China to complete industrialization, Heilongjiang is an important base of heavy industry in China, with a complete industrial chain and supply chain system and a complete group of industrial workers. It has a number of equipment manufacturing industries that are vital to the lifeline of the national economy, occupying certain advantages in some key industries and fields. At the same time, some resource-intensive and labor-intensive industries formed on the basis of the province's resource advantages have the connotation and foundation of the whole industrial chain innovation, which has laid an important foundation for the generation of new quality productive forces.

2.1.2 Unique location advantage

As an important node of the Eurasian land bridge, Heilongjiang has built a "new highland of opening up to the North". Based on its geographical advantages of opening up to Russia, Mongolia and Northeast Asia, it has continuously integrated into the international market cycle. Through border opening, port construction, port transportation and other key nodes, it has unblocked economic transportation and economic circulation. The level of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation has been deepened, and the RCEP has come into effect, which

provides market support for Heilongjiang Province to develop new quality productive forces by using international market and resources.

2.1.3 Advantages of innovative system

There are many state-owned enterprises in Heilongjiang Province, which has unique advantages in joint research on major innovative technologies and plays a key role in important fields such as aviation and aerospace. The formation of new quality productive forces relies on the innovative economic system. Meanwhile, in important industries and fields related to strategy, foundation and guidance, state-owned enterprises have more advantages and can reflect the advantages of the national economic system. It can form the integrated advantage of the development of new quality productive forces.

2.1.4 Advantages in science and education resources

Heilongjiang Province has outstanding advantages in science and education resources, which provides important intellectual support for the development of new quality productivity. Heilongjiang has 78 institutions of higher learning, 120 independent research institutes, a number of state key laboratories and provincial key laboratories, and a system of innovation teams, which provide important platform support for the development of new quality productive forces.

2.2 Opportunities for the development of new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province

To develop new quality productivity, Heilongjiang Province is faced with the opportunity of multiple strategies and policies. Based on major national strategies such as the Belt and Road construction, the construction of new development pattern, and the revitalization of Northeast China in the new era, Heilongjiang Province has broad space for developing new quality productive forces. At the same time, the construction of innovative and open platforms such as the Harbin and Daqi National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone and the China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone has provided the basic carrier and platform for the development of new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province. In recent years, the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government have issued various policies and measures to support the development of advanced manufacturing industry, talent introduction and business environment optimization, such as "60 Articles on Talent Revitalization in Longjiang in the New Era", "Several Policies and Measures for Accelerating the Digital, Networking and Intelligent Development of Manufacturing Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Heilongjiang Province", The Action Plan for Industrial Revitalization of Heilongjiang Province (2022-2026) and Regulations on Optimizing Business Environment of Heilongjiang Province have been promulgated, which have played a leading role in the development of new quality productive forces in terms of personnel training, industry cultivation and innovation environment shaping.

2.3 Challenges facing the development of new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province

2.3.1 The challenge of insufficient driving force for the development of disruptive technological innovation

Heilongjiang has a rich innovation heritage, but its innovation potential has not yet been fully released. The primary constraint to the development of new quality productive forces in Heilongjiang Province is the lack of innovation momentum. Its overall capacity for independent innovation is not strong. Compared with other provinces with similar economic size, it still lags behind in terms of innovation atmosphere, innovation capital investment, innovation talent introduction and innovation platform construction. The conversion rate of scientific and technological achievements is relatively low.

2.3.2 The challenge of the lack of a new type of labor body

As a province with large science and education resources but not strong talents, Heilongjiang Province is faced with the challenge of lacking a new type of labor force, which is mainly composed of high-quality workers such as craftsmen and engineers from large countries, to develop new quality productive forces. First, the economy of Heilongjiang province has suffered a serious decline in the past decade. Compared with the coastal areas, Heilongjiang province is far away from the main economic centers in China, and the overall treatment of talents is low, which makes it difficult to effectively attract and retain talents, especially the shortage of high-end talents who can help accelerate the development of new quality productive forces. Second, the phenomenon of population

outflow and talent outflow is prominent. Heilongjiang Province is one of the provinces with the most serious population outflow. The original demographic dividend is weakening, and the new talent dividend has not yet been formed.

2.3.3 The challenge of lagging development of modern industrial system

As a big agricultural province but a strong non-industrial province, Heilongjiang faces the restriction of backward industrial structure in developing new quality productive forces. Agricultural development is large but not strong, the advantages of the whole industrial chain have not yet been formed, and the agricultural production mode in some areas is still backward. Strategic emerging industries and industries of the future are underdeveloped, and the cluster effect is weak. There is still room for expansion in attracting foreign investment. Some industries with traditional advantages are gradually losing their comparative advantages, and some industries are subject to key core technologies.

2.3.4 Challenges posed by the weak private economy

As a province with a large state-owned economy but a large non-private economy, Heilongjiang Province faces the restriction of the weak development of private economy in developing new quality productive forces. Entrepreneurs with creative thinking and private enterprises with innovation ability are the important driving force to promote the development of new quality productive forces. There are few private enterprises cultivated locally in Heilongjiang Province, and scientific and technological private enterprises are even less. Compared with the eastern region, the business environment is relatively backward, some private enterprises lack confidence in investment, the overall development of private enterprises is weak, and the innovation ability is generally not strong.

3. PRACTICE PATH OF DEVELOPING NEW QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES ACCORDING TO LOCAL CONDITIONS IN HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

"The total productivity achieved by people determines the social situation"[1]. In order to develop new quality productive forces according to local conditions, Heilongjiang Province should grasp the relationship between "generality" and "particularity" in the development of new quality productive forces, base on the practice of innovation activities within the region, continue to exert its effectiveness in the generation and evolution of new quality productive forces, and promote the overall innovation-driven development.

3.1 Cultivate innovative thinking leading the development of new quality productive forces

3.1.1 We need to develop a correct world outlook, epistemology and methodology for innovative thinking

The basic positions, viewpoints and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism should guide the practice of innovation and provide innovative methodology for the formation of innovative thinking. To view the development trend of innovative things from the perspective of the whole rather than the part, the whole rather than the part, the long-term rather than the temporary, insist on proceeding from the reality of everything, seeking truth from facts, form a sense of innovation from the practice of innovative activities, and be able to "adapt to the situation" and "adapt to the local conditions", Grasp its operation law in the connection and development, progress and twists, affirmation and negation, opposition and unity of innovative activities, distinguish the mainstream and tributaries in innovative activities, and the potential, the main contradiction and the secondary contradiction, the main aspect and the secondary aspect of the contradiction, so as to forge and lead the formation of innovative thinking.

3.1.2 We must put the emancipation of the mind into practice

Emancipating the mind can only be carried out when it is not completed. To form innovative thinking, we must dare to break the barriers of old thinking and transform old ideas. Only by emancipating the mind can we break through the shackles of backward thinking and backward consciousness. To have the courage to liberate the mind, the liberation of the mind is bound to encounter the resistance of the limit of the frame, to "success does not have to be in me, success must have me" spirit, dare to think dare to do, good at overcoming difficulties. To emancipate the mind to lead the collective action of productivity change, adhere to the problem orientation, establish the problem awareness, and realize the new quality of productive forces in the sublation of the old and new.

3.1.3 We need to build social synergy to foster innovative thinking

We should attach importance to original and basic research, encourage free exploratory research and non-consensus innovative research, abandon the old thinking of seeking quick success and instant benefits, promote the development of new disciplines, strengthen the exploration of interdisciplinary integration of disciplines, promote the construction of infrastructure conducive to basic scientific research, and use financial and policy support to enable researchers to stay on the sidelines and make achievements for a long time. We should foster a social atmosphere that encourages bold exploration, trial and error, error tolerance, innovation, and failure tolerance. We should promote the market, contract, protection of property rights and other modern market economic concepts, promote entrepreneurship and craftsmanship, and break the shackles of planning thinking.

3.2 Form the industrial foundation for the development and growth of new quality productive forces

To develop new quality productive forces, we must create something new out of nothing. Unprecedented new technologies, new demands and new divisions of labor have given rise to innovative forms of business. New quality productive forces takes innovative business forms as its "root". To develop new quality productive forces, we must make good efforts to innovate business forms.

3.2.1 We need to make progress before we can achieve transformation and upgrading of traditional industries

We will take a new path of industrialization, leverage the role of a new nationwide system, promote breakthroughs in key and core technologies in traditional industries, accelerate technological research and practical application, extend the industrial chain, raise added value, strengthen weak links and build on strengths, and replace old drivers of growth in traditional industries with new ones. We will improve the distribution of traditional industries, draw on regional comparative advantages, undertake and transfer related industries in an orderly manner, optimize the distribution of productive forces, and promote coordinated and integrated development between old and new industries and between primary, secondary and tertiary industries. We will foster demonstration zones for transformation and upgrading, build a modern industrial system, realize the overall reshaping of traditional industries, promote the construction and transformation of digital factories, smart workshops and production lines, realize the intelligent transformation of traditional industries, and achieve intensive and green development, promote the entire industrial chain to make a leap toward high-end and intelligent development, and constantly break through difficult points in development. To develop modern large-scale agriculture, implement the construction of high-standard farmland, promote the agricultural industry to continuously extend the industrial chain and increase added value, create a number of leading enterprises in agricultural modernization, balance the relationship between agricultural "development" and "safety", accelerate the development of agricultural "chips", focus on soybeans, corn and other advantageous crops, achieve the shape of the whole industrial chain, and cultivate new types of agricultural business entities. We will promote standardized production and build a "Beida warehouse" of scientific and technological innovation. We will promote the transformation and upgrading of traditional manufacturing and achieve high-quality development of the manufacturing sector. Focusing on the direction of digital, intelligent and green development, we will improve digital infrastructure, realize the transformation and development of the manufacturing industry enabled by the digital economy, and continue to make efforts in equipment manufacturing and other advantageous industries.

3.2.2 We will focus on promoting high-quality development of emerging industries such as new energy, new materials and advanced manufacturing

We will use the digital economy as an "accelerator" to break the "silos" of big data, strengthen the platform and branding through digitalization, strengthen the integration of big data and artificial intelligence with modern industries, and promote the realization of digital industrialization and industrial digitization. The bioeconomy as a "quality stock", focusing on biomedicine, bioagriculture, biomass substitution, biosafety to build a modern biological industry system; Adhere to the guidance of culture and the support of science and technology, embed creative design into the whole industrial chain, create new growth points with "industrialization of design", and lead transformation and upgrading with "industrial design"; Grasp the development trend of the new energy industry, build a circular system of green and low-carbon economy, and cultivate "green productivity"; With chips, the Internet of Things, and integrated circuits as key breakthroughs, we will promote high-quality development and cluster development of advanced manufacturing.

3.2.3 We will lay out industries of the future in a forward-looking manner

The continuous emergence of new technologies and collective breakthroughs are the source [2] of the formation of new quality productive forces. With the development of future manufacturing, future information, and future materials as the starting point, we will cultivate future industries into "towering trees" and open up a new track for the development of new quality productive forces. Strengthen top-level design, give play to the role of the government and effective market, based on the main battlefield of economic development, comply with the evolution trend of the new scientific and technological revolution, clarify the focus of future industrial development, draw a blueprint to the end, adhere to forward-looking planning, key breakthroughs, local pilot, dynamic adjustment; Cultivate leading enterprises in future industrial development, promote the joint development of science and technology enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, subdivide innovation fields, cultivate data element market, promote the deep integration of government, industry, university and research, improve innovation ecology, and enrich application scenarios.

3.3 Shaping an innovation economic system for the development of new quality productive forces

3.3.1 We need to leverage the role of key nodes in the innovation network

We should establish and improve cooperation mechanisms at key nodes of innovation networks such as universities, research institutions, high-quality enterprises, governments and national laboratories, improve cooperation mechanisms among innovation entities and mechanisms for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, balance the interests of public and private sectors among innovation entities, integrate major strategic forces for scientific and technological research, and effectively allocate scientific and technological innovation resources among government, industry, university and research departments. Strengthen government industrial and fiscal policies to support innovation risks of new quality enterprises, improve public service functions for innovation, guide and protect the rights and interests of new quality actors, reduce resource misallocation caused by monopoly and information asymmetry, stimulate the impetus for innovation in the whole society, and boost confidence in innovation. We will develop new types of research and development institutions, build world-class universities and first-class disciplines, improve our capacity for original and basic innovation, achieve deep integration of technological research and development with the market, accelerate the transformation of basic research into practical applications, and provide innovative support for solving the problem of "bottlenecks".

3.3.2 We will build an innovation network that serves as a source of new quality and productive forces

We will promote the integration of all new quality actors into a network, promote the effective docking, organic combination and integrated development of innovation chains with industrial, service and capital chains, and enhance industrial and value chains through innovation chains. Strengthen digital empowerment, "weave a network" among new quality enterprises through digitalization, intelligence and information technology, reduce information search costs, and improve collaboration capabilities; To build an "ecosystem" of innovation cooperation between universities and institutes, develop a standardized innovation network platform, and support the alliance development of various incubation platforms at all levels in the independent innovation zone; To promote the construction of a new generation of innovation network infrastructure with 5G base stations, digital technology, information and communication, and computing infrastructure as the core.

3.3.3 We need to create an innovation network ecosystem

We should foster an innovation environment conducive to the development of innovation networks, build an innovation ecological governance system, share the fruits of innovation, and realize the sound development of a new quality economy. We should optimize production relations, remove barriers to innovation, create a favorable business environment, foster an open and transparent market environment, form a macro system capable of grasping the frontiers of innovation in a forward-looking manner, a meso-system supporting the development of new quality industries, a micro system protecting and nurturing the innovative behaviors of new quality actors, and ensure the construction of innovation networks with new production relations. To facilitate the flow of innovative production factors such as data and human resources on a wider scale.

3.4 Building innovation clusters for new quality productive forces

3.4.1 New quality enterprises and industries should lead the development of innovation clusters

We should actively develop "chain master enterprises" and high-tech industries, improve the "chain length system", encourage leading industries in innovation to grow bigger and stronger, and foster innovative small and medium-sized enterprises in a gradient way. We should encourage high-quality "potential stocks" to be integrated into innovative industrial clusters, move from the phase of "plus" to the phase of "integration", build key scientific and innovative projects, and focus on outstanding leading projects. We should speed up efforts to strengthen weak links and strengths, revitalize the existing stock, expand the growth of high-tech industries, and break through the bottlenecks and difficulties in innovative development. We will develop clusters of advanced manufacturing industries and industries of the future, and create clusters of innovation with distinctive features. Strengthen the supporting role of high-quality human capital as a key factor, support the innovation chain with talent chain, use real money to attract and retain talents, make good use of talents, and break the bottleneck of talent constraints in the development of innovation clusters.

3.4.2 We should build a "matrix" of industrial clusters with new quality productive forces

We need to strengthen the coordination and supporting of the whole industrial chain of new quality productive forces, break out of the vicious circle of "clustering but not clustering", catalyze qualitative change in integration, amplify the effectiveness of integration, and work together to overcome difficulties, so as to form a late-comer and catch-up advantage of collaborative tackling and integrated innovation. Take new quality enterprises as the core, string beads into chains, cluster chains, introduce and cultivate supporting industries upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, build innovative industrial parks, improve the construction of public services and supporting facilities within the cluster, form a "community of interests" and "community of destiny" for innovative enterprises, break the "zero-sum game", promote mutual recognition of standards within the cluster, and exchange resources, information and factors among enterprises. They should give full play to their respective advantages and form a positive interaction of "hundreds of words".

3.4.3 We need to achieve coordinated development of regional innovation clusters

We will further promote the development of a large unified domestic market, break administrative boundaries, leverage the radiation and driving role of innovation in developed regions such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and realize cross-regional innovation cooperation and exchanges. To build distinctive clusters based on regional industrial advantages and factor endowments, avoid cluster homogeneity, achieve differentiated development, optimize regional innovation patterns, and promote a balanced spatial distribution of innovative industrial clusters; Take the development of cities and urban agglomerations as the carrier of innovation cluster development, break the restriction of economic spatial structure, and promote the coordinated development of innovation clusters in central cities, large and medium cities; Actively participate in international market competition and cooperation, remove the "high walls of small hospitals", and effectively absorb the advanced concepts and practices of innovation cluster construction in developed countries. To integrate deeply into the process of building a unified national large market, deepen the "Longguangdong cooperation", improve the efficiency of port ports, enhance the alignment with major national strategies such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, build a "seven-axis belt", promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas within the province, build on its geographical advantages, and improve modern transportation and logistics and other circulation systems. To cultivate greater space for the growth of new quality productive forces through the large-scale market. Second, steadily promote institutional opening, accelerate the construction of an open highland, integrate into the new development pattern, based on the key node of the construction of China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone and the Belt and Road, accelerate the construction of an open and strong province, promote the construction of Suifenhe national import trade promotion innovation demonstration zone, and constantly boost the growth of new quality productive forces with the "two-wheel drive" of domestic and foreign markets.

REFERENCES

- [1] Collected Works of Marx and Engels: Volume 1 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2009:533.
- [2] Sheng Chaoxun. Formation Conditions and Cultivation Paths of new quality productive forces [J]. Economic and Cultural Review, 2024, (02): 31-40.

Author Profile

Shen Haoran Master candidate, Heilongjiang Academy of Social Sciences. Research direction: Sinicization of Marxism.

Li Yan Master candidate, Heilongjiang Academy of Social Sciences, Research direction: Marxist Theory.